

Solutions



Elementary Workbook

Tim Falla, Paul A Davies

OXFORD

Solutions

Elementary Workbook

Tim Falla, Paul A Davies

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD

UNIVERSITY PRESS

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford ox2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi
New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece
Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore
South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of
Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2008

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2008

2012 2011 2010 2009 2008

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press,
or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction
outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department,
Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover
and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and
their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only.
Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 455155 7

Printed in Spain by Unigraf S.L.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publisher and authors are very grateful to the many teachers and students who
read and piloted the manuscript, and provided invaluable feedback. With special
thanks to Hana Musilková (Czech Republic), Eva Paulerová (Czech Republic),
Dagmar Škorpiková (Czech Republic), Danica Gondová (Slovakia), Nyírő
Zsuzsanna (Hungary), Elekes Katalin (Hungary), Kelemen Ferenc (Hungary),
Rézműves Zoltán (Hungary), Natasza Koltko (Ukraine), Zinta Andžane
(Latvia), Irena Budreikiene (Lithuania) for their contribution to the development
of the Solutions series.

Additional materials by James Gault and Małgorzata Wieruszewska

The authors and publisher are grateful to those who have given permission to
reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material:

p78 'The Fourth of July' from *Oxford Bookworms Factfiles 2: Seasons and
Celebrations* by Jackie Maguire © Oxford University Press 1997. p78 'A Far-
Out Class' by Claudia Atticot, 15 August 2007 from *Time for Kids* © 2007
Time For Kids and Time Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduced by permission.
p96 'A Royal Parade' from *Oxford Bookworms: Justice* by Tim Vicary © Oxford
University Press 1995.

p103 from *Oxford Bookworms Factfiles 1: Animals in Danger* by Andy Hopkins
and Joe Potter © Oxford University Press 2007. p104 from *Oxford Bookworms:
The Lottery Winner* by Rosemary Border © Oxford University Press 2000. p105
'The Christmas Presents' from *Oxford Bookworms: New Yorkers* by O. Henry ©
Oxford University Press 2000. p106 from *Oxford Bookworms Factfiles 2: Seasons
and Celebrations* by Jackie Maguire © Oxford University Press 1997. p107
from *Oxford Bookworms Playscripts: Romeo and Juliet* retold by Alistair
McCallum © Oxford University Press 2007.

Illustrations by: Claude Bordeleau/Agent 002 pp6, 8, 11, 29, 34 (figures), 37,
40, 45, 49, 55, 56, 72, 89, 91; Phill Burrows p5; Ray and Corinne
Burrows/Beehive p107; Jean-Luc Guerin/Comillus p44, 62, 81, 93, 95;
Rebecca Hall/The Organisation pp10, 27 (objects), 31 (spots), 34 (clothes
items), 41 (shorts, dress, shoes), 52, 59, 84, 85; David Oakley/Arnos Design
Ltd pp16, 17, 20 (inset of back), 27 (classroom), 33 (plants, chemistry,
history, chair), 38, 41 (socks), 46 (activities, map), 47, 65, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75,
80, 88, 89, 92; Andy Parker p31 (plan); Susan Scott p105; Dylan Teague p26,
33 (shelf); Fred Van Deelen/The Organisation pp9

The publisher would like to thank the following for their permission to reproduce
photographs: Alamy p50 hotel/Andre Jenny; p106 (fireworks/Jack Sullivan
Arnos Design Ltd pp73 (restaurant); Collections p101; Corbis pp4
(Owen/Michael Price), 6 (couple/Image Source), 7 (Image Source), 10 (Tim
Graham), 20 (figure/Jason Hosking/Zefa), 28 (teacher/Mike Watson Images),
32, 45 (Bloom/Max Morse/Reuters, Pitt/Frank Trapper), 57 (mother), 60
(family with dog/Larry Williams, 61 (safari), 63 (John Springer Collection),
64 (Gandhi/Bettman), 66 (Bettman), 75 (Reg Charity), 76 (Queens Hotel), 83
(Mike Watson Images), 89, 96 (Sergio Azenha/epa), 100 (Palace Hotel); 102
(Dave/Edward Bock), 103 (ivory trade/Patrick Roberts/Sygma, whaling
ship/Peter Johnson); Fotolia pp18 (cricket/Sean Nel, netball/J.Lye), 22
(camera/Anne Katrin Figge), 23 (swimming/Christophe Schmid, 28 (school
girls/Simone Van Den Berg), 30 (corridor/Jason Smith), 50 (youth hostel/Will
Iredale, campsite/Stephen Coburn, cottage/William Mc Kelvie, villa/Nick
Stubbs, apartment/lars Christensen, lake/Dennis Tangney), 51
(waterfall/Allan Brown, desert), 76 (Regency hotel), 87 (boat/Sean Wallace-
Jones, lorry/Victor Burnside, tram/Hugh Shaw, van/Sally Wallis), 90 (Chris),
91 (marriage/Mat Hayward, puppy/Aleksander Bochenek); Getty pp30
(canteen/Martin Puddy), 35 (sitting room scene/Hans Neleman/Stone+), 43
(Getty/Stone/David Woolley), 78, 101 (McDonalds, 103 (lions/STR/AFP, toxic
spill/Natalie Fobes/Stone); iStockphoto pp4 (Jonas and Stephanie/Jason Van
der Valk), 6 (mobile phone/Luca di Filippo, watch/Long Ha, computer/Arthur
Kwiatkowski, 21, 23 (cycling/Ben Blankenburg), 30 (computer room/L
Jupco, gym/Bill Gore, library/Viorika Prihodko, field/Philip Toy), 46
(Yosemite/Frank Mark Serge), 47 (Susan Flashman), 57, 67, 86 (Prague/S.
Greg Panosian), 87 (train/hfng), 90 (Andrea/Galina Barskaya, Rachel/Jennifer
Trenchard), 91 (Graduation/Trista, limo/texasmary), 98 (teenagers/Cartsen
Madsen, waiter/Oleksandr Gumerov), 99 (cows/Oleksandr Gumerov), 99
(hotel), 100 (Eiffel Tower), 101 (Francesca), 102 (Andrew Rich); Morguefile
pp54 (Kevin Connors); OUP pp4 (Tania), 13, 61 (barbecue), 106
(Halloween/David Jordan); PA Photos p84; Panos p12; Punchstock p35
(party/Stockdisc), 106 (apple bobbing/Image Source); Retna p36; Rex
Features Ltd pp53 (Nicholas Bailey), 82; John Walmsley pp30 (staff room);
www.stylelookalikes.com pp38 (both)

Artwork commissioning and picture research by: Helen Reilly/Arnos Design Ltd

Cover image: Corbis

UNIT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
I Introduction	p4 Saying hello	be, possessives and pronouns	have got	Time, days, months and seasons			
1 My network	p8 Family and friends	Present simple: affirmative	Royal princes	Present simple: negative	A day in the life	Introducing people	An informal letter
	p15 • SELF CHECK 1						
2 Free time	p16 Free-time activities	Present simple: questions	Sport in the UK	Adverbs of frequency	Taekwondo	Giving an opinion	An announcement
	p23 • SELF CHECK 2						
Get ready for your EXAM 1	p24 • Reading • Use of English • Listening • Writing • Speaking						
3 School life	p26 School subjects	there is / there are	Schools in the USA	have to	Home school	Giving directions	A note
	p33 • SELF CHECK 3						
4 Time to party!	p34 Clothes	Present continuous	Fuji Rock Festival	can and adverbs	Celebrity lookalikes	Making arrangements	An invitation
	p41 • SELF CHECK 4						
Get ready for your EXAM 2	p42 • Reading • Use of English • Speaking • Listening • Writing						
5 Wild!	p44 Geography	Comparative adjectives	National Parks	Superlative adjectives	Dangerous!	Making a phone call	A postcard
	p51 • SELF CHECK 5						
6 Out and about	p52 In town	Past simple: be and can	Tourist information	Past simple: affirmative (regular verbs)	A postman flies home	On the phone	A message
	p59 • SELF CHECK 6						
Get ready for your EXAM 3	p60 • Reading • Speaking • Use of English • Listening • Writing						
7 World famous	p62 On the map	Past simple: affirmative (irregular verbs)	An Indian hero	Past simple: negative and interrogative	A great scientist	Talking about your weekend	An e-mail message
	p69 • SELF CHECK 7						
8 On the menu	p70 Breakfast	some and any, How much / many?	Traditional dishes	Articles	Healthy eating	In a café	A formal letter
	p77 • SELF CHECK 8						
Get ready for your EXAM 4	p78 • Reading • Use of English • Writing • Listening • Speaking						
9 Journeys	p80 Transport	Present perfect: affirmative	The melting pot	Present perfect: negative and interrogative	Climbing to the top	Buying a train ticket	An e-mail
	p87 • SELF CHECK 9						
10 Just the job	p88 Jobs and work	going to	Jobs for teenagers	will	Between school and work	Giving advice	An application letter
	p95 • SELF CHECK 10						
Get ready for your EXAM 5	p96 • Reading • Use of English • Listening • Speaking • Writing						



I Introduction

A

EVERDAY ENGLISH

Saying hello

I can introduce myself.

- 1** Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

1 name / your / What's / ?

What's your name?

2 you / How / are / old / ?

3 you / What / about / ?

4 do / spell / How / your / you / name / ?

5 to / Nice / you / meet

- 2** Complete the dialogue with the questions in exercise 1.



Jonas Hello, I'm Jonas.¹ _____

Stephanie Stephanie.² _____

Jonas Nice to meet you, too.

Stephanie³ _____

Jonas J-O-N-A-S.⁴ _____, Stephanie?

Stephanie I'm 17.⁵ _____

Jonas I'm 16.

- 3** Write the numbers as words.

1 one _____

6 _____

2 _____

7 _____

3 _____

8 _____

4 _____

9 _____

5 _____

10 _____

- 4** Write the numbers.

1 nineteen _____ 19 _____

2 eleven _____

3 fifteen _____

4 twelve _____

5 twenty _____

6 thirteen _____

CHALLENGE!

Which letters sound the same? Put them in the correct groups.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

/eɪ/	/i:/	/e/	/aɪ/	/əʊ/	/u:/	/a:/
a	b	f	i	o	q	r
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

- 5** Write true answers.

1 What's your name?

2 How old are you?

- 6** Write a conversation following the example in exercise 2. Use the information below.

A

Name: Owen

Age: 15

B

Name: Tania

Age: 16



A Hi. I'm¹ _____ .² _____ name?

B³ _____ Tania . Nice⁴ _____ .

A⁵ _____ too. How⁶ _____ ?

B I⁷ _____ .⁸ _____ you?

A I⁹ _____ .



B

GRAMMAR

be, possessives and pronouns

I can ask and answer questions.

1 Complete the sentences. Use *be*, affirmative.1 I am 16 years old.2 My English teacher is Mr Clarke.3 We are in the classroom.4 Jack and Sue are my friends.5 Marija comes from Riga.6 You are a student.7 My book is on my desk.**2 Write sentences. Use *be*, negative.**

1 My dad / at work.

My dad isn't at work.

2 My best friend / at home.

3 You / my sister.

4 My teachers / at school.

5 We / from France.

6 I / 19 years old.

3 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.1 Is your name Sam? c2 Artur, are you from London? 3 Is your mum a teacher? 4 Are Tom and Dan at home? 5 Are Irena and I Scottish? 6 Is David at school?

a No, she isn't.

c

b Yes, they are.

d No, he isn't.

c Yes, it is.

e No, we aren't.

f No, I'm not.

4 Write true short answers.

1 Are you at home?

2 Is your pen black?

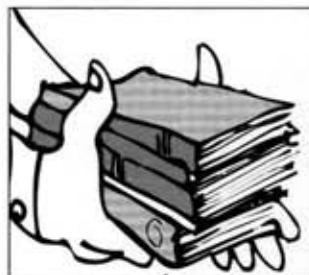
3 Are your friends at school?

4 Is your English teacher Spanish?

5 Is pizza your favourite food?

5 Write the possessive adjectives for the personal pronouns.1 I my _____2 you your _____3 he his _____4 she her _____5 it its _____6 we our _____7 you your _____8 they their _____**6 Write sentences using *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* and the words in the box.**

books brother garden hamburgers pizza sisters

1 (our) That is our garden.2 (my) This is my pizza.3 (your) _____4 (her) _____5 (my) _____6 (our) _____

I C

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

have got

I can describe people.

1 Complete the text. Use **have got**, affirmative or negative.

My name's Steve and I'm from York, a town in the north of England. I

1 haven't got a brother, but I

2 _____ a sister. This is a photo of me and her. I 3 _____ dark hair and brown eyes. My sister 4 _____ dark hair – she 5 _____ fair hair. We 6 _____ a dog too. His name is Fred.



2 Write true sentences. Use **have got**, affirmative or negative.

1 I / a brother

I've got a brother.

2 I / a sister

3 My teacher / long hair

4 We / 30 desks in our classroom

5 My mum / blue eyes

6 I / cousin

3 Look at the table. Write questions and short answers with **have got**.

	Daisy	Harry and Janet
	✓	✗
	✗	✓
	✓	✓

1 Daisy / a mobile phone?

Has Daisy got a mobile phone? Yes, she has.

2 Harry and Janet / a watch?

3 Daisy / a computer?

4 Harry and Janet / a mobile phone?

5 Daisy / watch?

6 Harry and Janet / computer?

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

beard curly fair glasses long moustache
short wavy



1 She's got short, _____ hair.

2 She's got _____ , straight hair.



3 He's got short, _____ hair.

4 He's got _____ , dark hair.



5 She's got long, _____ hair.

6 He's got a _____ , a _____ and _____ .

CHALLENGE!

Write a description of these people.



Robert



Wendy

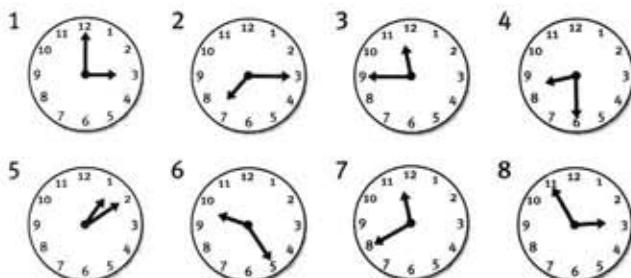
D

VOCABULARY

Time, days, months and seasons

I can ask the time and talk about the months of the year.

1 Write the times.



1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

2 Put the words in the correct order. Then write the lines in the correct order to make a dialogue.



twenty-five / ten / it's / to
is / time / please / what / it / ?
welcome / you're
very / thanks / much you

A Excuse me. 1 _____
B 2 _____
A 3 _____
B 4 _____

3 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 2.
Use this time.

A _____
B _____
A _____
B _____

4 Find eleven more months of the year in the wordsearch.

Q	W	M	A	R	C	H	E	R	J	T	Y
U	J	I	O	P	A	A	U	G	U	S	T
M	A	Y	S	S	D	F	F	G	L	H	J
K	N	O	V	E	M	B	E	R	Y	O	D
J	U	N	E	P	L	Z	B	X	C	C	E
V	A	B	N	T	A	P	R	I	L	T	C
M	R	Q	W	E	E	R	U	T	Y	O	E
U	Y	I	O	M	P	A	A	S	D	B	M
F	G	H	J	B	K	L	R	L	Z	E	B
X	C	V	B	E	N	M	Y	Q	W	R	E
E	R	T	Y	R	U	I	O	P	A	S	R

5 Write the days of the week.

1 S _____
2 M _____
3 T _____
4 W _____
5 T _____
6 F _____
7 S _____

6 Put the letters in the correct order to write the seasons.

1 r p n s g i _____
2 r u m s e m _____
3 u t a m n u _____
4 t w i r e n _____

7 Answer the questions. Write true answers.

- What's your favourite day?

- What's your favourite month?

- What's your favourite season?

- In which month is Christmas?

- In which month are your next school exams?

- What day is it today?

- What day is it tomorrow?



1 My network

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Family and friends

1 Find eight family words in the wordsearch to make pairs.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 mother | 5 grandmother |
| 2 uncle | 6 niece |
| 3 brother | 7 grandson |
| 4 son | 8 husband |



2 Complete the conversations with the correct family words.

- 1 You're my granddaughter. You're my grandfather.
- 2 You're my cousin. You're my .
- 3 You're my son. You're my .
- 4 You're my . You're my wife.
- 5 You're my . You're my niece.

I can talk about people I meet regularly.

6

You're my aunt.



You're my .

7

You're my mother.



You're my .

8

You're my .



You're my brother.

3 Write sentences adding possessive 's in the correct place.

- 1 those are / my friends / bikes

Those are my friends' bikes.

- 2 where is / John / CD?

- 3 have you got / your brother / bike?

- 4 this is / my parents / car

- 5 these are / Sandra / pens

- 6 the students / bags / are in the classroom

Extension: Plural forms of nouns

4 Write the plural form of these nouns.

- | | | | |
|---------|------|------------|--|
| 1 car | cars | 6 sandwich | |
| 2 leaf | | 7 tree | |
| 3 wife | | 8 person | |
| 4 box | | 9 story | |
| 5 tooth | | 10 photo | |

5 Complete the sentences with plural forms from exercise 4.

- 1 Our wives always eat for lunch.
- 2 In summer, the on the are green.
- 3 She reads about famous .
- 4 Look at these of John. He's only a baby – he's only got four !

B

GRAMMAR

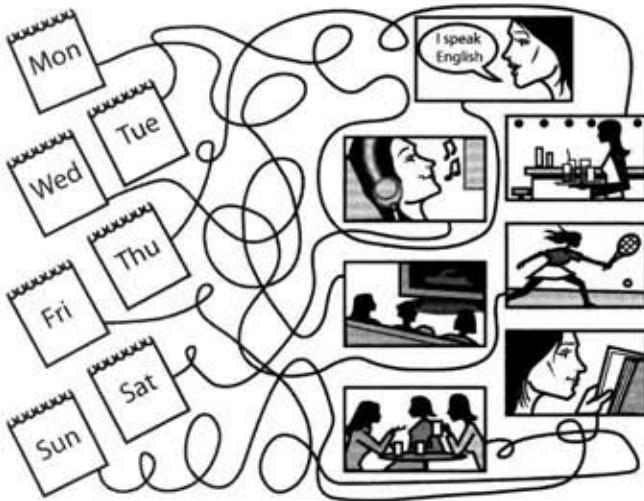
Present simple: affirmative

- 1 Complete the second sentence using the *he/she/it* form of the verb.

- 1 I like Green Day. My sister likes Green Day, too.
- 2 I go to school by bus. My best friend _____ too.
- 3 My parents work in London. My uncle _____ too.
- 4 I play tennis every Saturday. My brother _____ too.
- 5 I live in Belgrade. My best friend _____ too.
- 6 I study English at school. My little sister _____ too.
- 7 My parents go to the cinema every Friday. My brother _____ too.
- 8 I get up late on Sunday mornings. My best friend _____ too.
- 9 I speak three languages. My cousin _____ too.

- 2 Match the days of the week with the activities. Then write sentences about Donna's week using the phrases in the box.

go out with friends listen to music play tennis
read books study English watch television
work in a café



- 1 On Mondays, she plays tennis.
- 2 On Tuesdays, she _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

I can talk about my family and friends.

- 3 Look at the table. Write sentences about Martin and Julie.

Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

- 1 Martin / play / tennis

Martin plays tennis on Mondays.

- 2 Martin and Julie / get up at six o'clock

Martin and Julie get up at six o'clock on Wednesdays.

- 3 Julie / cook / dinner

- 4 Martin / study / French

- 5 Julie / watch / TV

- 6 Martin / cook / dinner

- 7 Julie / play / football

- 8 Martin and Julie / go to the cinema

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences using the present simple affirmative about your friends and family. Choose from the verbs in the box.

get up go like live play speak study work

Examples:

My friend Dan likes Eminem.

My cousin lives in Kiev.

1

2

3

4

5



1C

CULTURE

Royal princes

I can understand information and opinions on the Royal Family.

Revision: Student's Book page 10

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

castle king palace prince princess queen



1



2



3



4



5



6

4 Read the text again and complete the sentences.

- William's father is _____.
- William is the grandson of _____.
- Prince William is _____ years old.
- His brother's name is _____.
- William and Harry are in the British _____.
- Sports are William's favourite _____.

Prince William



Prince William
(left)
Prince Harry
(right)

After his father, Prince William is the future king of Britain. His father is Prince Charles and his mother was Princess Diana. His grandmother is Queen Elizabeth II.

Prince William's date of birth is 21 June 1982. He has got a brother called Harry. William and Harry are very good friends. They are both officers in the British armed forces. People love reading about Prince William and Prince Harry in newspapers and magazines.

William is quiet and kind and has got a lot of friends. He hasn't got a lot of free time, but his favourite hobbies are sports. He loves swimming, skiing, playing tennis and horse riding – and he also loves his motorbike.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

century monarch Prime Minister Royal spends

- The British _____ Family is over 1,000 years old.
- Queen Elizabeth is the fifty-fourth _____ since King Alfred.
- Queen Elizabeth _____ time at Balmoral Castle in the summer.
- A _____ is 100 years.
- The Queen meets the British _____ every Tuesday evening.

3 Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- Prince William's mother is Queen Elizabeth II.
- William's birthday is in the summer.
- Harry is William's cousin.
- William has got a lot of free time.
- William likes sports.
- William has got a motorbike.

CHALLENGE!

Complete the sentences with the names of the people.

Try to add more.

- The President of my country is _____.
- The Prime Minister of the UK is _____.
- The President of the USA is _____.
- The President of Russia is _____.
- The President of Germany is _____.
- The King of Spain is _____.
- The _____ of _____ is _____.
- The _____ of _____ is _____.
- The _____ of _____ is _____.

D

GRAMMAR

Present simple: negative

- 1 Read the sentences and look at the pictures. Label the three boys with their names.

Jack doesn't listen to music.

Tom hasn't got a pet.

Connor doesn't like dancing.

Tom doesn't watch TV.

Jack doesn't like pizza.

Connor doesn't go to school by bike.



- 2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 cousin / live / doesn't / in London. / My

My cousin doesn't live in London.

2 like / My / Eminem. / don't / parents

3 don't / pizza. / like / I

4 tennis. / Ben / play / doesn't

5 TV. / don't / parents / watch / My

6 by bus. / to school / My / doesn't / go / friend

7 eat / doesn't / Bella / meat.

8 games. / like / computer / don't / We

9 science. / She / study / doesn't

I can say what someone does and doesn't do.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple negative.

1 My aunt _____ in New York. (not live)

2 John _____ tennis. (not play)

3 My mum and dad _____ dancing. (not like)

4 My nephew _____ history. (not study)

5 We _____ in a restaurant. (not work)

6 My brothers _____ late. (not get up)

7 My dad _____ to work. (not drive)

8 My cousins _____ from Canada. (not come)

- 4 Look at the table. Write affirmative and negative sentences using the verbs in the box.

play speak walk

	Привет!		
	Melanie	✓	✗
	Tom and Vicky	✗	✓
			✗

1 Melanie speaks Russian.

2

3

4

5

6

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences about what you and your friends don't do. Use the present simple negative. Choose from the verbs in the box.

eat go have like live play study watch

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____



A day in the life

I can understand an article and talk about everyday activities.

Revision: Student's Book page 12

- 1** Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the correct form of the verb.

clean come cook do drive get up go iron
look after make walk

- 1 I come home from school at four o'clock.
- 2 My mum _____ my brother and sister to school.
- 3 I sometimes help my mum to _____ the house.
- 4 My mum doesn't drive to work. She _____.
- 5 I never _____ my clothes.
- 6 My dad usually _____ dinner in the evening.
- 7 My dad _____ the washing in our house.
- 8 We _____ to the supermarket on Saturday mornings.
- 9 I always _____ at six o'clock on school days.
- 10 I _____ breakfast for my parents at the weekend.
- 11 My uncle _____ my cousins.

- 2** Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Misozi lives with her sister and mum. _____
- 2 Grace is Misozi's little sister. _____
- 3 Misozi and Grace leave the house at 7.00. _____
- 4 The students have lunch at school. _____
- 5 Misozi and Grace go to school in the afternoon. _____

A day in the life of two African children

Misozi is eleven and lives in Zambia, in Africa. Every morning she and her little sister, Grace, get up at half past four. First, they get water. It takes an hour. They come home and they have breakfast with their mother. After breakfast, their mother goes to work. Then the sisters walk to school. They leave the house at six o'clock and they get to school at half past seven. They love school. At twelve o'clock the students have lunch. They have a dish called *nshima*. In the afternoon, the girls walk home. They clean their small house. They get water again and do the washing. At seven o'clock, their mother comes home from work with some food. They all cook dinner. Then Misozi helps Grace with her homework.

- 3** Match 1–8 with a–h to complete the sentences.

- 1 Misozi gets up
- 2 Misozi and Grace have breakfast
- 3 Their mother goes to work
- 4 Misozi and Grace get to school
- 5 They have lunch
- 6 Misozi and Grace do the washing
- 7 Their mother comes home
- 8 Misozi helps Grace

- a after breakfast.
- b with her homework.
- c at 4.30.
- d after school.
- e with their mum.
- f at 7.00.
- g at 7.30.
- h at school.



The girls' life isn't easy, but they have got a mother, food, and they go to school. Many African children haven't got these things.

1E

Introducing people

I can introduce people.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

at for from in in to to

- Where are you _____?
- My sister doesn't go _____ school.
- She works _____ an office.
- Nice _____ meet you.
- Bye _____ now.
- Is he _____ the same school?
- Ben lives _____ our street.

- 2 Write questions for the answers.



- Where are you from?
I'm from Oxford.
- I'm fifteen years old.
- Yes, I've got two sisters.
- Fine, thanks.
- No, he isn't. He's in class 3D.
- His name is Martin.

- 3 Write true answers.

- How are you?
I'm fine, thanks.
- Where are you from?
I'm from Oxford.
- How old are you?
I'm fifteen years old.
- Have you got any brothers or sisters?
Yes, I've got two sisters.

- 4 Put the words in order to make sentences. Then use the sentences to complete the dialogue.

school. / my class / in / George / at / is
to / Nice / you. / meet
from / Cardiff. / I'm
at / he's / university. / No,
bad. / Not
brother. / got / one / I've

Harry Hello, Daisy. Nice to see you. How are you?

Daisy 1 _____ And you?

Harry Fine, thanks. Daisy, this is my friend George.

Daisy Hello, George. 2 _____

George Nice to meet you too.

Harry 3 _____

Daisy Really? Where are you from, George?

George 4 _____

Daisy Have you got any brothers or sisters?

George 5 _____ His name's Sam.

Daisy Is he in the same school?

George 6 _____

- 5 Complete the information about Peter with your own ideas.

Name: Peter

From: _____

Brothers / Sisters: Yes

School or University: _____

- 6 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 4.

Bill Hello, Andrea.

Andrea _____

Bill _____

Andrea _____

Peter Nice to meet you too.

Bill Peter is in my class at school.

Andrea _____

Peter _____

Andrea _____

Peter _____

Andrea _____

Peter _____



1G

WRITING

An informal letter

I can write an informal letter to a penfriend.

Preparation

- 1 Complete the letter with the words and phrases in the box.

Dear 24th July Best wishes,
21 Greenland Rd, Hastings

1	<hr/> <hr/>
2	<hr/>
3	Margaret,

My name is James and I'm your new penfriend. I'm seventeen years old and I come from a town called Hastings.

I've got two brothers and a sister. We live with my parents in a small house. We've also got a cat called Snowy and a dog called Fred.

I go to Hastings Comprehensive school. It's OK. After school, I watch TV and then we have dinner. I do my homework in my bedroom, then I play computer games.

Write soon.

4 _____
James

- 4 Write the numbers.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 twenty-sixth | 24 th | 4 thirty-first | _____ |
| 2 fifteenth | _____ | 5 eleventh | _____ |
| 3 thirtieth | _____ | 6 twenty-second | _____ |

Writing guide

- 5 Imagine you are Kim. Write a letter to a penfriend. Use the letter in exercise 1 as a model and include the information in the table. Write 70–100 words.

a Address: 12 Kings Street, Liverpool

b Date: 17th October

c First Paragraph

Name: Kim

Age: 16 years old

From: Liverpool

d Second Paragraph

Lives in: a house

Lives with: mum and brother

Pets: a cat called Jimmy

e Third Paragraph

School: Kings Comprehensive School

After school: play football, listen to music

- 2 Match 1–7 with a–g to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 My name is | <input type="checkbox"/> | a a brother and a sister. |
| 2 I come from | <input type="checkbox"/> | b St Helen's School. |
| 3 I'm | <input type="checkbox"/> | c my parents and my brother. |
| 4 I've got | <input type="checkbox"/> | d Oxford. |
| 5 I live with | <input type="checkbox"/> | e music in my bedroom. |
| 6 I go to | <input type="checkbox"/> | f fifteen years old. |
| 7 I listen to | <input type="checkbox"/> | g Tom. |

- 3 Write the words.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 1 st | first | 6 6 th | _____ |
| 2 2 nd | _____ | 7 7 th | _____ |
| 3 3 rd | _____ | 8 8 th | _____ |
| 4 4 th | _____ | 9 9 th | _____ |
| 5 5 th | _____ | 10 10 th | _____ |

Dear Kate,

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

(e) _____

Kim



SELF CHECK 1

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

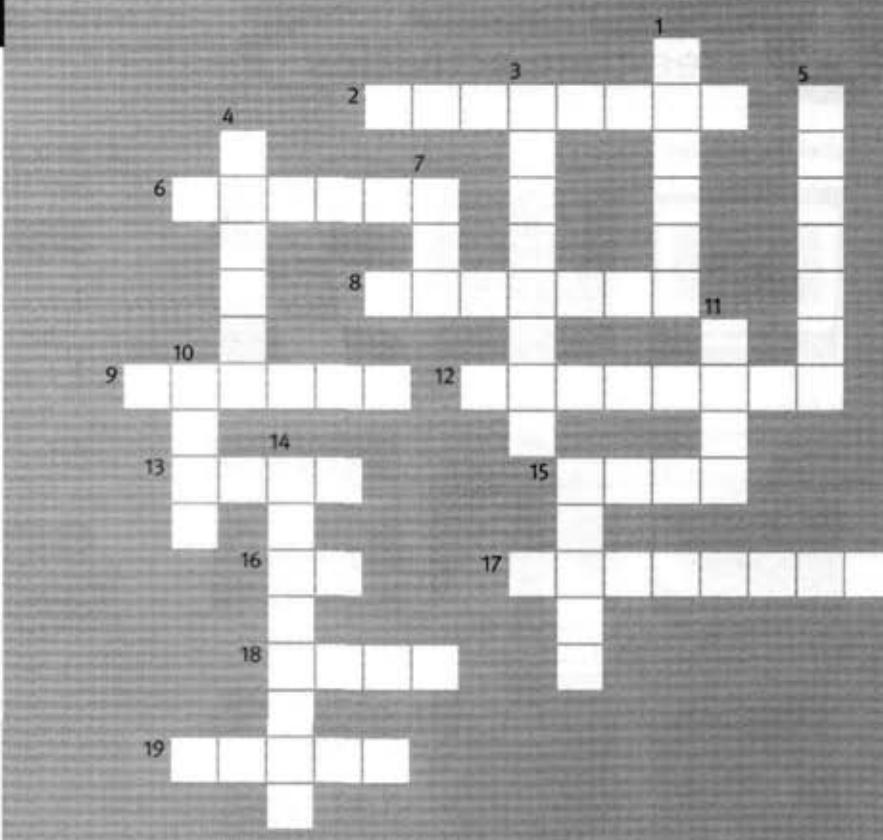
Across (→)

- 2 I'm Sally's mother. Sally is my _____.
- 6 My uncle's son is my _____.
- 8 My brother _____ Russian at school.
- 9 My uncle Tom is my cousin James's
_____.
- 12 The plural of *potato* is _____.
- 13 _____ to meet you.
- 15 'Tom, _____ is Mark.'
'Hello, Mark.'
- 16 My brother is _____ class 10c.
- 17 The plural of *family* is _____.
- 18 We _____ live in London. We live in Oxford.
- 19 '_____ are you from?'
'Liverpool.'

Down (↓)

- 1 The plural for *leaf* is _____.
- 3 My daughter's son is my _____.
- 4 Jim _____ get up at six o'clock. He gets up at seven.
- 5 Mary _____ television every day.
- 7 'How are you?'
'_____ bad, thanks. And you?'
- 10 My uncle's wife is my _____.
- 11 My little brother _____ to elementary school.
- 14 The plural of *child* is _____.
- 15 My parents are teachers. They _____ maths at my school.

Your score  /20



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

* = I need more practice. ** = I sometimes find this difficult. *** = No problem!

	*	**	***
I can introduce myself. (SB p. 4)			
I can ask and answer questions. (SB p. 5)			
I can describe people. (SB p. 6)			
I can ask the time and talk about the months of the year. (SB p. 7)			
I can talk about people I meet regularly. (SB p. 8)			
I can talk about my family and friends. (SB p. 9)			
I can understand information and opinions on the Royal Family. (SB p. 10)			
I can say what someone does and doesn't do. (SB p. 11)			
I can understand an article and talk about everyday activities. (SB p. 12)			
I can introduce people and find out more about them. (SB p. 14)			
I can write an informal letter to a penfriend. (SB p. 15)			

2 Free time

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Free-time activities

1 Label the pictures.



1 television



2 d



3 c



4 a



5 f



6 s



7 f



8 c



9 b



10 g



11 c



12 i



13 f



14 j



15 m



16 b



17 r



18 p

I can talk about sports and hobbies.

2 Write three true sentences about the free-time activities in exercise 1. Use the phrases in the box.

I really like I quite like I don't like I hate

1 I _____
but I _____

2 I _____
but I _____

3 I _____
but I _____

Extension: verb + noun collocations

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *do*, *play* or *go*. Use the present simple.

1 My brother does karate.

2 We don't go jogging very often.

3 I play football after school.

4 My friends and I go ice skating on Sundays.

5 My parents play tennis on Saturday mornings.

6 John goes rollerblading with his friends.

7 You don't do athletics at school.

8 Sarah does gymnastics.

4 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 I watch / listen to the radio in the evening.

2 I go for a film / a walk after school.

3 We read magazines / DVDs at home.

4 We do / play chess at school.

5 I don't watch computer games / TV.

6 My dad does / takes a lot of photos.

7 We do karate / basketball at school.

8 My sister plays / does gymnastics.

CHALLENGE!

Write a paragraph about your free-time activities. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

at weekends in the evening

on Sunday morning/afternoon

B

GRAMMAR

Present simple: questions

I can ask about people's hobbies and interests.

- 1 Complete the present simple questions. Then write true answers.

1 _____ you play chess?

2 _____ your dad work at home?

3 _____ you like films?

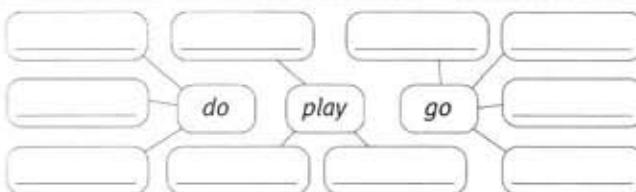
4 _____ your teacher speak German?

5 _____ you and your friends go cycling?

6 _____ your best friend sit next to you in class?

- 2 Do we use *do*, *play* or *go*? Complete the mind map with the activities in the box.

athletics basketball chess cycling jogging
karate photography rollerblading swimming tennis



- 3 Look at the table. Write questions and short answers.

At weekends					
Dave	✓	✗	✓	✗	
Megan	✗	✓	✗	✓	
Sue and Tom	✓	✗	✓	✗	

1 Dave / rollerblading?

Does Dave go rollerblading? Yes, he does.

2 Megan / karate?

3 Sue and Tom / basketball?

4 Dave / TV?

5 Megan / basketball?

6 Sue and Tom / karate?

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

1 does / Kate / where / live / ?

2 music / do / what / listen to / you / ?

3 to bed / you / when / do / go / ?

4 do / how / spell / 'fashion' / you / ?

5 James / does / where / do / his homework / ?

6 at weekends / who / see / you / do / ?

- 5 Look at the phrases and make questions. Then match them with the answers.

a What	do you do	to school?
b How	do you play	on TV?
c When	do you get	after school?
d What	do you phone	jogging with?
e Who	do you watch	your friends?

f Where do you go football?

1 I go jogging with my brother.

2 I watch music videos on TV.

3 I walk to school.

4 I phone my friends in the evening.

5 I play football in the park.

6 I do karate after school.

CHALLENGE!

Write the general knowledge questions. Can you answer them? Add two more questions with question words.

Where / kangaroos / live? ?

When / Americans / celebrate Thanksgiving? ?

2 _____ ?

What / dolphins / eat? ?

3 _____ ?

4 _____ ?

5 _____ ?



I can talk about popular sports and activities.

Revision: Student's Book page 20

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

active activities martial arts popular
sports club top weather

- 1 Kate does gymnastics at a _____ every evening.
- 2 Harry is very _____. He plays football, hockey and basketball.
- 3 Is football _____ with girls in your country?
- 4 The _____ isn't very good, so we can't play tennis outside.
- 5 I do lots of _____ with my friends: for example, rollerblading, jogging and dancing.
- 6 What are the _____ three sports in your school?
- 7 Karate and judo are _____.

2 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

aren't come do do do go love

Teenagers and sport

The British ¹ _____ sport. In fact, many popular sports ² _____ from Britain, for example football, rugby, golf and cricket. Britain has got lots of beaches, but the weather isn't very good, so water sports ³ _____ popular with many people. Britain has got lots of green grass, so team sports like football, rugby, hockey and cricket are popular. About 55% of girls and 68% of boys ⁴ _____ sports at a sports club.

