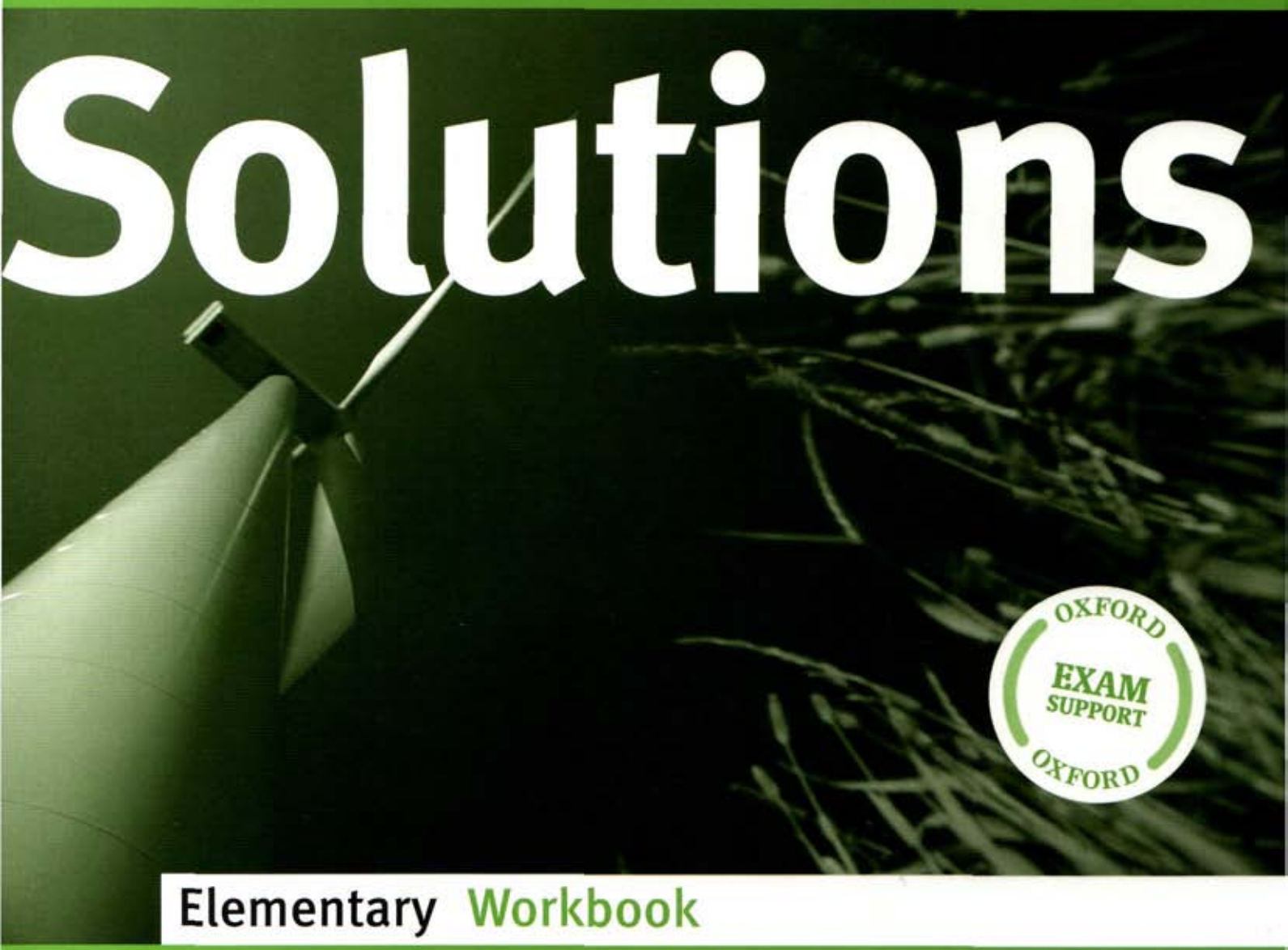
Solutions



OXFORD EXAM SUPPORT OXFORD

Elementary Workbook

Tim Falla, Paul A Davies

OXFORD

Solutions

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Tim Falla, Paul A Davies

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UNIT		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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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						
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4 Time to party!	p34	Clothes	Present continuous	Fuji Rock Festival	*can* and adverbs	Celebrity lookalikes	Making arrangements	An invitation
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Get ready for your EXAM 2	p42	• Reading • Use of English • Speaking • Listening • Writing						
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	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
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Get ready for your EXAM 4	p78	• Reading • Use of English • Writing • Listening • Speaking						
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Get ready for your EXAM 5	p96	• Reading • Use of English • Listening • Speaking • Writing						

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Wherever you see this symbol, you will find interactive practice in the corresponding section of the MultiROM.

I Introduction

A EVERYDAY 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.
Stephanie [3] _____
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	4 twelve	_____
2 eleven	_____	5 twenty	_____
3 fifteen	_____	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/	/iː/	/e/	/aɪ/	/əʊ/	/uː/	/ɑː/
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'm [1] _____. [2] _____ name?
B [3] _____ Tania . Nice [4] _____.
A [5] _____ too. How [6] _____?
B I [7] _____. [8] _____ you?
A I [9] _____.

B GRAMMAR *be*, possessives and pronouns

I can ask and answer questions.

1 Complete the sentences. Use *be*, affirmative.

1 I _____ 16 years old.
2 My English teacher _____ Mr Clarke.
3 We _____ in the classroom.
4 Jack and Sue _____ my friends.
5 Marija _____ from Riga.
6 You _____ a student.
7 My book _____ 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? [c]
2 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.
b Yes, they are.
c Yes, it is.
d No, he isn't.
e No, we aren't.
f No, I'm not.

4 Write true short answers.

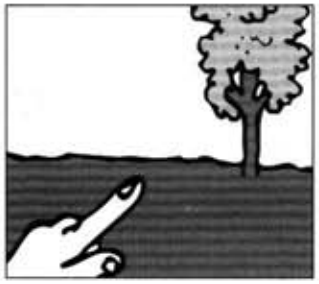
1 Are you at home?
_____
2 Is your pen black?
_____
3 Are your friends at school?
_____
4 Is your English teacher Spanish?
_____
5 Is pizza your favourite food?
_____

5 Write the possessive adjectives for the personal pronouns.

1 I my
2 you _____
3 he _____
4 she _____
5 it _____
6 we _____
7 you _____
8 they _____

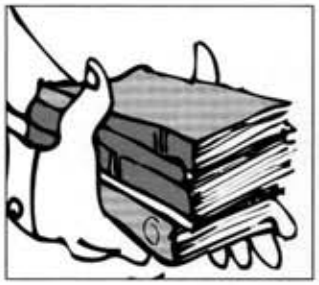
6 Write sentences using *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* and the words in the box.

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) _____

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1C 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

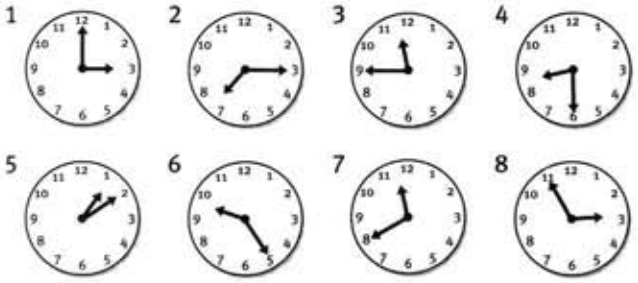
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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.

1 What's your favourite day?
_____

2 What's your favourite month?
_____

3 What's your favourite season?
_____

4 In which month is Christmas?
_____

5 In which month are your next school exams?
_____

6 What day is it today?
_____

7 What day is it tomorrow?
_____

1 My network

A VOCABULARY AND LISTENING
Family and friends

I can talk about people I meet regularly.

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

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

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

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.

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
2 leaf _____
3 wife _____
4 box _____
5 tooth _____
6 sandwich _____
7 tree _____
8 person _____
9 story _____
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

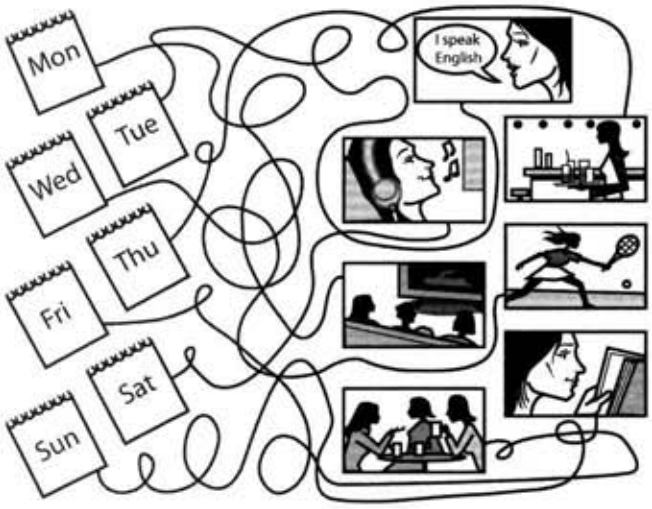
I can talk about my family and friends.

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.

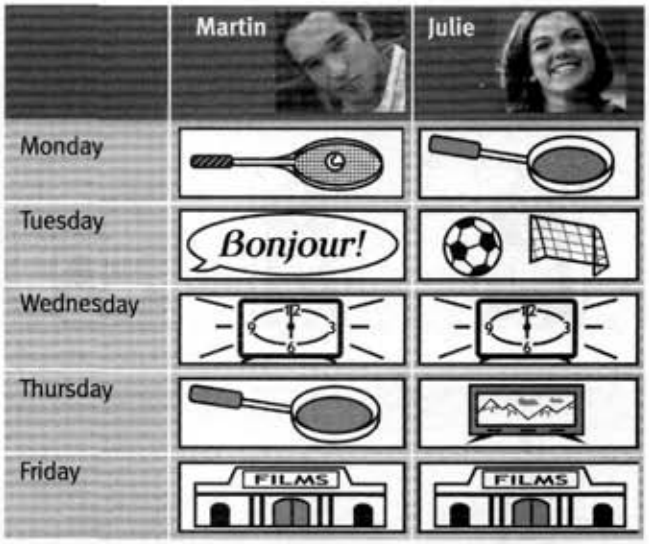
2 **Match the days of the week with the activities. Then write sentences about Donna's week using the phrases in the box.**

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 _____

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



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 _____

Extra Practice

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 _____

2 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

century monarch Prime Minister Royal spends

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

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

1 Prince William's mother is Queen Elizabeth II. ____
2 William's birthday is in the summer. ____
3 Harry is William's cousin. ____
4 William has got a lot of free time. ____
5 William likes sports. ____
6 William has got a motorbike. ____

4 **Read the text again and complete the sentences.**

1 William's father is _____.
2 William is the grandson of _____.
3 Prince William is _____ years old.
4 His brother's name is _____.
5 William and Harry are in the British _____.
6 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.

CHALLENGE!

Complete the sentences with the names of the people. Try to add more.

1 The President of my country is _____.
2 The Prime Minister of the UK is _____.
3 The President of the USA is _____.
4 The President of Russia is _____.
5 The President of Germany is _____.
6 The King of Spain is _____.
7 The _____ of _____ is _____.
8 The _____ of _____ is _____.
9 The _____ of _____ is _____.

1D GRAMMAR Present simple: negative

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

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
_____

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

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 _____

1E READING 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. ____

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.

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.

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.

Extra Practice

1F EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Introducing people

I can introduce people.

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

at for from in in to to

1 Where are you _____?
2 My sister doesn't go _____ school.
3 She works _____ an office.
4 Nice _____ meet you.
5 Bye _____ now.
6 Is he _____ the same school?
7 Ben lives _____ our street.

2 **Write questions for the answers.**

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

3 **Write true answers.**

1 How are you?
_____
2 Where are you from?
_____
3 How old are you?
_____
4 Have you got any brothers or 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 _____
_____

2 _____

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

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

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

3 **Write the words.**

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

4 **Write the numbers.**

1 twenty-sixth	26th	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.**

ⓐ **Address:** 12 Kings Street, Liverpool
ⓑ **Date:** 17th October
ⓒ **First Paragraph**
Name: Kim
Age: 16 years old
From: Liverpool
ⓓ **Second Paragraph**
Lives in: a house
Lives with: mum and brother
Pets: a cat called Jimmy
ⓔ **Third Paragraph**
School: Kings Comprehensive School
After school: play football, listen to music

ⓐ _____
_____

ⓑ _____

Dear Kate,

ⓒ _____
_____
_____

ⓓ _____
_____
_____

ⓔ _____
_____
_____

_____

Kim

Extra Practice

SELF CHECK 1

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

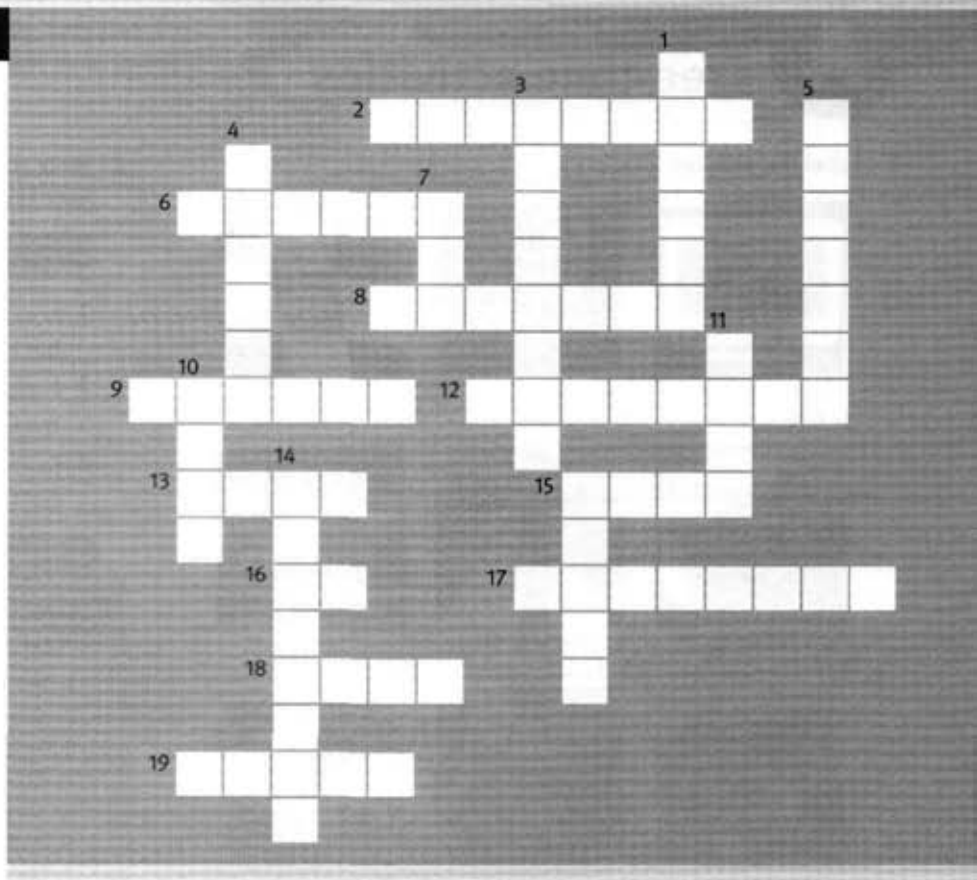
Across (→)

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

I can talk about sports and hobbies.

1 Label the pictures.

1 television 2 d_____ 3 c_____

4 a_____ 5 f_____ 6 s_____

7 f_____ 8 c_____ 9 b_____

g_____

10 g_____ 11 c_____ 12 i_____

s_____

13 f_____ 14 j_____ 15 m_____

16 b_____ 17 r_____ 18 p_____

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 _____ jogging very often.
3 I _____ football after school.
4 My friends and I _____ ice skating on Sundays.
5 My parents _____ tennis on Saturday mornings.
6 John _____ rollerblading with his friends.
7 You don't _____ athletics at school.
8 Sarah _____ 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

_____
_____
_____
_____

Extra Practice

2B 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?

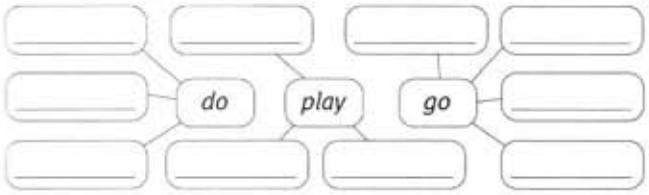
_____

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 [a] 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?
1 _____?

When / Americans / celebrate Thanksgiving?
2 _____?

What / dolphins / eat?
3 _____?
4 _____?
5 _____?

Extra Practice

2C CULTURE Sport in the UK

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

3 Answer the questions.

1 Name four sports that come from Britain.
_____
2 Why aren't water sports very popular in the UK?
_____
3 Are sports clubs more popular with boys or with girls?
_____
4 Which sport is popular with boys and girls?
_____

4 Answer the questions. Write full sentences.

1 What are the top three sports for girls in your country, in your opinion?
The top three _____
2 What are the top three sports for boys in your country, in your opinion?
_____
3 What activities do you do outside school?
_____

Teenagers and sport

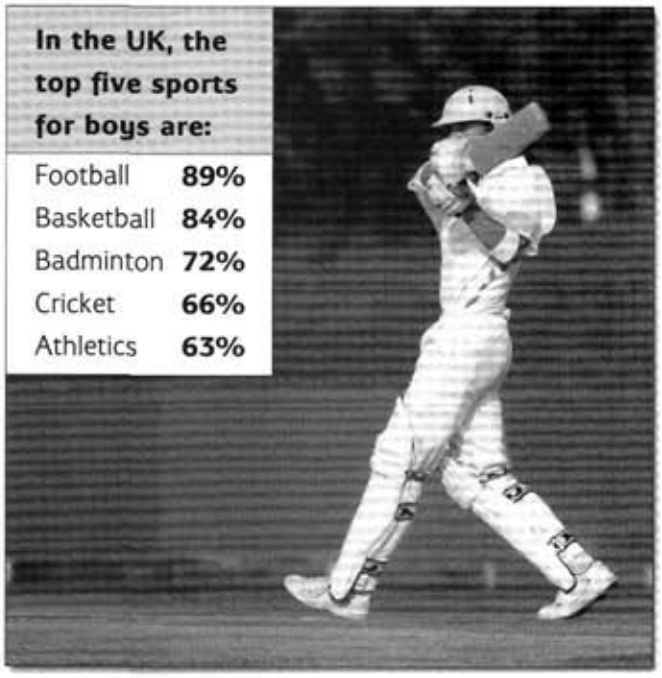
The British [1]_____ sport. In fact, many popular sports [2]_____ from Britain, for example football, rugby, golf and cricket. Britain has got lots of beaches, but the weather isn't very good, so water sports [3]_____ popular with many people. Britain has got lots of green grass, so team sports like 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%



2D GRAMMAR Adverbs of frequency

I can talk about daily routines.