In the UK, the top five sports for girls are:

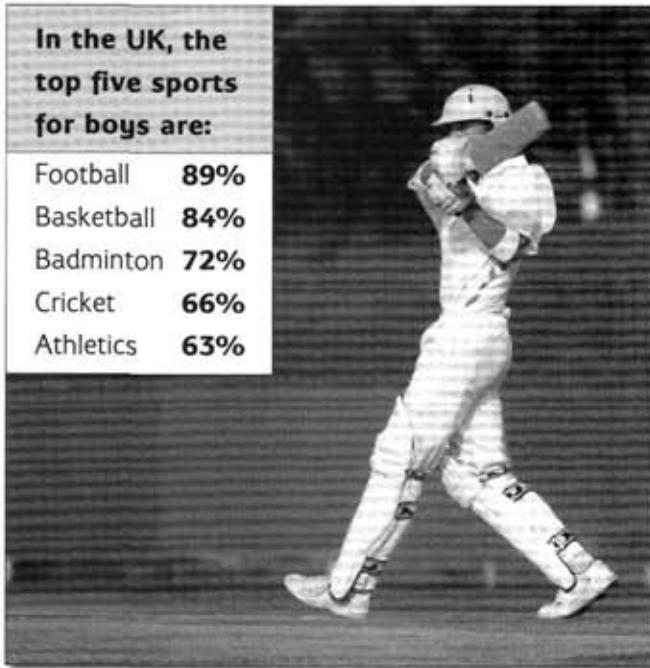
Netball	92%
Badminton	90%
Rounders	80%
Hockey	79%
Athletics	72%



Young people also ⁵ _____ other activities with their friends in the evening and at weekends. Dancing, swimming and horse riding are popular with girls. Boys like to ⁶ _____ to the gym, play pool and ⁷ _____ martial arts.

In the UK, the top five sports for boys are:

Football	89%
Basketball	84%
Badminton	72%
Cricket	66%
Athletics	63%





Adverbs of frequency

I can talk about daily routines.

1 Complete the table.

1 always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 u	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3 o	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4 s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5 h	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6 n	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Look at Tom's diary and complete the sentences. Use the adverbs of frequency from exercise 1.

Monday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, football, home at 7, bed at 11	<input type="radio"/>
Tuesday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, home at 6, bed at 11	<input type="radio"/>
Wednesday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, football, home at 7, bed at 11	<input type="radio"/>
Thursday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, out with friends, home at 8, bed at 11	<input type="radio"/>
Friday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, out with friends, home at 11, bed at 12	<input type="radio"/>
Saturday	get up at 8.30, basketball practice, out with friends, home at 11, bed at 12	<input type="radio"/>
Sunday	stay in bed late! basketball practice, out with friends, home at 5, bed by 10	<input type="radio"/>

- 1 play / basketball at the sports club

He always plays basketball at the sports club.

- 2 be / in bed by ten o'clock

- 3 stay / out until two o'clock

- 4 go / out with friends

- 5 play / football after school

- 6 do / his homework

- 7 play / computer games

- 8 stay / in bed late

3 Look at the diagrams about Naomi's daily routine. Write two sentences for each diagram using adverbs of frequency from exercises 1 and 2.

- 1 get up ...

90% before 8 10% after 8

She usually gets up before 8 o'clock. She hardly ever gets up after 8 o'clock.

- 2 go to work ...

60% by bus 40% on foot

- 3 have lunch ...

100% at work 0% at home

- 4 come home ...

10% early 90% late

- 5 be in bed ...

50% before 11 50% after 11

4 Complete the table about your Saturday. Tick (✓) the boxes.

	always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never
do my homework	<input type="checkbox"/>					
play football	<input type="checkbox"/>					
go dancing	<input type="checkbox"/>					
read books	<input type="checkbox"/>					
listen to music	<input type="checkbox"/>					

5 Write sentences about what you do on Saturdays.

1 I usually do my homework.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

CHALLENGE!

Write a paragraph about what you do on Sundays. Use adverbs of frequency.



2E

READING

Taekwondo

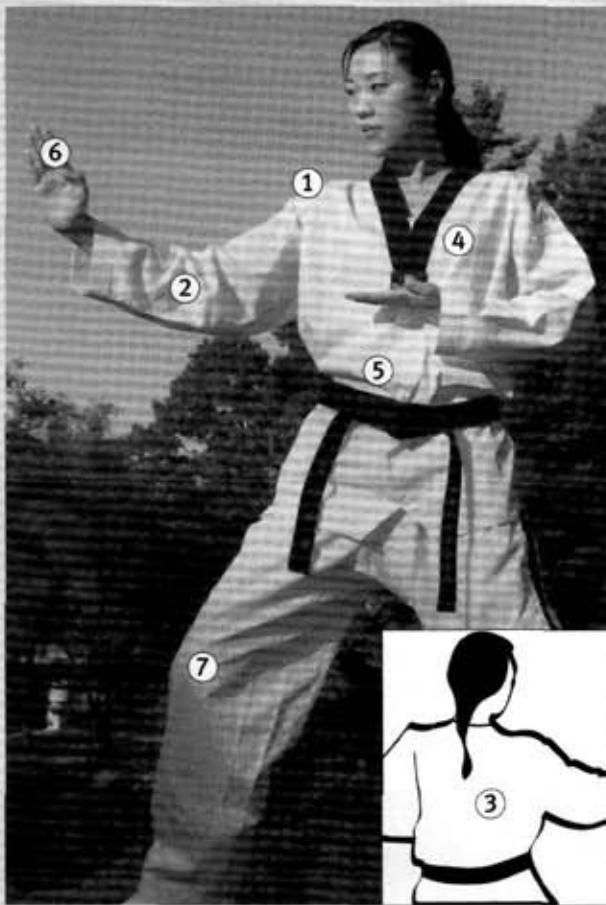
Revision: Student's Book page 22

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

ears eyes foot fingers head legs mouth
neck toes

- 1 My feet have got five _____.
- 2 I see with my _____.
- 3 I listen with my _____.
- 4 My hands have got five _____.
- 5 I talk with my _____.
- 6 You kick a football with your _____.
- 7 You think with your _____.
- 8 My _____ is between my head and my shoulders.
- 9 We use our _____ to walk and run.

2 Label the parts of the body.



- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 s_____ | 5 s_____ |
| 2 a_____ | 6 h_____ |
| 3 b_____ | 7 k_____ |
| 4 c_____ | |

I can understand a magazine article about sport.

3 Read the text quickly. What is it about? Choose a, b or c.

- a Food and drink at a taekwondo school.
- b A very popular hobby in Australia.
- c A day's training at a taekwondo school.

Taekwondo school

Jane Williams comes from Sydney, Australia, but she's in South Korea for a month. She's a student at the Changwon School of Taekwondo. In this interview, Jane talks to Taekwondo Magazine about life at the school.



- TM** Tell me about a typical day. Do you get up very early?
JW Yes, we do. We get up about six o'clock.
TM What time do you start training?
JW About seven o'clock, after breakfast.
TM How do you train?
JW In the mornings, we train our legs, arms, stomachs and backs. We do exercises and we run, but we don't fight.
TM Do you train in the afternoons too?
JW Yes, we do. After lunch, we practise fighting.
TM Is it dangerous?
JW No, not really. The teachers are very good.
TM How do you understand the teachers? Do they speak English?
JW No, they don't. But I speak a little Korean.
TM What time does training finish?
JW At six o'clock. We have dinner, and then the evenings are free. We listen to music or sit and talk, but we hardly ever go out. I'm usually in bed by nine o'clock!

4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 Jane comes from Korea / Australia.
- 2 Training begins before / after breakfast.
- 3 The students practise fighting in the morning / afternoon.
- 4 Jane talks to the teachers in English / Korean.
- 5 In the evenings, the students are usually in / out.
- 6 Jane usually goes to bed early / late.

Giving an opinion

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bad brilliant favourite hate interested prefer
stand what

- 1 I can't _____ rap music.
- 2 Who's your _____ actress?
- 3 Are you _____ in sport?
- 4 _____'s your favourite film?
- 5 I _____ computer games. They're awful.
- 6 I love Tom Cruise. He's _____!
- 7 'Do you like Michael Ballack?'
'He's not _____.'
- 8 I like pop music, but I _____ rock music. It's great!

2 Give your opinion of these people and things. Use the verbs and adjectives in the box.

Verbs can't stand hate like love

Adjectives all right awful brilliant great not bad

OK terrible

- 1 James Bond films
I love James Bond films. They're great.
- 2 computer games
- 3 Beyoncé Knowles
- 4 Jim Carrey
- 5 classical music
- 6 Anastacia

3 Write the object pronouns.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	1 me
you	2 you
he	3 him
she	4 her
it	5 it
we	6 us
you	7 you
they	8 them

I can express my likes and dislikes.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct object pronoun.

- 1 I don't listen to reggae music. I don't like _____.
- 2 Robbie Williams is great. I love _____.
- 3 These are my new CDs. Do you like _____?
- 4 This is important. Please listen to _____!
- 5 Do you want to come with _____ to the cinema?
- 6 I like Maria. I want to sit next to _____.
- 7 This is a present for _____. I hope you like it.

5 Read the dialogue. Write the missing subject and object pronouns.

- Mark Are you interested in football?
 Rachel Yes, ¹ _____ am. I love ² _____.
 Mark Who's your favourite player?
 Rachel Frank Lampard.
 Mark Really? ³ _____ isn't bad, I suppose.
 Rachel So who do you like, then?
 Mark Ronaldhino and Steven Gerrard.
⁴ _____ 're brilliant players.
 Rachel Yes, I like ⁵ _____ too. And I love Wayne Rooney.
 Mark Rooney? I can't stand ⁶ _____.



6 Write a dialogue like the one in exercise 5. Choose a different hobby, sport or interest. Use the ideas in the boxes or your own ideas.

books computer games fashion films sport

actor/actress designer game player singer writer

- Sue Are you interested in _____?
 Tom Yes, I am. I love _____.
 Sue _____
 Tom _____
 Sue Really?
 Tom _____
 Sue _____
 Tom _____
 Sue _____



Preparation

- 1 Complete the announcement with the imperatives in the box.

bring come don't forget join phone

Photography Club

Have you got a camera?

Do you like photography?



Then ¹ _____ our club. We meet every Saturday morning at Luke's house.

We bring our cameras and look at our photos on Luke's computer.

Every month we have a 'Best photo' competition.

You can see the photos on our website.

² _____ to our photography club!

³ _____ a friend!

⁴ _____ Luke on 07784 930324.

⁵ _____ to visit our website and see our photos:

www.lukesphotoclub.com

- 2 Read the announcement again. Put information a–h in the correct order.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a when they meet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b website | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c name of the club | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d who to phone about the club | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e what they do every week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f where they meet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g what they do every month | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h phone number | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

1 your / tell / friends

2 club / our / join

3 visit / website / our

I can write an announcement for a club.

- 4 and / do / fit / gymnastics / get

- 5 next / come / our / meeting / to

- 6 favourite / your / hobby / talk about

- 4 Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

about at at for on on to

1 We meet _____ 4.00 p.m. _____ Fridays.

2 We meet _____ a café.

3 Please come _____ our club.

4 We talk _____ our hobby.

5 Call me _____ 07754 36523.

6 We play tennis _____ fun.

Writing guide

- 5 Write an announcement for one of the clubs in the box. Follow the writing plan below. Write 50–70 words.

Sports basketball club cycling club football club
gymnastics club karate club tennis club volleyball club

Other activities art club book club computer club
dance club music club photography club
rollerblading club running club walking club

- 1 Give the name of the club.
- 2 Ask a question.
- 3 Say when and where it meets.
- 4 Say what you do at the club.
- 5 Use an imperative – tell them to come to the club.
- 6 Give a name and phone number.
- 7 Tell them to visit your website.

① _____ Club

② _____ ?

③ Then join our club.

④ _____

⑤ _____

⑥ _____

⑦ _____

SELF CHECK 2

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

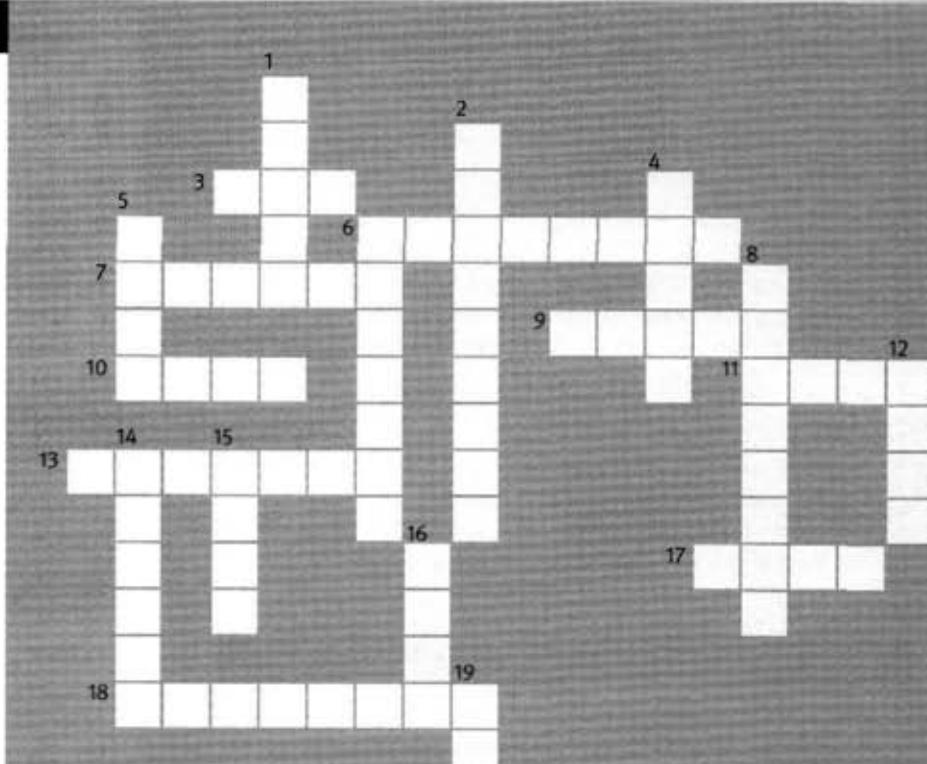
CLUES

Across (→)

- 3 'Do you like Green Day?'
They're not _____.
6 I love _____ games.
7 We _____ ever watch TV.
9 ' _____ do you live?' 'In London.'
10 Can you _____ a photo with my camera?
11 I often _____ a book in bed.
13 I'm very interested in _____. I love clothes.
17 Do you want to _____ volleyball with us?
18 

Down (↓)

- 1 I can't _____ football. It's awful!
2 We _____ visit relatives at the weekend.
4 I _____ do my homework before dinner.
5 ' _____ music do you like?' 'Rock and R and B.'
- 6 
- 8 I never listen to dance music. It's _____.
12 _____ Mark play tennis?
14 School starts at eight o'clock so I _____ get up at seven.
15 I _____ Christina Aguilera. She's awful!
16 ' _____ do you do gymnastics?' 'On Saturday mornings.'
19 I usually _____ for a walk after school.



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.  = I sometimes find this difficult.  = No problem!

I can talk about sports and hobbies. (SB p. 18) 

I can ask about people's hobbies and interests. (SB p. 19)

I can talk about popular sports and activities. (SB p. 20)

I can talk about daily routines. (SB p. 21)

I can understand a magazine article about sport. (SB p. 22)

I can express my likes and dislikes. (SB p. 24)

I can write an announcement for a club. (SB p. 25)

PREPARATION: Reading

- 1 Write five things you know about Australia and New Zealand.
-
-
-
-
-

- 2 Read the text quickly and choose the best title.

- a A student who lives in an Australian family.
- b What life is like in Australia and New Zealand.
- c The differences between Australia and New Zealand.

- 3 Match the highlighted words in the text with the definitions below.

- 1 food cooked in the garden on a fire _____
- 2 the part of the country that is near the sea _____
- 3 rooms for living in, usually in one building _____
- 4 having too many people in a small space _____
- 5 the people who lived in a country first _____

EXAM TASK – Reading

Read the text again and choose the most suitable heading (A–F) for paragraphs (1–4). There are two extra headings that you do not need.

Living Down Under

1 In both Australia and New Zealand, the weather is warm and the cities are not **crowded**, so people spend a lot of time outside. There are **flats** in the cities but people prefer to live in a house with a garden. Families spend hours in their gardens, growing flowers and vegetables, playing and having **barbecues**.

2 Playing and watching sport is a very important part of life in both countries. Water sports are very popular. In Australia 75% of the population lives less than 80 kilometres from the **coast**, and in New Zealand you are never more than 125 kilometres from the sea. So almost everyone learns to swim, and sailing and surfing are also popular. Australia has got some top tennis players, too.

3 The **original inhabitants** of Australia and New Zealand were the Aborigines and the Maori. In both countries you can find signs of English and Aboriginal or Maori culture, and this is often surprising to visitors. English is the main language in both countries, but in New Zealand Maori is an official language, too. In Australia, you can find English place names, like Brighton, next to Aboriginal place names, like Wagga Wagga. In New Zealand, English names, like Hamilton, are next to Maori names, like Ngaruawahia.

4 Some older people still talk about ‘home’ and mean Britain, and you can still find things that really belong to Britain more than Australia or New Zealand. At Christmas,

for example, you can buy and send Christmas cards with pictures of snow and wood fires, although the temperature may be 25°C and people spend Christmas Day on the beach!

- A What do Australians eat on Christmas Day?
- B Who lived in Australia and New Zealand before British people came there?
- C What ball sports are popular in New Zealand?
- D Why are water sports so popular in Australia and New Zealand?
- E What are homes like in Australia and New Zealand?
- F What do Australians and New Zealanders do at Christmas?

EXAM TASK – Use of English

Complete the e-mail with the words in the box. There is one extra word that you do not need to use.

this all every get staying look midnight see visit

Hi there

Imagine, it's almost ¹ _____ here, and I don't need a lamp to write this. We are in Reykjavík, the capital of Iceland to ² _____ my father who's teaching at the university here ³ _____. term. We are ⁴ _____ at a small hotel near the university. If I ⁵ _____ out of the window, I can ⁶ _____ mountains everywhere – and ice and clear, white snow. I'm enjoying ⁷ _____ minute of our trip. Yesterday I saw some geysers and a real volcano eruption. I'll e-mail you some photos when I ⁸ _____ back to London.

All the best,

Rob

PREPARATION: Listening

Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people are there in your family?
- 2 Who do you live with
- 3 Where do you live?
- 4 Do you often see your grandparents?
- 5 What are your parents' jobs?
- 6 What activities do you do with your family?

TIPS

- Read the sentences before you listen.
- Listen to each recording and underline the wrong word. It can appear anywhere in the sentence.
- Check your answers to make sure the corrections make sense.

EXAM TASK – Listening

LISTENING 1 Listen to three teenagers talking about themselves. Each of the statements contains some false information. Underline the wrong word and write the correction.

- 1 Ten people live in Maurizio's house. ten eight
- 2 Maurizio plays football in the evenings. plays plays
- 3 Kasia's mother works in a shop. works works
- 4 Kasia's grandfather is out of work. out of work out of work
- 5 Pedro's family lives in a city. lives lives
- 6 Pedro can't ride a horse. can't can't

PREPARATION: Writing an informal letter

- 1 Complete the letter with the words in the box.

like am have works go come live

Dear Monica,

This is my first letter to you. My name is Mario. I ¹ _____ from Croatia. I ² _____ in Zagreb, the capital city of my country. I ³ _____ a brother and a sister. My brother is 18 and my sister is 12. I ⁴ _____ 16 years old.

My Mum is a doctor and she ⁵ _____ in the hospital. My father is a history teacher. I ⁶ _____ sport very much. I ⁷ _____ swimming every day. I hate housework, especially doing the washing-up.

Write soon.

Mario

- 2 Read the exam task below. Decide what information to include in your letter.

TIP

- Don't forget to check your letter carefully. Have you included all the necessary information? Is the language correct?

EXAM TASK – Writing

Write a letter (100–120 words) to your friend abroad.

Include the following information:

- nationality and home town
- age and information about brothers and sisters
- your parents' jobs
- your likes and dislikes

PREPARATION: Speaking

- 1 *Do, play or go?* Complete the table with the activities in the box. Add more words to the chart.

karate cycling tennis photography athletics
rollerblading swimming chess computer games
with a pet to the cinema

do	play	go
----	------	----

- 2 Complete the dialogue with the missing words.

- A _____ you _____ any hobbies?
B Yes, I play squash.
A How _____ do you _____ squash?
B Once or twice a week.
A Who _____ you play squash _____?
B My friend.
A _____ you _____ any special equipment?
B Yes, a racket and a small ball. And, of course, the court where we play.
A _____ you like this activity?
B Because it's fun and I get a lot of exercise.
A _____ you start playing squash?
B About a year ago.

TIPS

Read the exam task carefully and answer these questions:

- What is the topic?
- Who starts the conversation?
- What information do you need to share?

EXAM TASK – Speaking

You are talking to a friend from England about the way you spend your free time.

- Tell him/her what you like doing best in your free time.
- Tell him/her how often you do this activity.
- Ask him/her questions about how he/she spends his/her free time.

(The examiner/your partner starts the conversation.)

3 School life

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

School subjects

I can talk about my school subjects.

- 1 Complete your school timetable for Monday and Tuesday.

art and design biology chemistry
 design and technology (D&T) English French
 geography German history
 information and communication technology (ICT)
 maths music physical education (P.E.)
 religious education (R.E.) Spanish

TIMETABLE

Time	Monday	Tuesday

- 2 Write about you. Complete the sentences with school subjects.

- 1 My favourite subjects are _____ and _____.
 2 I don't like _____ or _____.
 3 I'm good at _____ and _____.
 4 I'm not very good at _____ or _____.

- 3 Write the times.



1 It's six o'clock.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

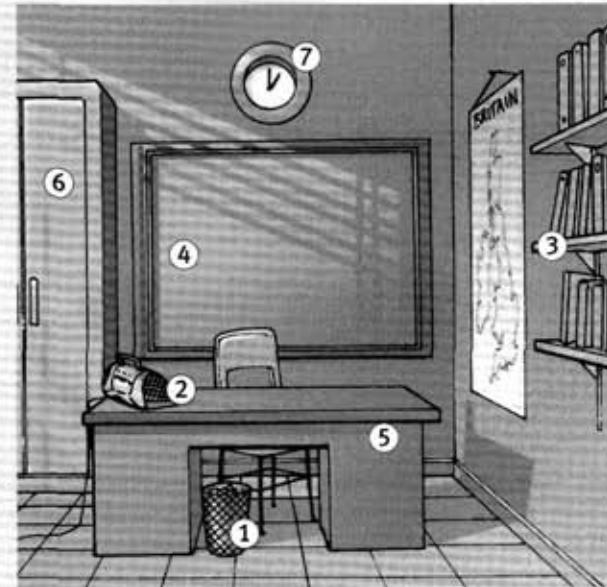


8 _____

Extension: In the classroom and prepositions of place

- 4 Label classroom items 1–7 with the words in the box.

bin board CD player clock cupboard desk shelves



- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____
 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____
 7 _____

- 5 Look at the picture and answer the questions. Use the prepositions of place in the box.

behind between in in front of near next to on opposite under

- 1 Where's the poster?

It's between the shelves and the board.

- 2 Where's the CD player?

- 3 Where's the cupboard?

- 4 Where's the chair?

- 5 Where's the desk?

- 6 Where's the bin?

B

GRAMMAR

there is / there are

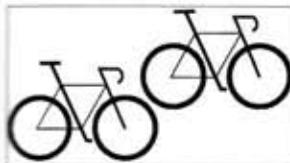
I can describe what is in a room.

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use *there isn't* or *there aren't*.

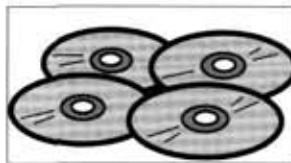
- 1 _____ a desk in my bedroom.
- 2 _____ any posters on the wall.
- 3 _____ a pen in my bag.
- 4 _____ any shelves in the classroom.
- 5 _____ any girls in our class.
- 6 _____ a TV in my bedroom.
- 7 _____ a bin under the desk.
- 8 _____ any students in the classroom.

- 2 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

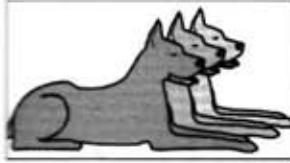
bikes book cars CDs computer dogs girls pencils



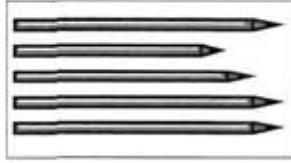
1 _____



2 _____



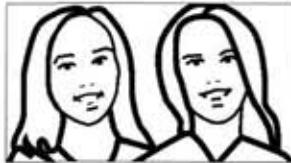
3 _____



4 _____



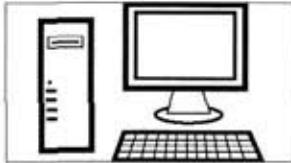
5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

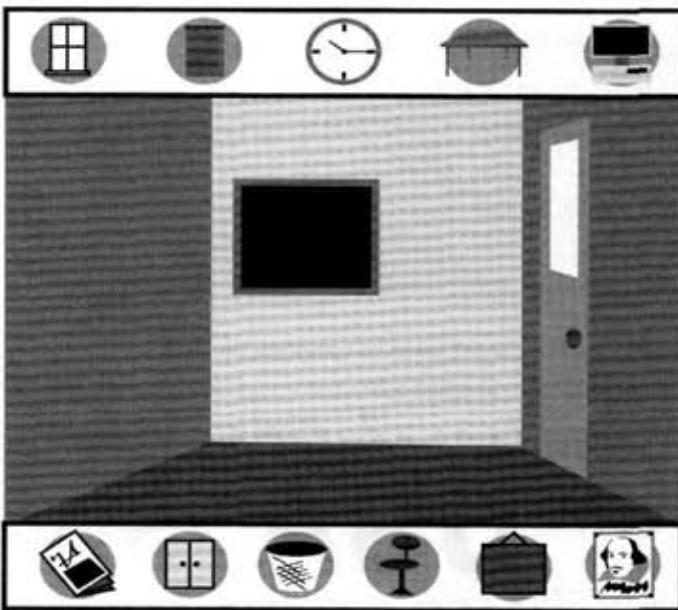
- 3 Now write sentences about the pictures with *there is* or *there are* and the correct number.

1 There are two bikes.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

- 4 Read the text and complete the picture.

There's a window opposite the door. There are blinds on the window. Next to the window is a clock. The time is quarter past ten. In front of the board is the teacher's desk. There's a computer and three books on the desk. Near the desk there's a cupboard and between the cupboard and the desk there's a bin. The teacher's chair is in front of the desk. There's a notice board on the wall next to the door. There are two posters on the notice board.



- 5 Write questions and short answers. Use *there is* or *there are*.

- 1 (a CD player on the desk? ✓)

Is there a CD player on the desk? Yes, there is.

- 2 (any children in the classroom? X)

- 3 (any books on the shelves? ✓)

- 4 (any plants near the window? ✓)

- 5 (any posters in your bedroom? X)

- 6 (a pen in your bag? X)

- 7 (a notice board on the wall? X)

- 8 (any computers in the school? ✓)



I can talk about different school systems.

Revision: Student's Book page 30

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

age compulsory exams private same subject

- 1 'What's your favourite _____?' 'English.'
- 2 Do you take _____ before you leave school?
- 3 He goes to a _____ school. It costs £10,000 a year.
- 4 I don't study history – it isn't _____.
- 5 In our country, we start secondary school at the _____ of thirteen.
- 6 All the students in our class study the _____ subjects.

2 Match the verbs with the nouns.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 start/leave | <input type="checkbox"/> | a an exam |
| 2 take | <input type="checkbox"/> | b a job |
| 3 study | <input type="checkbox"/> | c school |
| 4 find | <input type="checkbox"/> | d a subject |

3 Choose the correct verbs to complete the text.

Secondary education IN THE USA



In the USA students ¹ stay / start their secondary education at the age of 11. First they ² go / take to Middle School for three years. Then they go to High School for four years, from the age of 14 to 18. Some students ³ choose / leave school when they are 16 and ⁴ study / find jobs. But most students ⁵ stay / choose at High School until they are 18. Then they ⁶ start / take exams and they get a 'High School Diploma'. There aren't any national exams.

All students at secondary schools in the USA ⁷ study / find English, maths, science and P.E., but students ⁸ leave / choose other subjects, so they don't all study the same subjects.

About 90% of students in the USA go to state schools. About 10% go to private schools. Most of the private schools are religious schools.

4 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Students in American schools all study the same subjects.
- 2 There are seven years in American secondary education.
- 3 All students stay at school until they are 18.
- 4 Students take the same exams in every school in the USA.
- 5 Most students go to state schools.

CHALLENGE!

Write about secondary education in your country. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

start school at the age of study (10) subjects
 compulsory choose stay at school until
 take exams leave school find jobs

We start secondary school _____



3D GRAMMAR

have to

I can describe my ideal school.

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have to** (✓) or **don't have to** (✗).

- 1 Tom help his mum with the cooking. (✓)
- 2 We read lots of books for the exam. (✓)
- 3 I do the washing. (✗)
- 4 My mum drive my dad to work. (✗)
- 5 Kate and Sally study art and design. (✓)
- 6 We go to the supermarket. (✗)

- 2 Look at the pictures. Write sentences about Ann with the correct form of **have to** or **don't have to** and the words in the box.

carry a lot of books to school get up before seven o'clock
study chemistry walk home walk to school
wear a school uniform



- 1 Ann has to get up before seven o'clock.

- 2



- 3

- 4



- 5

- 6

- 3 Complete the questions with **have to** and the verbs in the box. Then write true answers.

come do get up go tidy walk wear

- 1 Do you have to go to school on Saturday?

- 2 before eight o'clock on Sunday morning?

- 3 a school uniform?

- 4 your bedroom?

- 5 to school?

- 6 a lot of homework every evening?

- 7 biology?

- 8 home before eleven o'clock at the weekend?

- 4 Put the words in the correct order and add **have to** to make sentences and questions.

- 1 you / do / French / study / ?

Do you have to study French?

- 2 don't / we / at school / computers / use

- 3 P.E. lessons / we / basketball / play / in

- 4 early / get up / you / do / ?

- 5 to the / we / teacher / listen

- 6 school / at / John / hard / does / work / ?

- 7 exams / don't / they / take / year / every

CHALLENGE!

Imagine you are a teacher at your school. Write five things that you have to do every day.

1

2

3

4

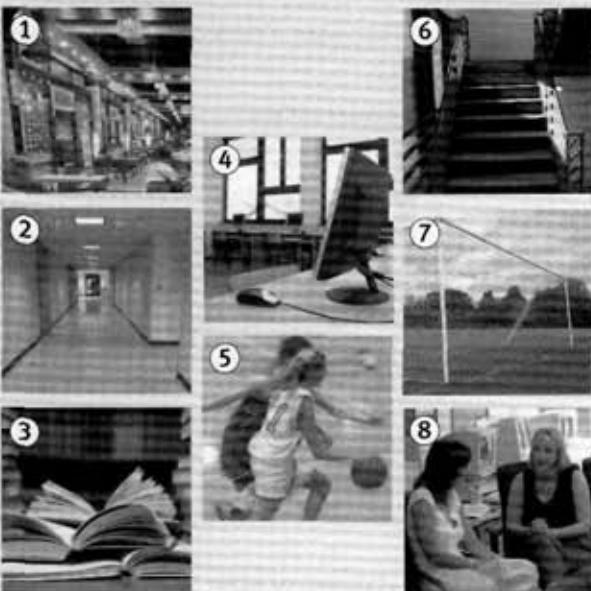
5



Revision: Student's Book page 32

I can understand and react
to an article about schools.**1 Label the parts of the school. Use the words in the box.**

canteen computer room corridor gym library
playing field staff room stairs



- 1 _____ 5 _____
 2 _____ 6 _____
 3 _____ 7 _____
 4 _____ 8 _____

2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 have | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b | a problems |
| 2 prepare | <input type="checkbox"/> | b dinner |
| 3 stay | <input type="checkbox"/> | c friends |
| 4 travel | <input type="checkbox"/> | d to school |
| 5 discuss | <input type="checkbox"/> | e for a night |
| 6 make | <input type="checkbox"/> | f lessons |

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in exercise 2.

- 1 We usually have dinner at eight o'clock.
 2 'How do you _____?' 'By bus.'
 3 The teachers _____ in the staff room.
 4 Teachers in the School of the Air _____ with their students on the telephone.
 5 Students do sport together and _____ at the Sports Carnival in Alice Springs.
 6 School of the Air teachers sometimes _____ at their students' homes.

4 Read the text. Match headings A–E with paragraphs 1–5.

- A Why do parents choose home school?
 B How do they meet other children?
 C What do home school students think?
 D What is home school?
 E Are the subjects and exams the same?



1 _____
 School is important for children and teenagers. They study at school, and they also make friends there. But some children don't go to school. They have lessons at home with their parents.

2 _____
 Some families live a long way from towns or cities so it's impossible for the children to travel to school. Other parents teach their children at home because they don't like normal schools.

3 _____
 Most home school students study the same subjects as students at normal schools and they take the same exams, for example GCSEs when they are 16 and Advanced Level exams when they are 18.

4 _____
 Home school students study at home on their own so they don't meet other children very often. But home school students sometimes meet other home school students and do sports or other activities together.

5 _____
 Jamie and Ellen are home school students. Jamie says, 'I love home school. You can go at your own speed. And you don't have to get up early!' Ellen says, 'Home school is OK, but it's difficult to make new friends.'

5 Are the sentences true for home school students, students at normal schools, or both? Write HS, NS or both.

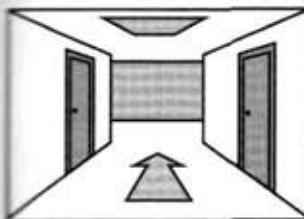
- 1 They study on their own.
 2 They take GCSE exams.
 3 Their parents don't like normal schools.
 4 It's easy for them to make friends.
 5 They have to get up early.
 6 It's sometimes impossible to travel to school.

Giving directions

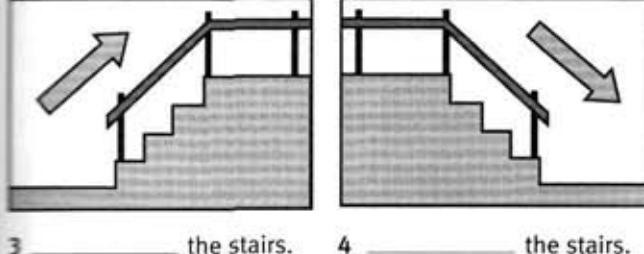
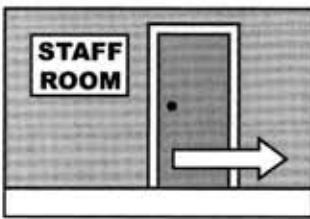
I can understand
and give directions.

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

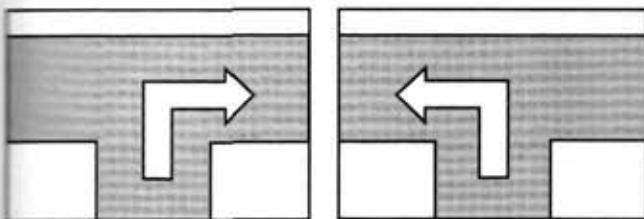
Go Go along Go down Go past Go through
Go up Turn Turn



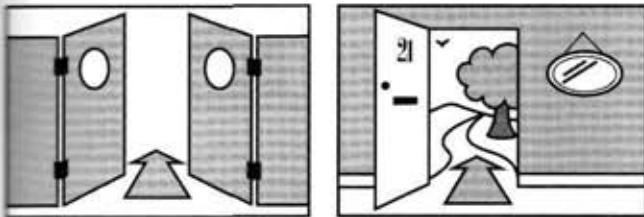
1 _____ the corridor. 2 _____ the staff room.



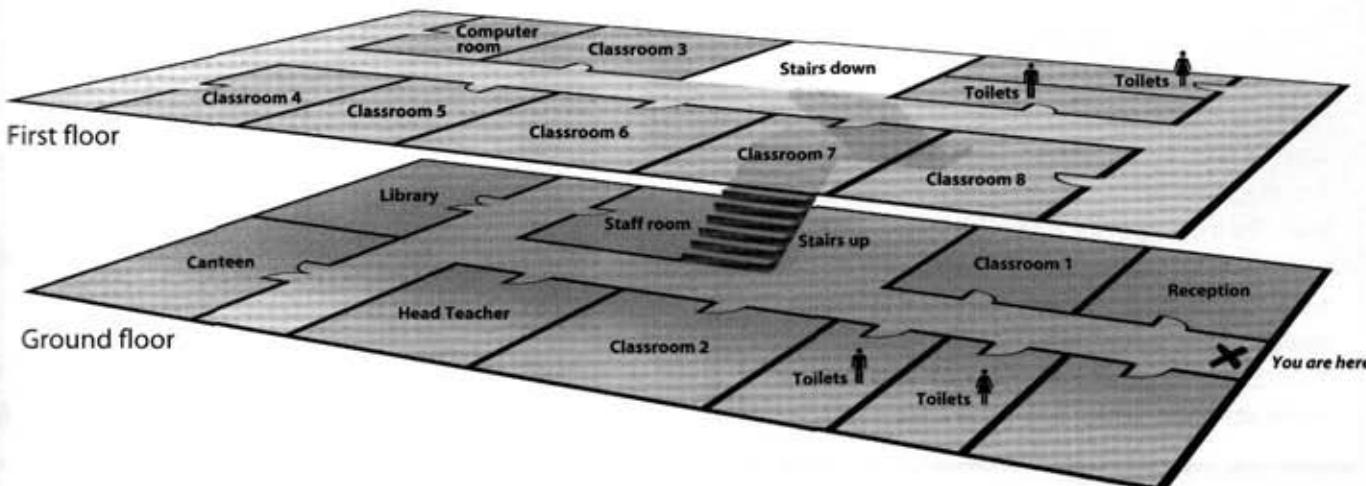
3 _____ the stairs. 4 _____ the stairs.