1 Complete the table.

1 always	■■■■■■■■■■
2 u_____	■■■■■■■■□□
3 o_____	■■■■■■□□□□
4 s_____	■■■■□□□□□□
5 h_____	■■□□□□□□□□
6 n_____	□□□□□□□□□□

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	○
Tuesday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, home at 6, bed at 11	
Wednesday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, football, home at 7, bed at 11	
Thursday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, out with friends, home at 8, bed at 11	○
Friday	get up at 7, basketball practice, homework, out with friends, home at 11, bed at 12	
Saturday	get up at 8.30, basketball practice, out with friends, home at 11, bed at 12	
Sunday	stay in bed late! basketball practice, out with friends, home at 5, bed by 10	○

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	□	□	□	□	□	□
play football	□	□	□	□	□	□
go dancing	□	□	□	□	□	□
read books	□	□	□	□	□	□
listen to music	□	□	□	□	□	□

5 Write sentences about what you do on Saturdays.

1 I _____ do my homework.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

CHALLENGE!

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

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2E READING Taekwondo

I can understand a magazine article about sport.

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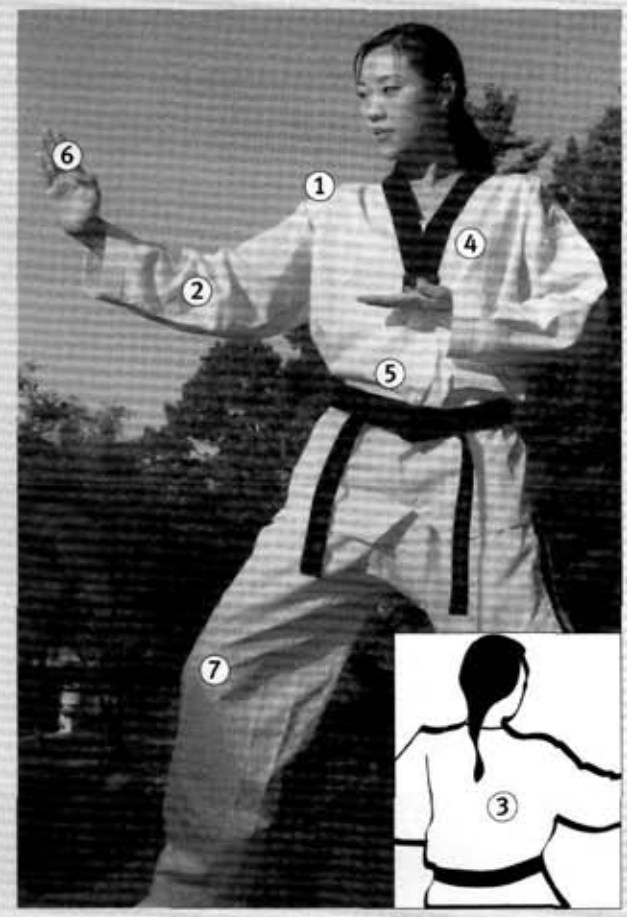
1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

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_____

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.**

2F EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Giving an opinion

I can express my likes and dislikes.

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 _____
he	3 _____
she	4 _____
it	5 _____
we	6 _____
you	7 _____
they	8 _____

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 _____

Extra Practice

2G WRITING An announcement

I can write an announcement for a club.

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 ☐
b website ☐
c name of the club ☐1
d who to phone about the club ☐
e what they do every week ☐
f where they meet ☐
g what they do every month ☐
h phone number ☐

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

1 your / tell / friends
_____

2 club / our / join
_____

3 visit / website / our
_____

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.

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 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)			

Get ready for your EXAM 1

• Reading • Use of English
• Listening • Writing • Speaking

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

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 _____

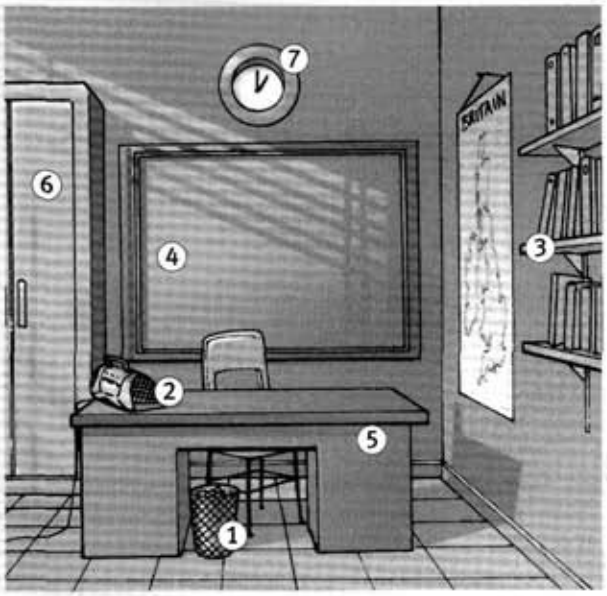
7 _____

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?
_____

3B GRAMMAR there is / there are

I can describe what is in a room.

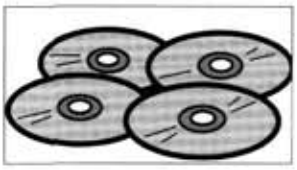
1 Complete the sentences. Use *there isn't* or *there aren't*.

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.

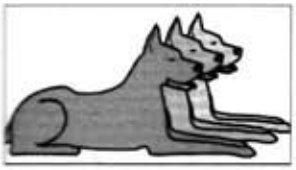
2 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

bikes book cars CDs computer dogs girls pencils

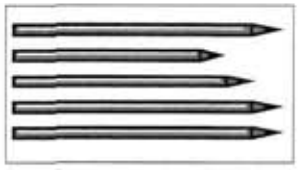
1 _____



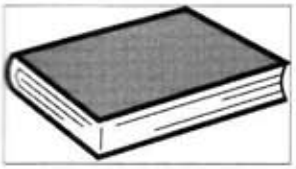
2 _____



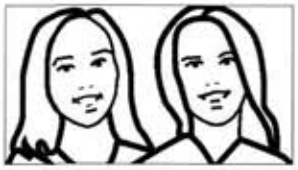
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

7 _____

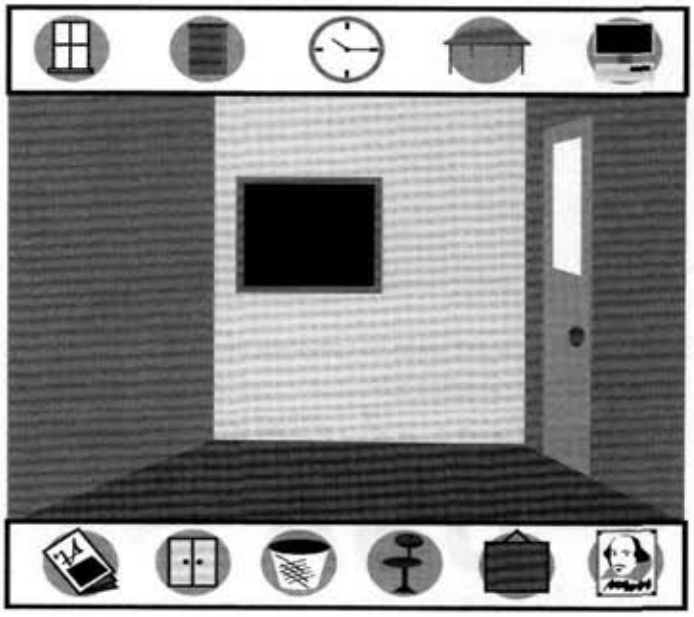
8 _____

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? ✗)
_____
3 (any books on the shelves? ✓)
_____
4 (any plants near the window? ✓)
_____
5 (any posters in your bedroom? ✗)
_____
6 (a pen in your bag? ✗)
_____
7 (a notice board on the wall? ✗)
_____
8 (any computers in the school? ✓)
_____

3C CULTURE Schools in the USA

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	☐	a	an exam
2 take	☐	b	a job
3 study	☐	c	school
4 find	☐	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 _____

3E READING Home school

I can understand and react to an article about schools.

Revision: Student's Book page 32

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	b	a	problems
2 prepare	☐	b	dinner
3 stay	☐	c	friends
4 travel	☐	d	to school
5 discuss	☐	e	for a night
6 make	☐	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. ____

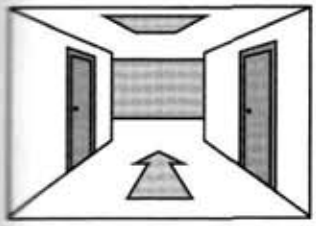
3F EVERYDAY ENGLISH

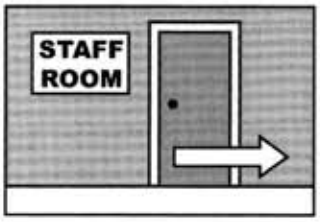
Giving directions

I can understand and give directions.

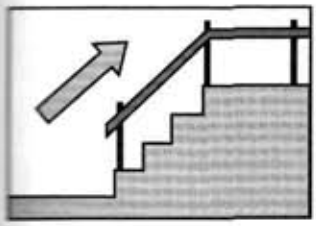
1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

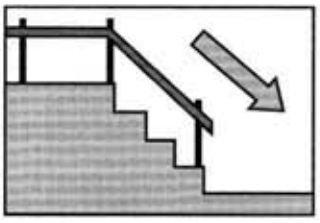
Go Go along Go down Go past Go through
Go up Turn Turn



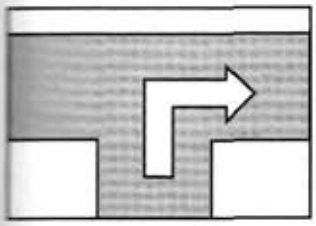


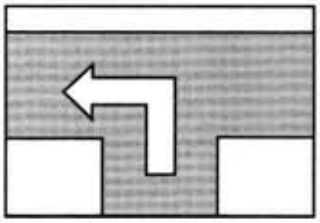
1 _____ the corridor. 2 _____ the staff room.



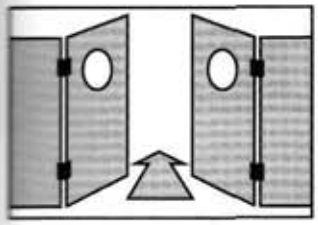


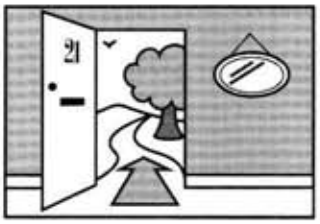
3 _____ the stairs. 4 _____ the stairs.





5 _____ right. 6 _____ left.





7 _____ the doors. 8 _____ outside.

2 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

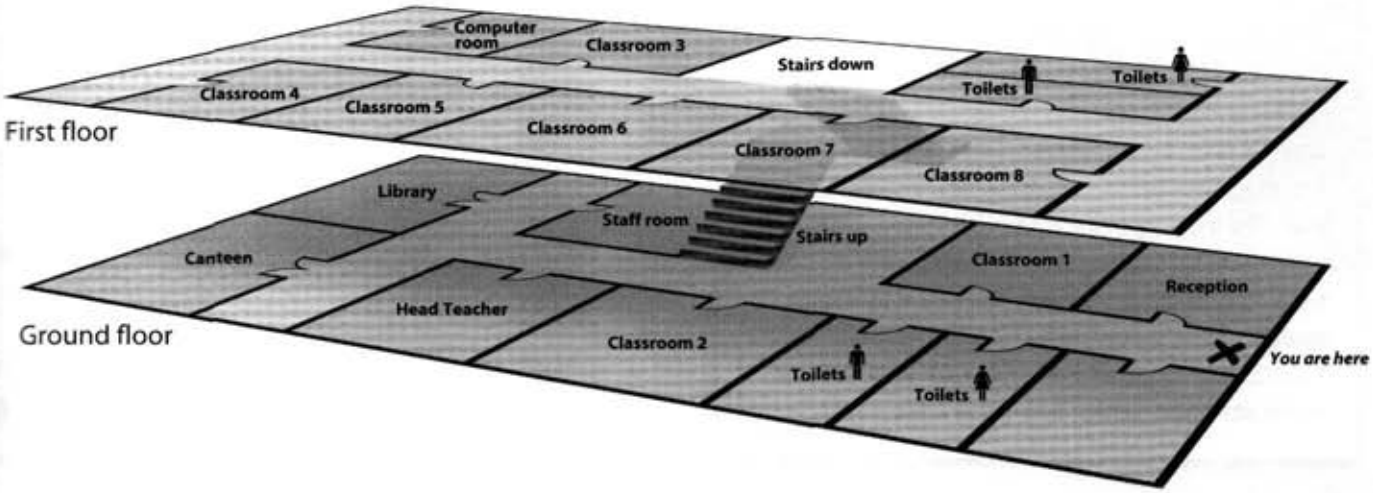
A
- ☐ Oh, right. Where's that? I'm new here.
- ☐ Excuse me. Do you know where the library is?
- ☐ Thanks very much.
- ☐ Yes ...

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 _____



3G WRITING A note

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.

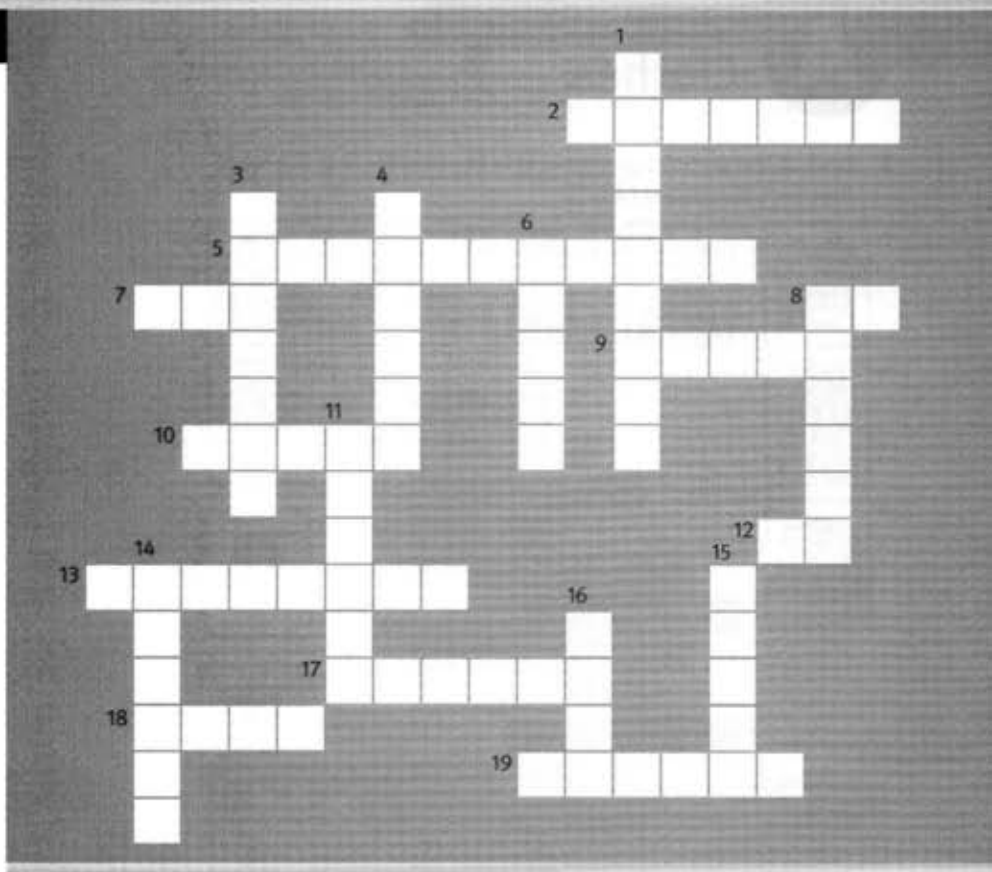
11 There are two posters on the _____ board.

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!

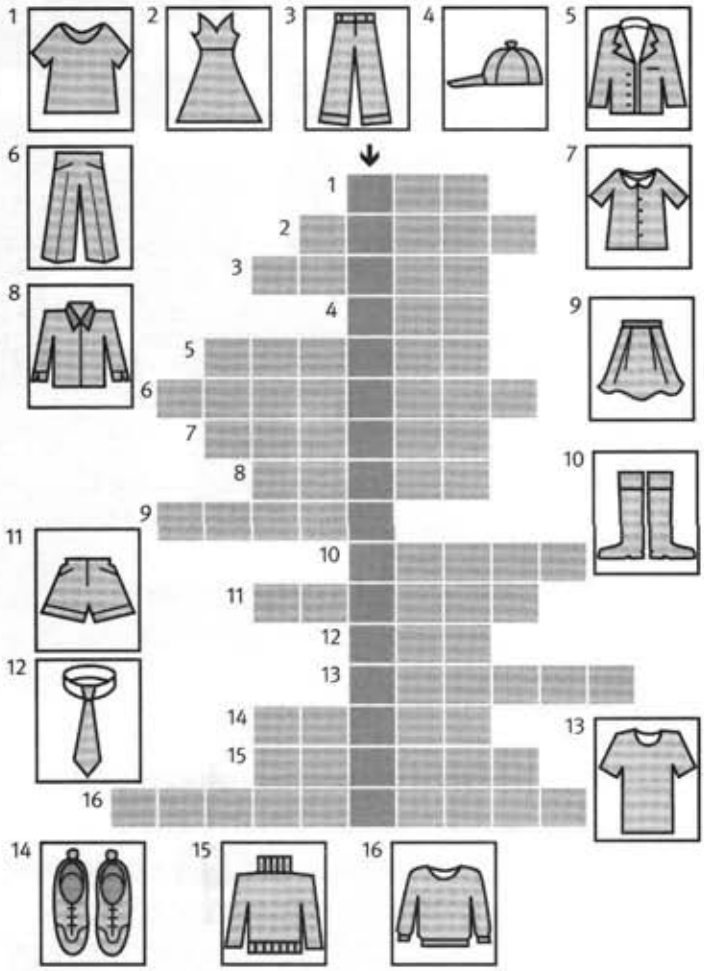
	✶	✶✶	✶✶✶
I can talk about my school subjects. (SB p. 28)			
I can describe what is in a room. (SB p. 29)			
I can talk about different school systems. (SB p. 30)			
I can describe my ideal school. (SB p. 31)			
I can understand and react to an article about schools. (SB p. 32)			
I can understand and give directions. (SB p. 34)			
I can describe a week at my school. (SB p. 35)			

4 Time to party!

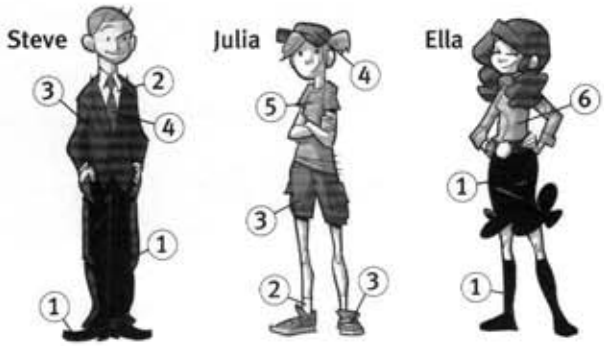
A VOCABULARY AND LISTENING
Clothes

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 – opposities

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

1 _o_ld	d	a	l___d
2 f__st		b	h__t
3 b__d		c	b___t__f__l
4 q___t		d	y___ng
5 sm__ll		e	___rly
6 n__w		f	b__g
7 ___sy		g	ch___p
8 c__ld		h	sl__w
9 __xp__ns__v__		i	d__ff__c__lt
10 __gly		j	g___d
11 l__t__		k	__ld

CHALLENGE!