5 _____ right. 6 _____ left.



7 _____ the doors. 8 _____ outside.



2 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

A

- Oh, right. Where's that? I'm new here.
- Excuse me. Do you know where the library is?
- Thanks very much.
- Yes ...

B

- Oh, OK. Go along this corridor and turn right.
- The library is on your left, opposite the staff room.
- Yes, it's near the canteen.
- You're welcome.

3 Look at the plan and write two dialogues following the example in exercise 2.

1 A _____ canteen ?

B Yes, it's near _____.

A Oh, right. Where's that? I'm new here.

B _____

A Yes ...

B _____

A _____

B You're welcome.

2 A _____ computer room ?

B Yes, it's near the _____.

A Oh, right. Where's that? I'm new here.

B _____

A _____

B _____

A _____

B _____



I can describe a week at my school.

Preparation

1 Correct two mistakes with capital letters in each sentence.

teacher's Smith

1 Our ~~teacher's~~ name is Mr ~~smith~~.

2 we don't study history or Geography.

3 i go to a School in London.

4 Jane and tom are from the Uk.

5 Today is monday 5 february.

6 'where's Jake from?' 'the USA.'

2 Rewrite the sentences. Add capital letters.

1 is it friday today?

2 marco and antonella are from florence in italy.

3 pete and i study french but we don't study german.

4 my dad's birthday is 18 may.

5 my cousin's name is sam. he lives in dublin in ireland.

6 queen elizabeth lives in buckingham palace.

3 Complete the note with the words in the box.

before 8.30 in the canteen lessons start again
the morning break Welcome to

1 _____ St Teresa's Secondary School! I hope you enjoy your first week.

You have to be at school 2 _____.

Lessons start at 9.00. There are five lessons in the morning, three before 3 _____ and two after. The morning break is from 10.45 to 11.00.

Lunch is at 1.00. Most students buy lunch

4 _____. But you don't have to – some students bring sandwiches.

5 _____ at 2.00. There are three lessons in the afternoon. School finishes at 4.00.

4 Complete the information about St Teresa's School.

Arrive at school: _____

Lessons start: _____

Number of lessons in the morning: _____

Break is from: _____ to _____

Lunch is at: _____

In the afternoon, lessons start at: _____

Number of lessons in the afternoon: _____

School finishes: _____

Writing guide

5 Read the information about Greenwood School. Write a note to a new student. Follow the plan. Use the note in exercise 3 to help you. Write 80–100 words.

Arrive at school: 8.30

Lessons start: 8.45

Number of lessons in the morning: 6

Break is from: 10.50 to 11.10

Lunch is at: 1.15

In the afternoon, lessons start at: 2.00

Number of lessons in the afternoon: 3

School finishes: 5.00

1 Welcome the new students.

2 Write about the morning.

3 Write about lunch.

4 Write about the afternoon.



1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____

SELF CHECK 3

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

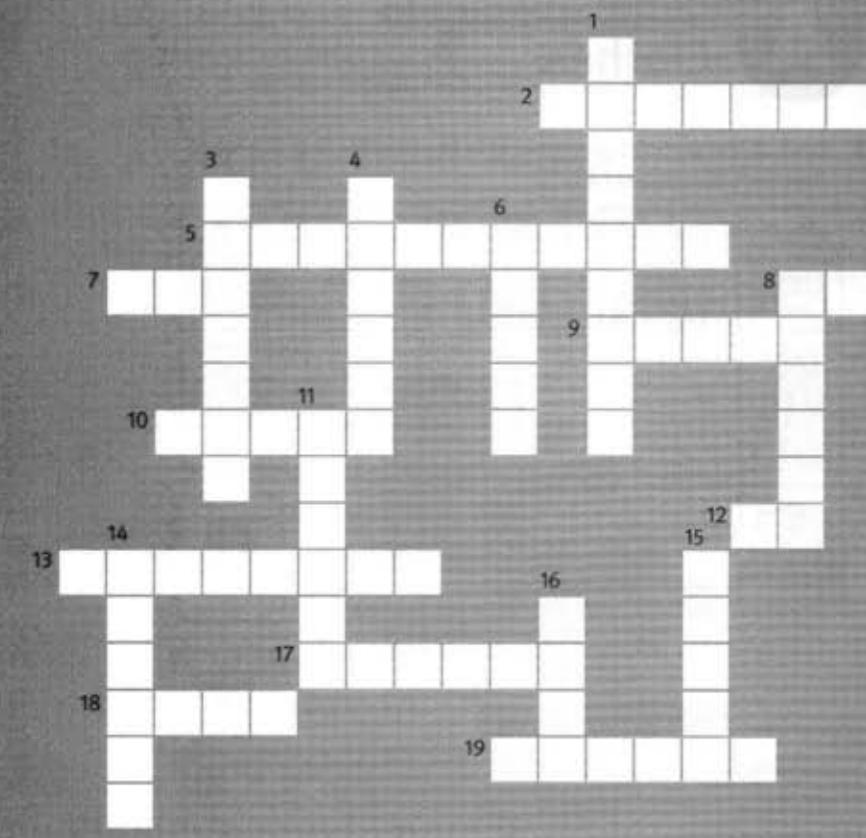
Across (→)

- 2 
 5 Do you study _____ and communication technology?
 7 Peter _____ to wear a uniform to school.
 8 _____ you have to get up early?
 9 Is _____ a CD player in your classroom?
 10 'Are there any books in the cupboard?'
 'No, there _____.'
 12 Go through the doors and the library is _____ your right.
 13 The canteen is on the right and the library is on the left. They are _____ each other.
 17 _____ me. Where is the canteen?
 18 Classroom 10 is _____ to classroom 11.
 19 Go up the _____.

Down (↓)

- 1 This is a _____ book. 
 3 This is a _____ book. 
 4 Mandy can go out tonight. She _____ have to do any homework.
 6 Go _____ the corridor.
 8 _____ and technology is my favourite subject.
 11 There are two posters on the _____ board. 
 14 
 15 
 16 Turn _____ at the end of the corridor.

Your score  /20



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.  = I sometimes find this difficult.  = No problem!

	*	***	****
I can talk about my school subjects. (SB p. 28)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe what is in a room. (SB p. 29)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can talk about different school systems. (SB p. 30)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe my ideal school. (SB p. 31)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand and react to an article about schools. (SB p. 32)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand and give directions. (SB p. 34)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe a week at my school. (SB p. 35)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 Time to party!

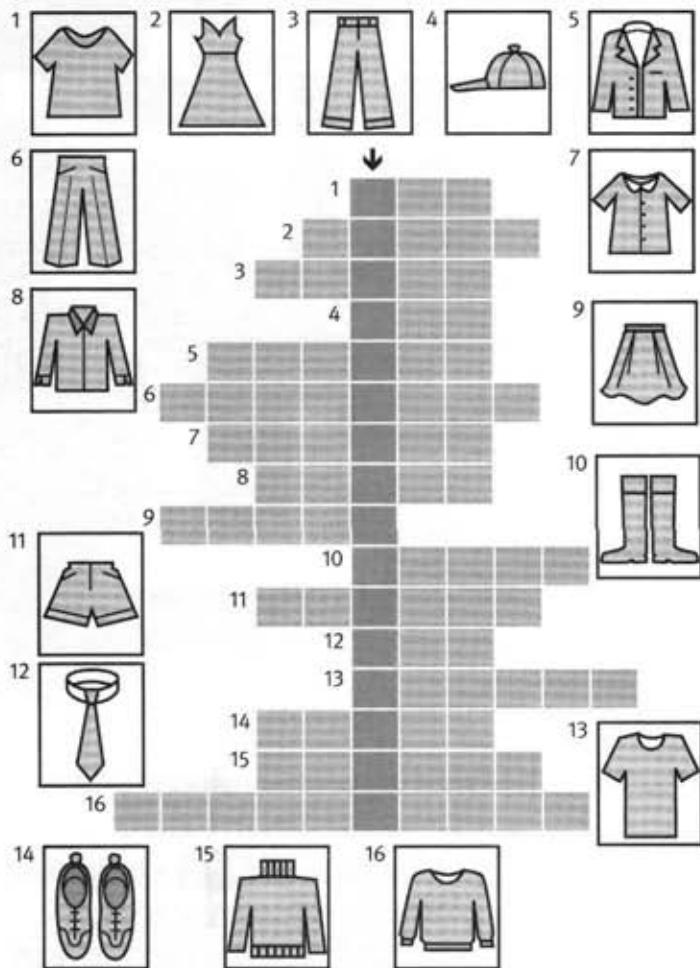
A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

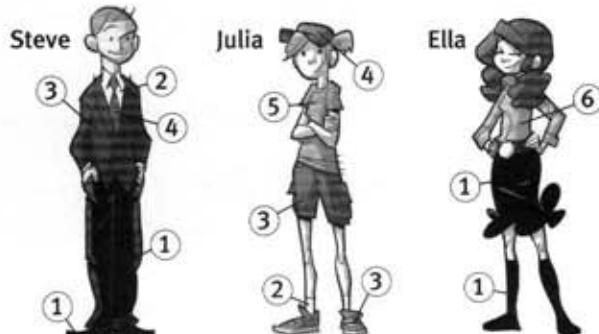
Clothes

I can describe what someone is wearing.

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. Find the word that isn't illustrated (↓).



- 2 Look at the picture and the key. Complete the sentences about Steve. Then write sentences about Julia and Ella.



Colour key: 1=black 2=white 3=blue 4=red
5=yellow 6=pink

- 1 Steve has got a blue jacket, a white _____, a _____, _____ shoes and _____.

2 Julia _____

3 Ella _____

- 3 Complete the sentences about you.

1 I often wear _____

2 I sometimes wear _____

3 I never wear _____

Extension: adjectives – opposites

- 4 Complete the adjectives. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*. Then match the pairs of opposites.

1 o_id	<input type="checkbox"/> a l__d
2 f_st	<input type="checkbox"/> b h_t
3 b_d	<input type="checkbox"/> c b____t_f_l
4 q____t	<input type="checkbox"/> d y____ng
5 sm_ll	<input type="checkbox"/> e ____rly
6 n_w	<input type="checkbox"/> f b_g
7 ____sy	<input type="checkbox"/> g ch____p
8 c_ld	<input type="checkbox"/> h sl_w
9 _xp_ns_v_	<input type="checkbox"/> i d_ff_c_lt
10 _gly	<input type="checkbox"/> j g_d
11 l_t_	<input type="checkbox"/> k _ld

CHALLENGE!

Think of more pairs of opposite adjectives.

- 1 _____ and _____
2 _____ and _____
3 _____ and _____
4 _____ and _____
5 _____ and _____

B

GRAMMAR

Present continuous

- 1 Look at the photo. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?



- 1 The boys are dancing. _____
- 2 Julia is dancing. _____
- 3 Clare is smiling. _____
- 4 The boys are eating pizza. _____
- 5 Julia is wearing a dress. _____

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box and the present continuous.

chat eat have leave sit watch wear write

- 1 Jim _____ a sandwich.
- 2 My brother and sister _____ TV.
- 3 I _____ shorts and a T-shirt.
- 4 We _____ the house now.
- 5 You _____ on my glasses.
- 6 Maria _____ a letter to her penfriend.
- 7 I _____ a great time in Italy.
- 8 Mark _____ to his friend.

- 3 Correct the sentences. Use the present continuous, affirmative and negative.

- 1 Harry is wearing shoes. X (trainers ✓)
Harry isn't wearing shoes, he's wearing trainers.

- 2 We're watching TV. X (a DVD ✓)

- 3 I'm drinking coffee. X (tea ✓)

- 4 Jenny's wearing a skirt. X (a dress ✓)

- 5 Jo and Rupert are driving to London. X (to Oxford ✓)

- 6 That girl is smiling at you. X (at me ✓)

I can describe what is happening in a picture.

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

1 Cathy / is / sleeping / ?

2 eating / friends / are / what / your / ?

3 you / going to / bed / why / are / ?

4 Dave / playing / and / are / Sarah / tennis / ?

5 the sun / shining / is / ?

6 wearing / is / what / Tony / ?

- 5 Match answers a-f with the questions in exercise 4.

- a No, it isn't.
- b Yes, they are.
- c Jeans and a T-shirt.
- d Yes, she is.
- e A pizza.
- f Because it's late.

CHALLENGE!

Describe the photo. What are these people doing?

- the girl in the skirt
- the boy in the T-shirt
- the girl in jeans
- the man in the white shirt



The girl in the skirt is _____



Revision: Student's Book page 40

I can describe a photo and talk about music festivals.

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

lasts perform stage stands for takes place

- 1 Glastonbury Festival _____ for three days.
- 2 The bands perform on an enormous _____.
- 3 WOMAD _____ 'World of Music, Arts and Dance'.
- 4 The International Dance and Music Festival _____ in the USA.
- 5 About 3,000 dancers _____ at the International Dance and Music Festival.

The Fuji Rock Festival



This is a photo of the singer Björk. She's from Iceland, but here she's performing on a stage at a rock music festival in Japan. The Fuji Rock Festival takes place every year in Naeba, Japan, and it lasts for three days, from 30 July to 1 August.

You can hear lots of great international bands and singers, for example, the Red Hot Chili Peppers, Eminem and Snow Patrol. Japanese bands and singers also perform there. There are seven enormous stages, and every year more than 100,000 people come from all over Japan to hear the music. More than 30,000 people can watch bands at the big 'Green Stage' in the centre of the festival.

2 Look at the photo and answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the people?
-

- 2 What are they doing?
-
-

3 Read the text and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Where is Björk performing?

A In Iceland. B In Japan. C In the USA.

- 2 When does the Fuji Rock Festival take place?

A In the spring.
B In the summer.
C In the winter.

- 3 What bands can you hear at the festival?

A International bands only.
B Japanese bands only.
C Japanese and international bands.

- 4 How many stages are there?

A Three. B Seven. C Eleven.

- 5 How many people come to the festival?

A About 30,000.
B About 100,000.
C About a million.

- 6 How many people can watch bands on the 'Green Stage'?

A 300,000 people.
B About 3,000 people.
C More than 30,000 people.

CHALLENGE!

Write about a music festival in your country. Include this information.

- the name of the festival
 - where it takes place
 - when it takes place, and how long it lasts
 - the type of music
-
-
-
-

D

GRAMMAR

can and adverbs

I can say how well
I can do something.

- 1 Look at the table. Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* and verbs or phrases from the table.

	Mike	Sue	Tom
play the piano	✓	✓	✗
drive a car	✓	✓	✓
ride a bike	✓	✗	✓
speak French	✓	✗	✗

- 1 Mike can play the piano and he can't ride a bike.
 2 Sue can drive a car, but she can't ride a bike.
 3 Tom can speak French and he can't play the piano.
 4 Mike and Tom can drive, but Sue can't.
 5 Tom and Sue can't ride, but Mike can.
 6 Tom can't play the piano but Sue and Mike can.
 7 Mike, Sue and Tom can.

- 2 What can you do? Write questions and true answers with *can*.

1 cook

Can you cook?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

2 play a musical instrument

Can you play a musical instrument?

3 ride a bike

Can you ride a bike?

4 speak Russian

Can you speak Russian?

5 stand on your head

Can you stand on your head?

6 swim 100 metres

Can you swim 100 metres?

7 use a computer

Can you use a computer?

- 3 Write the adverbs.

1 slow slowly

5 careful carefully

2 early early

6 easy easily

3 hard hard

7 beautiful beautifully

4 quick quickly

8 fluent fluently

- 4 Write sentences using the present continuous and adverbs.



1 Tanya / play / good

Tanya is playing well.



2 Ben / swim / fast



3 Tom's dad / dance / bad



4 Wendy and Sam / arrive / early



5 Patricia / sing / loud

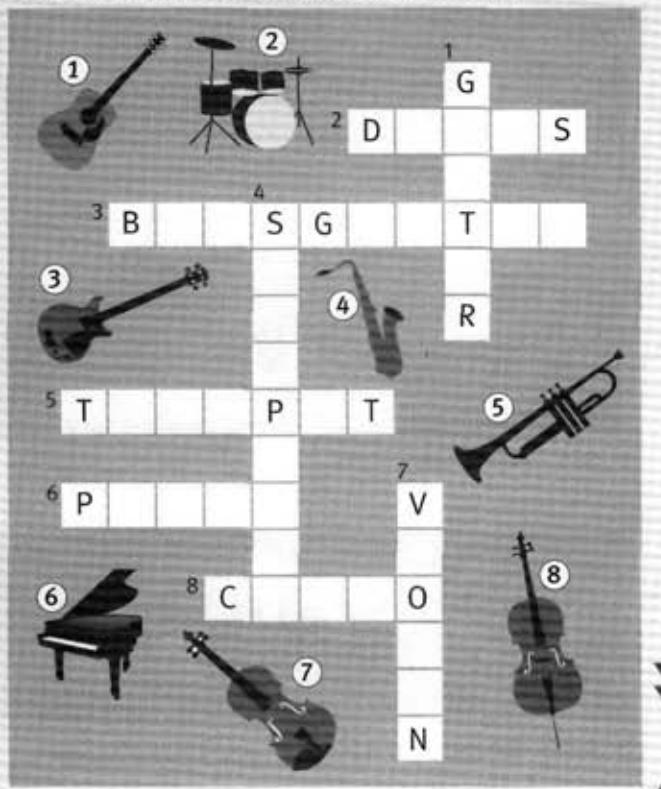


6 Jamie and Beth / play / happy

Celebrity lookalikes

Revision: Student's Book page 43

- 1 Write eight musical instruments in the puzzle.



- 2 Look at the photo and answer the questions.



1 Who is he? _____

2 What's he wearing? _____

I can understand a magazine article and describe photos.

- 3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

at the moment boring clothes enjoy never parties think unusual

An interview with Robbie Williams?



Is this Robbie Williams? No, it isn't. This man looks like Robbie Williams but his name's Kevin Black. Kevin has an ¹_____ job. He goes to parties every weekend. That's because he's a 'celebrity lookalike'. Our reporter, June Richardson, interviewed Kevin.

June What do you do in your job, Kevin?

Kevin I go to ²_____ and I dance and sing Robbie Williams songs.

June Do people ³_____ you are really Robbie Williams?

Kevin No, not very often. I try to look like Robbie. I wear the same ⁴_____, and my hair is the same, but people don't often think I'm really Robbie Williams.

June What are you doing ⁵_____?

Kevin This evening, I'm going to a party in London. It's a 21st birthday party and I'm singing five Robbie Williams songs.

June Do you ⁶_____ your job?

Kevin Yes, I love it. It's never ⁷_____ and I get up late every morning!

June Do you like Robbie Williams's music?

Kevin Yes, I do. But I always listen to it when I'm working so I ⁸_____ listen to it at home.

- 4 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Kevin hardly ever goes to parties.
- 2 Kevin can dance.
- 3 People never think Kevin is really Robbie Williams.
- 4 Kevin isn't working this evening.
- 5 Kevin likes his job.
- 6 Kevin doesn't like Robbie Williams' music.



Making arrangements

1 Write the telephone conversation in the correct order.

Simon

Let's go on Saturday then.
I'm playing football on Friday. Are you doing anything on Saturday?
Let's meet outside the disco at 8.30.
I'm fine. Listen. Do you want to go to the disco tomorrow evening?
Hi, Christina. This is Simon. How are you?

Christina

I'm afraid I can't. I'm going to the cinema with my sister.
What about Friday evening?
No. I'm free on Saturday evening.
Great. See you there.
OK. Good idea.
Not bad. And you?

Simon Hi, Christina. This is Simon. How are you?

Christina

Simon

Christina

Simon

Christina

Simon

Christina

Simon

Christina

2 Complete the activities with the words in the box.

go go for go to have

- 1 _____ swimming
- 2 _____ the disco
- 3 _____ the cinema
- 4 _____ shopping
- 5 _____ a coffee
- 6 _____ fishing
- 7 _____ a walk
- 8 _____ the beach
- 9 _____ the park
- 10 _____ a barbecue

I can make arrangements
to meet someone.

CHALLENGE!

How many more activities can you add?

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

3 Write *in*, *on*, *at* or a tick (✓) if they are correct without a preposition.

- 1 _____ half past five
- 2 _____ Thursday evening
- 3 _____ the morning
- 4 _____ this afternoon
- 5 _____ Friday
- 6 _____ the weekend
- 7 _____ night
- 8 _____ tomorrow
- 9 _____ tomorrow evening

4 Write true answers.

1 What are you doing this evening?

2 What are you doing tomorrow afternoon?

5 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 1. Use activities from exercise 2.

Clare Hi Tony. This is Clare. How are you?

Tony

Clare I'm fine. Listen. Do you want to

Tony I'm afraid I can't. I'm

Clare

Tony

Clare

Tony

Clare

Tony



An invitation

I can write an invitation to a party.

Preparation

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

Christmas party birthday party end-of-school-year party
fancy dress party Halloween party New Year's party



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Complete the invitations with the words in the box.

Cheers come dress Hi hope Please
starts there

1 Jamie,

I'm having a Halloween party on Saturday 31st October. It starts at eight o'clock and it's at my house. It's a fancy ³ party. Hope you can ⁴.

Love

Melanie

Dear Joanna,

5 come to my birthday party on Friday evening from 7.30. The party is at my house. I ⁶ to see you! ⁷. Can you bring some CDs, please?

8

Edward

3 Write requests with *can*.

- 1 Please bring some CDs.

Can you bring some CDs, please?

- 2 Please bring some food.

- 3 Please invite David for me.

- 4 Please wear fancy dress.

- 5 Please bring something to drink.

- 6 Please let me know if you can come.

Writing guide

4 Write an invitation to a party. Follow steps 1–6 below. Write 40–60 words.

- 1 Greet your friend with *Dear ...* or *Hi ...*
- 2 Say what type of party you are having.
- 3 Say the time and day/date.
- 4 Say the place.
- 5 Make a request with *Can you ...?*
- 6 End the invitation.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

CHALLENGE!

Read the reply to an invitation to a party. Then write a reply to one of the invitations in exercise 2. Thank the person for the invitation, and then accept or explain why you can't go to the party.

Hi Alex,

Thank you very much for the invitation to your Halloween party. I'm afraid I can't come because I've got a ballet lesson on Saturday. I hope you have a great time.

Love Christine



SELF CHECK 4

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

- 'Are they watching TV?'
'Yes, they _____.'
- '_____ go to the cinema this evening.'
'Good idea.'
- 'Can you type?'
'No, I _____.'
- What are you doing _____ Friday evening?



- The opposite of *old* is _____.



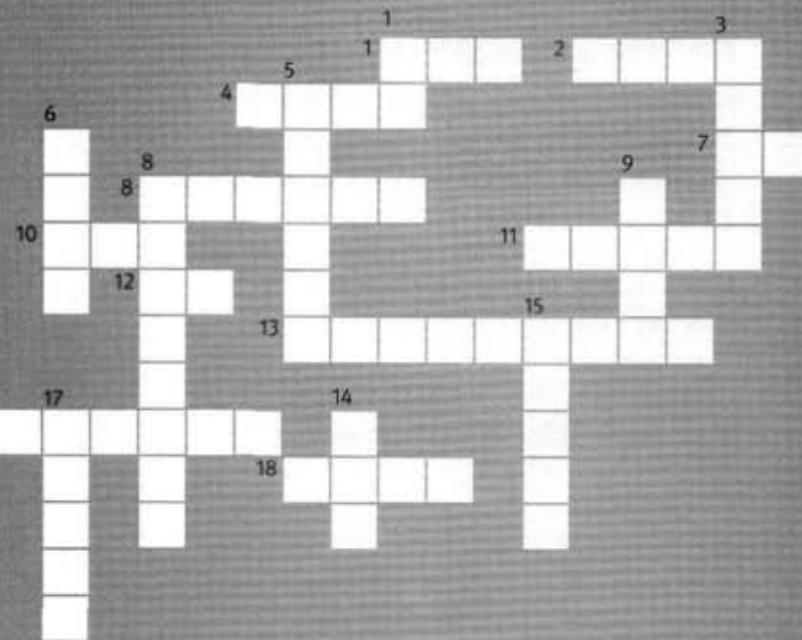
- Are you free _____ the afternoon?
- The opposite of *easy* is _____.
- The adverb from *easy* is _____.



Down (↓)

- I'm going fishing _____ the weekend.
- 
- 'Do you want to go to the beach tomorrow?'
'I'm _____ I can't. I'm playing football.'
- It _____ raining. The sun is shining.
- The *-ing* form of *swim* is _____.
- The adverb from *good* is _____.
- 'Are you having a good time?'
'No, I'm _____.'
- The opposite of *expensive* is _____.
- What _____ Monday? Are you free on Monday?

Your score  /20



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.  = I sometimes find this difficult.  = No problem!

I can describe what someone is wearing. (SB p. 38) 

I can describe what is happening in a picture. (SB p. 39)

I can describe a photo and talk about music festivals. (SB p. 40)

I can say how well I can do something. (SB p. 41)

I can understand a magazine article and describe photos. (SB p. 42)

I can make arrangements to meet somebody. (SB p. 44)

I can write an invitation to a party. (SB p. 45)

PREPARATION: Reading

- 1 What do you know about the education system in England? Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

compulsory exams primary private
secondary state subjects uniform

- 1 School is _____ from the ages of five to 16.
 - 2 Free schools that the government pays for are _____ schools.
 - 3 _____ schools are schools where parents have to pay for their children's education.
 - 4 Most English students have to wear a _____ to school.
 - 5 Students have to start _____ school at the age of five.
 - 6 Before they start their GCSEs all students study the same _____.
 - 7 From the age of 11 students in England go to _____ school.
 - 8 Students who want to go to university do A-level _____.
- 2 Read the text quickly and choose the best title.
- a Families who don't have enough money to send their children to school.
 - b Expensive private schools in England.
 - c Students who go to boarding school away from home.
- 3 Match the highlighted words in the text with the definitions.
- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 rich | _____ |
| 2 go to a place regularly | _____ |
| 3 the money you pay for a service | _____ |
| 4 mostly | _____ |
| 5 one of the three periods of the school year | _____ |

EXAM TASK – Reading

Read the text again. Match the information in the statements (1–5) to the paragraphs (A–C). Then decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

Public school

A Ninety per cent of children in Britain go to state schools but there are also independent schools called public schools. They are not part of the state education system. Only about 10% of children attend public schools and their parents have to pay fees that reach thousands of pounds a year. Most of the children at public schools come from wealthy families but there are some children from families with less money who win scholarships because they are very clever. These students do not have to pay for their education.

B There are 200 public schools in Britain and most of them are very old. They include Eton, Harrow and Winchester for boys, and Cheltenham Ladies' College and Roedean for girls. Most students go to public schools at the age of 13, after attending a private prep school. The majority of public schools are boarding schools where students live during the term.

C Public schools have high academic standards, they want their students to pass their exams with high grades. Their students often have better chances to win university places at Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Public school students sometimes have an advantage when they apply for jobs as adults. Some people send their children to public school mainly for this reason.

	A/B/C	T/F
1 Both boys and girls can go to Eton.		
2 A lot of children in Britain go to public schools.		
3 It can be better to go to public school if you want to study at Oxford University.		
4 Not only rich people send their children to public schools.		
5 Public school students usually live with their families.		

EXAM TASK – Use of English

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

After finishing secondary school, some students decide ¹ _____ (take) a gap year and go ² _____ (travel). I think it is one of the best decisions a young person can make. My brother ³ _____ (go) around South America and the USA last year, and I hope ⁴ _____ (go) to Australia after my exams. Some people are worried about travelling alone because they think it might ⁵ _____ (be) dangerous. But I think it's fine if you plan your trip carefully and you ⁶ _____ (not take) risks. Of course, you can travel with a friend. My best friend and I ⁷ _____ (plan) our trip at the moment. There is a lot of information about gap years on the Internet. But I think it's a good idea to talk to people who ⁸ _____ already ⁹ _____ (do) their trip. You can find out such a lot.

PREPARATION: Speaking

- Before you start describing the picture, think about the answers to these questions:
 - Who can you see in the picture?
 - Where are the people?
 - What are they doing?
 - Are they interested in the lesson?
- What makes a lesson interesting? Complete the text and then answer the question.

I think a lesson is interesting if An interesting lesson I remember was a ... lesson ... ago. I liked it because The teacher The students

TIPS

- Use the present simple or the present continuous to describe the picture.
- To express your opinion, use the following phrases: *In my opinion ... , I believe ... , I think ... , From my point of view ...*

EXAM TASK – Speaking

Describe the picture.



PREPARATION: Listening

Write the days of the week in the correct order.

Monday, _____

TIPS

Read the listening task carefully. Answer the questions.

- What information do you need to listen for?
- What type of words are missing in each sentence?

EXAM TASK – Listening

LISTENING 2 Listen to Mike and Eve talking about a party. Complete the sentences.

- The party takes place at _____ house.
- Eve's exam is on _____.
- Eve has to drive her brother to a(n) _____ competition.
- Eve's father is in _____ at the moment.
- Eve and Mike are bringing _____ to the party.
- _____ is doing the shopping.
- The party begins at _____.

PREPARATION: Writing an announcement

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 organise / I / tour / to / cycling / a / want / Tuesday / on / morning / .

2 something / bring / to / drink / eat / and / .

3 outside / the / we / meeting / are / school / .

2 Complete the announcement with parts of the sentences from exercise 1.

I want to organise _____
on _____. Take _____.
We are meeting _____.
See you then.

EXAM TASK – Writing

You would like to organise a cycling tour during your stay in Britain. Write a short announcement (60–80 words).

Include the following information:

- what's going to happen
- when it's going to happen
- what to take with you
- the meeting place

5 Wild!

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Geography

I can talk about places around the world.

- 1** Find eleven more geographical features in the wordsearch.



- 2** Complete the names of the places with words from exercise 1.

- 1 The Black _____
- 2 The _____ of Madagascar
- 3 The Carpathian _____
- 4 The Atacama _____
- 5 The _____ Thames
- 6 _____ Michigan
- 7 The Indian _____
- 8 Bondi _____
- 9 The _____ of the Kings

- 3** When do we use *the*? Add *the* or ✓.

- 1 ✓ Lake Superior
- 2 the Amazon Rainforest
- 3 _____ Mediterranean
- 4 _____ Everest
- 5 _____ River Danube
- 6 _____ Gobi Desert
- 7 _____ Lake Victoria
- 8 _____ Mount Olympus

- 4** Label the continents.



- 1 N _____ A _____
- 2 S _____ A _____
- 3 E _____
- 4 A _____
- 5 A _____
- 6 A _____

CHALLENGE!

Match the places in exercise 3 with the continents in exercise 4.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

Extension: adjectives for measurement

- 5** Complete the questions with the adjectives in the box.

big deep heavy long old tall

- 1 'How _____ is the River Thames?'
'346 kilometres.'
- 2 'How _____ are you?'
'50 kilograms.'
- 3 'How _____ is Harry?'
'He's sixteen.'
- 4 'How _____ is the Empire State Building?'
'381 metres.'
- 5 'How _____ is your car?'
'It's five metres long and two metres wide.'
- 6 'How _____ is Lake Superior?'
'406 metres.'

B

GRAMMAR

Comparative adjectives

1 Read the sentences and label the girls with their names.

Harriet is smaller than Tina.

Jessica is taller than Maria.

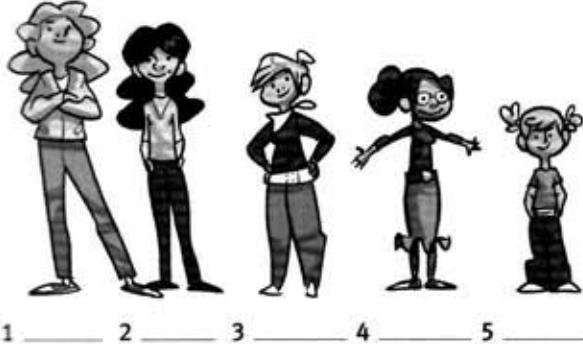
Maria is smaller than Susan.

Susan is taller than Tina.

Tina is taller than Maria.

Jessica is smaller than Susan.

Harriet is smaller than Jessica.

**2** Write the comparative forms of the adjectives.

1 wide _____

2 quiet _____

3 ugly _____

4 dangerous _____

5 high _____

6 important _____

7 early _____

8 big _____

3 Write sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives and *than*.

1 Fred / tall / Pat

Fred is taller than Pat.

2 Harry / intelligent / Susan

My sister / nice / my brother

4 My mum's car / big / my dad's car

5 Mark / friendly / Peter

6 Your exam results / bad / my exam results

7 Football / exciting / tennis

8 Mars / far from the sun / the Earth

I can make comparisons.

4 Write sentences comparing the motorbikes. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

exciting expensive fast heavy long

Arrow	_____	
£4,000	_____	
220 kg	_____	
180 km/h	_____	
2.2 m	_____	
Bullet	_____	
£7,000	_____	
180 kg	_____	
220 km/h	_____	
1.9 m	_____	

1 The Bullet is more exciting than the Arrow.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences about the two film stars. Use the adjectives in the box and your own ideas.

attractive famous friendly funny intelligent
popular rich



Brad Pitt



Orlando Bloom

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____



I can describe a National Park.

Revision: Student's Book page 50

1 Label the pictures with the outdoor activities in the box.

canoeing climbing diving fishing horse riding
mountain biking sailing skiing



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

3 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Yosemite National Park is in the
A east of the USA. B west of the USA.
- 2 Yosemite is further from
A east to west than from north to south.
B north to south than from east to west.
- 3 There are thousands of small
A lakes. B rivers.
- 4 The park is famous for its
A 739 waterfalls. B beautiful waterfalls.
- 5 Yosemite
A has a lot of visitors.
B doesn't have a lot of visitors.

CHALLENGE!

Write three short paragraphs about a National Park in your country. Include the following information.

Paragraph 1: Where is it? How big is it?

Paragraph 2: What is the scenery like? Are there any animals?

Paragraph 3: What activities do people do there?

2 Complete the text using the words in the box.

beautiful climbing fishing lakes mountains
visit west

Yosemite National Park



Yosemite National Park is in California, in the ¹ _____ of the USA. The park is very big. It is 3,080 km². Yosemite has got lots of ² _____ scenery and many rare animals. There are some very high ³ _____ – some of them are over 4,000 metres high. There are also woods, rivers and thousands of small ⁴ _____. But Yosemite is especially famous for its beautiful waterfalls. One of the waterfalls is 739 metres high! Over three million people ⁵ _____ Yosemite every year. You can go ⁶ _____ in the mountains, and walking in the hills. People also go canoeing and ⁷ _____ on the lakes.



D

GRAMMAR

Superlative adjectives

1 Write the superlative form of the adjectives.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 1 slow | the slowest | 5 large | _____ |
| 2 bad | _____ | 6 expensive | _____ |
| 3 heavy | _____ | 7 late | _____ |
| 4 famous | _____ | 8 ugly | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of adjectives in brackets.

- 1 I think Russell Crowe is _____ actor in the world. (good)
- 2 What's _____ animal in the world? (dangerous)
- 3 Is this _____ city in Europe? (cold)
- 4 We've got _____ classroom in the school. (big)
- 5 Who's _____ student in the class? (intelligent)
- 6 This is _____ day of the year. (hot)
- 7 Who's _____ singer in your country? (popular)
- 8 My brother is _____ person in our family. (noisy)

3 Write your opinions.

- 1 interesting programme on TV
_____ is the most interesting programme on TV.
- 2 beautiful actress in my country

- 3 difficult subject in school

- 4 funny programme on TV

- 5 good football team in my country

- 6 bad pop group in the world

- 7 exciting sport in the world

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives.

1 rich

2 cheap

3 good

4 interesting

5 nice

I can describe people and things using superlative adjectives.

4 Look at the table and write sentences. Use the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 the Yangtze: 6,380 km
the Amazon: 6,387 km
the Nile: 6,690 km



- 2 South America: 17,840,000 km²
North America: 24,490,000 km²
Africa: 30,370,000 km²



- 3 Kangchenjunga: 8,586 m
K2: 8,611 m
Everest: 8,848 m



- 4 The Atlantic Ocean: 4,830 km
The Indian Ocean: 10,000 km
The Pacific Ocean: 19,800 km



- 5 Madrid: 440 mm of rain
London: 585 mm of rain
Rome: 800 mm of rain



- 6 Mercury: 59 million km from the sun
Venus: 108 million km from the sun
the Earth: 152 million km from the sun



1 (long) The Amazon is longer than the Yangtze, but the Nile is the longest.

2 (big) _____

3 (high) _____

4 (wide) _____

5 (wet) _____

6 (far) _____



Dangerous!

I can understand an article about animals.

Revision: Student's Book page 52

- 1** Put the letters in the correct order to write the names of the wild animals.

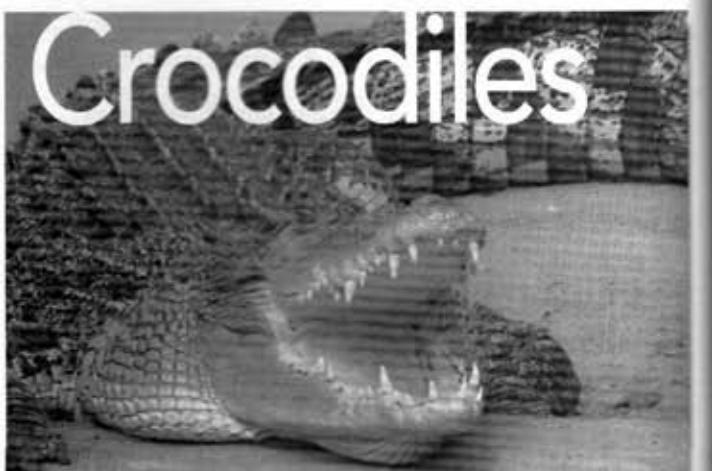
- 1 eabr bear
- 2 glaee eagle
- 3 phatlene elephant
- 4 lysihcjlf lychee
- 5 pihop hippo
- 6 noil lion
- 7 quomsoti monitor lizard
- 8 krash shark
- 9 kasen snake
- 10 riteg tiger
- 11 welha whale

- 2** Match the descriptions with the animals in exercise 1.

- 1 It's very heavy, it's grey and it's got four legs and large ears. bear
- 2 It's very small, it flies and it can bite you and give you malaria. eagle
- 3 It's big, it's got four legs, it's orange and black and it can kill you. tiger
- 4 It lives in the sea, it's usually grey or blue and it's got a very dangerous bite. shark
- 5 It's long and thin and has got a small head. It hasn't got any legs or arms. snake
- 6 It lives in or near rivers. It's mean and aggressive and it can run very fast. crocodile
- 7 It's one of the largest animals in the world. It lives in the sea but it isn't a fish. whale
- 8 It lives in the sea. It's got long, dangerous tentacles. octopus
- 9 It's a large bird. It usually lives in the mountains. golden eagle
- 10 It's usually brown, it's got four legs, sharp teeth and a dangerous bite. It usually lives in the forest or the mountains. elephant
- 11 It lives in Africa. It's yellow-brown, it's got four legs and a tail. It's got very sharp teeth and it's very dangerous. lion

- 3** Complete the text with the words in the box.

aggressive animals bite heavy kill long run



The crocodile is one of the most dangerous ¹ _____ in the world. Crocodiles ² _____ hundreds of people in Africa and Asia every year. When crocodiles are babies, they are only about 20 centimetres ³ _____ but they grow very fast. The biggest crocodiles are over six metres long and are very ⁴ _____ – about 1,000 kilograms. They can live for 70 to 80 years. Crocodiles live near rivers, but you can also find them in the sea. They are very ⁵ _____ and dangerous. Their legs are very short but they can ⁶ _____ quickly and swim very fast too. Crocodiles have got very big mouths, long teeth, and a very strong and dangerous ⁷ _____. You have to be very careful when you go swimming in rivers in Africa and Asia.

- 4** Answer the questions.

1 How many people do crocodiles kill every year?

2 How long are crocodiles when they are born?

3 How long are the biggest crocodiles?

4 How heavy are they?

5 How many years can crocodiles live?

6 Where do crocodiles live?

7 Can they swim very quickly?

F Making a phone call

- 1 What are the people saying? Write questions with *would like* and the words in the box, and then write answers.

a banana a cup of coffee a sandwich a pizza



- 2 What would you like to do at the weekend? Write four sentences with *I'd like*.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

CHALLENGE!

Write these questions in a different way.

- How can I help you?
What would
- I'd like some information about the museum, please.
Can you
- How much are the tickets?
does it

I can ask for and give information.

- 3 Complete the conversation with the lines in the box.

At half past five. But we don't sell tickets after five o'clock.

You're welcome. Thank you for calling the Science Museum.

Good afternoon. Science Museum. How can I help you?

It's \$14 for adults and \$8 for children under 12.

Sure. What would you like to know?

We open at ten o'clock.

- Clerk 1 _____
Beth Good afternoon. I'd like some information about the museum, please.
Clerk 2 _____
Beth What time do you open?
Clerk 3 _____
Beth OK. And what time do you close?
Clerk 4 _____
Beth How much are the tickets?
Clerk 5 _____
Beth OK. Thanks very much.
Clerk 6 _____
Beth Goodbye.

- 4 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 3. Use the information on the poster.

Museum of Modern Art

Opening hours:

10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Last Entry 7 p.m.

Tickets: Adults \$12 Children (under 15) \$8

- Clerk Good afternoon, Museum of Modern Art. How can I help?
Jo What time do you open?
Clerk _____
Jo _____
Clerk _____
Jo _____
Clerk _____
Jo _____
Clerk _____
Jo _____
Clerk _____
Jo _____



I can write a postcard
describing a place.

Preparation

- 1 Label the pictures of holiday accommodation with the words in the box.

apartment campsite cottage hostel hotel villa



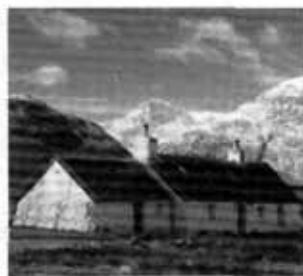
1 _____



2 _____



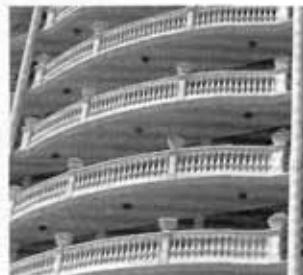
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

- 2 Complete the phrases with prepositions from the box.
Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

at by in near

- 1 _____ the mountains
- 2 _____ the seaside
- 3 _____ a village
- 4 _____ a campsite
- 5 _____ a lake
- 6 _____ youth hostel
- 7 _____ a river
- 8 _____ a hotel

- 3 Read Isabelle's postcard. Put the information a-g in the correct order.

- a the weather
- b what they do every day
- c The greeting (Dear ... or Hi ...)
- d what is in the picture on the card
- e where she is
- f the type of holiday accommodation
- g what they think of the place

Hi Penny,
We're in France. It's great here and the weather is fantastic. We're in a villa by a small lake. There are lots of mountains near here too. This is a picture of the lake. We go for a walk every morning and Dad sometimes goes fishing in the afternoon. Wish you were here! Bye for now.



Love
Isabelle xxx

Writing guide

- 4 Imagine you are on holiday. Make notes about the holiday.

- 1 Where: _____
- 2 Weather: _____
- 3 Accommodation: _____
- 4 Picture on card: _____
- 5 Activities: _____

- 5 Write a postcard like the one in exercise 3. Use the notes you made in exercise 4. Write 50–70 words.

Hi _____

① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____

⑤ _____

Love _____



SELF CHECK 5

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

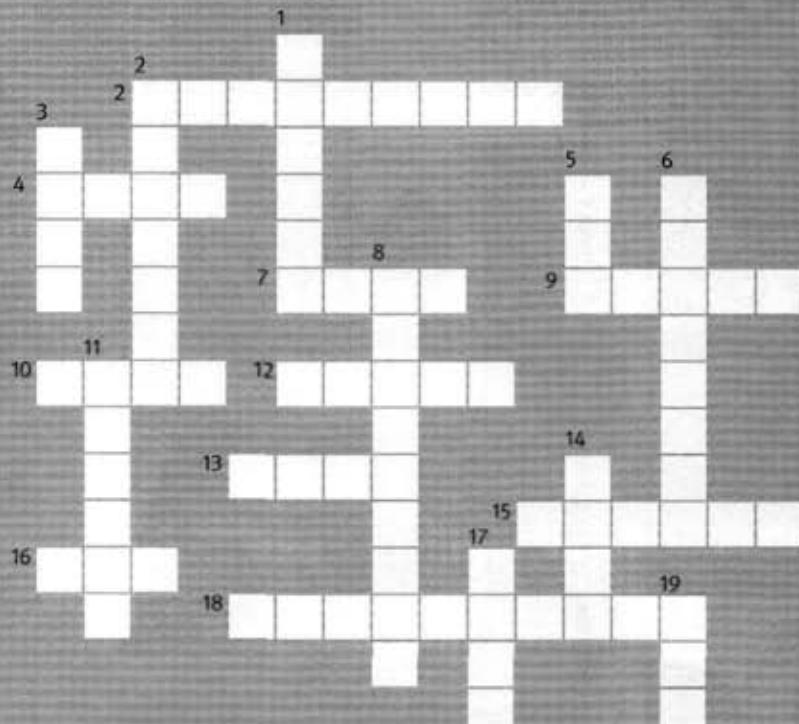
CLUES

Across (→)

- 2 
- 4 'Can you give me some information about the museum?'
'Certainly. How can I _____ you?'
- 7 'What _____ do you close?'
'At five o'clock.'
- 9 The superlative form of *bad* is *the* _____.
- 10 The river is only one metre _____.
12 ' _____ you like a cup of tea?'
'No, thanks.'
- 13 Who is the _____ intelligent student in the class?
- 15 The comparative form of *hot* is _____.
16 the Baltic _____
- 18 The Amazon _____ is very big.

Down (↓)

- 1 
- 2 'Thanks!' 'You're _____.'
- 3 Kate is taller than Susan.
- 5 ' _____ heavy are you?' '55 kilograms.'
- 6 Which planet is the _____ from the Sun?
- 8 The Rocky _____ are in North America.
- 11 The comparative form of *easy* is _____.
- 14 Which are _____ expensive, CDs or DVDs?
- 17 'How much does it _____ to get in?'
'Tickets are £10.'
- 19 Antarctica is _____ coldest place in the world.



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.  = I sometimes find this difficult.  = No problem!

	*	**	***
I can talk about places around the world. (SB p. 48)	*		
I can make comparisons. (SB p. 49)		*	
I can describe a National Park. (SB p. 50)			*
I can describe people and things using superlative adjectives. (SB p. 51)			*
I can understand an article about animals. (SB p. 52)			*
I can ask for and give information. (SB p. 54)			*
I can write a postcard describing a place. (SB p. 55)			*

Your score  /20

6 Out and about

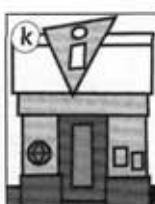
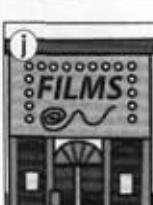
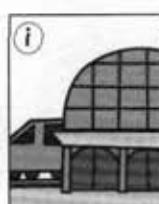
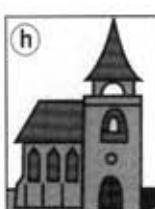
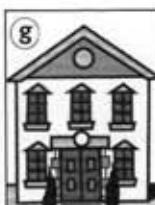
A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

In town

I can say where places are in my town.

- 1 Complete the words. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*. Then match them with the pictures.



- 1 art gy
2 bus sttn
3 car park
4 conm
5 church
6 lbrry
7 musm
8 pur
9 pst ffc
10 plc sttn
11 rlwy sttn
12 thtr
13 trst nfrmt
ffc
14 twn hll

Extension: Words that go together

- 2 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

a car a friend a pizza a night club a train
go have pay for take visit

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 catch _____ | 6 _____ a good time |
| 2 _____ for a walk | 7 go to _____ |
| 3 park _____ | 8 _____ a ticket |
| 4 _____ a museum | 9 speak to _____ |
| 5 order _____ | 10 _____ a boat trip |

- 3 Match 1–12 with a–l to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 What time do you usually go | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 School starts | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Have you got a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Thank you very much | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 We are waiting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 James is listening | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Andrew is playing football | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 This postcard is | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 This evening I'm staying | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Summer starts | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 Harry lives with his parents | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 Pierre lives in London, but he's | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a at nine o'clock. | g of homework? |
| b with his friends. | h at home. |
| c for all your help. | i for the film to start. |
| d from my cousin in America. | j to bed? |
| e from France. | k in a small house. |
| f to music. | l in June. |

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences using five of the phrases in exercise 2.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

Past simple: *be* and *can*

- 1 Complete the dialogue with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

Tom 1 _____ you at Jill's party last night?
 Cathy No, I 2 _____. I couldn't go.
 Tom 3 _____ you at home?
 Cathy Yes, I 4 _____. 5 _____ Freddy and Peter with you at the party?
 Tom No, they 6 _____. They 7 _____ at the cinema.
 Cathy 8 _____ the party good?
 Tom Yes, it 9 _____ great.

- 2 Write questions and answers to say where you were.

1 one o'clock this morning
 Where were you at one o'clock this morning?

I was in bed.

2 half past three yesterday afternoon

3 nine o'clock on Friday night

4 half past eleven yesterday morning

5 eleven o'clock on Saturday morning

6 eight o'clock this morning

- 3 Complete the text. Use the correct form of *be* in the past simple.

High wire stunt!

David Blaine is a stuntman. In 2003, David Blaine 1 _____ in a glass box above the River Thames, in London. He 2 _____ in the box for 44 days. Many people 3 _____ interested. Blaine's box 4 _____ on TV and in the newspapers. His fans 5 _____ there every day to see him. After 44 days he 6 _____ very weak. Blaine 7 _____ 30% thinner than before. Doctors 8 _____ worried about his health.

I can talk about my past.

- 4 Look at the table. Write sentences about David Blaine with *could* and *couldn't*.



David	
1 eat	X
2 drink water	✓
3 talk to his family	X
4 stand up	✓
5 sleep	✓
6 walk	X

1 David Blaine couldn't eat while he was in the box.

2

3

4

5

6

- 5 Look again at the table. Write questions and answers about Blaine using the past simple of *be* and *can*.

1 Could Blaine eat while he was in the box? No, he couldn't.

2

3

4

5

6



Tourist information

Revision: Student's Book page 60

1 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

boring cheap dangerous dirty fantastic
modern

- 1 London isn't a _____ city – there are lots of things to do and see.
- 2 Big cities are often _____, but London is quite clean.
- 3 You can relax in Hyde Park. It isn't _____.
- 4 There are _____ views from the top of the London Eye.
- 5 You can buy lots of _____ things at the street markets.
- 6 You can see lots of _____ art at the Tate Modern.

2 Write the opposites of the adjectives in exercise 1.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 i _____ | 4 t _____ |
| 2 c _____ | 5 e _____ |
| 3 s _____ | 6 o _____ |

3 Read the text. Match headings A–C with paragraphs 1–3.

- A Sport and leisure
- B Interesting buildings
- C Café life



Welcome to Sydney!

1 _____

The Sydney Opera House is one of the world's most famous modern buildings. Tourists from all over the world visit it. And don't miss Sydney Harbour Bridge, next to the Opera House. The bridge is nearly 80 years old, and it was very expensive. You can climb to the top and see the fantastic views.

I can understand and write a tourist information leaflet.

4 Read the text again. Which adjectives are used to describe the places?

1 The Sydney Opera House

2 Sydney Harbour Bridge

3 The Rocks

4 The shops, restaurants and cafés at The Rocks.

5 Bondi Beach area

5 Where can you ...

1 see an opera? _____

2 see great views? _____

3 get something to eat and drink? _____

4 surf and swim? _____

CHALLENGE!

Find out about a city that you would like to visit. Write four things that you can do and see there.

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

2 _____

Visit 'The Rocks' – a very old, interesting part of the city, next to the bridge. It is full of fantastic cafés and restaurants. There are lots of interesting shops there too. Do you like music? There are concerts in The Rocks every night.

3 _____

Sydney is famous for Bondi Beach. It's fantastic – don't miss it! Everybody goes there to surf, swim and play volleyball. Relax or walk in the beautiful park next to the beach.

D

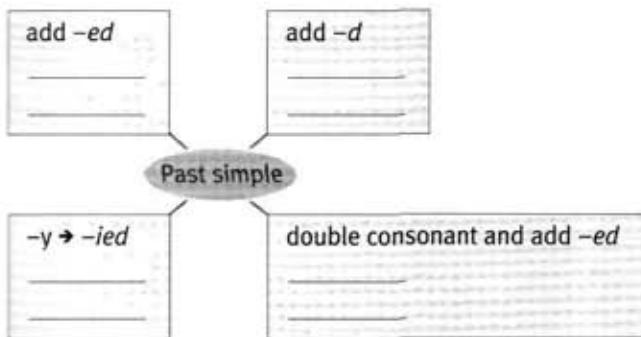
GRAMMAR

Past simple: affirmative (regular verbs)

I can talk about past events.

- 1 Write past simple forms in the correct group.

chat cycle decide hurry play reply stop walk

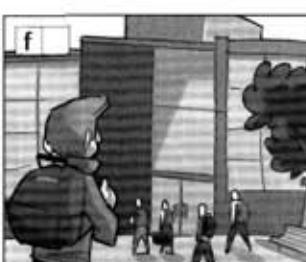


- 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the past simple.

arrive dance jog study visit watch

- Pete with Tina at the night club.
- Tom at school at nine o'clock.
- We a great film on TV last night.
- Valerie in the park yesterday afternoon.
- My brother science at university.
- Sally the Natural History Museum in London.

- 3 Match the sentences in exercise 2 with pictures a-f.



- 4 Complete the time expressions with the words in the box.

ago before last months morning week yesterday

- the day yesterday
- three ago
- last
- yesterday
- two years
- evening
- night

- 5 Rewrite the sentences. Use the past simple and the time expressions in brackets.

1 I walk to school every day. (yesterday morning)
I walked to school yesterday morning.

2 I play basketball at weekends. (last weekend)

3 I cycle to the sports centre every evening. (last night)

4 I listen to music every morning. (yesterday morning)

5 My dad usually cooks dinner. (yesterday)

6 Steve sometimes phones his girlfriend on Sunday evenings. (on Saturday evening)

7 It always rains a lot in Manchester. (last month)

8 The bus stops at the end of our road. (two minutes ago)

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences. Use the past simple and five time expressions from exercise 4.

-
-
-
-
-



A postman flies home

I can understand and retell a story with help.

Revision: Student's Book page 63

- 1 Complete the sequencing words and phrases. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*.

1 f__rst
2 th__n
3 __ft__r th__t
4 __f__w m__m__nts l__t__r
5 l__t__r th__t d__y
6 __n th__ __nd

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

go to order park repair watch

- 1 The mechanic _____ the car at the garage last week.
- 2 "What shall we do tonight?" "Let's _____ a night club."
- 3 We were hungry so we _____ a pizza.
- 4 They _____ a really boring film at the cinema.
- 5 Let's _____ the car in the city centre.

- 3 Complete the story with the verbs in the box. Use the past simple.

arrive ask be decide notice phone shout

- 4 Read the story again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Sam works in Houston.
- 2 Sam's parents live in Washington.
- 3 Sam posted himself to Houston.
- 4 He couldn't eat or drink on the plane.
- 5 Sam arrived in Houston two days later.
- 6 Sam's parents phoned the police.



The next day, the box 4 _____ in Houston. Dwayne Jefferson, a postman in Houston, carried the large box in his van to Mr and Mrs McKinley's house.



Sam McKinley, 23, is a postman. He's from Houston, Texas, but he works in Washington. One Friday afternoon he ¹_____ at work. He wasn't very happy, and he wanted to go home to Houston for the weekend and see his parents.



When he arrived at their house, he suddenly noticed two eyes in the box.



Plane tickets from Washington to Houston are very expensive, so he ²_____ to get into a big box and post himself to Houston by airmail. It was the cheapest way to fly!



He decided there was a dead person inside, so he ⁵_____ the police. A few minutes later Sam opened the box and ⁶_____, "Surprise!"



Later that day, he was on the plane to Houston. He was in a box for fifteen hours with no food or water. Nobody ³_____ him in the box.



After that, the police arrived. They ⁷_____ Sam lots of questions. In the end Sam stayed in prison for the rest of the weekend!

F On the phone



I can make a phone call
and leave a message.

1 Write the numbers in words.

- 1 202557 two zero two double five seven
 2 777390 _____
 3 224469 _____
 4 638904 _____
 5 222555 _____
 6 660072 _____

2 Complete the offers and promises.

- a 'I'll help you.'
 b 'Just a moment. see if he's there.'
 c 'Is he out? try his mobile.'
 d 'OK. give her the message.'
 e 'Wait a moment. look in her room.'
 f ' make you a sandwich.'

3 Match offers a-f from exercise 2 with sentences 1-6.

- 1 'Can I speak to Steve, please?'
 2 'Harry is out at the moment.'
 3 'I can't do my homework.'
 4 'Tell Susan that I called.'
 5 'I'm hungry.'
 6 'Is Anna at home?'

4 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

to Pam, please?	at the moment.
leave a message?	the message.
Mrs Jenkins?	that Matthew called.

- 1 I'll give her _____
 2 Can I speak _____
 3 Is that _____
 4 Tell her _____
 5 Do you want to _____
 6 She's out _____

5 Complete the dialogue with the sentences in exercise 4.

- Mrs Jenkins** Hello.
Matthew Oh, hello.¹ _____
Mrs Jenkins Yes, speaking.
Matthew This is Matthew.² _____

Mrs Jenkins I'll see if she's there. ... I'm sorry, Matthew.
³ _____
Matthew Oh dear.
Mrs Jenkins ⁴ _____
Matthew Yes, please.⁵ _____

Mrs Jenkins OK.⁶ _____

What's your number?
Matthew 077119 8875.
Mrs Jenkins OK. I've got that.
Matthew Thanks for your help.
Mrs Jenkins Not at all. Goodbye, Matthew.
Matthew Goodbye.

6 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 5. Invent the message.

- Mr Stone** Hello. _____
Tom _____
Mr Stone Yes, speaking. _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____

Tom Oh dear.
Mr Stone Do you want to leave a message?
Tom Yes, please.

Mr Stone _____

Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____

Mr Stone _____
Tom _____



A message

I can write a phone message.

Preparation

- 1 Complete the messages with the sentences in the box.

Can you call him on his mobile?
He wants you to go with him.
He's going to the cinema tonight.
She's got the book that you wanted.
The film is *Casino Royale* and it starts at 8 p.m.
The library is open from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m.
You can pick it up tomorrow.

Dad,

Mrs Harris from the library called.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

The phone number is 518990.

Penelope

William,

Robert phoned at 3 o'clock.

4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

His number's 07658 9344.

Mum

- 2 Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

at at on on from to

- 1 You can phone him ____ 34568.
2 James phoned ____ Australia.
3 He wants to talk ____ you.
4 Can you phone her ____ Alex's?
5 Olivia phoned ____ quarter past three.
6 Can you phone Luke ____ his mobile?

Writing guide

- 3 Read the conversation. Imagine you are Mr Smith and want to write a message for Kevin. Underline the important information in the dialogue.

Mr Smith Hello.
Lisa Oh, hello, is that Mr Smith?
Mr Smith Yes, speaking.
Lisa Hello, this is Lisa. Can I speak to Kevin, please?
Mr Smith He isn't here at the moment.
Lisa Can I leave a message?
Mr Smith Of course.
Lisa I'm meeting Kevin this afternoon at the swimming pool, but I'm going to be late.
Mr Smith OK. What time are you going to be at the swimming pool?
Lisa At half past three.
Mr Smith OK, I'll give him the message.
Lisa Thanks. Can you ask him to phone me on my mobile?
Mr Smith Yes, of course. What's your number?
Lisa 07428 6986. Thanks, Mr Smith.
Mr Smith Not at all, Lisa. Goodbye.
Lisa Goodbye.

- 4 Write a message for Kevin. Use phrases from exercise 1 to help you. Write 30–50 words.

Kevin,

_____ called.

She's going to be _____

She'll be at _____

The number is _____

Mum

SELF CHECK 6

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

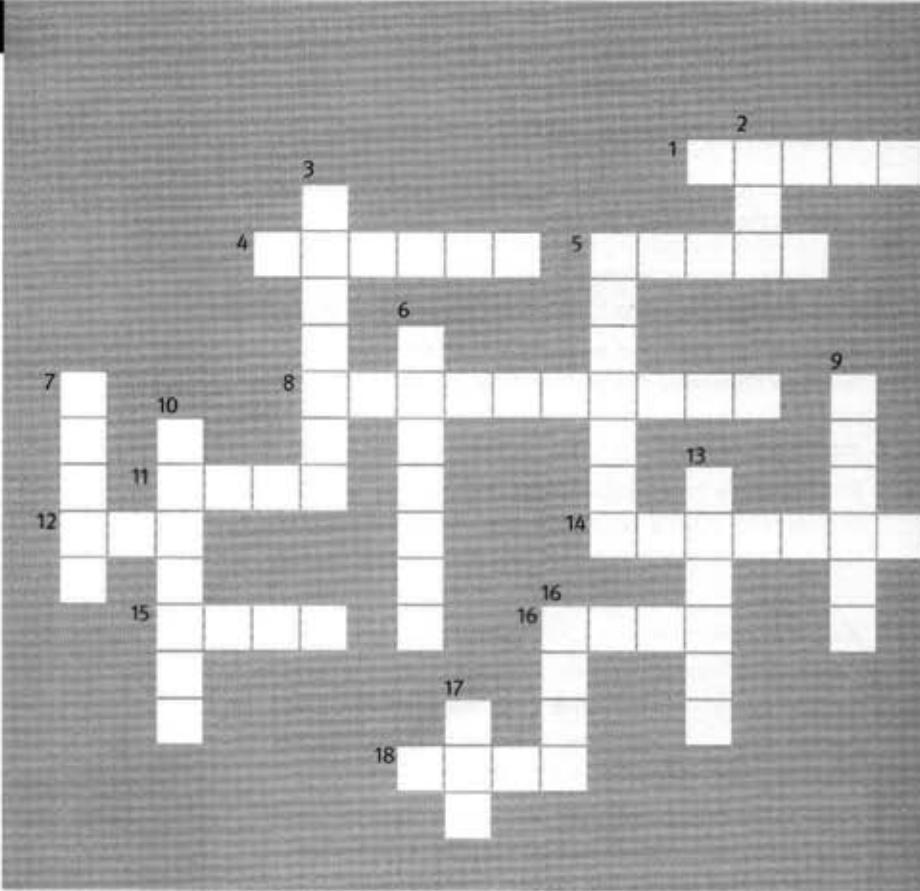
CLUES

Across (→)

- 1 Do you want to _____ a museum?
- 4 Tom phoned his cousin the day _____ yesterday.
- 5 I _____ swim when I was three.
- 8 
- 11 Can I _____ a message?
- 12 Mum arrived home two hours _____.
- 14 
- 15 You can't _____ your car here.
- 16 Where _____ you last night?
- 18 

Down (↓)

- 2 'I'm hot.'
'OK. _____ open the window for you.'
- 3 'Do you want to leave a _____ ?'
'Just tell him I called, please.'
- 5 'Could you count to 100 when you were 5?'
'No, I _____.'
- 6 The past simple form of *study* is
_____.
- 7 'Can I _____ to Ben, please?'
'No, I'm sorry. He isn't at home.'
- 9 
- 10 The past simple form of *stop* is
_____.
- 13 'Were you at school yesterday?'
'No, we _____.'
- 16 Let's go for a _____ on the beach.
- 17 A Let's order a pizza.
B I haven't got any money.
A It's OK. I'll _____ for your pizza.



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.  = I sometimes find this difficult.  = No problem!

	*	**	***
I can say where places are in my town. (SB p. 58)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can talk about my past. (SB p. 59)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand and write a tourist information leaflet. (SB p. 60)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can talk about past events. (SB p. 61)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand and retell a story with help. (SB p. 62)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can make a phone call and leave a message. (SB p. 64)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can write a phone message. (SB p. 65)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREPARATION: Reading

Read the text quickly and choose the best title.

- 1 Not many English people have pets.
- 2 English people don't spend money on their pets.
- 3 English people prefer to spend their time with animals rather than with other people.

EXAM TASK – Reading

Read the text again. Some parts of the text have been removed. Complete the text by deciding which part of the text (A–E) fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra letter that you do not need.

British people love their animals. Over half the households in Britain have got a pet. Goldfish are the most popular pet, but the British own 7.2 million cats and 6.6 million dogs.

1 _____

People in other countries often spend a lot of money on comfortable kennels for their dogs, which means that the dogs sleep outside. The British let their dogs take over their houses. 2 _____ They spoil their dogs with toys and treats and specially prepared meals.

Perhaps the British love their animals so much because they feel more confident with animals than with other people! British people can be very formal and find it hard to talk to people that they do not know. 3 _____ But there is no problem with dogs. 4 _____

George Mikes is the author of a famous book about the British. He says that when British people go for a walk with a friend, they don't say a word for hours. But if they go out for a walk with their dogs, they talk to them all the way!

- A They allow their dogs to lie on their sofas and armchairs, and give them almost as much attention as their children.
- B The British can easily start a conversation with a strange dog.
- C Friends from other countries are sometimes shocked.
- D They think of them as part of the family.
- E They feel embarrassed if they have to talk to strangers.

PREPARATION: Speaking (picture description)

Think about the advantages and disadvantages of having pets:

Advantages: children learn to look after an animal,

Disadvantages: you can't go on holiday,

TIPS

- You can use the following phrases to refer to parts of the picture:
in the picture, on the right, on the left, in the middle, in the background, in the foreground, at the top, at the bottom.
- To say what you can see in the picture use
There is/are ...
- Use the present continuous to talk about what the people in the photo are doing.

EXAM TASK – Speaking

Describe the picture. Say why you think the people in the picture enjoy having a pet.



EXAM TASK – Use of English

Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Australia's dangerous animals

The box jellyfish is a very ¹ _____ (danger) animal living in the sea near Australia. The jellyfish can kill a man in three minutes. It is ² _____ (responsibility) for the deaths of many people in Australia – it kills more people than snakes and sharks. It is often ³ _____ (find) along the coast of the Great Barrier Reef.

Another species of jellyfish that kills many people is the Irukandji jellyfish. It is very small, only 2.5 centimetres in diameter, therefore it is very ⁴ _____ (difficulty) to see it in the water. This jellyfish has become ⁵ _____ (know) in recent years, because it has killed many ⁶ _____ (swim) in Australia.

The saltwater crocodile also kills many people. It is the world's ⁷ _____ (large) reptile. The average size is 4 metres long. The crocodile is now a ⁸ _____ (protect) species in Australia. Many years ago Australia used to export crocodile skin, but this is now ⁹ _____ (legal).

PREPARATION: Listening

1 Look at the words in the box. Which geographical features can you find in your country?

beach desert fjord forest hill island
lake ocean sea mountains rainforest river
valley waterfall

2 Answer the questions about your country.

- 1 What activities can you do?
- 2 What is the weather like?
- 3 When is it a good time to visit (months/seasons)?
- 4 Where can you stay?

EXAM TASK – Listening

LISTENING 3 Listen to two teenagers talking about their country. Decide whether each statement is true (T) or false (F).

South African boy

- 1 He says how you can travel round his country. _____
- 2 He tells you where you can stay in his country. _____
- 3 He says you can go on a safari in his country. _____
- 4 He recommends visiting certain places. _____

Norwegian girl

- 5 She recommends the best time to visit her country. _____
- 6 She talks about the landscape in her country. _____
- 7 She talks about which towns you can visit in her country. _____
- 8 She tells you what you can do in her country. _____

PREPARATION: Writing a postcard

1 Imagine you are on holiday in the USA. Make notes on the following points:

- the people with you
- accommodation
- how you can spend your time
- when you are going back home (e.g. the date)

2 Complete the postcard with your notes from exercise 1.

Hi Tom,
I'm in the USA with _____.
We are staying in _____. The weather is beautiful so we _____ every day.
I'm coming back home _____.
See you then,
Peter

TIPS

After you have written your postcard, check:

- that you have included all the points.
- your grammar and vocabulary.
- the number of words. If you have written a lot more than 80 words, make some cuts.

EXAM TASK – Writing

You are on holiday in the USA. Write a postcard (70–80 words) to your friend in Britain. Include the following points:

- who you are with
- accommodation
- activities
- information about your return

7 World famous

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

On the map

I can label the countries of the world.

- 1 Look at the map and complete the advertisement for the tour.

TOUR OF EUROPE

Visit 12 countries in 12 days! See Europe's most beautiful cities. The tour starts in London and we fly to these countries:



- | | |
|-----------|----|
| 1 Germany | 7 |
| 2 | 8 |
| 3 | 9 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 5 | 11 |
| 6 | 12 |

- 2 What are these countries? Label the pictures.



1 J _____



2 C _____



3 A _____



4 B _____

- 3 Rewrite the sentences. Use a nationality adjective instead of the name of the country.

- 1 They're from Russia.

They're Russian.

- 2 My penfriend is from France.

- 3 This CD player is from China.

- 4 Danka is from Poland.

- 5 We're from the Czech Republic.

- 6 Our English teacher is from Australia.

- 7 This pasta is from Italy.

- 8 That car is from the USA.

CHALLENGE!

How many countries and nationalities can you add?

Where are you from?

What nationality are you?

Extension: make, do, have and take

- 4 Complete the table with the words in the box.

a bus	a dream	friends	housework	lunch
a phone call	a photo			

do

homework

history

1

have

a maths lesson

4

make

a speech

2

take

an exam

6

3

Past simple: affirmative (irregular verbs)

I can talk about past events.

1 Write the past simple forms of the verbs.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 bring | _____ | 5 speak | _____ |
| 2 teach | _____ | 6 spend | _____ |
| 3 begin | _____ | 7 say | _____ |
| 4 see | _____ | 8 win | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with verbs from exercise 1.

- 1 Pablo Picasso was Spanish, but he _____ most of his life in France.
- 2 The Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, _____ the Nobel Peace Prize in 1994.
- 3 Joseph Conrad was Polish but he _____ English very well.
- 4 The Second World War _____ in 1939.
- 5 Before he became famous, the rock star Sting _____ English in a secondary school.
- 6 Who _____, 'An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind'?
- 7 My dad _____ Arsenal play Chelsea when he was in London.
- 8 The Spanish _____ tobacco from South America in the sixteenth century.

3 Rewrite the sentences in the past tense.

1 I wear jeans to school.

2 Maria and I buy a lot of clothes.

3 Jason reads books in bed.

4 I send lots of e-mails at the weekend.

5 My mum makes my bed.

6 My parents get up early.

4 Put the time expressions in order, with the most recent first.

last week two months ago yesterday evening
 the day before yesterday three years ago last month
 yesterday afternoon last year last night

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------|
| 1 last night | 6 | _____ |
| 2 | 7 | _____ |
| 3 | 8 | _____ |
| 4 | 9 | _____ |
| 5 | | |

5 Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets. Be careful. Some are regular, some are irregular.



John Lennon ¹ _____ (be) born in 1940 in Liverpool, England. His dad ² _____ (leave) home when he was five and John ³ _____ (go) to live with his aunt and uncle. His aunt ⁴ _____ (give) him a guitar for his birthday and he quickly ⁵ _____ (learn) to play it very well. Lennon soon ⁶ _____ (meet) Paul McCartney and George Harrison and they ⁷ _____ (start) a pop group. Lennon ⁸ _____ (play) guitar and piano, and he also ⁹ _____ (sing). He was good at music, but he ¹⁰ _____ (can) also draw well and after leaving school he ¹¹ _____ (study) painting at art college. He ¹² _____ (continue) to play in the band and soon they ¹³ _____ (change) the name to The Beatles. The Beatles quickly ¹⁴ _____ (become) very famous. Lennon ¹⁵ _____ (write) most of the Beatles' songs with Paul McCartney. In 1969 he ¹⁶ _____ (get) married for the second time, to Yoko Ono, a Japanese artist. In 1970 the Beatles split up and Lennon and Ono ¹⁷ _____ (move) to the USA. They ¹⁸ _____ (live) in a flat in New York. John Lennon ¹⁹ _____ (die) on 8 December 1980. He was shot by Mark Chapman.

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences about a famous person. Use the past simple of the verbs in the box or your own ideas.

be born become die get a job get married live
 play win write

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

An Indian hero

I can write about famous people and their achievements.

Revision: Student's Book page 70

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

enemies equal hero nation national holiday refused rights shot

- 1 Martin Luther King fought for the _____ of black Americans.
- 2 Martin Luther King had a lot of _____.
- 3 Martin Luther King Day is a _____ in the USA.
- 4 Black and white people are now _____ in the USA.
- 5 Rosa Parks _____ to stand up for a white person on the bus.
- 6 James Earl Ray _____ Martin Luther King.
- 7 Martin Luther King is a _____ for millions of black people in the USA.
- 8 _____ is another word for 'country'.

2 Choose the correct answers. Then read the text and check your ideas.

- 1 Mahatma Gandhi was
 - A Indian. B Pakistani.
- 2 Gandhi was born in
 - A the nineteenth century. B the twentieth century.

Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi was born in 1869 in Porbander, in the west of India. His father was a politician. Gandhi got married when he was 13 years old and he had four sons. At the age of 18, Gandhi travelled to Britain. He studied law at university in London, then worked in India for a few years. In 1893, he got a job as a lawyer in South Africa. At that time, black and white people in South Africa were not equal and Gandhi fought for the rights of black South Africans. In 1914, Gandhi moved back to India. The British ruled India and Indian people weren't equal. Gandhi wanted the British to leave India, and wanted India to become independent. He was a peaceful man and against all forms of violence. In the end he won and the British left India in 1947. Gandhi continued to fight for the rights of poor people and women in India, and he became a hero for millions of people. But some Hindu people hated him because he was friendly towards the Muslims in Pakistan. On 30 January 1948, a Hindu called Godse shot Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi's birthday, 2 October, is now a national holiday in India.

3 Answer the questions.

1 When and where was Gandhi born?

2 How many children did he have?

3 Where did he study law?

4 How long did he stay in South Africa?

5 When did India become independent?

6 Why did some people hate Gandhi?

7 When did Gandhi die?

8 How did he die?

CHALLENGE!

Try the quiz. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Mother Teresa was from
 - A Romania. B Macedonia. C Slovenia.
- 2 Vaclav Havel was the first president of
 - A Slovakia. B Hungary. C the Czech Republic.
- 3 Nelson Mandela fought for the rights of black people in
 - A South Africa. B Zimbabwe. C the USA.
- 4 The United Nations (UN) started in
 - A 1919. B 1945. C 1950.
- 5 Anna Akhmatova (1889–1966) was a Russian
 - A poet. B politician. C musician.



'There are many causes that I am prepared to die for but no causes that I am prepared to kill for.'

D

GRAMMAR

Past simple: negative and interrogative

I can say what I did and didn't do last weekend.

- 1 Write true sentences about what you did last weekend. Use the past simple, affirmative or negative.

1 play football

I played football. / I didn't play football.