Think of more pairs of opposite adjectives.

1 _____ and _____

2 _____ and _____

3 _____ and _____

4 _____ and _____

5 _____ and _____

4B GRAMMAR Present continuous

I can describe what is happening in a picture.

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. ✗ (trainers ✓)
Harry isn't wearing shoes, he's wearing trainers.

2 We're watching TV. ✗ (a DVD ✓)
_____
_____

3 I'm drinking coffee. ✗ (tea ✓)
_____
_____

4 Jenny's wearing a skirt. ✗ (a dress ✓)
_____
_____

5 Jo and Rupert are driving to London. ✗ (to Oxford ✓)
_____
_____

6 That girl is smiling at you. ✗ (at me ✓)
_____
_____

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

The girl in the skirt is _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4C CULTURE Fuji Rock Festival

I can describe a photo and talk about music festivals.

Revision: Student's Book page 40

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.

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.

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.

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4D 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 _____ a bike.
2 Sue _____ a car, but she can't ride a bike.
3 Tom _____ French and he _____ the piano.
4 Mike and Tom _____, but Sue can't.
5 Tom and Sue _____, but Mike can.
6 Tom _____ the piano but Sue and Mike _____.
7 Mike, Sue and Tom _____.

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
_____
_____

3 ride a bike
_____
_____

4 speak Russian
_____
_____

5 stand on your head
_____
_____

6 swim 100 metres
_____
_____

7 use a computer
_____
_____

3 **Write the adverbs.**

1 slow	slowly	5 careful	_____
2 early	_____	6 easy	_____
3 hard	_____	7 beautiful	_____
4 quick	_____	8 fluent	_____

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
_____

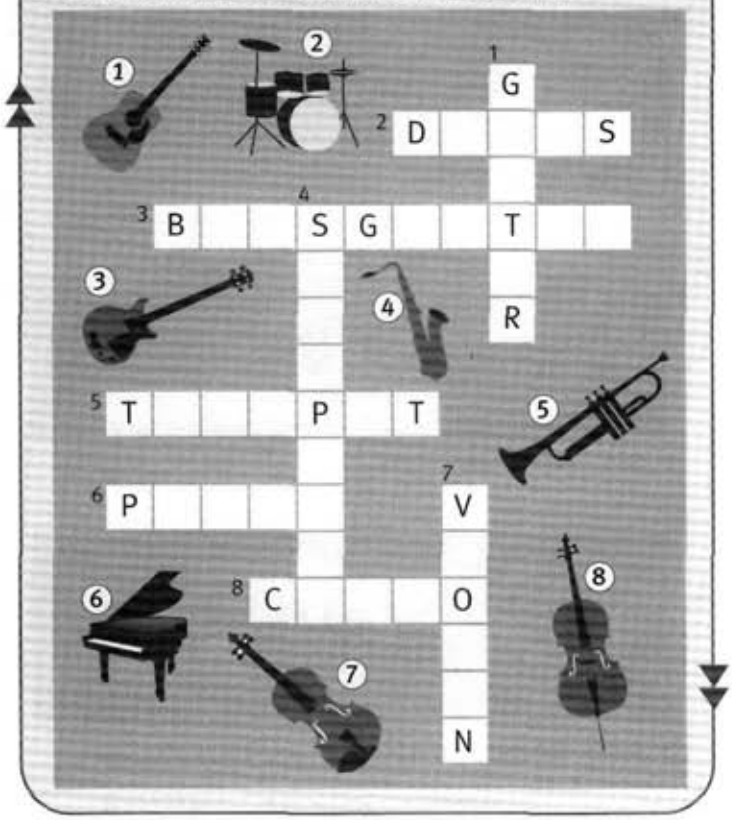
6 Jamie and Beth / play / happy
_____

4E READING Celebrity lookalikes

I can understand a magazine article and describe photos.

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? _____

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. ____

4F EVERYDAY ENGLISH
Making arrangements

I can make arrangements to meet someone.

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

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 _____

Extra Practice

4G WRITING 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 [2] _____ 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
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Extra Practice

SELF CHECK 4

Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

1 'Are they watching TV?'
'Yes, they _____.'

2 '_____ go to the cinema this evening.'
'Good idea.'

4 'Can you type?'
'No, I _____.'

7 What are you doing _____ Friday evening?

8

10 The opposite of *old* is _____ .

11

12 Are you free _____ the afternoon?

13 The opposite of *easy* is _____.

16 The adverb from *easy* is _____.

18

Down (↓)

1 I'm going fishing _____ the weekend.

3

5 'Do you want to go to the beach tomorrow?'
'I'm _____ I can't. I'm playing football.'

6 It _____ raining. The sun is shining.

8 The *–ing* form of *swim* is _____.

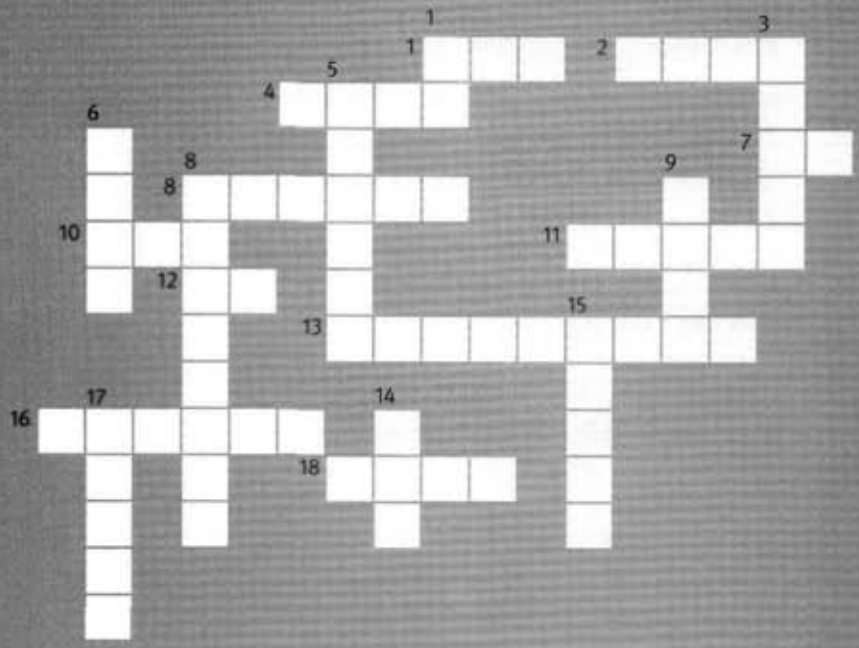
9 The adverb from *good* is _____.

14 'Are you having a good time?'
'No, I'm _____.'

15 The opposite of *expensive* is _____.

17 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)			

Get ready for your EXAM 2

• Reading • Use of English
• Speaking • Listening • Writing

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 regulary _____
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 _____ (do) their trip. You can find out such a lot.

PREPARATION: Speaking

1 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?

2 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.**

1 The party takes place at _____ house.
2 Eve's exam is on _____.
3 Eve has to drive her brother to a(n) _____ competition.
4 Eve's father is in _____ at the moment.
5 Eve and Mike are bringing _____ to the party.
6 _____ is doing the shopping.
7 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.**

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

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.'

Extra Practice

5B GRAMMAR Comparative adjectives

I can make comparisons.

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.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

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
_____

3 My sister / nice / my brother
_____

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

5 Mark / friendly / Peter
_____

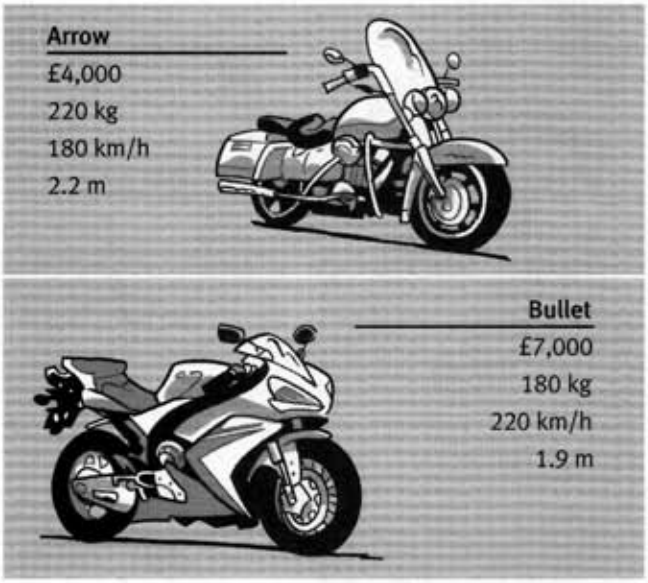
6 Your exam results / bad / my exam results
_____

7 Football / exciting / tennis
_____

8 Mars / far from the sun / the Earth
_____

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

exciting expensive fast heavy long



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 _____

5C CULTURE National Parks

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 _____

2 **Complete the text using the words in the box.**

beautiful climbing fishing lakes mountains visit west

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?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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.

5D GRAMMAR Superlative adjectives

I can describe people and things using superlative adjectives.