2 go to the cinema

3 listen to music

4 help with the housework

5 make a phone call

6 send an e-mail

7 read a magazine

8 tell a lie

- 2 Look at the table. Write questions and answers about what the people did last Sunday.

	Morning	Afternoon
Andy		
Celia		
Fred and Di		

1 Andy / take any photos?

Did Andy take any photos? Yes, he did.

2 Celia / watch TV?

3 Fred and Di / play computer games?

4 Andy / read a book?

5 Celia / do any housework?

6 Fred and Di / take any photos?

7 Andy / go for a ride on his bike?

8 Celia / play computer games?

- 3 Rewrite the sentences using the past simple negative. Then complete the questions.

1 Ben went to London.

Ben didn't go to London.

Where did Ben go?

2 You left home at two o'clock.

When home?

3 Sam and Ed took the bus to town.

How to town?

4 Kate spent £100.

How much ?

5 You bought a DVD.

What ?

6 Harry's team won five matches last year.

How many ?

- 4 Complete the dialogue. Use the past simple, affirmative, negative and interrogative.

Chris ¹ (you / have) a good time yesterday?

Clare No, I ² .

Chris Oh, why not?

Clare In the morning, my brother and I ³ (want) to play tennis, but the weather ⁴ (not be) very good.

Chris So what ⁵ (you / do)?

Clare We ⁶ (go) to the cinema.

Chris ⁷ (be) the film good?

Clare We ⁸ (not see) it. We ⁹ (take) the wrong bus, so we ¹⁰ (not arrive) on time.

Chris Oh dear!



A great scientist

I can understand a biographical text.

Revision: Student's Book page 72

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

became born died invented moved
studied was worked

- 1 László Bíró was _____ in Budapest in 1899.
- 2 In the 1930s he _____ as a journalist.
- 3 In 1945 he and his brother _____ to Argentina.
- 4 He _____ in Buenos Aires in 1985.
- 5 Ernő Rubik's father _____ an engineer.
- 6 He _____ architecture and design at the Technical University.
- 7 He _____ the 'Magic Cube' in his spare time.
- 8 He _____ very rich.

2 Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Fleming was from
A Scotland. B England.
- 2 Fleming
A didn't go to university. B went to university.
- 3 Fleming's brother helped him to
A get an office job. B study medicine.
- 4 Fleming
A sometimes worked with other scientists.
B always worked on his own.

Alexander Fleming

Alexander Fleming was born in 1881 in Scotland. He went to a small school in a village, and when he left school he didn't go to university. He worked for five years in an office. But his brother, Tom, was a doctor and helped Fleming to go to university and study medicine. So he went to London University and in 1906 he became a doctor. In 1915, Fleming married Sarah McElroy, an Irish woman. They had one son.

Fleming worked as a doctor in the First World War (1914–18). During the war, many soldiers died in hospital because they didn't have the right medicines. So after the war, Fleming tried to find a drug that could help them. He worked for many years and in 1928 he discovered a new drug. It was the first antibiotic and he called it 'penicillin'. He later worked with an Australian and a German scientist to develop a drug that doctors could use. In 1945, they won the Nobel Prize in medicine for their work on penicillin.

3 Put the events of Fleming's life in the correct order.

- a He went to school.
- b He tried to find a drug that could stop people dying in hospital.
- c He won the Nobel Prize for Medicine.
- d He was born in 1881.
- e He discovered penicillin.
- f He went to university.
- g He worked in an office.
- h He worked with other scientists to develop the drug.
- i He became a doctor.

CHALLENGE!

Write about one of the famous scientists below, or choose another scientist. Use the phrases in exercise 1 and the words in the box to help you.

- 1 Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543)
- 2 Charles Darwin (1809–1882)
- 3 Jane Goodall (1934–present)
- 4 Albert Einstein (1879–1955)
- 5 Ada Lovelace (1815–1852)
- 6 Bill Gates (1955–present)

develop discover intelligent study teach
work on write



F

Talking about your weekend

1 Complete the sentences with words in the box.

a DVD an e-mail dinner shopping some friends

- 1 We went _____ in town.
- 2 I met _____ at a disco.
- 3 We had _____ at a restaurant.
- 4 I sent _____ to my friend.
- 5 We rented _____ from the shop.

2 Match 1–6 with a–f to make expressions that show sympathy.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 Oh | <input type="checkbox"/> | a a disaster! |
| 2 Oh | <input type="checkbox"/> | b no! |
| 3 Oh | <input type="checkbox"/> | c you! |
| 4 That's | <input type="checkbox"/> | d dear! |
| 5 Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> | e well! |
| 6 What | <input type="checkbox"/> | f a shame! |

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

1 your / how / weekend / was / ?

2 it / was / what / like / ?

3 about / Sunday / how / ?

4 did / Saturday / you / do / what / night / on / ?

5 so / why / bad / was / it / ?

4 Complete the dialogue with the questions in exercise 3.David ¹ _____

Sylvia It wasn't very good.

David ² _____

Sylvia Well, on Saturday morning I went swimming and I left my MP3 player at the swimming pool.

David Oh no! ³ _____

Sylvia I went out with Tom. But I didn't take a coat and it started to rain when we were walking home.

David Poor you! ⁴ _____

Sylvia We went to the cinema to see the new James Bond film.

David Sounds good. ⁵ _____

Sylvia It was great!

5 Put the events in the correct group.

We went to a nightclub. We had a great time.
 We saw a basketball match. My favourite team won.
 My cousin had an accident. He's in hospital.
 I got my exam results. I passed them all.
 We went to the theatre. The play was really boring.
 I went to a rock concert. I lost my mobile phone.

Good things

Bad things

6 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 4. Use the events in exercise 5 or your own ideas.

Ellen How was your weekend?

Bob _____

Ellen _____

Bob _____

Ellen _____

Bob _____

Ellen _____

Bob _____

Ellen _____

Bob _____



An e-mail message

Preparation

1 Complete the activities with the verbs in the box.

do go go go have have play read see
tidy write

- 1 _____ homework
- 2 _____ to bed early
- 3 _____ a magazine
- 4 _____ shopping
- 5 _____ a barbecue
- 6 _____ my bedroom
- 7 _____ tennis
- 8 _____ to the cinema
- 9 _____ a basketball match at the stadium
- 10 _____ lunch in a café
- 11 _____ a letter

2 Complete the activities with the words in the box.

a book computer games a DVD an e-mail
my friends housework music a nightclub
a phone call a play volleyball

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 read _____ | 7 play _____ |
| 2 make _____ | 8 go to _____ |
| 3 meet _____ | 9 listen to _____ |
| 4 send _____ | 10 see _____ |
| 5 do _____ | at the theatre |
| 6 watch _____ | 11 play _____ |

3 Write the past simple forms of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1 do | 7 read |
| 2 go | 8 see |
| 3 have | 9 send |
| 4 listen | 10 tidy |
| 5 make | 11 watch |
| 6 meet | 12 write |

4 Match 1–6 with a–f to make useful phrases for e-mails.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Great to | <input type="checkbox"/> | a her love. |
| 2 How was | <input type="checkbox"/> | b you soon. |
| 3 I hope | <input type="checkbox"/> | c hear from you! |
| 4 Carol sends | <input type="checkbox"/> | d you're well. |
| 5 Say hi | <input type="checkbox"/> | e your weekend? |
| 6 Speak to | <input type="checkbox"/> | f to Stephanie. |

I can write an e-mail message to a friend describing my weekend.

5 Choose the correct words to complete the e-mail.

Hi Margaret,

Thanks ¹for / to your e-mail. Great to hear from you. I had a good weekend. ²In / On Saturday morning I got up really late and went shopping ³with / to Dan. I saw some fantastic trainers in a sports shop in town. They were only €20 so I bought them. They're really cool. ⁴In / On the evening I went ⁵to / at a disco with Dan, Harry and Catherine. We had a great time. ⁵In / On Sunday, I didn't do much. I did my homework ⁶at / in the morning – it didn't take long. Then I went into town with my parents and Dan and we had lunch at a restaurant. After lunch we watched a really good film ⁷in / on TV. After that I played computer games with Dan. I was really tired ⁸on / in the evening, so I went ⁹to / in bed ¹⁰at / to nine o'clock. Dan sends his love. Say hi to Mark. Speak to you soon. Love Jasmine

Writing guide

- 6 Write an e-mail to a friend following the example in exercise 5. You can use activities from exercises 1 and 2, useful phrases from exercise 4, and the time phrases in the box to help you. Write 90–110 words.

on Saturday / Sunday morning in the afternoon
in the evening at about eight o'clock

- Begin your e-mail with a greeting and a useful phrase.
- First paragraph Describe what you did on Saturday.
- Second paragraph Describe what you did on Sunday.
- Add another useful phrase.
- Finish your e-mail.

Hi _____,

Love _____

SELF CHECK 7

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

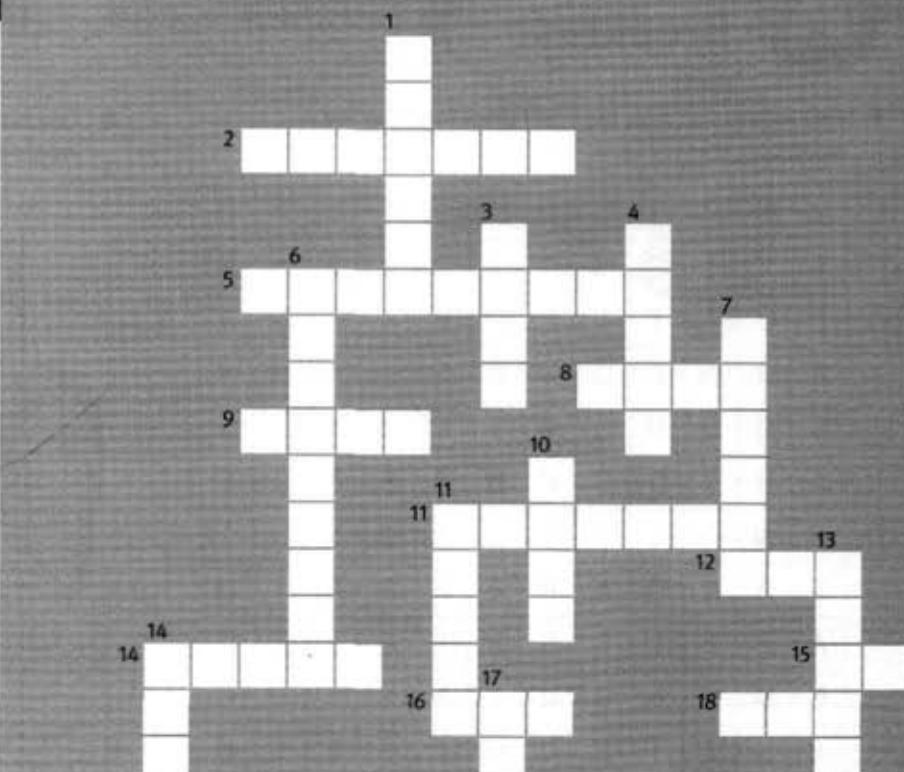
Across (—)

- 2 The past simple form of *bring* is _____.
5 Sydney is in _____.
8 I don't want to walk to town. Let's _____ the bus.
9 Dan and Michael often _____ bad dreams.
11 She's _____. She's from Beijing.
12 _____ you have piano lessons when you were a child?
14 Jack was very ill last year and he _____ a lot of time in hospital.
15 Does your dad _____ the housework?
16 '_____ was your weekend?'
'It was OK, thanks.'
18 Alexander Fleming _____ the Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Down (↓)

- 1 The past simple form of *teach* is _____.
3 I need to _____ a phone call.
4 Tokyo is in _____.
6 He's _____. He's from Kiev.
7 This is isn't my DVD. I _____ it.
10 'What was the film _____?' 'It was terrible.'
11 Jan isn't from Slovakia. He's from the _____ Republic.
13 'Did you send an e-mail to Joseph?'
'No, I _____.'
14 The past simple form of *see* is _____.
17 What did you do _____ Friday afternoon?

Your score  /20



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.

 = I sometimes find this difficult.

 = No problem!

I can label the countries of the world and describe a famous person. (SB p. 68)

I can talk about past events. (SB p. 69)

I can write about famous people and their achievements. (SB p. 70)

I can say what I did and didn't do last weekend. (SB p. 71)

I can understand a biographical text. (SB p. 72)

I can talk about what happened at the weekend. (SB p. 74)

I can write an e-mail message to a friend describing my weekend. (SB p. 75)

8 On the menu

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Breakfast

I can describe what I have for breakfast.

- 1 Find seventeen more food and drink words in the wordsearch.

M	D	C	H	E	E	S	E	T	E	A	O
I	S	T	O	M	A	T	O	E	S	T	R
L	V	W	T	T	L	P	R	K	B	M	A
K	B	A	C	O	N	G	C	J	A	M	N
S	Q	U	H	A	M	J	E	X	N	L	G
A	H	Y	O	S	K	B	R	E	A	D	E
U	W	O	C	T	C	C	E	D	N	U	J
S	B	K	O	A	P	E	A	E	A	I	U
A	P	P	L	E	S	B	L	E	S	T	I
G	M	M	A	G	U	L	A	X	F	O	C
E	H	E	T	G	C	O	F	F	E	E	E
S	R	R	E	S	D	O	W	A	T	E	R

- 2 Complete the table with the words from exercise 1. Which part is empty?

	countable	uncountable
food		
drink		

- 3 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

a bottle of a bowl of a cup of a glass of a slice of

- 1 _____ coffee, hot chocolate, tea
 2 _____ bread, cheese, ham, toast
 3 _____ or _____ milk, orange juice, water
 4 _____ cereal

- 4 Complete the description of the food in the picture. Use words and phrases from exercise 3.



There's a ¹ _____ of ² _____. There are two ³ _____ of ⁴ _____. There are three ⁵ _____ of ⁶ _____. There are four ⁷ _____ of ⁸ _____.

- Extension: Food categories
- 5 Match food categories 1–5 with example foods a–e. Then add one more food to each category.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 fish and seafood | <input type="checkbox"/> | a cream, |
| 2 meat and poultry | <input type="checkbox"/> | b pear, |
| 3 dairy products | <input type="checkbox"/> | c lobster, |
| 4 vegetables | <input type="checkbox"/> | d beef, |
| 5 fruit | <input type="checkbox"/> | e carrots, |

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences about your breakfast using *always*, *usually*, *sometimes* and *never*. Say:

- what you eat and drink
- where you have it
- who you have it with

I always have two cups of coffee. I usually have...

some and any, How much/many?

I can talk about quantities.

1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 I didn't have _____ breakfast this morning.
- 2 There's _____ money on the table.
- 3 Have we got _____ homework this weekend?
- 4 There aren't _____ books in my bag.
- 5 He never does _____ housework.
- 6 We bought _____ postcards at the hotel.
- 7 They gave him _____ bread and cheese for lunch.
- 8 Is there _____ sugar in this coffee?

2 What's in the fridge? Write sentences with *some* and *any* and the nouns in brackets.



- 1 (milk) There's some milk.
- 2 (carrots) There aren't any carrots.
- 3 (cheese) _____
- 4 (eggs) _____
- 5 (beef) _____
- 6 (sardines) _____
- 7 (tomatoes) _____
- 8 (orange juice) _____

3 Look at the shopping. Complete the questions and write short answers.



- 1 Is there any cream? No, there isn't.
- 2 _____ bananas?
- 3 _____ cereal?
- 4 _____ peas?
- 5 _____ eggs?
- 6 _____ coffee?

4 Complete the dialogue with *How much* or *How many*.

- Connor ¹ _____ pasta have we got?
 Suzie 500 g. And we've got some tomatoes and some onions for the sauce.

Connor ² _____ tomatoes are there?



Suzie Eight.
 Connor And ³ _____ onions are there?



Suzie Only one.
 Connor One is probably enough. Is there any cream?
 Suzie Yes, there is. ⁴ _____ cream do you need?
 We've only got about 100 ml.
 Connor That's fine.

5 Write questions for these answers. Use *How much* or *How many*.

1 How many people live in this house?

Seven people live in this house.

2 _____

There's a kilo of cheese in the fridge.

3 _____

He drinks half a litre of milk a day.

4 _____

They've got 145 DVDs.

5 _____

He reads three books a week.

6 _____

There's a litre of water in that bottle.

CHALLENGE!

Write two questions about school with *How much* and two with *How many* and the words in the box. Then write true answers.

homework	lessons	students	time
----------	---------	----------	------

1 How much

2 How much

3 How many

4 How many

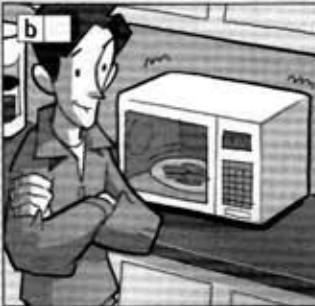
Traditional dishes

Revision: Student's Book page 80

- 1** Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then match them with pictures a-f.

dish eat out microwave pub snack traditional

- 1 I always have a _____ in the morning, between breakfast and lunch.
- 2 Her favourite _____ is roast chicken and roast potatoes.
- 3 I don't like _____ English food; I prefer pasta.
- 4 You have to be 18 to buy alcohol in a _____.
- 5 My sister and her boyfriend _____ every weekend.
- 6 These chips are ready after 3 minutes in the _____.



- 2** Match 1-6 with a-f to make the names of dishes.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1 fish and | <input type="checkbox"/> | a curry |
| 2 roast | <input type="checkbox"/> | b breakfast |
| 3 full English | <input type="checkbox"/> | c chips |
| 4 chicken | <input type="checkbox"/> | d hotpot |
| 5 Lancashire | <input type="checkbox"/> | e pie |
| 6 Stargazey | <input type="checkbox"/> | f beef |

I can understand descriptions of traditional food.

- 3** Read the text. Write questions for the answers.

- 1 _____? About 8,600.
- 2 _____? About 60,000.
- 3 _____? About 500,000.
- 4 _____? 10,000.
- 5 _____? 170.
- 6 _____? More than 300 million.

Traditional take-away

The most popular take-away food in Britain is not pizza, burgers or curry – it's fish and chips. There are about 8,600 fish and chip shops in the country. Each year, they sell about 60,000 tonnes of fish and 500,000 tonnes of potatoes.

Fish and chips have been the nation's favourite for more than a century. Fish and chip shops began to appear in London and the north of England around 1860. In 1928, Harry Ramsden opened his first fish and chip shop in Leeds. It was very popular, and on one day in 1952 it served 10,000 meals – a world record! Ramsden died in 1963, but the company still exists and there are now 170 Harry Ramsden fish and chip shops around the world.

Today, fish and chip shops in Britain serve more than 300 million meals a year. They don't just sell fish. They usually sell other food too, for example, fried chicken, sausages and burgers.

CHALLENGE!

What is your favourite ...

- 1 snack?

- 2 traditional dish from your country?

- 3 dish from another country?

- 4 take-away dish?

- 5 fish?

- 6 meat?

3D

GRAMMAR

Articles

I can correctly use 'a/an' and 'the' with nouns.

1 Tick (✓) the correct phrases. Cross out the incorrect phrases.

the apples ✓ a bananas a bread the restaurant
the orange juice an oranges an onion

2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

animal	egg	exam	hour	house	onion
opinion	potato	salad	university		

a

an

3 Rewrite the sentences including the adjective in brackets before the noun. Change *a* or *an* if necessary.

1 He's reading a book. (English)

He's reading an English book.

2 Let's go to a restaurant. (Italian)

3 We need an onion. (large)

4 Yale is a university. (famous)

5 I've got a phone. (expensive)

6 The blue whale is an animal. (amazing)

4 Complete the text with *a* and *an*.

Last weekend, we went for dinner at¹ _____ Italian restaurant. I had² _____ mushroom pizza. Terry ordered³ _____ egg salad. We waited for⁴ _____ hour before our food arrived. The waiter brought⁵ _____ chicken salad for Terry. He brought me⁶ _____ enormous bowl of pasta instead of my pizza. But we were hungry, so we didn't say anything.

5 Complete the dialogue with *a*, *an* or *the*.

Jack Are there any good restaurants near here?

Cathy Yes. There's¹ _____ Indian restaurant and² _____ Chinese restaurant.

Jack Which do you prefer?

Cathy Well,³ _____ Indian restaurant is quite cheap.Jack I don't really like curry. Is⁴ _____ Chinese restaurant good?

Cathy It's OK. It isn't very near.

Jack Let's call⁵ _____ taxi.Cathy We don't need to – there's⁶ _____ bus stop in the next street.Jack OK. Let's walk to⁷ _____ bus stop now.6 Complete the mini-dialogues. Write *a*, *an* or *the*, or a tick (✓) if they are correct without an article.

1 A Can you play _____ piano?

B No, but I can play _____ guitar.

2 A I'm hungry. Let's have _____ lunch now.

B OK. We can have _____ sandwich at home.

3 A We don't have to go to _____ school today.

B Great! Let's go to _____ cinema!

4 A Can I watch _____ DVD?

B No, you can't. I'm listening to _____ radio.

5 A Does your sister work during _____ day?

B No, she works at _____ night.

6 A Why did you go to _____ work late yesterday?

B Because I went to _____ doctor's in the morning.

7 A Do you want to play _____ tennis this afternoon?

B I can't. I'm going to _____ church.

8 A Do you want _____ snack?

B Yes, please. I'd like _____ apple.



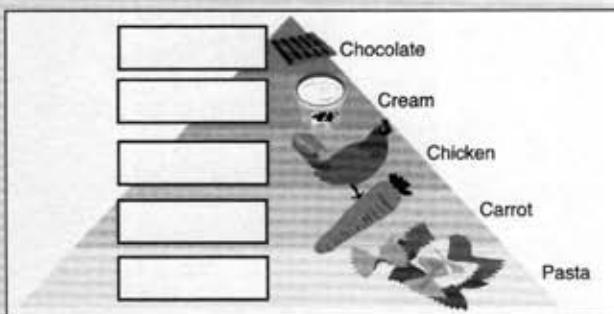
Healthy eating

I can understand an interview in a magazine.

Revision: Student's Book page 82

- 1 Label the food groups in the diagram with the words in the box.

cereal and rice dairy products fat and sugar
fruit and vegetables protein



- 2 Add one more food to each group in the diagram in exercise 1.

- 3 Match 1–5 with a–e to make types of food.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 baked | <input type="checkbox"/> | a curry |
| 2 blackcurrant | <input type="checkbox"/> | b beans |
| 3 chicken | <input type="checkbox"/> | c dog |
| 4 hot | <input type="checkbox"/> | d and cream |
| 5 strawberries | <input type="checkbox"/> | e cheesecake |

- 4 Look at the title of the text. Why does Dean Karnazes eat a lot of food? Choose a, b or c.

- a Because he takes part in eating competitions.
- b Because he does a lot of running.
- c Because he wants to be fatter.

- 5 Read the text. Choose the best description of Dean Karnazes.

- a He's a runner who eats a lot of food.
- b He's a runner who prefers other hobbies.
- c He's a runner who runs very long distances.

- 6 Choose the best answers.

- 1 In 50 days in 2006, Dean ran
 - A 42 km.
 - B 100 km or more.
 - C 2,110 km.
- 2 When Dean ran 48 km on his 30th birthday,
 - A he hated it.
 - B he loved it.
 - C he ran all day.
- 3 Dean eats a lot of food
 - A every day.
 - B at weekends.
 - C when he runs long distances.
- 4 Dean stays thin because
 - A he only eats a lot when he's running.
 - B he never eats chocolate or pizza.
 - C he only eats salmon.
- 5 When Dean isn't running, he eats
 - A healthy food.
 - B sugar and chocolate.
 - C all kinds of food.
- 6 Dean prefers cycling to weight training because
 - A cycling is easier.
 - B he cycles outside.
 - C it's exciting.

Ultramarathon Man

Dean Karnazes is an amazing runner. He takes part in marathons (42 kilometres) and ultramarathons (100 kilometres or more). In 2005, he ran 563 kilometres without stopping. In 2006, he ran 50 marathons in 50 days. That's a total of 2,110 kilometres! In this interview, Dean talks about his life and his hobby.

When did you start running long distances?

It was the evening of my 30th birthday. I don't know why, but I decided to run 30 miles (48 kilometres) that evening. It was very difficult, but I did it. I ran all night. I loved it!

Do you need to eat a lot?

I eat a lot when I'm running long distances. When I ran 563 kilometres, it took me 80 hours and 44 minutes, and I ate about 40,000 calories during that time.

What kind of food do you eat?

When I'm running a long distance, I eat all kinds of food: sandwiches, chocolate, pizza. I stay thin because I'm doing a lot of exercise at the same time. When I'm not running, I eat healthy food, like fish and vegetables. I don't eat sugar or chocolate.

Do you do any other sports?

Yes, I do. I love cycling and rock climbing. I also do weight training at the gym, but I prefer to be outside.

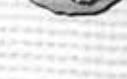
I can order food and drink in a café.

- 1 Complete the menu with the words in the box.

beef bottle cheese chips coffee curry
juice pizza sauce soup

Lucy's Café

Snacks and meals

tomato ¹		£2.75
² _____ and ham sandwich		£2.50
cheese and tomato ³		£3.00
fish and ⁴ _____		£6.00
chicken ⁵ _____		£4.95
pasta with a mushroom ⁶ _____		£5.30
roast ⁷ _____ and vegetables		£7.00
Drinks		
orange ⁸ _____		£1.25
⁹ _____ of water		£1.50
tea or ¹⁰ _____		£1.00

- 2 Which snack, meal or drink costs ...

1 four pounds ninety-five?

2 one fifty?

3 two pounds seventy-five?

4 a pound?

5 one pound twenty-five?

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

1 drink / to / anything / ?

2 help / I / you / can / ?

3 tea / a / I'd / cup / like / of

4 change / you / here's

5 curry / can / have / please / I / chicken / ?

- 4 Complete the dialogue with the sentences from exercise 3.



- Waitress ¹ _____
 Jack Could I have fish and chips, please?
 Waitress Of course. Anything to drink?
 Jack ² _____
 Waitress No problem. And for you?
 Tom ³ _____
 Waitress Sure. ⁴ _____
 Tom Yes, please. A bottle of water.
 Waitress That's £13.45, please.
 Jack Here you are.
 Waitress Thank you ... ⁵ _____
 I'll bring the food to your table.

- 5 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 4. Choose different food and drink from the menu in exercise 1.

- Waitress _____
 Mary _____
 Waitress _____
 Mary _____
 Waitress _____
 Dan _____
 Waitress _____
 Dan _____
 Waitress _____
 Mary _____
 Waitress _____



I can write a formal letter.

Preparation

- 1 Complete the letter with the words in the box.

book costs faithfully forward know
on possible questions Sir

Dear ¹ _____ or Madam,
I am coming to London ² _____ Saturday 10th July with a friend. I would like to ³ _____ two single rooms for the Saturday night. Could you please tell me if that is ⁴ _____?
I have two further ⁵ _____. Could you tell me how much a single room ⁶ _____? Secondly, could you let me ⁷ _____ if it is possible to park at the hotel?
I look ⁸ _____ to hearing from you.

Yours ⁹ _____,

Marion Hodges
Marion Hodges

2 single rooms - Saturday 10th?

Regency Hotel

Right in the centre of London.

Single, double and family rooms.

46 Jackson Street

Near Piccadilly underground station.

park the car?

how much?

Writing guide

- 2 Look at the advertisement for a hotel and the notes you have made. Write a formal letter requesting information. Follow the plan below. Write 90–110 words.

1 family room – Saturday and Sunday nights 15th/16th June?

Queens Hotel



All you need for a great stay in London.
Single, double and family rooms.
15 Beaumont Street
Lots of things to do near the hotel.

restaurant in the hotel?
cinemas and theatres nearby?

Paragraph 1

- Say when you are coming and with how many people. Check availability.

Paragraph 2

- Request the two pieces of information in the notes.

Dear _____.

Yours _____.

SELF CHECK 8

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

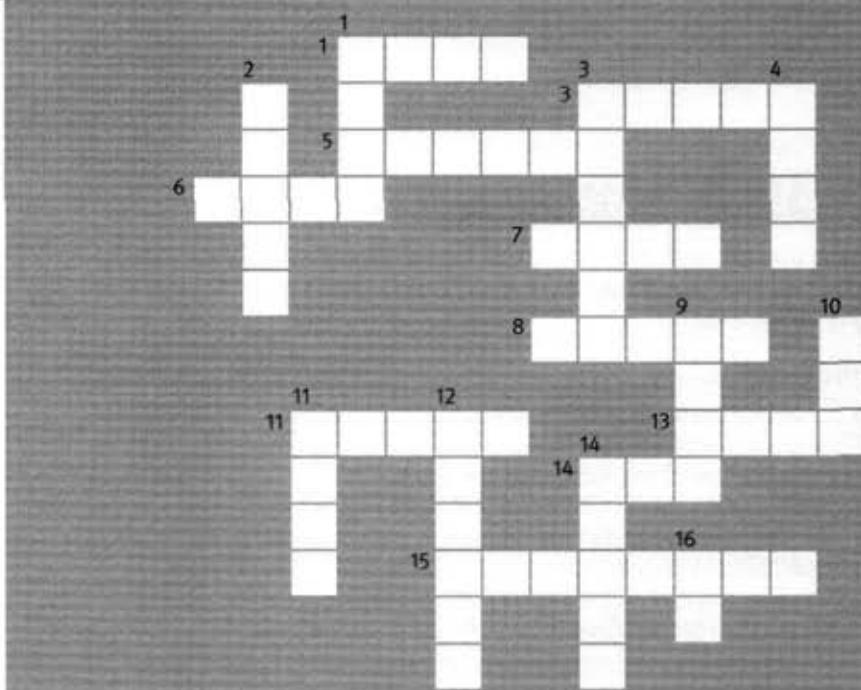
Across (→)

- She's a vegetarian: she doesn't eat _____.
- I have a ham sandwich, please?
- Tea or _____?
- Salmon is a type of _____.
- I love roast _____ and roast potatoes.
- I have a _____ of water with every meal.
- I don't want a big meal. I just need a _____.
- How _____ eggs are there in this cake?
- I'm listening to _____ radio.
- His name's Eldrick Woods, but his _____ is Tiger.

Down (↓)

- How _____ sauce do you want on your pasta?
- I'd like a _____ of toast, please.
- I always have a bowl of _____ for breakfast.
- Chicken curry is my favourite _____.
- There's _____ cheese in the fridge.
- There isn't _____ bread.
- Can I have a bowl of tomato _____?
- I gave the waitress £20. She gave me some _____.
- My brother _____ part in cooking competitions.
- Last night, we had dinner in _____ Italian restaurant.

Your score  /20



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.  = I sometimes find this difficult.  = No problem!

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can describe what I have for breakfast. (SB p. 78)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can talk about quantities. (SB p. 79)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand descriptions of traditional food. (SB p. 80)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can correctly use 'a/an' and 'the' with nouns. (SB p. 81)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand an interview in a magazine. (SB p. 82)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can order food and drink in a café. (SB p. 84)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can write a letter requesting information. (SB p. 85)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREPARATION: Reading

- 1 Read the text quickly and choose the best summary.
 - a The text is about British immigrants in America.
 - b The text is about how America became independent.
 - c The text is about British and American celebrations.
- 2 Check the highlighted words in the text in a dictionary.

EXAM TASK – Reading

Read the text again and choose the most suitable heading (A–E) for each paragraph. There is one extra heading that you do not need.

The Fourth of July

- 1 During the seventeenth and eighteenth **centuries**, many people sailed from England to America and started a new life there. New **territories** like this in other countries were called colonies. The King of England was still king of the people in the colonies, and so they had to send **taxes** to England every year. But after a while the American colonies wanted to be free from England; they wanted their **government** to be in America. They did not want to send money to England and were very angry about this.
- 2 In 1770 British **soldiers** fired guns at some Americans in Boston, and in 1773 there was the famous Boston Tea Party. A ship transporting tea came to Boston and there was a fight about paying taxes on the tea. Three hundred and forty big boxes of tea went into the water! That made King George III very angry. He wanted to control the Americans.
- 3 On 4 July, 1776, American politicians wrote the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. They said that they were a free country, **separate** from Britain. That started the American War of Independence. The British and Americans fought against each other until 1781. In 1783, both sides agreed to the **independence**, and so the United States of America was born.
- 4 Now, every year on 4 July, Americans celebrate Independence Day. There are special church services, but most of the celebrations are outside because it is summer. Many families barbecue, eat, and play games outside, in their gardens or in a park. In many towns, there are **parades** through the streets with loud music and bright colours. Independence Day usually ends with lots of **fireworks**. It is like one big party.

- A The beginning of the war
- B The first celebration
- C The reasons for the conflict
- D Yearly celebrations
- E The beginning of the conflict

EXAM TASK – Use of English

Choose the correct words.

Barbara Morgan's dream was to travel into space. One day, ¹*her / his / their* wish came true. The former teacher was one ²*from / off / of* seven astronauts on the Space Shuttle *Endeavour*, ³*which / who / what* took off into space from NASA's Kennedy Space Station in Florida. Morgan ⁴*teach / taught / teaches* at an elementary school in Boise from 1975–1998, with some time off for astronaut training. In 1985, she and Christa McAuliffe were ⁵*choose / chooses / chosen* from 11,000 applicants to become ⁶*side / part / piece* of the teacher-in-space program. They trained together for the mission. ⁷*But / So / Because* then, tragedy happened. ⁸*At / In / On* January 28, 1986, the Space Shuttle *Challenger*, exploded. After the *Challenger* accident, Morgan ⁹*continued / is continuing / continuing* to teach. In 1998, she ¹⁰*was asked / is asked / is asking* again to become an astronaut. She accepted the offer and in the end her dream came true.

PREPARATION: Writing an e-mail

Complete the message with the words and phrases in the box.

visited trip to the mountains to see watched funny

Dear Melanie,

I'm very happy that you ¹_____ me. After you left, I went home and ²_____ the film we made together. Do you remember our ³_____? You looked so ⁴_____ covered with snow.

I hope ⁵_____ you again soon.

Best wishes,

Romana

EXAM TASK – Writing

Write an e-mail (70–80 words) to your friend who visited you a couple of days ago. Include the following points:

- how much you enjoyed your friend's visit
- what you did afterwards
- mention what you enjoyed doing together with him/her

PREPARATION: Listening

1 How much can you remember about the human rights movement in the USA? (Student's Book, page 70). Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

equal law national holiday rights speeches

- Martin Luther King fought for the _____ of black Americans.
- The third Monday in January is Martin Luther King Day, a _____ in the USA.
- In the 1920s and 1930s in America, black and white people were not treated as _____.
- Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks wanted to change the _____ in Alabama.
- Martin Luther King made _____ to protest about segregation in America.

2 Match the words (1–5) with the definitions (a–e).

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1 boycott | a keeping people separate because of their race |
| 2 racial segregation | b say you will not do something |
| 3 arrest | c stop using a service or product to make a political point |
| 4 protest | d when the police stop someone |
| 5 refuse | e show that you don't agree with a situation |

3 Read the exam task below. What event is the radio programme about? Read the text about Martin Luther King on page 70 of your Student's Book to help you.

EXAM TASK – Listening

LISTENING 4 Listen to a programme about an episode in American history. Choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- Rosa Parks usually went to work by bus because
 - she didn't like walking.
 - she was too tired to walk.
 - it was too far to go on foot.
- The bus driver stopped the bus because
 - too many white people had to stand.
 - Rosa wanted to get off.
 - Rosa didn't want to leave her seat.
- When Rosa was arrested, the black leaders in Montgomery asked Martin Luther King to
 - go to the police to protest.
 - boycott the buses in Montgomery.
 - advise them what to do.
- Martin Luther King decided to ask black people to
 - give up their jobs.
 - stop travelling by bus.
 - meet in Martin Luther King's church.

5 Thanks to Martin Luther King's action

- racial segregation in buses ended.
- the bus company changed its policy.
- the black people lost their jobs.

PREPARATION: Speaking

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A I was in the restaurant last Saturday.

B Who with?

A I ¹ _____ (go) with my friends, Jack and Monica.

B Did you eat anything special?

A Yes, I ² _____ (have) some lovely fish soup and I ³ _____ (drink) some exotic juice.

B What did you do after dinner?

A We ⁴ _____ (visit) our friend Tom who ⁵ _____ (be) at home with a bad cold.

2 Which tense do we use to talk about past events?

3 Imagine you went to your favourite place to eat. Write notes.

I went with:

We went because:

We ate:

We drank:

TIPS

- Don't give one-word answers, say as much as you can.
- If you don't understand a question, ask the examiner to repeat.

EXAM TASK – Speaking

You went to a restaurant for dinner with your friends last weekend. Answer your teacher's question about:

- when and why you went out for dinner
- who you went with
- what you had for dinner
- what you did after dinner

9 Journeys

A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

Transport

I can explain how I get to school.

- 1 Look at the table and write sentences.

1 Jake	12 minutes	school	
2 Sarah	15 minutes	the cinema	
3 Mick	1 hour	Liverpool	
4 Kevin	45 minutes	work	
5 Tom	2 hours	Madrid	
6 Robbie	8 hours	France	
7 Laura	15 minutes	the beach	

- 1 It takes Jake 12 minutes to go to school by tram.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

- 2 Rewrite the sentences using the words in the box. Use the correct tense.

give me a lift go by bike go by bus go by car
take walk

- 1 I never go to school on foot.
I never walk to school.
2 My mum drove me to town this morning.

3 We went to the cinema by taxi.

4 My dad went to work in the car this morning.

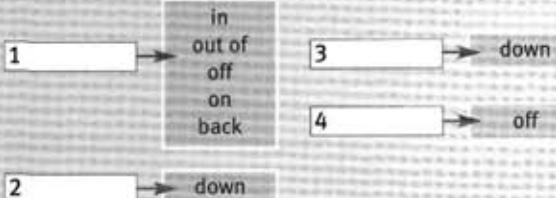
5 David sometimes cycles to school.

6 Harriet caught the bus to work yesterday.

Extension: phrasal verbs

- 3 Complete the phrasal verbs with the verbs in the box.

get slow take break



- 4 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 3. Change the tense where necessary.

- 1 Slow _____! You're going too fast!
2 The coach stopped and everybody _____ off.
3 What time did the helicopter _____ off?
4 I usually get _____ from school at five o'clock.
5 I can't _____ in because I can't open the car door.
6 The driver got _____ his van and went into the café.
7 It's a fantastic car. It never _____ down.
8 Don't get _____ that bus. It's the wrong number.

CHALLENGE!

How many more phrasal verbs can you make with these verbs and prepositions? Use a dictionary to help you. Write the translation next to them.

Verbs: come get give go look put take

Prepositions: after away back down forward in off up

Phrasal verb Your language

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____



B

GRAMMAR

Present perfect: affirmative

I can say what I have just done.

- 1 Complete the table with the past simple and past participle forms of the verbs.

	past simple	past participle
1 bring		
2 write		
3 walk		
4 drink		
5 continue		
6 do		
7 jog		
8 come		

- 2 Write sentences. Use the present perfect affirmative.

1 we / finish / our / homework

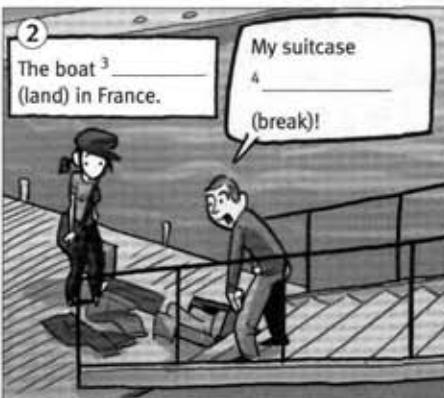
2 Tom / have / dinner

3 Peter / go / to London

4 I / buy / a new DVD player

5 William and Ann / cook / lunch

- 3 Rob and Sue are going to France for a holiday. Complete the conversations with the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect.



The melting pot

I can talk about living in a foreign country.

Revision: Student's Book page 90

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

colonies famine immigrants recently settled the majority

- 1 A lot of people came to Britain from Britain's former _____.
- 2 _____ of people who arrived in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s were from the West Indies, Pakistan, India and Hong Kong.
- 3 _____ a lot of people have come to Britain from Eastern European countries.
- 4 The Romans _____ in Britain 2,000 years ago.
- 5 There was a terrible _____ in Ireland in the 1840s.
- 6 _____ from Ireland have opened a lot of Irish pubs in Britain.

- 2 Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The majority of people in the USA are white. _____
- 2 The USA is a mixed society. _____
- 3 The Europeans were the first people to settle in the USA. _____
- 4 There are a lot of Spanish-speakers in the USA. _____

Multicultural America

The population of the USA is 285 million. It is 72% white, 12% black, 12% Hispanic (e.g. from Mexico and Cuba) and 3.6% Asian. There are also two million Native Americans.

In the distant past (about 20,000 years ago), people came from North Asia and settled in North America. They became Native Americans. Europeans started arriving in the fifteenth century.

During the past 200 years, people from all over the world have come to the USA. Between 1850 and 1930, over 25 million immigrants left Europe and settled in the USA. They brought customs and traditions from their own countries, and many of these continue today. Irish Americans in New York celebrate St Patrick's Day every year on 17 March. And every September, Italian Americans in New York have an eleven-day festival to celebrate the Feast of San Gennaro.

- 3 Complete the sentences with information from the text.

- 1 There are nearly three hundred _____ people in the USA.
- 2 About two million _____ live in the USA.
- 3 The first immigrants to North America were from _____.
- 4 The first _____ arrived between 1400 and 1500.
- 5 A lot of immigrants from Europe arrived between _____ and _____.
- 6 _____ and _____ Americans in New York celebrate traditional festivals every year.
- 7 Over a quarter of the people in California speak _____ at home.
- 8 Black Americans invented three types of _____.

CHALLENGE!

Write a few sentences about people who have settled in or left your country in the past.

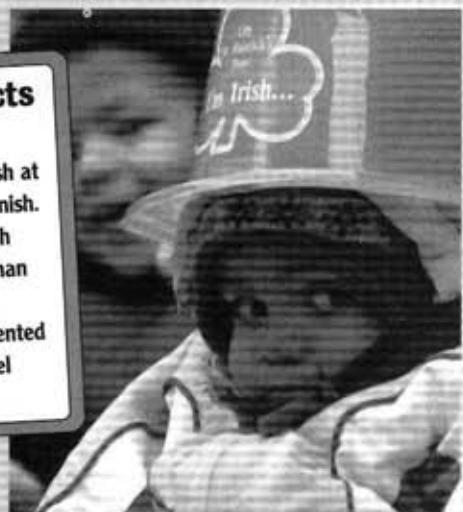
Where did they come from/go to?

When did they move?

Why did they move?

Interesting facts

- 61% of people in California speak English at home, 26% speak Spanish.
- There are more Jewish people in New York than in Israel.
- Black Americans invented jazz, blues and gospel music.



GRAMMAR

Present perfect: negative and interrogative

I can talk about recent events.

- 1 Complete the dialogue. Use the present perfect negative of the verbs in the box.

book change find pack



Mandy The coach to the airport leaves in fifteen minutes.
Are you ready?

Luke Nearly.

Mandy But you ¹ _____ your suitcase!

Luke I'm doing it now.

Mandy Have you got any euros?

Luke No, I ² _____ any money.

Mandy Don't worry. Chris has got some euros.

Luke Is Chris ready?

Mandy No, he isn't. He ³ _____ his passport.

Luke Oh, dear. Is there a train to the airport? Trains are faster than coaches.

Mandy Yes, but we ⁴ _____ tickets for the train.
Our tickets are for the coach!

- 2 Write sentences about Mandy, Luke and Chris on holiday. Use the present perfect negative.

1 Luke / not send / any postcards

Luke hasn't sent any postcards.

2 they / not visit / a museum

3 Mandy / not phone / her parents

4 they / not buy / a guidebook

5 Chris / not take / a boat trip

6 they / not watch / TV

- 3 Lucy Redman is preparing to sail across the Atlantic. Look at her list of things to do. Write questions and answers in the present perfect.



Things to do

- 1 clean the boat X
- 2 buy food for the journey ✓
- 3 plan the route ✓
- 4 listen to the weather report X
- 5 phone my parents ✓
- 6 pack bottles of water ✓
- 7 send text messages to my friends X
- 8 check all her equipment X

- 1 Has Lucy cleaned the boat?

No, she hasn't.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

CHALLENGE!

Write three things that you have done today and three things you haven't done. Use the present perfect, affirmative and negative.

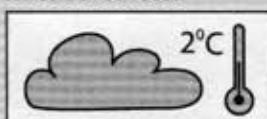
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____



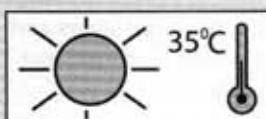
Climbing to the top

Revision: Student's Book page 92

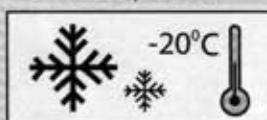
1 Write sentences.



1 It's cloudy and cold.



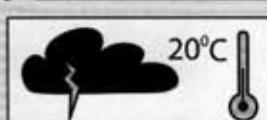
2



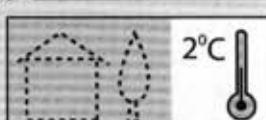
3



4



5



6

I can understand a magazine article in detail.

4 Answer the questions.

1 Which mountain has Mark Inglis just climbed?

2 Why is that amazing?

3 How did he lose his legs?

4 How many people did he climb Everest with?

5 What was the weather like on the climb?

6 How long did it take them to arrive at the top?

CHALLENGE!

Write three things that you have done that you are proud of.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Everest, the world's highest mountain.

So he started climbing again, using legs made of metal and plastic. Last month, Mark's dream came



4 _____. He started climbing with three friends. The weather on Everest was terrible. It was very 5 _____ and windy. The temperature was -30°C. But six days later they arrived at the top of the mountain. Mark was very, very 6 _____, but very happy. He has become the 7 _____ person with no legs to climb Everest.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

design harbour illness paralysed passenger rare wheelchair

- 1 After the accident, he was completely _____. He couldn't move his arms or legs.
- 2 Our boat arrived at the _____ in Calais.
- 3 I couldn't go to school for three months because of a _____.
- 4 There are only two seats in this car: one for the driver and one for a _____.
- 5 She helped to _____ a new kind of _____.

3 Complete the text with the adjectives in the box.

active disabled first icy over tired true

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

Mark Inglis is 47 years old and is from New Zealand. He has just climbed Mount Everest. Lots of people try to climb Everest but it isn't easy: every year, climbers die. For Mark, it was even more difficult. Why? Because Mark hasn't got any legs. Mark hasn't always been ¹ _____. When he was young he loved sports and he was always ² _____. But in 1982 he lost his legs in a climbing accident. He couldn't walk and he certainly couldn't climb. He thought his life was ³ _____, but he had a mad dream to climb

Buying a train ticket

I can buy a train ticket.

- 1 Match 1–6 with a–f to make phrases for travelling by train.

1 single	<input type="checkbox"/>	a station
2 railway	<input type="checkbox"/>	b trains
3 next	<input type="checkbox"/>	c ticket
4 return	<input type="checkbox"/>	d train
5 direct	<input type="checkbox"/>	e ticket
6 change	<input type="checkbox"/>	f train

- 2 Write the train times in words.

- 1 06.45 six forty-five
- 2 15.00
- 3 10.55
- 4 19.08
- 5 23.15
- 6 07.39
- 7 08.00
- 8 12.33

- 3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

back change change direct platform return
single

- 1 I don't want a _____ ticket, I want a _____ – I'm coming _____ tomorrow.
- 2 Is it a _____ train, or do I have to _____?
- 3 The next train to leave from _____ 8 is the 10.55 to Manchester.
- 4 That's £8.95, please. Don't forget your _____!

- 4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

- 1 please / £30 / that's _____
- 2 does / which / depart / it / from / platform / ? _____
- 3 change / I / do / have to / ? _____
- 4 you / when / coming / back / are / ? _____
- 5 to / return ticket / can / please / Oxford / have / I / a / ? _____
- 6 the / when / train / is / next / ? _____

- 5 Complete the dialogue with the sentences in exercise 3.

Clerk Next please.

Sandra 1 _____

Clerk 2 _____

Sandra Next Sunday.

Clerk 3 _____

Sandra Here you are.

Clerk Thank you. Here's your change.

Sandra 4 _____

Clerk At 16.08.

Sandra 5 _____

Clerk Number 8.

Sandra 6 _____

Clerk No, it's a direct train.

- 6 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 5. Use the information on the departure board.



Clerk _____

Charles Can I have a return ticket to Liverpool, please?

Clerk _____

Charles Tomorrow.

Clerk That's £45, please.

Charles _____

Clerk _____



I can write an e-mail about my holiday.

Preparation

- 1** Write sentences. Use the present perfect, affirmative, negative or interrogative and the words in brackets.

1 you / visit / Buckingham Palace? (yet)

Have you visited Buckingham Palace yet?

2 I / buy / some souvenirs (already)

3 we / not find / our passports (yet)

4 Peter / see / the Queen? (yet)

5 we / spend / a day / on the beach (already)

6 we / take / a coach tour (already)

7 they / not buy / a guidebook (yet)

8 she / visit / the opera house (already)

- 2** Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

all back best forward hope love next see
soon time

1 _____ you soon.

2 _____ to see you soon.

3 Write _____.

4 Look _____ to seeing you.

5 That's _____ for now.

6 See you _____ week.

7 _____ wishes.

8 Lots of _____.

9 I'm having a lovely _____ in London.

10 I'll phone you when I'm _____.

- 3** Read George's e-mail. In which paragraph does George ...

- 1 say when he's coming home?
- 2 describe the weather?
- 3 describe two things he hasn't done yet?
- 4 describe two things he did?

Hi Linda,

- (a) We're having a lovely time in Prague. The weather is great – it's warm and sunny.
- (b) On Saturday, we went to Wenceslas Square (the main square) and had a coffee in a lovely café there. Yesterday, we visited Petrin Observation Tower. We climbed to the top and saw some great views of the city.
- (c) We haven't visited Prague Castle yet – we're going there tomorrow – and we haven't done any shopping.
- (d) That's all for now. I'm coming home next weekend. Look forward to seeing you.

Lots of love
George

Writing guide

- 4** Imagine you are British and on holiday in your country. Write an e-mail to a friend in Britain. Use the questions to guide you. Include phrases from exercise 2. Write 70–90 words.

Hi _____,
[Where are you? What's the weather like?]

[What did you do yesterday? What did you do this morning?]

[What haven't you done yet?]

[When are you coming home?]

Love _____



SELF CHECK 9

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

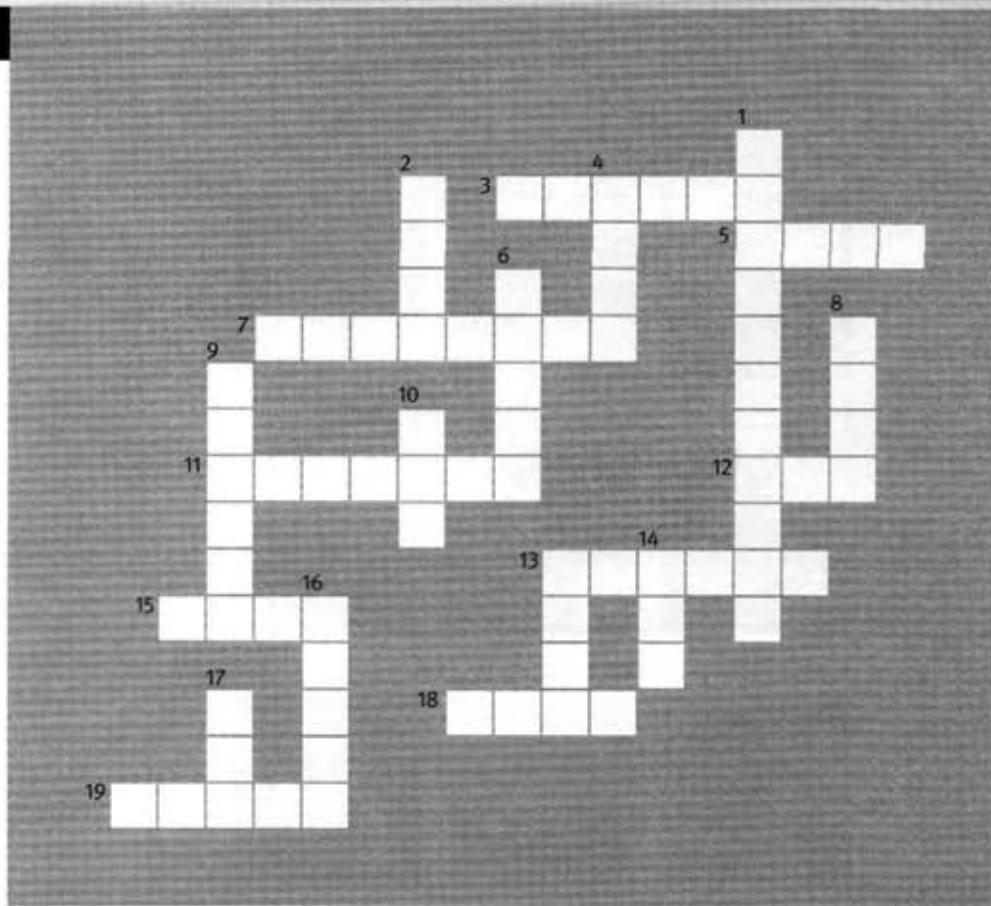
CLUES

Across (→)

- 3 'I'd like a ticket to London, please.'
'Single or _____?'
- 5 'Oh no! The car has broken _____.'
'Can you take it to the garage?'
- 7 Which _____ does the train depart from?
- 11 'Why don't you invite Bob to your party?'
'I've _____ invited him.'
- 12 She got _____ of the car and went into the house.
- 13 'Have you phoned Sam?' 'No, I _____. '
- 15 'When's the _____ train?' 'At 14.23.'
- 18 How long _____ it take to drive to town?
- 19 The past participle of *eat* is _____.

Down (↓)

- 1 
- 2 'Do you want a sandwich?'
'No thanks. I've _____ had lunch.'
- 4 
- 6 
- 8 
- 9 'Is it a direct train?'
'No, you have to _____ at Birmingham.'
- 10 Jake _____ arrived. He's in the living room.
- 13 _____ you tidied your bedroom?
- 14 
- 16 The past participle of *take* is _____.
- 17 James hasn't had breakfast _____.



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.

 = I sometimes find this difficult.

 = No problem!

I can explain how I get to school. (SB p. 88)

I can say what I have just done. (SB p. 89)

I can talk about living in a foreign country. (SB p. 90)

I can talk about recent events. (SB p. 91)

I can understand a magazine article in detail.
(SB p. 92)

I can buy a train ticket. (SB p. 94)

I can write an e-mail about my holiday. (SB p. 95)

10

Just the job

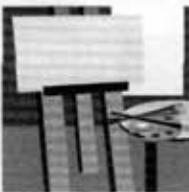
A

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING

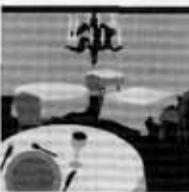
Jobs and work

I can describe different jobs.

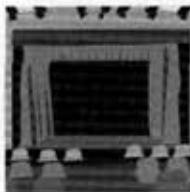
- 1** Who works in these places? Write the jobs.



1 an a _____



2 a w _____



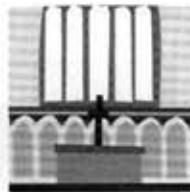
3 an a _____



4 a f _____



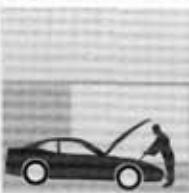
5 a c _____



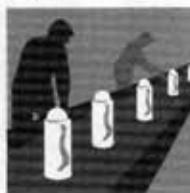
6 a p _____



7 a h _____



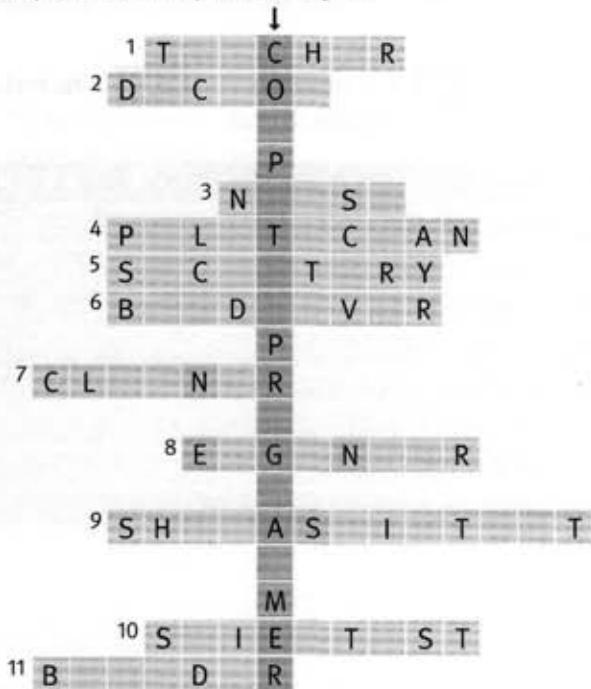
8 a m _____



9 a f _____

w _____

- 2** Complete the word puzzle with jobs.



- 3** What are their jobs? Choose from the jobs in the box.

bus driver chef computer programmer doctor
farmer nurse secretary waiter

1 I work in the countryside. I work outside. I work with my hands.

2 I don't work in a building, but I don't work outside. I work with customers. I don't earn a lot of money.

3 I work with computers. I don't work outside. I work as part of a team. I earn a lot of money.

4 I work with the general public. I'm on my feet all day. I work as part of a team. I work with nurses.

5 I work in a café. I don't work with customers. I'm on my feet all day. I work in a kitchen.

Extension: Suffixes: -er/-or and -ist

- 4** Add -er, -or or -ist.

1 scient	6 journal
2 clean	7 direct
3 visit	8 football
4 reception	9 translat
5 act	10 guitar

CHALLENGE!

What is the best job you can think of? Write three reasons.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

What is the worst job you can think of? Write three reasons.

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

B

GRAMMAR**going to**

I can talk about my plans for the future.

- 1 Complete the text. Use *going to*, affirmative or negative.



After my exams I ¹ _____ (do) nothing for a week. I ² _____ (not work) and I ³ _____ (not read) any books. Then I ⁴ _____ (work) in a café as a waiter. My friend Steve ⁵ _____ (get) a job there too, but he ⁶ _____ (not be) a waiter – he ⁷ _____ (wash) dishes in the kitchen. After that, Steve and I ⁸ _____ (travel) around Scotland. We ⁹ _____ (not stay) in hotels – they're too expensive. We ¹⁰ _____ (backpack) and stay in youth hostels.

- 2 What are your plans for the weekend? Write sentences with *going to*, affirmative or negative.

1 see a film

I'm going to see a film. / I'm not going to see a film.

2 go out with my friends

3 play computer games

4 do my homework

5 go shopping

6 stay at home on Saturday evening

7 eat out

8 tidy my bedroom

9 stay up late

- 3 Look at the table. Write questions and answers about their plans for the summer holiday. Use *going to*.

	Helen	Sandra and Mike
	✓	✗
	✗	✓
	✗	✓
	✓	✗

- 1 Helen / go to the beach?

Is Helen going to go to the beach? Yes, she is.

- 2 Sandra and Mike / play tennis?

- 3 Helen / read some books?

- 4 Sandra and Mike / go shopping?

- 5 Helen / play tennis?

- 6 Sandra and Mike / go to the beach?

CHALLENGE!

Write about your plans for the summer holidays. Use *going to*. Use the questions to help you.

What are you going to do? Who with? Where are you going to go? When? What aren't you going to do?

Jobs for teenagers

Revision: Student's Book page 100

- 1** Complete the summary of the Student's Book text with the words in the box.

advantage allowed to babysitting earn
education experience in total minimum wage
paper round part-time

About half of 16- and 17-year-olds in the UK have got 1 _____ jobs. The most popular job with girls is 2 _____ and the most popular job with boys is a 3 _____. School students aren't 4 _____ work more than two hours on schooldays and 12 hours a week 5 _____. The 6 _____ for 16- and 17-year-olds in the UK is £3.40 an hour. The 7 _____ of a job is that teenagers can 8 _____ some money. A job can also give you good 9 _____ of working. However, it's also important for teenagers to get a good 10 _____.

- 2** Match 1–5 with a–e to make phrases for expressing opinions.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 I agree with | <input type="checkbox"/> | a that's true. |
| 2 I don't agree | <input type="checkbox"/> | b you. |
| 3 That's a | <input type="checkbox"/> | c true. |
| 4 That's | <input type="checkbox"/> | d with you. |
| 5 I don't think | <input type="checkbox"/> | e good point. |

- 3** Complete the dialogue with four phrases from exercise 2.

Neil I think it's a good idea for teenagers to work.

Jane 1 _____. I think it's a bad idea for teenagers to work.

Neil Why?

Jane Education is more important. And part-time jobs make teenagers too tired to study.

Neil 2 _____. My sister works in the evenings, and she often falls asleep in class!

Jane And jobs for teenagers are all badly paid.

Neil 3 _____. Some teenagers earn quite a lot of money. And part-time jobs give you good experience of working.

Jane 4 _____. Experience of working is very useful.

- 4** Read the text. Which student's situation is most similar to yours?

I am most like _____.

I can give an opinion on part-time jobs.

To work or not to work ...



Chris: 'I've got a part-time job. I work in a shop near my house. I work for an hour after school and then for seven hours on Saturdays. I'd like to work more but school students aren't allowed to work more than 12 hours a week. I like my job. I can earn some money and it's a good way of meeting people.'



Andrea: 'I don't work very often. I sometimes babysit for my parents' friends. They've got two small children, but it's an easy job because they go to sleep very quickly. I usually take my homework with me, or if I haven't got any homework I watch TV.'



Rachel: 'I haven't got a part-time job. My parents give me money every month. When I leave school I'm going to work for the rest of my life, so I don't want to work now. And anyway, jobs for teenagers are really badly paid. You really can't earn much. I prefer to stay at home and play computer games or go out with my friends.'

- 5** Complete the sentences with the correct names.

- 1 _____ and _____ work.
- 2 _____ doesn't want to work.
- 3 _____ works for 12 hours a week.
- 4 _____ babysits for her parents' friends.
- 5 _____ likes playing computer games.
- 6 _____ works in a shop.
- 7 _____ thinks that jobs for teenagers are badly paid.
- 8 _____ sometimes does her homework while she's working.

CHALLENGE!

Write your opinions of work. Do you work? If so, why? Do you enjoy your job? If you don't work, why is that?



GRAMMAR

will

I can make predictions about my future.

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 'll / before / home / I / midnight / be

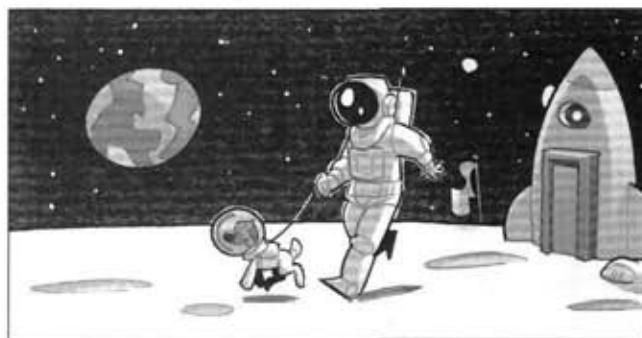
2 at home / we / this evening / be / won't

3 win / will / the next / World Cup / Brazil

4 late / be / we / for school / won't

5 January / be / my / 38 / in / dad / will

6 won't / Danny / all / pass / his exams

2 Make predictions about life in 2050. Write sentences with *will*, affirmative or negative.

1 people / live / on the moon

2 computers / be / more intelligent than people

3 we / go / to school

4 Russia / be / in the European Union

5 people / live / more than 120 years

6 people / go / to Mars on holiday

7 people / buy / everything on the Internet

3 Write questions and answers about your future.

1 pass all your school exams?

2 go to university?

3 get married before you are 25?

4 be rich and famous?

5 live in a foreign country?

6 have lots of pets?

7 live near the sea?

CHALLENGE!

Make three predictions about things that will happen in the next two weeks. Use your own ideas or the ideas in the box.

exams	school	sport	television	weather
your family	your friends			

1	<hr/> <hr/>
2	<hr/> <hr/>
3	<hr/> <hr/>



Between school and work

I can understand a magazine article.

Revision: Student's Book page 103

- 1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

building site café factory garage hair salon
hospital school shop sports centre theme park



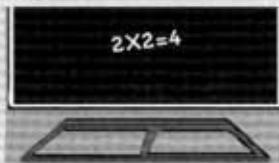
1 _____



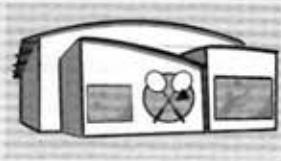
2 _____



3 _____



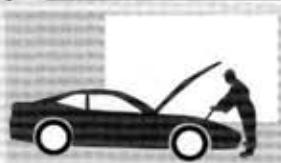
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____

10 _____

- 2 Where do these people work? Write the workplaces.

1 builder

2 chef

3 computer programmer

4 doctor

5 factory worker

6 hairdresser

7 mechanic

8 nurse

9 shop assistant

10 waiter

- 3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

experience job make outside spend take
university work

TIME OUT

'I'm going to start ¹ _____ next October. I've got a ² _____ in a hair salon and I'm going to be a hairdresser. It'll be my first job. Before that I want to ³ _____ some time abroad and do something different. I'm going to go to the USA and work in a summer camp for young children. I'll teach them basketball, swimming and volleyball. There'll be lots of teenagers from other countries there too, so I'll ⁴ _____ some new friends.' Charlotte

'Next September I'm going to study French and German at ⁵ _____. Before then I want to ⁶ _____ a gap year. I'm going to spend four months on a farm in France. I'll be ⁷ _____, looking after animals, working with my hands. After that, I'm going to backpack round Germany with Gary, my best friend from school. He's going to study German too. It'll be a great ⁸ _____. ' Robert

- 4 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Charlotte is going to be a hairdresser.
- 2 Robert is going to start university in October.
- 3 Charlotte and Robert are going to go abroad.
- 4 Robert is going to work on a building site.
- 5 Charlotte is going to teach other teenagers.
- 6 Robert is going to travel round Germany on his own.

CHALLENGE!

Imagine you are going to take a gap year. Write a short text about your plans. Decide:

- the country you are going to work in
- the place of work and the job
- why you want to do that job
- how long you are going to stay

Giving advice

I can give someone advice.

- 1 Give advice with *should* or *shouldn't*. Use the phrases in the box or your own ideas.

listen to that loud music
go to bed
wear those old clothes
look for it again
copy your friend's homework



1



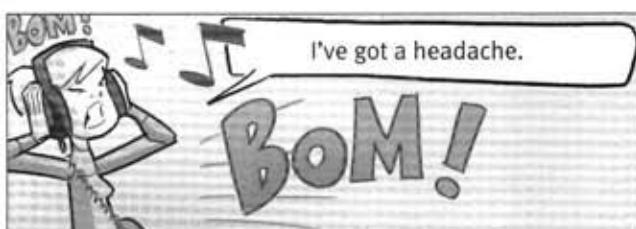
2



3



4



5

- 2 Write Ryan's lines in the correct place in the dialogue.

I'm OK, but I'm worried about my brother.

No, I haven't. Should I tell them?

You're probably right. Thanks for the advice.

Because I think he's stolen a CD from a shop.

Hi, Hannah.

What should I do, then?

Do you think so?

- Ryan 1 _____
- Hannah Hello, Ryan. How are you?
- Ryan 2 _____
- Hannah Why?
- Ryan 3 _____
- Hannah Really? Have you told your parents about it?
- Ryan 4 _____
- Hannah No, you shouldn't.
- Ryan 5 _____
- Hannah You should talk to him about it.
- Ryan 6 _____
- Hannah Yes. Tell him he can get into a lot of trouble if he steals things.
- Ryan 7 _____

- 3 Write a dialogue following the example in exercise 2. Use the problem and advice in the boxes or your own ideas.

Sue's problem: She's got an exam next week. She's worried about it because she hasn't prepared for it.

Tom's advice: Sue has still got a week. She should do a little extra work every night. She shouldn't go to bed late.

- Sue Hi, Tom.
- Tom _____
- Sue I'm OK, but I'm worried about _____.
- Tom _____
- Sue _____
- Tom Do you _____.
- Sue _____
- Tom No, you shouldn't.
- Sue _____
- Tom _____
- Sue _____
- Tom Don't worry!



An application letter

I can write a letter applying for a job.

Preparation

- 1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences for an application letter.

- 1 in shops / experience / have / of working / I _____
- 2 forward / look / from you / I / to hearing _____
- 3 am / to apply for / in your shop / I / writing / a job _____
- 4 a reference / I / from the manager / send / of the newsagent's / can / you _____

- 2 Complete the letter with the sentences from exercise 1.

Dear Sir or Madam,

1 _____
I saw the advertisement in the Cambridge Evening News last Saturday.

2 _____
I've worked in a newsagent's, and last summer I also worked in a department store.
I am reliable, friendly and hard-working.

3 _____
I can start work on 2 August.

4 _____
Yours faithfully,

Tom Carpenter

Tom Carpenter

- 3 Underline five parts of this letter which are not correct for a formal letter. Write the correct expressions below.

Hi Mr Jones,
I'm applying for the job at your hotel. I saw the advertisement in the Brighton Evening News last Saturday. I've worked in hotels. I worked as a receptionist in the Queen's Hotel last summer.
I am reliable, friendly and hard-working. I can send you a reference from the manager of the Queen's Hotel.
I can start work on 2 August.

Write soon.

Bye for now,

Tom

Tom

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

Writing guide

- 4 Write a letter for the job in this advertisement. Follow the plan below. Write 90–110 words.

Paragraph 1

- the job • where you saw the advertisement

Paragraph 2

- your work experience

Paragraph 3

- your personal qualities • references

Waiter or Waitress

We are looking for a friendly, reliable waiter or waitress to work part-time in our busy café. Your job will include serving customers and helping in the kitchen.

Please apply to:
Vicky Smith, Venus Café, Brighton

Dear _____

SELF CHECK 10

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

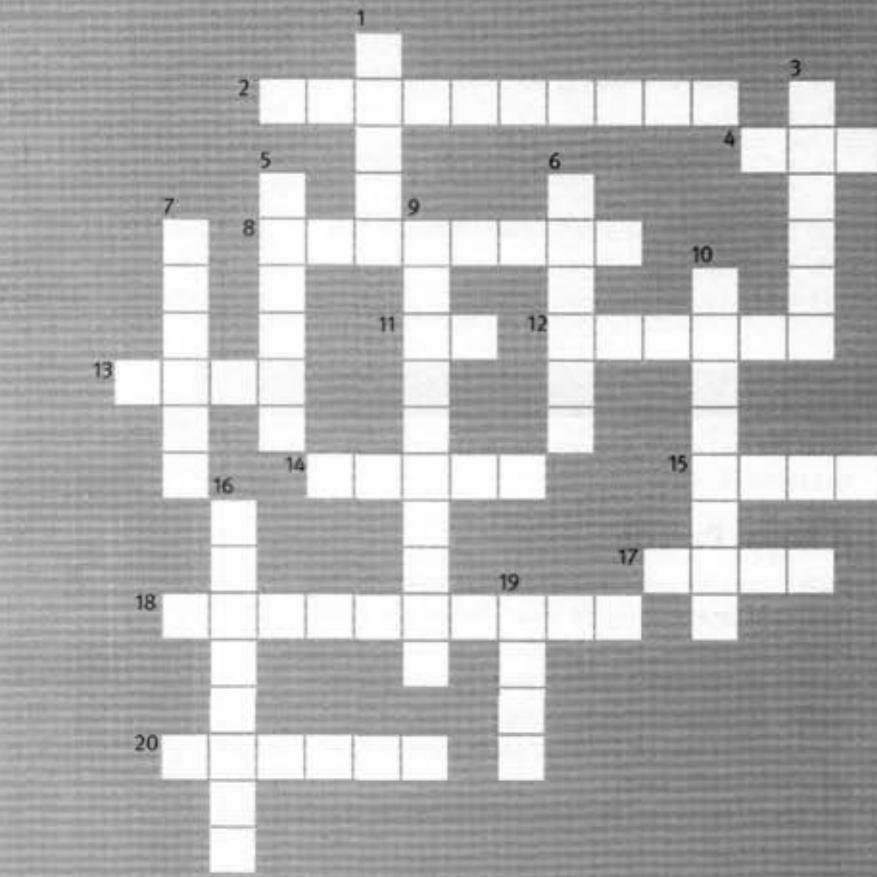
Across (→)

- 2 A _____ can speak and understand more than one language.
 4 _____ you going to play computer games?
 8 A doctor works in a _____.
 11 One day I' _____ be rich and famous.
 12 
 13 'When _____ she come home?'
 'Next Sunday.'
 14 What are you _____ to do on Friday evening?
 15 
 17 'Will you have lots of children?'
 'No, I _____.'
 18 A _____ writes stories for a newspaper.
 20 'Tell your teacher that you don't understand the homework.' 'Thanks for your _____.'

Down (↓)

- 1 Factory workers often work with their _____.
 3 
 5 'I'm tired.'
 'You _____ go to bed.'
 6 A mechanic works in a _____.
 7 My sister's a secretary. She works in an _____.
 9 Nelson Mandela was a _____.
 10 A _____ makes films and TV programmes.
 16 You _____ wear jeans for an interview.
 19 'Is Carl going to go out this evening?'
 'No, he _____.'

Your score  /20



I CAN ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

 = I need more practice.  = I sometimes find this difficult.  = No problem!

	*	**	***
I can describe different jobs. (SB p. 98)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can talk about my plans for the future. (SB p. 99)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can give an opinion on part-time jobs. (SB p. 100)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can make predictions about my future. (SB p. 101)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can understand a magazine article. (SB p. 102)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can give someone advice. (SB p. 104)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can write a letter applying for a job. (SB p. 105)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREPARATION: Reading

1 Read the text 'A Royal Parade' quickly. Then put the sentences below in the correct order.

- a The Americans want to take some pictures.
- b Jane sees the Queen's coach.
- c Jane notices a woman shaking her camera in the crowd.
- d Jane is watching a parade with some tourists.
- e Someone tries to kill the Queen.

2 Check the highlighted words in the text in a dictionary.

EXAM TASK – Reading

Read the text again. Choose the best answer (A–C) to the questions (1–4).

A Royal Parade

'Look!' Jane Cole said. 'Here she comes now!' The two Americans looked along the street. There were **crowds** of people everywhere. In the middle of the road there were soldiers on horseback. Behind them came a golden **coach**, pulled by six black horses.

The American woman said, 'Let's take some pictures. Can't we get a little nearer, Jane?'

'We can try,' Jane said and took them nearer the entrance to Parliament.

'Didn't someone put a bomb under your Parliament once, or was it the Queen's palace?' the American man asked. 'I read about it at school. Guy ... something?'

'Guy Fawkes,' said Jane. 'In 1605. He tried to **blow up** Parliament, that's right. But don't worry. There's no Guy Fawkes today.'

She smiled at the Americans. She was a student, and this was her **part-time job** – to show tourists round London. Then the Queen's coach came past in front of them. There were people everywhere, trying to take photos. Jane saw a woman with red-brown hair behind the American man, pressing the button of her camera. That's stupid, Jane thought; she can only see the backs of people's heads there. The woman shook her camera angrily; there seemed to be something wrong with it. The American woman pulled Jane forward, laughing happily. 'Come on,' she said, 'let's get to the front! Use that video, Harry!'