1 **Write the superlative form of the adjectives.**

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

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) _____
_____

5E READING 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.**

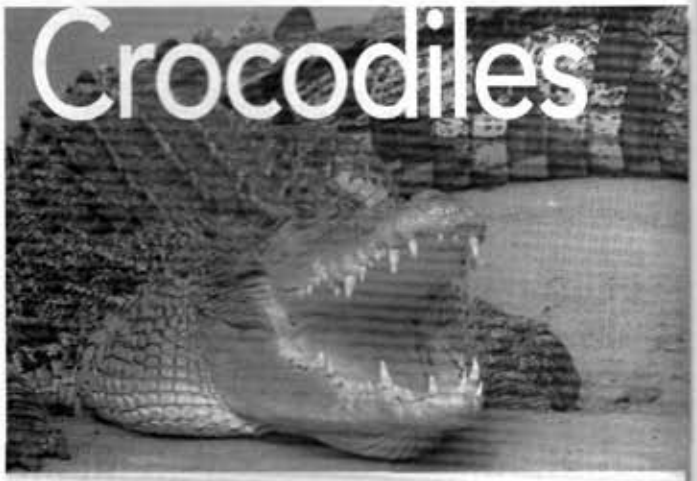
1 eabr bear
2 glaee _____
3 phatlene _____
4 lysihejlf _____
5 pihop _____
6 noil _____
7 quomsoti _____
8 krash _____
9 kasen _____
10 riteg _____
11 welha _____

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. _____
2 It's very small, it flies and it can bite you and give you malaria. _____
3 It's big, it's got four legs, it's orange and black and it can kill you. _____
4 It lives in the sea, it's usually grey or blue and it's got a very dangerous bite. _____
5 It's long and thin and has got a small head. It hasn't got any legs or arms. _____
6 It lives in or near rivers. It's mean and aggressive and it can run very fast. _____
7 It's one of the largest animals in the world. It lives in the sea but it isn't a fish. _____
8 It lives in the sea. It's got long, dangerous tentacles. _____
9 It's a large bird. It usually lives in the mountains. _____
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. _____
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. _____

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?
_____

5 F EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making a phone call

I can ask for and give information.

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

1 _____

_____

_____

_____

2 _____

_____

_____

3 _____

_____

_____

_____

4 _____

_____

_____

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.

1 How can I help you?

What would _____

2 I'd like some information about the museum, please.

Can you _____

3 How much are the tickets?

_____ does it _____

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 _____

5G WRITING A postcard

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

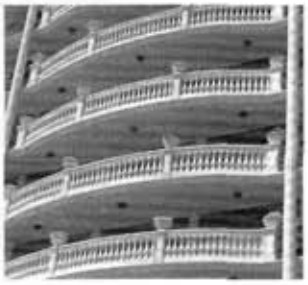
1 _____

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 _____ 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.

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!

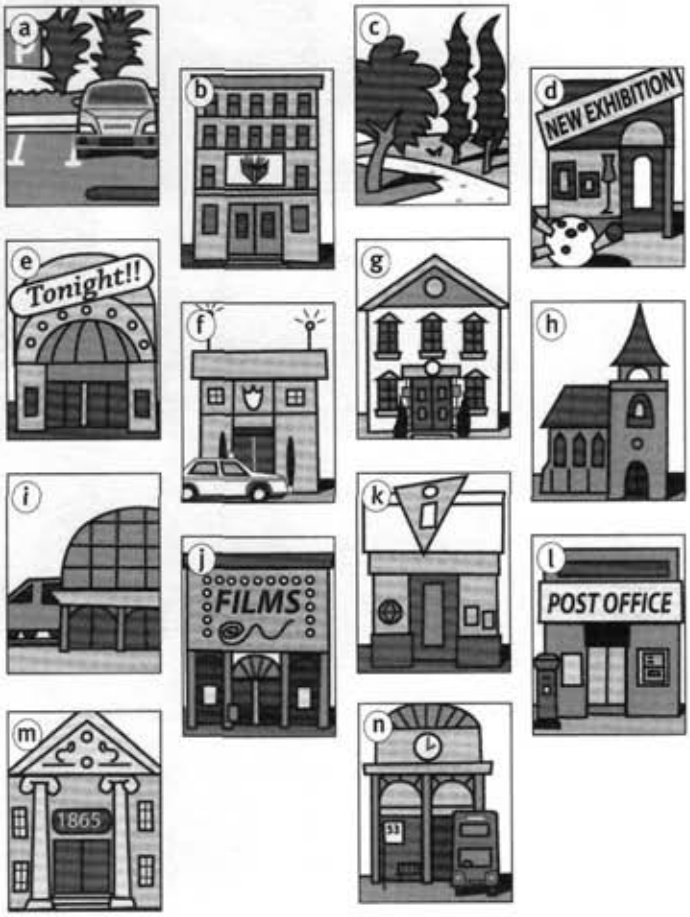
	*	**	***
I can talk about places around the world. (SB p. 48)			
I can make comparisons. (SB p. 49)			
I can describe a National Park. (SB p. 50)			
I can describe people and things using superlative adjectives. (SB p. 51)			
I can understand an article about animals. (SB p. 52)			
I can ask for and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

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 _rt g_ll_ry ☐
2 b_s st_t__n ☐
3 c_r p_rk ☐
4 c_n_m_ ☐
5 ch_rch ☐
6 l_br_ry ☐
7 m_s__m ☐
8 p_rk ☐
9 p_st _ff_c_ ☐
10 p_l_c_ st_t__n ☐
11 r__lw_y st_t__n ☐
12 th__tr_ ☐
13 t__r_st _nf_rm_t__n _ff_c_ ☐
14 t_wn h_ll ☐

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

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

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

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

CHALLENGE!

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

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

Extra Practice

6B GRAMMAR Past simple: *be* and *can*

I can talk about my past.

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
_____
_____

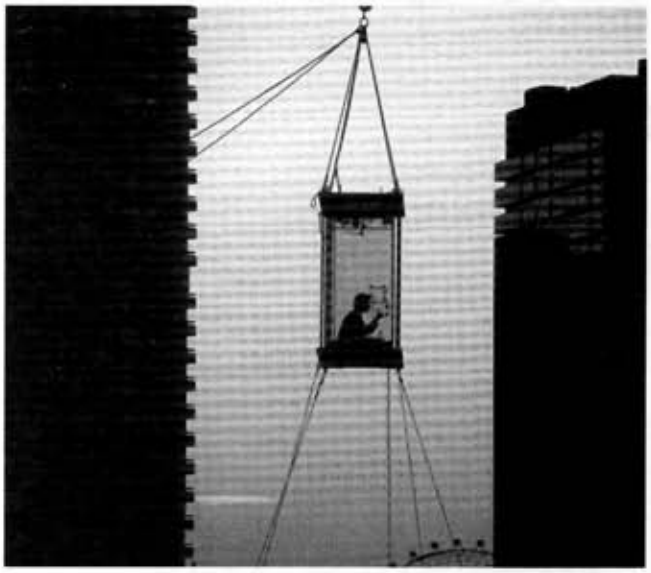
6 eight o'clock this morning
_____
_____

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.

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



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

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 _____
_____

6C CULTURE Tourist information

I can understand and write a tourist information leaflet.

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

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.

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.

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.

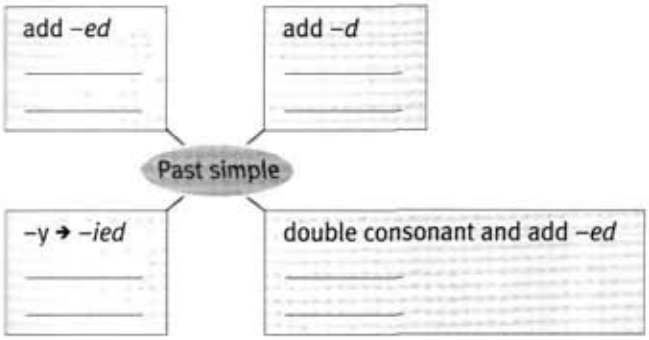
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

6D 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

1 Pete _____ with Tina at the night club.
2 Tom _____ at school at nine o'clock.
3 We _____ a great film on TV last night.
4 Valerie _____ in the park yesterday afternoon.
5 My brother _____ science at university.
6 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

1 the day _____ yesterday
2 three _____ ago
3 last _____
4 yesterday _____
5 two years _____
6 _____ evening
7 _____ 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.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

Extra Practice

6E READING 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. _____

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.

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!

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.

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.

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

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

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

6F EVERYDAY ENGLISH 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 Goodbye.

Extra Practice

6G WRITING 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 578990.
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