The **coachman** stopped the coach outside Parliament, and sat there, quietly holding the horses. A man opened the coach door, and Prince Charles and the Duke of Edinburgh got out. Then the Queen got out. She walked slowly towards the **entrance** to the building.

'Excuse me, please,' the woman with red-brown hair said. 'I must get closer.' She pushed past Jane and held out her small black camera.

'Oh, all right,' said Jane. 'But ... my God!' There was an explosion! Jane saw a bright white light in front of her eyes, and felt a terrible hot wind on her face. She fell on the ground. For a moment she lay there, not thinking, not seeing. Her eyes were open but she saw nothing, only blue sky. She heard nothing. Only **silence**. Her body felt no **pain**. But she could smell something. Smoke.

1 The action of the story takes place

- A outside the British Parliament.
- B inside the British Parliament.
- C outside the Queen's palace.

2 Jane Cole told the tourists

- A what she learned at school about Guy Fawkes.
- B what happened in 1605.
- C why Guy Fawkes tried to blow up Parliament.

3 Jane was surprised because

- A there were so many tourists watching the coach.
- B the American tourists wanted to use the video.
- C there was somebody trying to take strange photos.

4 After the explosion

- A there was the smell of cigarettes everywhere.
- B people tried to take more pictures.
- C Jane could feel almost nothing.

EXAM TASK – Use of English

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Today was a short day. I got up, ¹ _____ (send) some e-mails to my friends, ² _____ (do) a bit of work on a library website that I ³ _____ (help) to design at the moment, and then got in the car. I ⁴ _____ (drive) about 50 kilometres to one of the libraries I work with. I ⁵ _____ (go) in and ⁶ _____ (say) hello to the librarian who ⁷ _____ (put) covers on books. She usually ⁸ _____ (work) alone except on Saturdays when a volunteer ⁹ _____ (come) in to help. I go there once every two weeks to answer computer questions for her. Today she wanted to know how to use the program Word, and she ¹⁰ _____ (give) me some advice on books to read.

PREPARATION: Listening

- 1 How many means of transport can you name?

- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What's your favourite means of transport? Why?
- 2 When you go on holiday, how do you usually travel?
- 3 Are you afraid of flying? Why/Why not?
- 4 What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by bike?
- 3 Read the exam task below. What will the people in the recording talk about? Which means of transport will they probably mention?

EXAM TASK – Listening

LISTENING 5 Listen to four people (A, B, C, D) talking about travel. Match the speakers to the sentences (1–5). There is one sentence that you do not need.

	Speaker
1 I like cycling in all kinds of weather.	
2 I always go on holiday by plane.	
3 I am afraid of flying.	
4 I always go to work by bicycle.	
5 I enjoy the journey to our holiday destinations.	

PREPARATION: Speaking

Answer the questions.

- 1 If you travel to another country, which means of transport do you normally choose?
- 2 Think of a long journey you have done by bike/car/train/bus. What interesting things did you see on the journey? Make notes.
- 3 Read the exam task below. Which tenses do you need to use in your answer?

EXAM TASK – Speaking

You have recently been on a long journey. Tell your friend from abroad about it. Say:

- where you went
- how you got there
- what interesting things you saw

Ask your friend questions about his/her journey.

PREPARATION: Writing a formal letter

- 1 Read the letter and label the parts.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a starting a letter | d reason for writing |
| b ending a letter | e work experience |
| c references | f personal qualities |

Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing to apply for the part-time job of hotel receptionist at The Angel Hotel. I saw your advertisement in the *Lancashire Evening News*.
 I have experience of working in hotels. I have worked in the restaurant of The King and Crown Hotel in Blackpool.
 I enjoy working with people and I can speak French. I am reliable, hard-working and friendly. I can send you a reference from the manager of The King and Crown Hotel.
 I can work at the weekend and in the evening.
 I look forward to hearing from you.
 Yours faithfully,

Stephen Green

Stephen Green

- 2 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Stephen knows the name of the person he is writing to.
- 2 The job is for a receptionist in a restaurant.
- 3 Stephen can send one reference.
- 4 Stephen would like an answer to his letter.

EXAM TASK – Writing

You have read an advertisement in a local newspaper offering a part-time job as a secretary in a tourist office. Write a letter (130–150 words) applying for the job and giving the following information:

- reason for writing
- work experience
- personal qualities
- references
- when you can work

REVIEW 1 1-2

- 1 Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



Jason Hi, My name's Jason. What¹ _____ (be) your name?
Kate Kate. Where² _____ (be) you from, Jason?
Jason Texas. But I³ _____ (not live) in the USA. I⁴ _____ (live) in London. My dad⁵ _____ (work) here, you see.
Kate⁶ _____ (you / like) London?
Jason Yes, I do. What about you? Where⁷ _____ (you / live)?
Kate In London too. But I⁸ _____ (not like) it. It's dirty and noisy.⁹ _____ (you / have got) any brothers or sisters?
Jason Yes, I¹⁰ _____ (have got) a brother. He¹¹ _____ (study) music at the University of Texas.
Kate What kind of music¹² _____ (you / listen to)?
Jason R and B.¹³ _____ (you / like) R and B too?
Kate Not really. I¹⁴ _____ (prefer) rock.

Mark /10

- 2 Choose the correct words to complete the announcement.

The Arcadia Hotel

staff newsletter



New member of staff

Meet Márton, a new waiter in our restaurant. He's from Hungary, and he¹ start / starts work this week. 'Hi! My name's Márton and² am / I'm Hungarian. I come³ of / from / in Miskolc, a big city in the east of Hungary. I've got two sisters, aged 10 and 14. They⁴ not / doesn't / don't live in London – they still live in Miskolc with⁵ her / our / his parents. They⁶ goes / go to school there. I share a flat with five other people, including a Portuguese girl called Anna. Anna is really nice. She sometimes cooks dinner for⁷ she / I / us, but she⁸ always / sometimes / never cleans the kitchen –⁹ I do always / always do it! I'm a fan of all sports, but especially football. The Liverpool footballer Krisztián Németh¹⁰ come / comes from Hungary. ¹¹ Do / Are / Does you know him? I love¹² music / the music. My favourite band is U2 – they're¹³ awful / brilliant – but I also¹⁴ don't like / like Arctic Monkeys and Mika. I haven't got a CD player, but I¹⁵ never / often listen to the radio.'

Mark /15

TOTAL /25

REVIEW 2 1-4

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use a word formed from the word in brackets.



- 1 John's favourite hobby is _____ (PHOTOGRAPH).
- 2 Let's go _____ (SWIM) this afternoon.
- 3 My mum speaks French _____ (FLUENT).
- 4 _____ (THEY) cat's name is Tiddles.
- 5 What time do you _____ (USUAL) get up?
- 6 Fred can play the piano really _____ (GOOD).
- 7 Who are those _____ (WOMAN) over there?
- 8 I like to go _____ (CYCLE) at weekends.
- 9 My maths _____ (TEACH) is Miss Smith.
- 10 Harry's got very big _____ (FOOT).

Mark /10

- 2 Choose the correct words to complete Dave's e-mail to Francesca.

Dear Francesca,

Hi! How are you? ¹ I'm sending / I send this e-mail from the hotel because ² am working / I'm working tonight. It's nearly 2 a.m. and I'm drinking a cup of coffee and trying to stay awake! The TV in the office ³ aren't / isn't working, so I ⁴ can / can't watch TV.

The hotel is really busy this week. There ⁵ are / is guests in 31 of the 32 rooms, and the restaurant ⁶ always is / is always full in the evenings. We need more staff to work here! In fact, ⁷ he's / there's a new waiter at the hotel: Márton, a guy from ⁸ Hungarian / Hungary. He's really ⁹ friend / friendly / friends and he works hard too! His English is very good (which is lucky because ¹⁰ can / can't speak Hungarian!).

¹¹ Do you want / Do want you to come to a party at the hotel on Friday? Tickets are usually £12, but I can get a free ticket for you. The parties here are always really good. The dancing ¹² don't / doesn't stop until about one o'clock in the morning. The party starts at eight o'clock, but you don't ¹³ have got / have to be there on time – in fact, most people arrive ¹⁴ late / lately. You can wear casual clothes – ¹⁵ a jeans / jeans / the jeans and a T-shirt.

Write soon, please – and let me know about Friday!

Love
Dave

Mark /15

TOTAL /25

REVIEW 3 1–6

1 Choose the correct answer (A–D) to complete the postcard.



Dear Sophie,
We are **1** _____ Paris! We
2 _____ a great time. Yesterday
we **3** _____ the Louvre
museum. **4** _____ some
fantastic paintings there. I think it's
5 _____ museum in the world!
This evening we **6** _____ to the
cinema.
7 _____ you like to come round
next week and see our photos?
8 _____ you when I get home.
Love, Alex

Wednesday
11th Jan '09

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 A on | B to | C at | D in |
| 2 A have | B are having | C has | D having |
| 3 A visit | B visited | C are visiting | D visits |
| 4 A There are | B There is | C There aren't | D There isn't |
| 5 A good | B better | C best | D the best |
| 6 A are going | B go | C is going | D will go |
| 7 A Do | B Will | C Does | D Would |
| 8 A I'll phone | B I phone | C I'm phoning | D I phoned |

Mark **/10**

2 Choose the correct words to complete the advertisement.

The Palace Hotel



1 Do / Are you thinking of visiting the Lake District? Are you **2** look / looking / to look for a small, friendly hotel in a beautiful location? Then come and stay at the Palace Hotel!

There **3** are / have fifteen rooms. The smaller rooms are usually £75 a night, and the **4** more large / larger rooms are usually £100, including breakfast. However, from January to April, we are offering £20 off our normal rates when you stay for three nights or **5** long / longer / longest.

The hotel is in a very quiet location – there **6** is / isn't / are / aren't any busy roads nearby – but it has got modern facilities. **7** There's / There are a TV in every room and you can **8** getting / get Internet access for £5 a day. There's a restaurant on the ground floor where you **9** can / can't have breakfast and dinner. (The restaurant **10** don't / isn't / doesn't serve lunch.)

Our staff are here to help you. Our receptionists can all **11** speak / to speak several languages **12** fluent / fluently, and they are happy to give you information about the hotel and the local area.

The Lake District is one of the most popular holiday regions in Britain. It's the **13** most large / larger / largest national park in the country, and is famous for its beautiful scenery. It **14** was / were the poet William Wordsworth's favourite place, and he **15** lives / lived / living here for many years.

Mark **/15**

TOTAL **/25**

REVIEW 4 1-8

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

biggest bought cook could first other popular restaurants serve started there work



McDonald's

McDonald's is the ¹ _____ and most successful fast-food restaurant in the world. It ² _____ in 1937 when brothers Dick and Mac McDonald began selling hotdogs and hamburgers in California. The hamburgers were cheap and very ³ _____ and soon they had four ⁴ _____. In 1954 Ray Kroc visited a McDonald's restaurant and started to ⁵ _____ with the brothers. He opened restaurants in ⁶ _____ American cities. In 1961 he ⁷ _____ the McDonald's company from Dick and Mac for \$2.7 million. In the same year, Kroc opened Hamburger University. There, young people ⁸ _____ study how to ⁹ _____ hamburgers – 'hamburgerology'! In 1967 the ¹⁰ _____ MacDonald's restaurant outside the USA opened in Canada, and in 1971 restaurants opened in Europe and Japan. Today, ¹¹ _____ are over 1,000 McDonalds in the UK. They ¹² _____ nearly 2.5 million customers every day.

2 Choose the correct words to complete Francesca's e-mail.



Dear Dave,

Hi! How are you? Congratulations on your new job! It's great news. What's the new hotel like? How ¹ much / ^{many} rooms are there? Is it bigger ² that / which / than the Arcadia?

Thanks for your invitation, I'd love to have lunch at the Arcadia tomorrow. ³ I see / I'm seeing a friend in the afternoon, so ⁴ we can / do we can / can we meet quite early? How about twelve o'clock?

I ⁵ have / had a really busy weekend. On Friday evening, some friends from Milan ⁶ come / came round. We had ⁷ any / some pasta and spoke ⁸ Italy / Italian all evening. On Saturday, I got up ⁹ late / lately and went shopping. I couldn't ¹⁰ found / find a nice red top, so I didn't buy ¹¹ some / any clothes, just a CD. I ¹² go / went out for dinner on Saturday night and saw your friend Márton from the hotel. Did he ¹³ told / tell you? He was with a girl with dark hair. Is she his girlfriend? They ¹⁴ was / were at the next table. We said hello, but we didn't ¹⁵ chat / chatted / chatting.

See you at the hotel tomorrow for lunch.

Love

Francesca

Mark /15

TOTAL /25

Mark /10

REVIEW 5 1-10

1 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the words in brackets.

1 Mike doesn't walk to school. (NEVER)

Mike _____ to school.

2 I think rap music is terrible. (STAND)

I _____ rap music.

3 Do you like computer games? (INTERESTED)

Are _____ computer games?

4 Did you enjoy the party? (GOOD TIME)

Did _____ at the party?

5 Ken always drives very fast. (SLOWLY)

Ken _____.

6 Ben sings well and Donna sings well. (BOTH)

Ben and _____ well.

7 Please bring some CDs to the party. (CAN)

_____ some CDs to the party?

8 Is maths compulsory at your school? (HAVE TO)

_____ learn maths at your school?

9 Potatoes are cheaper than tomatoes. (EXPENSIVE)

Tomatoes _____ potatoes.

10 Could I have a ham sandwich, please? (LIKE)

I _____, please.

11 I usually have some cereal for breakfast. (BOWL)

I usually have _____ for breakfast.

12 Jake is planning to visit Italy in the summer. (GOING)

Jake _____ Italy in the summer.

Mark /10

2 Choose the correct words to complete the newsletter.

The Arcadia Hotel

Staff Newsletter



One of our receptionists, Dave, ¹ has / have decided to leave the hotel. Dave has ² be / was / been with us for five years, so we will be very sorry to see him go.

Originally, he ³ got / is getting a job here as a waiter in the restaurant, but he ⁴ become / became a receptionist a year later. 'I ⁵ wasn't / weren't a good waiter,' he says, 'but I think I'm a ⁶ better / best receptionist.' He has made a lot of friends here, and it ⁷ won't be / will be not the same without him!

Dave is moving to the Lake District, and will work at a hotel there. 'I'm really ⁸ look / looked / looking forward to my new life,' says Dave. 'The Lake District is ⁹ peacefuller / more peaceful than London and the air is ¹⁰ cleaner / more clean. But I promise I ¹¹ can't / don't / won't forget all my friends at the Arcadia.'

There ¹² is / are some good news too. Please welcome our newest member of staff, Francesca. Francesca ¹³ came / comes / has come from Milan, but recently moved to London. In the past, she has worked as a waitress, a shop assistant and a chef, but at the Arcadia, she is going ¹⁴ be / to be our new receptionist. We hope that Francesca ¹⁵ be / is / will be very happy here.

Mark /15

TOTAL /25

EXTRA READING 1

* Read after Unit 5

Animals in danger – what can countries do?

Before reading

- 1 Look at the photos. Which animals are in danger? Write the words.



A _____



B _____



C _____



D fish _____

While reading

- 3 Read the text. Which animals from your list in exercise 1 are mentioned?

A Scientists often meet and talk about animals in danger. Politicians in many countries are beginning to talk about this too. They ask a lot of questions, and sometimes they listen to the scientists. Who can hunt dolphins and whales? How many can those people kill every year? Can people buy rhinoceros horns? Is it right? Which animals are disappearing fastest? How can we protect them? Where is the money going to come from? These are some of their questions.

B So what can countries do? Here is one possible answer: they can open national parks. These are big and usually very beautiful wild places. Here, animals and birds can live freely, and they are also homes for trees and flowers. Visitors can go there and watch the animals, but usually they leave at night. They cannot hunt or take things away with them.

C Politicians can find ways to stop hunting. They can stop the pollution of the rivers, seas, sky and land too. People in every country are asking, 'How can we stop the pollution from cars, planes, and factories? Let's think about our lives, our work, our homes. Our world needs to be a better place for all living things.' In China in 1990, there were only one million cars. In 2004, there were 12 million. But this is only eight cars for every 1,000 people. In the USA, people are richer and there are 940 cars for every 1,000 people. How many cars are going to be on China's roads in 2050 when the people of China are richer?

- 4 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences. In which paragraph (A, B or C) did you find the answer?

1 Politicians always listen to the advice of scientists about animals in danger. Paragraph _____

2 The USA has more cars per person than China. Paragraph _____

3 Chinese people are not as rich as people from the USA. Paragraph _____

4 Visitors can never stay overnight in national parks. Paragraph _____

After reading

- 5 Make a list of the things governments can do to help animals in danger. There are some ideas in the text to help you.

- 6 You are the government of your country and you are making rules to help save animals in danger. Write five rules saying what people can or cannot do.

This text is from Oxford Bookworms Factfiles 1: 'Animals in Danger'. It describes many animals in danger throughout the world and what we can do to help them.

The lottery winner – a robbery

Before reading

- 1 Put the sentences in the correct order to describe what happened in the picture.

- A young man ran up behind her.
- The old lady was walking down the street.
- The old lady fell over.
- Then he grabbed her bag out of her hands.
- He hit her on the head.



While reading

- 2 Read the story. Are your answers to exercise 1 correct?

The bag snatcher

One Saturday afternoon in a small town, Emma Carter came out of a shoe shop with some new shoes. They were cheap shoes, but Emma was very pleased with them. She was seventy-three years old and did not have much money. She began to walk home. 'A nice cup of tea,' she thought, 'and then I can go for a walk in my new shoes.'

It was a quiet town and there was nobody in the street. Suddenly, Emma heard something behind her. She did not have time to look, because just then somebody ran up behind her, hit her on the head, and snatched her bag out of her hands. Emma fell down on her back. Then she looked up, and saw a tall young man with long, dirty brown hair. He stood and looked down at her for a second; then he ran away with Emma's bag under his arm.

'Help! Help!' Emma cried.

But nobody came, and after two or three minutes Emma slowly got up and went to the nearest house. The people there were very kind. They gave Emma a cup of tea, and soon an ambulance came and took her to hospital.

At the hospital a doctor looked at Emma's head and back. 'You're going to be OK,' he said. 'Just take it easy for a day or two. Can your husband help you at home?'

'My husband died eight years ago,' said Emma. 'There's only me at home.'

'Well,' the doctor said, 'we don't want you to feel ill and fall downstairs at home. So I think you must stay in hospital for tonight, and perhaps tomorrow night, too.' Later, a policeman came to the hospital and Emma told him about the bag-snatcher.

'Did anybody see this young man?' he asked.

'I don't know,' said Emma. 'But there was nobody in the street when I called for help.'

'Oh dear,' the policeman said. 'What was in your bag?'

'A little money – and a lottery ticket,' said Emma. 'I buy a ticket every Saturday. Then on Saturday evening I watch the lottery on television. I always have the same numbers – 5, 12, 23, 24, 38, 41. All those numbers are important to me. I was born on 5 December, 1923. I lived at number 24 Sandwich Road for 38 years ...'

'Yes, yes,' said the policeman. 'I understand.' He wrote everything down in a little black book. 'Did you see the man's face?' he asked.

'Yes,' said Emma. 'I did. I fell on my back, and he looked down at me for a second. So I saw his face.'

After reading

- 3 Read the policeman's reports (A–C). Which one is correct?

A A young thief robbed an old lady. He hit her and took her bag. The thief took a lot of money and a ticket for the bus in her bag.

B A thief hit the old lady on the head and stole her bag. There was some money and a lottery ticket in her bag.

The thief was young and his hair was brown and long.

C A thief robbed an old lady. He took her bag with a lottery ticket and some money in it. The thief had long brown hair, but the old lady didn't see his face.

- 4 Write an ending to the story. Use the words below to help you.

thief – find – lottery ticket in the old woman's bag

lottery ticket – prize – £5 million

old lady – see – thief – on TV

old lady – phone – police

police – catch thief – go to prison

• **TIP:** If you aren't sure of the meaning or the spelling of the words, check them in your dictionary. The example sentences in the dictionary will help you.

EXTRA READING 3

* Read after Unit 8

The Christmas Presents

Before reading

- 1 Describe the woman and the room in the picture.



While reading

- 2 Read the story.

One dollar and eighty-seven cents. Della counted the money again. There was no mistake. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And the next day was Christmas.

Della sat there, in the poor little room, and she cried. She lived in this poor little room, in New York, with her husband, James Dillingham Young. They also had a bedroom, and a kitchen and a bathroom – all poor little rooms. James Dillingham Young was lucky, because he had a job, but it was not a good job. These rooms took most of his money. Della tried to find work, but times were bad, and there was no work for her.

Della stopped crying and she washed her face. Tomorrow was Christmas Day, and she had only one dollar and eighty-seven cents to buy Jim a Christmas present. Her Jim. She wanted very much to buy him something really fine, something to show how much she loved him.

Now, the James Dillingham Youngs had two very special things. One was Jim's gold watch. It once belonged to his grandfather. The other special thing was Della's hair.

Quickly, Della let down her beautiful, long hair. It fell down her back, and it was almost like a coat around her. Then she put her hair up again, quickly. For a second or two she stood still, and cried a little.

Then she put on her old brown coat, and left the room. She walked along by the shops, and stopped when she came to a door with 'Madame Eloise – Hair' on it.

- 3 Look at the picture. What did Della sell to Madame Eloise?



- 4 Read the next two paragraphs. How much money did Della get?

At last she found a present for Jim. It was a gold chain for The Watch. Jim loved his watch, but it had no chain. When Della saw this gold chain, she knew immediately that it was right for Jim.

The shop took twenty-one dollars from her for it, and she hurried home with the eighty-seven cents.

When she arrived there, she looked at her very short hair in the mirror. Her hair was now in very small curls all over her head.

'What's Jim going to say when he sees me?' she thought. 'Oh, I hope he thinks that I'm still beautiful!'

The door opened and Jim came in and closed it. His eyes were on Della. He was not angry or surprised. He just watched her, with a strange look on his face.

'Jim,' she cried. 'Don't look at me like that. I sold my hair because I wanted to give you a present. I had to do it, Jim.'

'You've cut off your hair?' asked Jim.

'Yes. I cut it off and sold it,' Della said. 'But don't you love me any more, Jim? I'm still me.'

Suddenly Jim put his arms round his Della. Then he took something from his pocket and put it on the table.

'I love you, Della,' he said. 'It doesn't matter if your hair is short or long. But if you open that, you'll see why I was unhappy at first.'



- 5 Look at the picture and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Jim buy Della for Christmas?
- 2 How do you think he got the money to buy the present?
- 3 Why couldn't Della and Jim use their presents?

After reading

- 6 Jim thought about his present for Della on his way home. Complete the text with the words in the box. Then check your answers to exercise 5.

chain combs face important long love
must no opens sell special use

I've got a wonderful Christmas present for Della. I didn't want to ¹ _____ my gold watch, because it was so special to me. But what could I do? I had ² _____ money, and Della ³ _____ have a present for Christmas! I couldn't ⁴ _____ the watch very often because I don't have a ⁵ _____ for it. And Della is more ⁶ _____ than a gold watch – I wanted to buy her something really ⁷ _____, to show how much I ⁸ _____ her. I know she wants these ⁹ _____, and they'll look perfect in her ¹⁰ _____ brown hair. I can't wait to see her ¹¹ _____ when she ¹² _____ my present.

The story is from Oxford Bookworms: 'New Yorkers', by O. Henry.

EXTRA READING 4

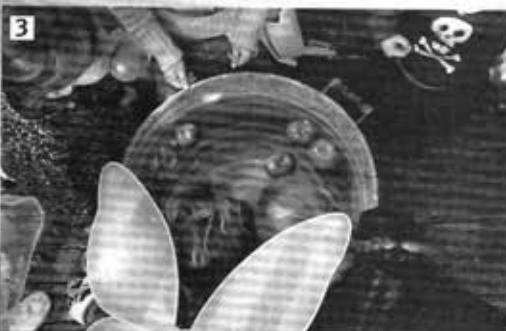
* Read after Unit 9

Seasons and celebrations: autumn

Before reading

- 1 Find these things in the photos. What other things can you see?

apple decorations party witch ghost bonfire



While reading

- 2 Read the texts.

Match the photos (1–3) with the texts (A–C).

Photo 1 _____

Photo 2 _____

Photo 3 _____



A Every year on 31 October people in Britain celebrate Halloween. This is because hundreds of years ago people thought that bad spirits, like ghosts, came on that night.

¹ _____ Children still do this if they go to Halloween parties on 31 October. People often put up decorations for Halloween parties, and play games.

One Halloween party game is called 'bobbing for apples'. Someone puts some apples in a big bowl of water. ² _____

The first player often puts something over their eyes so they can't see. Each player must keep their hands behind their back and take an apple out of the water with their teeth. It can be very difficult and players usually get very wet!

B In Canada and the USA, and in some other English-speaking countries, children go 'trick or treating'. ³ _____ When someone answers the door, the children say: 'Trick or treat?' Then the person in the house must decide. Either they give the children a treat – something nice, like fruit or chocolate – or the children play a trick on them. For a trick, the children do something bad like throw an egg or some flour at the house!

C In November in Britain, you will sometimes hear people say, 'Remember, remember, the fifth of November.' They are talking about Guy Fawkes Night, which is celebrated on 5 November each year.

The story of Guy Fawkes Night begins in 1605. ⁴ _____ But some people did not want him to be king. So a group of them – a man called Guy Fawkes and his friends – decided to kill King James and his government at the Houses of Parliament in London on 5 November 1605. They put thirty-six boxes of gunpowder in a room underneath the Houses of Parliament. ⁵ _____ The King's soldiers found Guy Fawkes and the gunpowder. They sent him to prison. In January 1606, Guy Fawkes and some of his friends were killed in front of the Houses of Parliament. When people heard that the men were dead, they celebrated with lots of fires in the streets.

Since that time, every year on 5 November in most parts of Britain, people build a big fire outside with all the dead leaves and old pieces of wood that they don't want.

⁶ _____ And every year, before the government comes to the Houses of Parliament, people go through the building and look carefully for gunpowder!

After reading

- 3 Match sentences (A–F) with gaps (1–6) to complete the text.
- 4 Describe a holiday or a special day in your country. Write about these things:

- A But the plan did not work.
- B At that time James the First was King of England.
- C The apples stay on top of the water.
- D To keep the bad spirits away people dressed like witches and ghosts.
- E The fire is called a bonfire.
- F They dress like witches and ghosts and go to the houses of people who live near them.

- When is this special day?
- What do people do?
- What do people wear?
- What do people eat?
- Are there any special songs or poems for this day?

These texts are from Oxford Bookworms Factfiles 2: 'Seasons and Celebrations'. It describes many other customs and celebrations in English speaking countries.

EXTRA READING 5

• Read after Unit 10

Romeo and Juliet

Before reading

- 1 Describe the picture. Where are the people? What are they doing?



While reading

- 2 Read the scene from the play. Write the names of the people in the picture.

a _____ d _____
b _____ e _____
c _____

After reading

- 3 Make complete sentences.

- 1 The other guests could not recognize Romeo and his friends because they were wearing _____.
- 2 When Romeo saw Juliet for the first time, she was _____ with Paris.
- 3 When Romeo saw Juliet, he decided to _____ to her.
- 4 When Tybalt heard _____ speaking, he knew who he was.
- 5 Tybalt was _____ because Lord Capulet told him not to kill Romeo.
- 6 Juliet and Romeo were very sad at the end of the scene because they loved each other, but their families were _____.

ACT 1 SCENE 4

Romeo meets Juliet

The Capulets' house. The party has started, and there is music, singing and dancing. Lord and Lady Capulet, Juliet, Tybalt, Paris, the Nurse, servants, musicians and others are at the party.

LORD CAPULET Enjoy yourselves, my friends! Everybody is going to dance tonight. More light! More drinks! Musicians – play louder! We're going to have a wonderful party! (*Romeo, Benvolio and Mercutio enter. They are wearing masks.*)

LADY CAPULET Who are those men who've just come in? I can't see their faces, because they're wearing masks.

LORD CAPULET I don't know who they are. It doesn't matter. They look friendly. Give me another drink! What a wonderful party! Oh, why can't I be young again? Shall we dance?

LADY CAPULET Dance? Don't be stupid, Capulet! You're too old! You haven't danced for twenty years. Come and sit down for a while.

They sit down.

MERCUTIO Don't you want to dance, Romeo?

ROMEO No, I don't, Mercutio. You can dance if you want. I'll wait here. *Benvolio and Mercutio leave him, and start dancing.*

ROMEO (*He sees Juliet, who is dancing with Paris.*) What a beautiful girl! Who is she? I must meet her! When she stops dancing, I'll go and talk to her.

TYBALT Uncle Capulet! That man is a Montague!

LORD CAPULET Which man?

TYBALT The man who came in a few minutes ago. Over there – the man who's wearing a mask. I know his voice. His name is Romeo, and he's a Montague. I'm going to kill him!

LORD CAPULET No, Tybalt! The Capulets and the Montagues must not fight any more. The Prince of Verona told us to stop fighting. Don't you remember? Romeo is a good man, and you mustn't hurt him. Do you understand?

TYBALT All right, uncle. But I'm very angry. He was wrong to come here. (*He leaves.*)

ROMEO (*to Juliet*) I don't know your name. I saw you just a few minutes ago. I want to talk to you, but I don't know what to say.

JULIET You don't have to say anything.

ROMEO I've never seen anyone as beautiful as you. Can I hold your hand?

JULIET But I don't know you! (*laughing*) Yes, of course you can hold my hand.

ROMEO (*He holds her hand.*) If our hands can touch, our lips can touch too. (*He kisses her.*)

The Nurse enters.

NURSE Juliet! Where are you? Oh, there you are. Your mother wants you. Come with me, my dear.

ROMEO (*to the Nurse*) Who is her mother?

NURSE Her mother is the lady of the house, and married to Lord Capulet.

ROMEO This is terrible! Lord Capulet is my father's enemy. I love Juliet, but we can never meet again!

JULIET (*watching Romeo leave*) Nurse, what's that young man's name? Over there, the one who's leaving? If he has a wife, I'll die unmarried.

NURSE His name is Romeo, and he's a Montague, the only son of your family's great enemy.

JULIET My only love, a hated Montague!

NURSE What was that? Come, Juliet. Your mother is waiting.

FUNCTIONS BANK

MEETING PEOPLE

Good morning.
Good afternoon.
Good evening.
How are you?
Fine, thanks. And you?
Hi, I'm [Jenny].
Nice to meet you (too).
How old are you?
I'm [17].
What about you?
This is [Martin].
Where are you from?
I'm from [London].

GIVING AN OPINION

Do you like music / films / books?
Who's your favourite singer?
He's / She's OK. But I prefer [Justin Timberlake].
Who do you like, then?
He's terrible.
I can't stand it.
He's all right / OK / not bad.
She's great / brilliant.
I love them.

GIVING DIRECTIONS

Excuse me. Where's the [library]?
It's near the [canteen].
Go along the corridor / street.
Turn left / right.
Go up / down the stairs.
First / Second floor.
Go past the [stairs].
The [canteen] is on your right / left.
Go through the doors.
Go outside / inside.

TALKING ABOUT YOUR WEEKEND

How was your weekend?
It was OK / great / not bad, thanks.
What did you do on [Saturday]?

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS

Do you want to go [swimming] on [Friday]?
I'm afraid I can't.
What about [Saturday]?
Are you doing anything on [Sunday]?
I'm free at [four] / on [Thursday].
Let's go on [Thursday], then.
Let's meet at the [bus stop] at [four].
See you there.

ASKING FOR INFORMATION

I'd like some information about [the timetable], please.
What time do you open / close?
How much does it cost (to get in)?
How much is a single / return ticket?
Which platform is it from?
What time is the next train?
Is it a direct train?

ON THE PHONE

Hello. Is that [John]?
Yes, speaking.
This is [Joanna].
Can I speak to [Mark], please?
Just a moment.
She / He isn't here.
Do you want to leave a message?
No, it's OK, thanks.
I'll try his / her mobile.
I'll try again later.
Please tell him / her I called.
What's your number?

GIVING ADVICE

Can I ask your advice?
You should / shouldn't ...
Do you think so?
You're probably right.
Thanks for the advice.

WORDLIST

This list contains the key words from the units in the Student's Book.