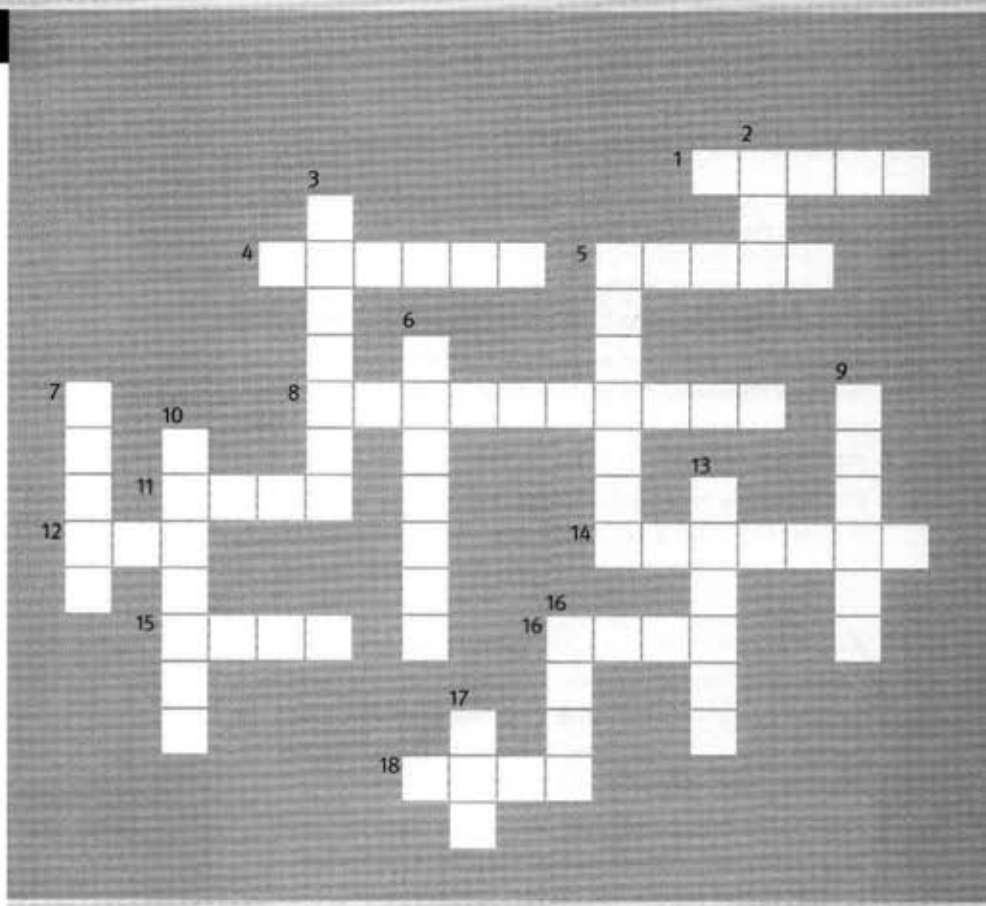
10 The past simple form of *stop* is _____ .

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.

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

Get ready for your EXAM 3

• Reading • Speaking
• Use of English • Listening • Writing

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 diametre, 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

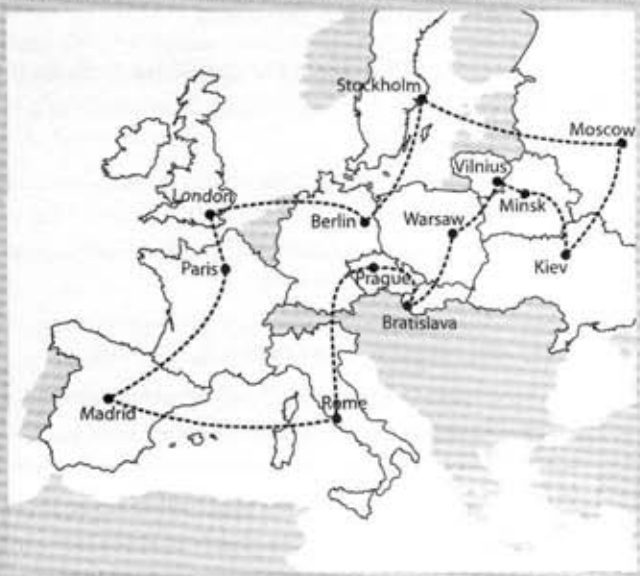
A VOCABULARY AND LISTENING
On the map

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
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____
11 _____
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	have
homework	a maths lesson
history	4 _____
1 _____	5 _____

make	take
a speech	an exam
2 _____	6 _____
3 _____	7 _____

Extra Practice

7B GRAMMAR 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 _____

7C CULTURE 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.

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

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.

7D 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!

7E READING 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

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

F Talking about your weekend

I can talk about what happened at the 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	☐	a	a disaster!
2 Oh	☐	b	no!
3 Oh	☐	c	you!
4 That's	☐	d	dear!
5 Poor	☐	e	well!
6 What	☐	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 _____

7G WRITING An e-mail message

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

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

3 **Write the past simple forms of the verbs.**

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

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

1 Great to ☐
2 How was ☐
3 I hope ☐
4 Carol sends ☐
5 Say hi ☐
6 Speak to ☐

a her love.
b you soon.
c hear from you!
d you're well.
e your weekend?
f to Stephanie.

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

Hi Margaret,

Thanks [1] **for / to** your e-mail. Great to hear from you.

I had a good weekend. [2] **In / On** Saturday morning I got up really late and went shopping [3] **with / 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. [4] **In / On** the evening I went [5] **to / at** a disco with Dan, Harry and Catherine. We had a great time.

[5] **In / On** Sunday, I didn't do much. I did my homework [6] **at / 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 [7] **in / on** TV. After that I played computer games with Dan. I was really tired [8] **on / in** the evening, so I went [9] **to / in** bed [10] **at / 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 _____

Extra Practice

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.'

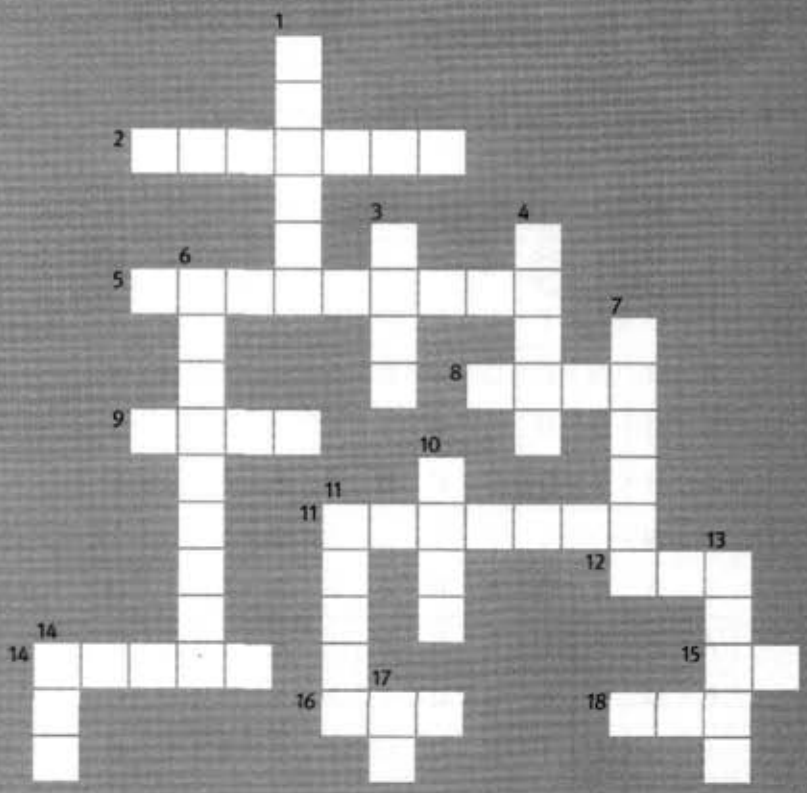
11 Jan isn't from Slovakia. He's from the _____ Republic.

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	☐	a cream,	_____
2 meat and poultry	☐	b pear,	_____
3 dairy products	☐	c lobster,	_____
4 vegetables	☐	d beef,	_____
5 fruit	☐	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...

Extra Practice

8B GRAMMAR *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 _____

8C CULTURE Traditional dishes

I can understand descriptions of traditional food.

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	☐	a curry	
2 roast	☐	b breakfast	
3 full English	☐	c chips	
4 chicken	☐	d hotpot	
5 Lancashire	☐	e pie	
6 Stargazey	☐	f beef	

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?
_____

8D 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 at [1]_____ Italian restaurant. I had [2]_____ mushroom pizza. Terry ordered [3]_____ egg salad. We waited for [4]_____ hour before our food arrived. The waiter brought [5]_____ chicken salad for Terry. He brought me [6]_____ 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's [1]_____ Indian restaurant and [2]_____ Chinese restaurant.
Jack Which do you prefer?
Cathy Well, [3]_____ Indian restaurant is quite cheap.
Jack I don't really like curry. Is [4]_____ Chinese restaurant good?
Cathy It's OK. It isn't very near.
Jack Let's call [5]_____ taxi.
Cathy We don't need to – there's [6]_____ bus stop in the next street.
Jack OK. Let's walk to [7]_____ 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.

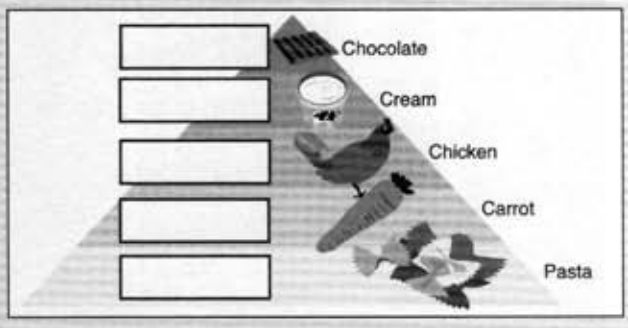
8E READING Healthy eating

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	☐	a curry	
2 blackcurrant	☐	b beans	
3 chicken	☐	c dog	
4 hot	☐	d and cream	
5 strawberries	☐	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.

8F EVERYDAY ENGLISH In a café

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 _____

8G WRITING A formal letter

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?

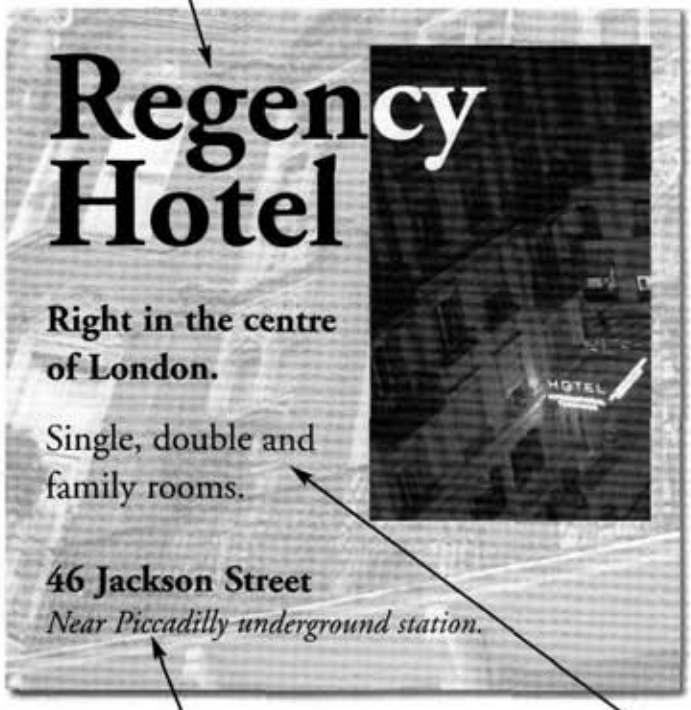
I look [8] _____ to hearing from you.