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
Introduction					
April (n)	/'eɪprəl/	spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/
August (n)	/'ɔ:gəst/	straight (adj)	/streɪt/
autumn (n)	/'ɔ:təm/	summer (n)	/'sʌmə(r)/
beard (n)	/bi:d/	Sunday (n)	/'sʌndə/
blue (adj)	/blu:/	tall (adj)	/tɔ:l/
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	thin (adj)	/θɪn/
Christmas (n)	/'krɪsməs/	thirsty (adj)	/'θɜ:sti/
curly (adj)	/'kɜ:li/	Thursday (n)	/'θɜ:zdeɪ/
dark (adj)	/dɔ:k/	Tuesday (n)	/'tju:zdeɪ/
December (n)	/dr'sembə(r)/	Valentine's day (n)	/'valəntaɪn deɪ/
eye (n)	/aɪ/	wavy (adj)	/'weɪvi/
fair (adj)	/feɪ(r)/	Wednesday (n)	/'wenzdeɪ/
February (n)	/'fɛb्रʊəri/	winter (n)	/'wɪntə(r)/
Friday (n)	/'fraideɪ/			
glasses (n)	/'gla:sɪz/			
good-looking (adj)	/god 'lʊkiŋ/			
grandparent (n)	/'gra:npeərənt/			
green (adj)	/grɪn/			
hair (n)	/heə(r)/			
home town (n)	/'həʊm 'taʊn/			
house (n)	/haʊs/			
hungry (adj)	/'haŋgri/			
January (n)	/'dʒenjuəri/			
July (n)	/dʒu:lɪ/			
June (n)	/dʒu:n/			
long (adj)	/lɒŋ/			
lovely (adj)	/'ləvli/			
March (n)	/mɑ:tʃ/			
May (n)	/meɪ/			
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊబیل 'faʊn/			
Monday (n)	/'mʌndeɪ/			
moustache (n)	/'məʊsta:ʃ/			
MP3 player (n)	/em pi: 'ɛri: ,plər(r)/			
November (n)	/'nəʊvembə(r)/			
October (n)	/'ok təʊbə(r)/			
pet (n)	/pet/			
Saturday (n)	/'sætədeɪ/			
season (n)	/'sizn/			
September (n)	/'sep tɛmber(r)/			
short (adj)	/ʃɔ:t/			
skateboard (n)	/'skeɪtbɔ:d/			

Unit 1 My network

academy (n)	/ə'kædəmi/
annoying (adj)	/ə'nɔ:niŋ/
athletic (adj)	/æθ'e'tɪk/
aunt (n)	/a:nt/
ballet (n)	/'balet/
be married (v)	/bi 'merɪd/
brother (n)	/'brʌðə(r)/
building (n)	/'bɪldɪŋ/
castle (n)	/'ka:sl/
century (n)	/'sentʃəri/
classical music (n)	/'klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk/
classmate (n)	/'klæ:smeɪt/
clean the house (v)	/kli:n ðə 'haʊs/
collect (v)	/kə'lekt/
come home (v)	/kʌm 'haʊm/
computer games (n pl)	/'kɒm'pjʊ:tə ,geɪmz/
cook dinner (v)	/kʊk 'dɪnə(r)/
cousin (n)	/'kaʊzn/
daughter (n)	/'dɔ:tə(r)/
discuss (v)	/dɪ'skʌs/
do the washing (v)	/du: ðə 'wɔ:ʃɪŋ/
drive (v)	/draɪv/
eldest (adj)	/'eldɪst/
enjoy (v)	/ɪn'dʒɔ:/
family (n)	/'fæməli/
father (n)	/'fa:ðə(r)/
flat (n)	/flæt/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	racehorse (n)	/reɪʃəʊs/
get up (v)	/get 'ʌp/	rock music (n)	/rɒk 'mju:zɪk/
go to the supermarket (v)	/,gəʊ tə ðə 'su:pəmə:kɪt/	royal (adj)	/'roɪəl/
go to work (v)	/,gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/	sister (n)	/'sistə(r)/
granddaughter (n)	/'grænddɔ:tə(r)/	son (n)	/sən/
grandfather (n)	/'grændfɑ:tə(r)/	speak (v)	/spik/
grandmother (n)	/'grænmʌðə(r)/	spend (time) (v)	/spend 'ta:m/
grandson (n)	/'grænsən/	street (n)	/stri:t/
hate (v)	/het/	study (v)	/'stʌdi/
head (be head of sth) (n)	(/bɪ/) 'hed (əv ...) /	teach (v)	/ti:tʃ/
help (v)	/help/	team (n)	/ti:m/
horse race (n)	/'hɔ:s ,reis/	tell (v)	/tel/
husband (n)	/'hæzbənd/	think (v)	/θɪŋk/
ice hockey (n)	/ais ,hoki/	tidy (v)	/'taidi/
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	train (v)	/tren/
iron clothes (v)	/,aɪən 'kləʊðz/	uncle (n)	/'ʌŋkl/
king (n)	/kɪŋ/	United Kingdom	/ðə ju:naɪtɪd 'kɪndəm/
late (adv)	/leɪt/	visit (v)	/'vɪzɪt/
lazy (adj)	/'leizi/	volleyball (n)	/'vɒlibɔ:l/
look after (v)	/lʊk 'a:ftə(r)/	wash (v)	/wɒʃ/
love (v)	/lʌv/	welcome (v)	/'welkəm/
make breakfast (v)	/,meɪk 'brekfəst/	wife (n)	/waif/
marriage (n)	/'mærɪdʒ/	work (v)	/wɜ:k/
meet (v)	/mi:t/	World Cup (n)	/,wɜ:ld 'kʌp/
minibus (n)	/'mɪnɪbʌs/			
monarch (n)	/'mɒnək/			
mother (n)	/'mʌðə(r)/			
need (v)	/ni:d/			
neighbour (n)	/'neɪba(r)/			
nephew (n)	/'nefju:/			
New Year's Eve (n)	/,nju: jiəz 'i:v/			
niece (n)	/ni:z/			
noisy (adj)	/'noizi/			
Olympic Games (n pl)	/ə'lɪmpɪk 'gemz/			
palace (n)	/'pæləs/			
penfriend (n)	/'penfrend/			
politics (n)	/'polətɪks/			
popular (adj)	/'pɒpjʊlə(r)/			
power station (n)	/'paʊə ,steɪʃn/			
prime minister (n)	/,praim 'mɪnɪstə(r)/			
professional (adj)	/prə'feʃənl/			
queen (n)	/kwi:n/			

Get ready for your exam 1 & 2

advice (n)	/əd'veɪs/
cheerful (adj)	/'tʃi:fʊl/
clever (adj)	/'klevə(r)/
generous (adj)	/'dʒenərəs/
helpful (adj)	/'helpfl/
homepage (n)	/'həʊmpaɪdʒ/
honest (adj)	/'onɪst/
Internet (n)	/'ɪntənet/
online (adv)	/'ɒn'lайн/
optimistic (adj)	/'optɪ'mistɪk/
private (adj)	/'praɪvət/
real (adj)	/'ri:əl/
sensitive (adj)	/'sensatɪv/
show (v)	/ʃəʊ/
website (n)	/'websaɪt/
worried (adj)	/'wɔ:rid/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
Unit 2 Free time					
active (adj)	/'æktɪv/	join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/
always (adv)	/'ɔ:lweɪz/	kick (v)	/kɪk/
arm (n)	/ɑ:m/	knee (n)	/nɪz/
athletics (n)	/æθ'letɪks/	kung fu (n)	/'kʌŋ fʊ/
Australian Rules football (n)	/ə'streɪʃən _ruːlz_ 'fʊtbɔːl/	leg (n)	/leg/
back (n)	/bæk/	martial arts (n pl)	/'mɑːʃl 'a:tɪs/
basketball (n)	/'ba:skeɪtbɔːl/	midnight (n)	/'mɪdnɔɪt/
book (n)	/bok/	mouth (n)	/maʊθ/
bowling (n)	/'baʊlin/	neck (n)	/nek/
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪliənt/	netball (n)	/'netbɔːl/
champion (n)	/'tʃæmpɪon/	never (adv)	/'neva(r)/
chat room (n)	/'tʃæt_ruːm/	nose (n)	/nəʊz/
check (my e-mail) (v)	/tʃek/	often (adv)	/'o:fɪn, 'o:ftən/
chess (n)	/tʃes/	photography (n)	/'fə'tɔgrəfi/
chest (n)	/tʃest/	population (n)	/'pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn/
competition (n)	/kɒmpo'tɪʃn/	practice (n)	/'pri:kts/
cricket (n)	/'krikɪt/	practise (v)	/'pri:kts/
cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/	press-up (n)	/'pres ʌp/
dancing (n)	/'da:nsɪŋ/	prize (n)	/praɪz/
ear (n)	/ɪə(r)/	relative (n)	/'relatɪv/
excitement (n)	/ɪk'saɪtmənt/	relax (v)	/rɪ'læks/
eye (n)	/aɪ/	rent (v)	/rent/
fashion (n)	/'fæʃn/	rest (n)	/rest/
fight (v)	/faɪt/	rollerblading (n)	/'rəʊlbledɪŋ/
finger (n)	/'fɪŋgə(r)/	rugby (n)	/'rʌgbɪ/
foot (pl feet) (n)	/fʊt/, /fʊ:t/	shoulder (n)	/'ʃəuldə(r)/
go out (v)	/gəʊ_ 'aʊt/	sometimes (adv)	/'sʌmtaɪmz/
gold medal (n)	/gəuld_ 'medl/	stand (I can't stand her!) (v)	/stænd/
gymnastics (n)	/dʒɪm'næstɪks/	stay (v)	/steɪ/
hand (n)	/ha:nd/	step (n)	/step/
hardly ever (adv)	/ha:dli_ 'eva(r)/	stick (n)	/stik/
have time (v)	/hæv_ 'taɪm/	stomach (n)	/'stʌmək/
head (n)	/hed/	suppose (v)	/'sə'poʊz/
hit (v)	/hit/	swimming (n)	/'swɪmɪŋ/
hobby (n)	/'hobi/	sword (n)	/sɔ:d/
hockey (n)	/'hpki/	take part (in competitions) (v)	/'teɪk_ 'pa:t/
hold a world record (v)	/həʊld_ a_ ,wɜːld_ 'rekɔːd/	terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/
horse riding (n)	/'hɔ:sraɪdɪŋ/	toe (n)	/təʊ/
ice skating (n)	/'ais_ skeɪtɪŋ/	usually (adv)	/'ju:ʒuəli/
jogging (n)	/'dʒɒgɪŋ/	win (v)	/wɪn/
			world record (n)	/,wɜːld_ 'rekɔːd/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
Unit 3 School life					
art and design (n)	/ɑ:t ən dɪ'zaɪn/	information and communication technology (I.C.T.) (n)	/ɪnfə'meɪʃn ən kə'mju:nɪk'eɪʃn tek'nɒlədʒi/, /ɪn'si:fɪk'teɪʃn/
behind (prep)	/bɪ'hænd/	lesson (n)	/lesn/
bin (n)	/bɪn/	library (n)	/laibrəri/
biology (n)	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	maths (n)	/maɪθs/
borrow (v)	/'bɔ:rəʊ/	meeting (n)	/'mi:tɪŋ/
break (n)	/breɪk/	motivation (n)	/məʊtɪ'veɪʃn/
canteen (n)	/kæn'ti:n/	near (prep)	/nɪə(r)/
CD player (n)	/sɪ: 'di: ,plərə(r)/	next to (prep)	/'nekst tu, tə/
chair (n)	/tʃeə(r)/	noticeboard (n)	/'nəʊtɪsbɔ:d/
chemistry (n)	/'kemistrɪ/	on (prep)	/ɒn/
citizenship (n)	/'sɪtɪznʃɪp/	optional (adj)	/'ɒpʃənl/
classroom (n)	/'klɑ:sru:m/	pay (v)	/peɪ/
clock (n)	/klok/	physical education (P.E.) (n)	/fɪzɪkl ˌedʒu'keɪʃn/, /'fɪzɪk'li:tɪ/
compulsory (adj)	/kəm'pulsɔ:rɪ/	physics (n)	/'fɪzɪks/
computer room (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə ,ru:m/	plant (n)	/plɑ:nt/
corridor (n)	/'kɔ:rdɔ:(r)/	playing field (n)	/'pleɪŋ ˌfi:l;d/
cost (v)	/kɒst/	post (n)	/paʊst/
cupboard (n)	/'kʌbəd/	poster (n)	/'pəʊstə(r)/
design and technology (D.T.) (n)	/dr.zam ən tek'nɒlədʒi/, /diz ən 'ti:/	prepare (v)	/prɪ'peə(r)/
desk (n)	/desk/	private school (n)	/'praɪvət ˌsku:l/
directions (n pl)	/də'rekʃnz, di-, dai-/	religious education (R.E.) (n)	/ri'lɪdʒəs edʒu'keɪʃn/, /rɪ'lɪdʒɪəs 'ɛtɪ/
English (n)	/'ɪngglɪʃ/	rule (n)	/ru:l/
enormous (adj)	/'nɔrməs/	sandwich (n)	/'sænwɪtʃ/
exam (n)	/ɪg'zæm/	school subject (n)	/'sku:l 'sʌbdʒɪkt/
floor (n)	/flɔ:(r)/	secondary school (n)	/'sekəndri ˌsku:l/
follow (the rules) (v)	/'foləʊ/	sell (v)	/sel/
foreign language (n)	/'fɔ:rən 'leɪngwidʒ/	send (v)	/send/
French (n)	/frentʃ/	shelf (pl shelves) (n)	/ʃelf/, /ʃelvz/
geography (n)	/dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/	snack (n)	/snæk/
German (n)	/dʒɜ:mən/	Spanish (n)	/'spæniʃ/
go along (v)	/gəʊ ə'lɒŋ/	special (adj)	/'speʃl/
go down (v)	/gəʊ 'daʊn/	staff room (n)	/'stɑ:f ˌru:m/
go past (v)	/gəʊ 'pɒst/	stairs (n pl)	/steəz/
go through (v)	/gəʊ 'θru:/	state school (n)	/'steɪt ˌsku:l/
go up (v)	/gəʊ 'ʌp/	take place (v)	/'teɪk 'pleɪs/
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	term (n)	/tɜ:m/
hall (n)	/hɔ:l/	timetable (n)	/'taɪmteɪbl/
head teacher (n)	/'hed 'ti:tʃə(r)/	turn (v)	/tɜ:n/
history (n)	/'histri/	under (prep)	/'ʌndə(r)/
in front of (prep)	/ɪn 'frant əv/	uniform (n)	/'ju:nɪfɔ:m/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation
vote (v)	/vəut/
wait (v)	/weɪt/
window (n)	/'wɪndəʊ/

Get ready for your exam 3 & 4

argue (v)	/'a:gju:/
exciting (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
horrible (adj)	/'hɔ:rəbl/
light (n)	/laɪt/
ranch (n)	/ræntʃ/
rude (adj)	/ru:d/
scared (adj)	/skred/
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/
situation (n)	/sɪtu'eyʃn/
skill (n)	/skil/
surf (v)	/sɜ:f/
surfing (n)	/sɜ:fɪŋ/
take drugs (v)	/teɪk 'drægz/
wave (n)	/weɪv/

Unit 4 Time to party!

audience (n)	/'audɪəns/
bass guitar (n)	/beɪs gr'ita:(r)/
birthday party (n)	/'bɜ:θdeɪ ,pa:ti:/
black (adj)	/blæk/
blouse (n)	/blaʊz/
blue (adj)	/blu:/
boot (n)	/bu:t/
brown (adj)	/braʊn/
cap (n)	/kaep/
cello (n)	/tʃeləʊ/
chat (v)	/tʃæt/
Christmas party (n)	/'krɪsməs 'pa:ti:/
circus act (n)	/'sɜ:kəs ,ækt/
clap (v)	/klæp/
comedy show (n)	/'kɒmədi ,ʃəʊ/
count (v)	/kaʊnt/
documentary (n)	/dokju'mentri/
dress (n)	/dres/
drum (n)	/drʌm/
easily (adv)	/'i:zəli/

Word	Phonetics	Translation
end-of-school-year party (n)	/'end əv 'sku:l jɪə 'pa:ti:/
end-of-term party (n)	/'end əv tɜ:m 'pa:ti:/
fancy dress party (n)	/'fiensi 'dres ,pa:ti:/
fast (adv)	/fa:st/
festival (n)	/'festɪvl/
fluently (adv)	/'flu:əntli/
go fishing (v)	/,gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ/
go for a coffee (v)	/,gəʊ fər ə 'kofɪ/
go for a walk (v)	/,gəʊ fər ə 'wɔ:k/
go shopping (v)	/,gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
go swimming (v)	/,gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/
go to the beach (v)	/,gəʊ tə ðe 'bi:tʃ/
go to the cinema (v)	/,gəʊ tə ðe 'sinema/
go to the disco (v)	/,gəʊ tə ðe 'disko:/
go to the park (v)	/,gəʊ tə ðe 'pa:k/
green (adj)	/grɪn/
grey (adj)	/gret/
guitar (n)	/gɪ'ta:(r)/
Halloween party (n)	/hæləʊ'i:n ,pa:ti:/
have a barbecue (v)	/hæv ə 'ba:bikju:/
horror film (n)	/'hɔ:rə ,film/
ice (n)	/aɪs/
invitation (n)	/ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/
invite (v)	/ɪn'veɪt/
jacket (n)	/'dʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/
jumper (n)	/'dʒʌmpə(r)/
kill (v)	/kil/
last (v)	/la:st/
laugh (v)	/la:f/
living room (n)	/'lɪvɪŋ ,ru:m/
loudly (adv)	/'laʊdli/
New Year's party (n)	/,nju: 'jær ,pa:ti:/
occasion (n)	/'ə'keɪʒn/
orange (adj)	/'ɔ:rindʒ/
organise (v)	/'ɔ:ɡənaɪz/
palm tree (n)	/'pɑ:m ,tri:/
parrot (n)	/'pærət/
pass (an exam) (v)	/,pa:s/
performance (n)	/pə'fɔ:məns/
physical appearance (n)	/fɪzɪkl ə 'piərəns/
piano (n)	/pi'ænəu/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/	background (n)	/ba:kgra:ond/
play an instrument (v)	/pla:y ən 'instrəmənt/	beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/
play football (v)	/pla:y 'fʊtbɔ:l/	bear (n)	/be:(r)/
play (n)	/pla:y/	birdwatching (n)	/'bɜ:dwo:tʃɪŋ/
purple (adj)	/pɜ:pl/	bite (n)	/ba:t/
quickly (adv)	/'kwɪklɪ/	by (prep)	/ba:/
red (adj)	/red/	campsite (n)	/'kæmpsait/
saxophone (n)	/sæksəfəʊn/	canoeing (n)	/kə'nue:iŋ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜ:t/	cartoon (n)	/ka:'tu:n/
shoe (n)	/ʃu:/	cheetah (n)	/tʃi:tə/
shorts (n pl)	/ʃɔ:ts/	chimpanzee (n)	/tʃimpæn'zi:/
singer (n)	/sɪngə(r)/	climbing (n)	/klaimɪŋ/
skirt (n)	/skɜ:t/	continent (n)	/kən'tinent/
slowly (adv)	/'sləʊli/	cottage (n)	/'kɒtɪdʒ/
smile (v)	/smail/	cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/
sock (n)	/sɒk/	desert (n)	/'dezət/
stage (n)	/steɪdʒ/	diving (n)	/'daɪvɪŋ/
stand (v)	/stænd/	dolphin (n)	/dɒlfɪn/
sweatshirt (n)	/swetʃɜ:t/	dry (adj)	/draɪ/
tae kwon do (n)	/tae 'kwon dəʊ/	eagle (n)	/'eɪgl/
tie (n)	/taɪ/	elephant (n)	/'elɪfənt/
top (n)	/tɒp/	entry (n)	/'entri/
tracksuit bottoms (n)	/træk'su:t 'botəmz/	Europe (n)	/'jʊərəp/
trainer (n)	/'treɪnə(r)/	far (adj)	/fa:(r)/
trousers (n)	/traʊzəz/	fishing (n)	/'fiʃɪŋ/
trumpet (n)	/'trʌmpɪt/	flow (v)	/fləʊ/
T-shirt (n)	/tɪ: ʃɜ:t/	follow (instructions) (v)	/'fɒləʊ/
vampire (n)	/vi:əmpa:(r)/	foreground (n)	/fɔ:graʊnd/
violin (n)	/viə'lɪn/	forest (n)	/'fɔ:rist/
well (adv)	/wel/	giraffe (n)	/dʒɪ'ræf/
whistle (v)	/wɪsl/	heavy (adj)	/'hevi/
white (adj)	/waйт/	high (adj)	/haɪ/
yellow (adj)	/jeləʊ/	hill (n)	/hɪl/
Unit 5 Wild!					
accommodation (n)	/ə'kɒmə'deɪʃn/	hippo (n)	/'hipəʊ/
Africa (n)	/'æfrɪkə/	hotel (n)	/həʊ'tel/
aggressive (adj)	/ə'gresɪv/	in (prep)	/ɪn/
apartment (n)	/ə'pa:tment/	insect (n)	/'ɪnsekt/
Asia (n)	/'eɪzɪə/	island (n)	/'aɪlənd/
at (prep)	/æt, ət/	jellyfish (n)	/dʒelɪfiʃ/
Australia (n)	/ɒ'streliə/	lake (n)	/leɪk/
			large (adj)	/la:dʒ/
			leopard (n)	/'lepəd/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
lion (n)	/'laʊən/	dinosaur (n)	/'dæməsɔ:(r)/
mean (adj)	/mi:n/	folk (n)	/fə:k/
monster (n)	/'monsta(r)/	frightening (adj)	/'fraɪtnɪŋ/
mosquito (n)	/mo'ski:təʊ/	heart (n)	/ha:t/
mountain biking (n)	/'maʊntən ,baɪkɪŋ/	hold your breath (v)	/'həʊld jə: 'breθ/
mountain (n)	/'maʊntən/	hunt (v)	/hʌnt/
near (prep)	/ni:(r)/	jazz (n)	/dʒɛz/
North America (n)	/,no:θ ə'merika/	mammal (n)	/'mæml/
ocean (n)	/'əʊʃn/	organ (n)	/'ɔ:gən/
population (n)	/'pɒpjʊləʃn/	rap (n)	/ræp/
planet (n)	/'plænɪt/	reggae (n)	/'regeɪ/
rainforest (n)	/'reɪnfɔ:st/	souvenir (n)	/'su:vənɪ(r)/
river (n)	/'rɪvə(r)/	spectacular (adj)	/'spek'tækjʊlə(r)/
sailing (n)	/'seɪlin/	tongue (n)	/tʌŋ/
sea (n)	/si:/	ugly (adj)	/'ʌglɪ/
shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/			
shelter (n)	/'felta(r)/			
skiing (n)	/'ski:n/			
snake (n)	/sneɪk/			
snowboarding (n)	/'snəubɔ:dɪŋ/			
South America (n)	/,sauθ ə'merika/			
swimming (n)	/'swɪmmɪŋ/			
tail (n)	/teɪl/			
teeth (n)	/ti:θ/			
tentacle (n)	/'tentəkl/			
tiger (n)	/'taɪgə(r)/			
valley (n)	/'væli/			
villa (n)	/'vɪlə/			
walking (n)	/'wɔ:kɪŋ/			
waterfall (n)	/'wɔ:təfɔ:l/			
wet (adj)	/wet/			
whale (n)	/weɪl/			
wildlife (n)	/'waɪldlaɪf/			
youth hostel (n)	/ju:θ ,hostl/			
zoo (n)	/zu:/			

Get ready for your exam 5 & 6

blues (n)	/blu:z/
bowling alley (n)	/'bəʊlin ,æli/
breathe (v)	/bri:tθ/
classical (adj)	/'klæsɪkl/
dance music (n)	/'da:ns ,mjuzɪk/

Unit 6 Out and about

amazing (adj)	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/
art gallery (n)	/'a:t ,gæləri/
at the top of (prep)	/æt ðə 'top əv/
bank (n)	/baŋk/
between (prep)	/'br'twi:n/
boat trip (n)	/'bo:t ,trɪp/
bump (n)	/bʌmp/
bump (v)	/bʌmp/
bus station (n)	/'bʌs ,steɪʃn/
call back (v)	/'kɔ:l 'bæk/
car park (n)	/'ka: ,pɑ:k/
catch a bus (v)	/'kætʃ ə 'bʌs/
cheap (adj)	/tʃip/
church (n)	/'tʃɜ:tʃ/
cinema (n)	/'sɪnəmə/
clean (adj)	/kli:n/
continue (v)	/kən'tinju:/
dent (n)	/dɛnt/
department store (n)	/'di:pə:tment ,stɔ:(r)/
Egyptian mummy (n)	/'ɪ, dʒɪpʃn 'mʌmi/
exhibition (n)	/'eksi'bɪʃn/
fantastic (adj)	/'fæn'tæstɪk/
hurry (v)	/'həri/
leave a message (v)	/'liv ə 'mesɪdʒ/
library (n)	/'laibrəri/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
market (n)	/'ma:kɪt/	cube (n)	/kjuz:b/
museum (n)	/mju:zɪəm/	Czech (adj)	/tʃek/
notice (v)	/'nəʊtɪs/	the Czech Republic (n)	(/ðə/ tʃek rɪ'publik/
opposite (prep)	/'ɒpəzɪt/	develop (v)	/dr'veləp/
order (v)	/'o:də(r)/	die (v)	/daɪ/
painting (n)	/'peɪntɪŋ/	discover (v)	/dɪ'skʌvə(r)/
park (n)	/pɑ:k/	early (adv)	/'æ:li/
police station (n)	/pɔ:lɪs ˌsteɪʃn/	enemy (n)	/'enəmɪ/
post office (n)	/pəʊst ˈofɪs/	equal (adj)	/'i:kwəl/
prison (n)	/'prɪzn/	Estonia (n)	/es'taʊnia/
railway station (n)	/reɪlwےɪ ˌsteɪʃn/	Estonian (adj)	/es'taʊniən/
repair (v)	/rɪ'peɪ(r)/	evolution (n)	/ɪvə'lju:ʃn/
ride (n)	/raɪd/	France (n)	/fra:n:s/
safe (adj)	/'sef/	French (adj)	/frēnʃ/
skyscraper (n)	/'skaiskrɪ:pə(r)/	garden (n)	/'ga:dən/
stamps (n)	/stæmps/	German (adj)	/dʒə'mən/
theatre (n)	/'θe:tə(r)/	Germany (n)	/'dʒə'məni/
tourist information office (n)	/tu'ərist ɪnfə'meɪʃn ˈofɪs/	get a job (v)	/,get ə 'dʒob/
town hall (n)	/taʊn 'hə:l/	get married (v)	/,get 'mærɪd/
urgent (adj)	/'ɜ:dʒənt/	go to school (v)	/,gəʊ tə 'sku:əl/
			go to university (v)	/,gəʊ tə ju:nɪ've:səti/
			have children (v)	/hæv 'tʃɪldrən/
			hero (n)	/'hiərəʊ/
			Hungary (n)	/'hʌngəri/
			Hungarian (adj)	/hʌŋ'ge:rɪən/
			ink (n)	/ɪn:k/
			Invent (v)	/ɪn'vent/
			Inventor (n)	/ɪn'ventə(r)/
			Italian (adj)	/ɪ'tali:n/
			Italy (n)	/'ɪtali/
			Japan (n)	/dʒə:pən/
			Japanese (adj)	/dʒə'pə:nɪz/
			Latvia (n)	/'lætvɪə/
			Latvian (adj)	/'lætvɪən/
			law (n)	/laʊ/
			light bulb (n)	/laɪt bʌlb/
			Lithuania (n)	/lɪθju'ēnia/
			Lithuanian (adj)	/lɪθju'ēniən/
			Poland (n)	/'pə:land/
			Polish (adj)	/'pə:liʃ/
			present (n)	/'prezənt/
			puzzle (n)	/'pa:zəl/

Unit 7 World famous

American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	hero (n)	/'hiərəʊ/
Austria (n)	/'ɒstriə/	Hungary (n)	/'hʌngəri/
Austrian (adj)	/'ɒstrɪən/	Hungarian (adj)	/hʌŋ'ge:rɪən/
be born (v)	/bi: 'bɔ:n/	ink (n)	/ɪn:k/
Belarus (n)	/'belə'rʊs/	Invent (v)	/ɪn'vent/
Belarusian (adj)	/belə'rʊ:sɪən/	Inventor (n)	/ɪn'ventə(r)/
best-selling (adj)	/'best,selɪŋ/	Italian (adj)	/ɪ'tali:n/
brave (adj)	/bræv/	Italy (n)	/'ɪtali/
Brazil (n)	/bra'zil/	Japan (n)	/dʒə:pən/
Brazilian (adj)	/bra'zilɪən/	Japanese (adj)	/dʒə'pə:nɪz/
Britain (n)	/'brɪtn/	Latvia (n)	/'lætvɪə/
British (adj)	/'brɪtɪʃ/	Latvian (adj)	/'lætvɪən/
by mistake (adv)	/baɪ mi'steɪk/	law (n)	/laʊ/
cancer (n)	/'kænsə(r)/	light bulb (n)	/laɪt bʌlb/
China (n)	/'tʃaɪna/	Lithuania (n)	/lɪθju'ēnia/
Chinese (adj)	/tʃai'nɪz/	Lithuanian (adj)	/lɪθju'ēniən/
computer program (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə ,prə'græm/	Poland (n)	/'pə:land/
Croatia (n)	/'kro:ə'tiə/	Polish (adj)	/'pə:liʃ/
Croatian (adj)	/kro:ə'tiən/	present (n)	/'prezənt/
			puzzle (n)	/'pa:zəl/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Czech translation	Word	Phonetics	Czech translation
radium (n)	/reɪdiəm/	bread (n)	/bred/
refuse (v)	/rɪ'fju:z/	butter (n)	/bʌtə(r)/
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə(r)/	cabbage (n)	/'kæbidʒ/
rights (n)	/raɪts/	carrot (n)	/'kærət/
Romania (n)	/ru'meニア/	cereal (n)	/'sɪəriəl/
Romanian (adj)	/ru'meニアn/	cheese (n)	/tʃeəz/
Russia (n)	/rʊsɪə/	cheesecake (n)	/'tʃi:zkeɪk/
Russian (adj)	/rʊsɪn/	chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkm/
shoot (v)	/ʃu:t/	chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/
Slovakia (n)	/slo'vekɪə/	chocolate (n)	/tʃɒklat/
Slovakian (adj)	/slo'vekɪən/	coffee (n)	/'kofɪ/
Slovenia (n)	/slo'veniə/	cup (n)	/kʌp/
Slovenian (adj)	/slo'veniən/	curry (n)	/'kʌri/
Spain (n)	/spain/	delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/
Spanish (adj)	/spaenɪʃ/	diet (n)	/'daɪət/
speech (n)	/spi:tʃ/	dish (n)	/dɪʃ/
successful (adj)	/sək'sesfl/	eat out (v)	/eit 'aʊt/
theory (n)	/θeɔ:rɪ/	egg (n)	/eg/
Ukraine (n)	/ju:'kreɪn/	fast food (n)	/fa:st 'fu:d/
Ukrainian (adj)	/ju:'kreɪnɪən/	fat (n)	/fæt/
the USA (n)	/ðə ðju: es 'ei/	fish (n)	/fiʃ/

Get ready for your exam 7 & 8

admire (v)	/əd'maɪə(r)/
dirty (adj)	/'dɜ:tɪ/
magazine (n)	/mægə'zɪn/
main square (n)	/meɪn 'skweə(r)/
modern (adj)	/'mɒdn/
nightclub (n)	/naɪtklʌb/
newspaper (n)	/'nju:speɪpə(r)/
personal life (n)	/'pɜ:sonəl laɪf/
wander (round) (v)	/'wɒndə (r'aund)/

Unit 8 On the menu

apple (n)	/æpl/
bacon (n)	/'beɪkən/
baked beans (n pl)	/'beɪkt 'bi:nz/
banana (n)	/ba'nənə/
beef (n)	/bi:f/
bottle (n)	/botl/
bowl (n)	/bəʊl/

bread (n)	/bred/
butter (n)	/bʌtə(r)/
cabbage (n)	/'kæbidʒ/
carrot (n)	/'kærət/
cereal (n)	/'sɪəriəl/
cheese (n)	/tʃeəz/
cheesecake (n)	/'tʃi:zkeɪk/
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkm/
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/tʃɒklat/
coffee (n)	/'kofɪ/
cup (n)	/kʌp/
curry (n)	/'kʌri/
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/
diet (n)	/'daɪət/
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/
eat out (v)	/eit 'aʊt/
egg (n)	/eg/
fast food (n)	/fa:st 'fu:d/
fat (n)	/fæt/
fish (n)	/fiʃ/
fruit (n)	/fru:t/
glass (n)	/glas/
ham (n)	/hæm/
healthy (adj)	/'helθɪ/
hot chocolate (n)	/hot 'tʃɒklat/
hot dog (n)	/hot 'dog/
jam (n)	/dʒæm/
junk food (n)	/dʒʌŋk 'fu:d/
lamb (n)	/laem/
lemon (n)	/'lemon/
meal (n)	/mi:l/
microwave (n)	/maɪkroʊweɪv/
milk (n)	/milk/
mushroom (n)	/'maʃru:m/
natural (adj)	/'nætʃrəl/
nickname (n)	/'nɪknem/
onion (n)	/'ənjen/
orange juice (n)	/'orindʒ 'dʒu:s/
pasta (n)	/'pæstə/
pastry (n)	/'peistri/
pizza (n)	/'pi:tsə/

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
potato (n)	/pə'tetəʊ/		harbour (n)	/haʊbə(r)/	
pub (n)	/pʌb/		helicopter (n)	/helɪkɔptə(r)/	
rice (n)	/raɪs/		homesick (adj)	/'hoʊmsɪk/	
roast (adj)	/raʊst/		hurt (v)	/hɜ:t/	
sardine (n)	/sə:dɪn/		icy (adj)	/aɪsɪ/	
sauce (n)	/sɔ:s/		immigrant (n)	/ɪmigrənt/	
sausage (n)	/'sɔ:sɪdʒ/		immigration (n)	/ɪmɪ'græʃn/	
slice (n)	/slæs/		lorry (n)	/'lori/	
snack (n)	/snæk/		lose (v)	/lu:z/	
sugar (n)	/'fʊgə(r)/		mad (adj)	/ma:d/	
take-away restaurant (n)	/teɪkəweɪ ,restroʊnt/		majority (n)	/mə'dʒorɪtɪ/	
take part (v)	/teɪk 'pa:t/		miss (v)	/mis/	
tea (n)	/ti:z/		motorbike (n)	/'mo:təbایک/	
thin (adj)	/θɪn/		move (v)	/mu:v/	
toast (n)	/təʊst/		pack (v)	/pæk/	
tomato (n)	/tə'mo:təʊ/		paralysed (adj)	/'peərlaɪzd/	
topping (n)	/'topɪŋ/		passenger (n)	/'pæsɪndʒə(r)/	
traditional (adj)	/trə'dیʃənl/		plan (v)	/plæn/	
vegetable (n)	/'vedʒəbl/		plane (n)	/pleɪn/	
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə(r)/		platform (n)	/'plætfɔ:m/	

Unit 9 Journeys

accident (n)	/'ækseɪdənt/		sail (v)	/seɪl/	
achievement (n)	/ə'tɪʃvment/		sailor (n)	/'seɪlə(r)/	
boat (n)	/bəʊt/		scooter (n)	/'sku:tə(r)/	
book (a holiday) (v)	/bok/		settle (v)	/'setl/	
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/		ship (n)	/ʃɪp/	
change money (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ 'mʌni/		single (adj)	/'singgl/	
cloudy (adj)	/'klaʊdi/		snowy (adj)	/'snəʊi/	
coach (n)	/kəʊtʃ/		stormy (adj)	/'stɔ:mi/	
colony (n)	/'kɒləni/		suddenly (adv)	/'sʌdnli/	
common (adj)	/'kɒmən/		suitcase (n)	/'sʊtkeɪs/	
control (v)	/kən't्रول/		sunny (adj)	/'sʌni/	
depart (v)	/dɪ'pɔ:t/		taxi (n)	/'tæksi/	
direct (adj)	/dɪ'rekt, dɪ-, dai-/		tour (n)	/tu:ə(r)/	
disabled (adj)	/dis'eibl/		tram (n)	/træm/	
experience (n)	/ɪk'sپیəriəns/		transport (n)	/'transpo:t/	
famine (n)	/'fi:mɪn/		underground (n)	/'ʌndəgraʊnd/	
foggy (adj)	/'fɒgi/		van (n)	/væn/	
freezing (adj)	/frɪzɪŋ/		warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/	
government (n)	/'gవvnment/		weather (n)	/'weðə(r)/	
guidebook (n)	/'gaɪdbʊk/		wheelchair (n)	/'wi:lʃeɪ(r)/	
			windy (adj)	/'wɪndi/	

WORDLIST

БАЗОВАЯ ГЛАСУЕМКА

Word	Phonetics	Translation	Word	Phonetics	Translation
Get ready for your exam 9 & 10					
apologise (v)	/ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/	mechanic (n)	/mə'kiénɪk/
alive (adj)	/ə'lایv/	millionaire (n)	/mɪljə'næə(r)/
buffet car (n)	/'bu:fət ,ka:(r)/	minimum wage (n)	/,mɪnɪməm 'weɪdʒ/
crash (v)	/kra:f/	nurse (n)	/nɜ:s/
crocodile (n)	/'kro:kədail/	office (n)	/'ofɪs/
inspection (n)	/ɪn'spekʃn/	paper round (n)	/'peɪpə 'raund/
jungle (n)	/'dʒʌŋgl/	part-time (adj)	/'pa:t taim/
miniskirt (n)	/'mɪnɪskɔ:t/	personal qualities (n pl)	/'pə:sənl ,kwolətɪz/
pork (n)	/pɔ:k/	politician (n)	/polə'tju:n/
survivor (n)	/sə'veɪvə(r)/	priest (n)	/pri:st/
wake (v)	/we:k/	public (n)	/'pʌblɪk/
Unit 10 Just the job					
abroad (adv)	/ə'b्रɔ:d/	reference (n)	/'refrəns/
actor (n)	/'ækta(r)/	reliable (adj)	/rɪ'laɪəbl/
advertisement / advert (n)	/əd'veitɪsmənt, 'ædvəst/	restore (v)	/rɪ'stɔ:(r)/
allowed (adj)	/ə'laʊd/	scientist (n)	/'saɪəntɪst/
animal rescue centre (n)	/,ænɪml 'reskju: ,sentə(r)/	secretary (n)	/'sekrtəri/
apply (v)	/ə'plaɪ/	serve (v)	/sɜ:v/
artist (n)	/'ɑ:tɪst/	shop assistant (n)	/'ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/
sabysitting (n)	/'beɪbɪsɪtɪŋ/	sports centre (n)	/'spɔts ,sentə(r)/
builder (n)	/'bɪldə(r)/	teenager (n)	/'ti:nɪədʒə(r)/
building site (n)	/'bɪldɪŋ ,saɪt/	theme park (n)	/'θɪm ,pɑ:k/
bus driver (n)	/'bʌs ,draɪvə(r)/	till (n)	/tl/
chef (n)	/ʃef/	waiter (n)	/'weɪtə(r)/
cleaner (n)	/'kli:nə(r)/			
computer programmer (n)	/kəm'pjū:tə 'prəgræmə(r)/			
counter (n)	/'kaʊntə(r)/			
customer (n)	/'kʌstəmə(r)/			
doctor (n)	/'doktə(r)/			
earn (v)	/ə:n/			
engineer (n)	/'endʒɪ'nɪə(r)/			
factory worker (n)	/'fækτəri ,wə:kə(r)/			
farmer (n)	/'fɔ:mrə(r)/			
garage (n)	/'gærɑ:ʒ/			
hair salon (n)	/'heɪ ,səlon/			
hairdresser (n)	/'heədresə(r)/			
hard-working (adj)	/ha:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/			
hospital (n)	/'hɒspɪtl/			
manager (n)	/'mænɪdʒə(r)/			

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past simple	Past participle	Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been	pay	paid	paid
become	became	become	put	put	put
begin	began	begun			
bring	brought	brought	read	read	read
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
can	could	been able to	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	see	saw	seen
do	did	done	sell	sold	sold
draw	drew	drawn	send	sent	sent
drink	drank	drunk	shoot	shot	shot
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	shown
eat	ate	eaten	shut	shut	shut
feel	felt	felt	sing	sang	sung
fly	flew	flown	sit	sat	sat
forget	forgot	forgotten	sleep	slept	slept
get	got	got	smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
give	gave	given	speak	spoke	spoken
go	went	gone	spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
have	had	had	spend	spent	spent
hit	hit	hit	spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled
hold	held	held	stand	stood	stood
hurt	hurt	hurt	steal	stole	stolen
keep	kept	kept	swim	swam	swum
know	knew	known	take	took	taken
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	teach	taught	taught
leave	left	left	tell	told	told
lose	lost	lost	think	thought	thought
make	made	made	understand	understood	understood
meet	met	met	wear	wore	worn
			win	won	won
			write	wrote	written

Solutions

for success in English



Solutions is a 5-level course written for secondary-school students who need everyday English *and* exam preparation.

From Elementary to Advanced, **Solutions** supplies the language, teaches the skills and provides the support to get students using English confidently.

► **Solutions for your exam**

- The course covers all exam topics and task types
- Integrated 'Get ready for your exam' lessons give students specific exam preparation and practice

► **Solutions for language skills**

- Language in context, step-by-step practice and supported production activities provide effective vocabulary and grammar learning
- Personalized activities with maximum support get students speaking
- Guided writing lessons and regular listening activities build confidence

► **Solutions for the classroom**

- Clear focus on achievable 'I can' statements
- Easy to prepare, easy to use: one lesson in the book = one lesson in the classroom

PLUS

- Functions Bank and Wordlists
- Student's MultiROM with extra activities and more listening practice

Student's Book with MultiROM ■ Workbook ■ Audio CDs ■ Teacher's Book ■ Flashcards

■ website www.oup.com/elt/solutions

Oxford Options Try these with *Solutions*:

Oxford Exam Excellence

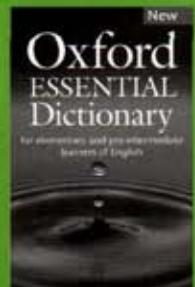
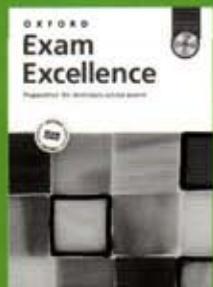
Intensive exam skills training for B1 and B2 level exams

Oxford Essential Dictionary

Helps students learn the most important words and how to use them

Oxford Practice Grammar – Basic

Clear, short grammar explanations and lots of practice



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.oup.com/elt

CEFR
B1
A2
A1

OXFORD ENGLISH
ISBN 978-0-19-455155-7



9 780194 551557