Yours [9] _____,

Marion Hodges

Marion Hodges

2 single rooms - Saturday 10th?



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?

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

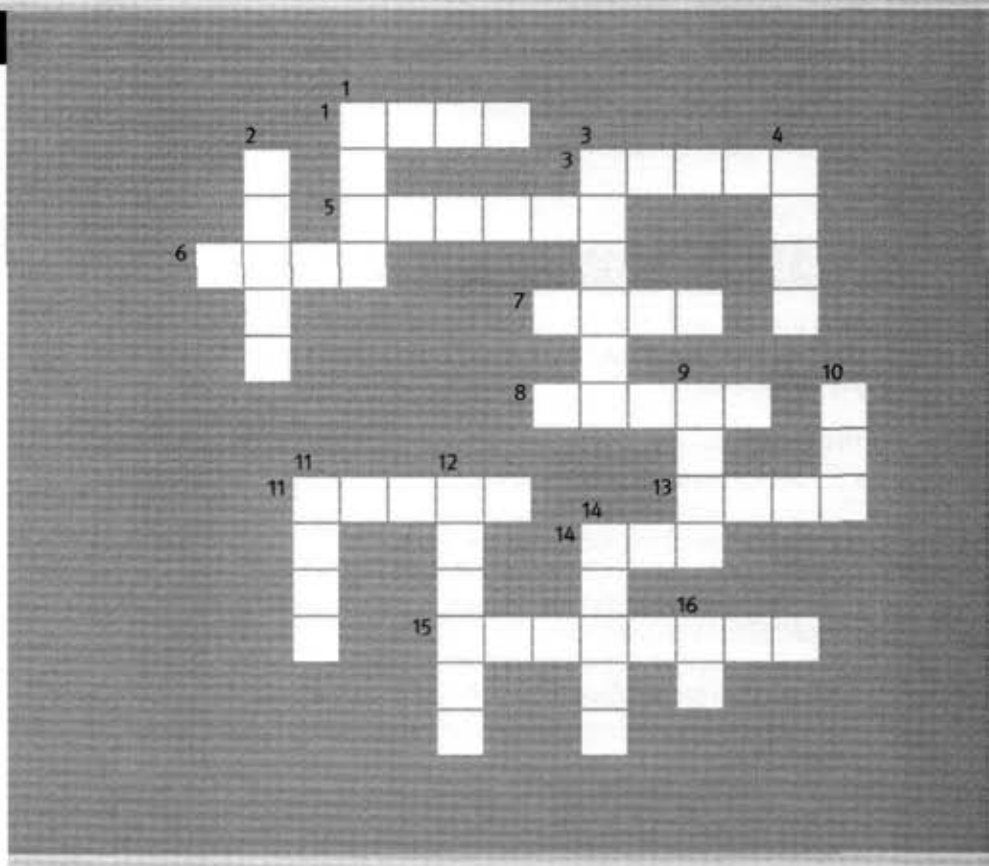
Across (→)

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

Down (↓)

1 How _____ sauce do you want on your pasta?
2 I'd like a _____ of toast, please.
3 I always have a bowl of _____ for breakfast.
4 Chicken curry is my favourite _____.
9 There's _____ cheese in the fridge.
10 There isn't _____ bread.
11 Can I have a bowl of tomato _____?
12 I gave the waitress £20. She gave me some _____.
14 My brother _____ part in cooking competitions.
16 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!

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

Get ready for your EXAM 4

• Reading • Use of English • Writing
• Listening • Speaking

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]*chose / 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

1 Martin Luther King fought for the _____ of black Americans.
2 The third Monday in January is Martin Luther King Day, a _____ in the USA.
3 In the 1920s and 1930s in America, black and white people were not treated as _____.
4 Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks wanted to change the _____ in Alabama.
5 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.

1 Rosa Parks usually went to work by bus because
A she didn't like walking.
B she was too tired to walk.
C it was too far to go on foot.

2 The bus driver stopped the bus because
A too many white people had to stand.
B Rosa wanted to get off.
C Rosa didn't want to leave her seat.

3 When Rosa was arrested, the black leaders in Montgomery asked Martin Luther King to
A go to the police to protest.
B boycott the buses in Montgomery.
C advise them what to do.

4 Martin Luther King decided to ask black people to
A give up their jobs.
B stop travelling by bus.
C meet in Martin Luther King's church.

5 Thanks to Martin Luther King's action
A racial segregation in buses ended.
B the bus company changed its policy.
C 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

1 _____ → in / out of / off / on / back
2 _____ → down
3 _____ → down
4 _____ → off

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		

9B 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

_____

4 **Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect affirmative with *just*.**

1 'Would you like a sandwich?'
'No, thanks. I _____ lunch.' (have)

2 'Has Mum left yet?'
'Yes, she _____ to the shops.' (go)

3 'When is Pete getting here?'
'He's in the kitchen. He _____.' (arrive)

4 'Do you need help with your homework?'
'No, thanks. I _____ it.' (finish)

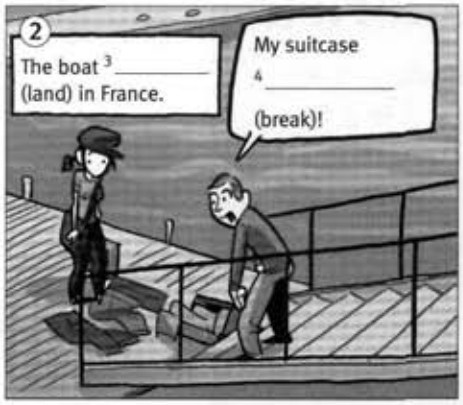
5 'Shall we go the canteen and have lunch?'
'No, thanks. I _____ .' (eat)

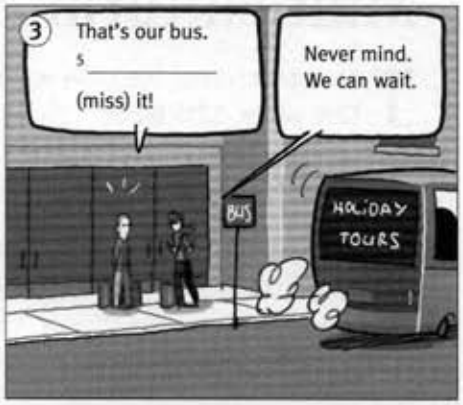
6 'Are Rich and Jenny still playing that computer game?'
'No, they _____.' (stop)

7 'Can you drive me to school, Mum? I _____ the bus.' (miss)

8 'When is Maggie coming home?'
'At eight o'clock. I _____ to her.' (speak)

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





9C CULTURE 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. ____

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?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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.

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.

9D 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.**

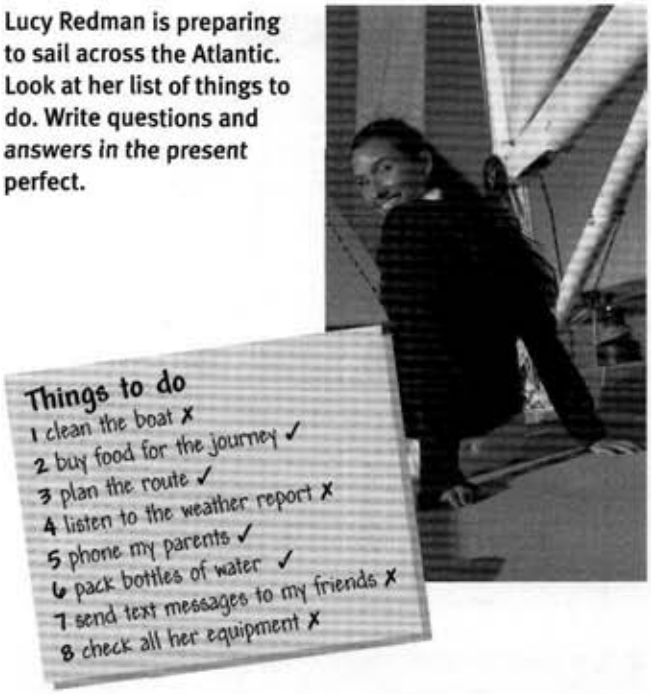
book change find pack

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.**



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.

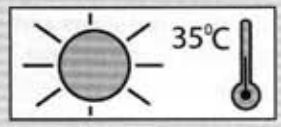
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

9E READING Climbing to the top

I can understand a magazine article in detail.

Revision: Student's Book page 92

1 Write sentences.

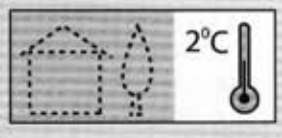


1 It's cloudy and cold.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____

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 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.

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 _____

9F EVERYDAY ENGLISH

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	☐	a	station
2 railway	☐	b	trains
3 next	☐	c	ticket
4 return	☐	d	train
5 direct	☐	e	ticket
6 change	☐	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 _____
Charles _____
Clerk _____
Charles _____
Clerk _____
Charles _____
Clerk _____

9G WRITING An e-mail

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.

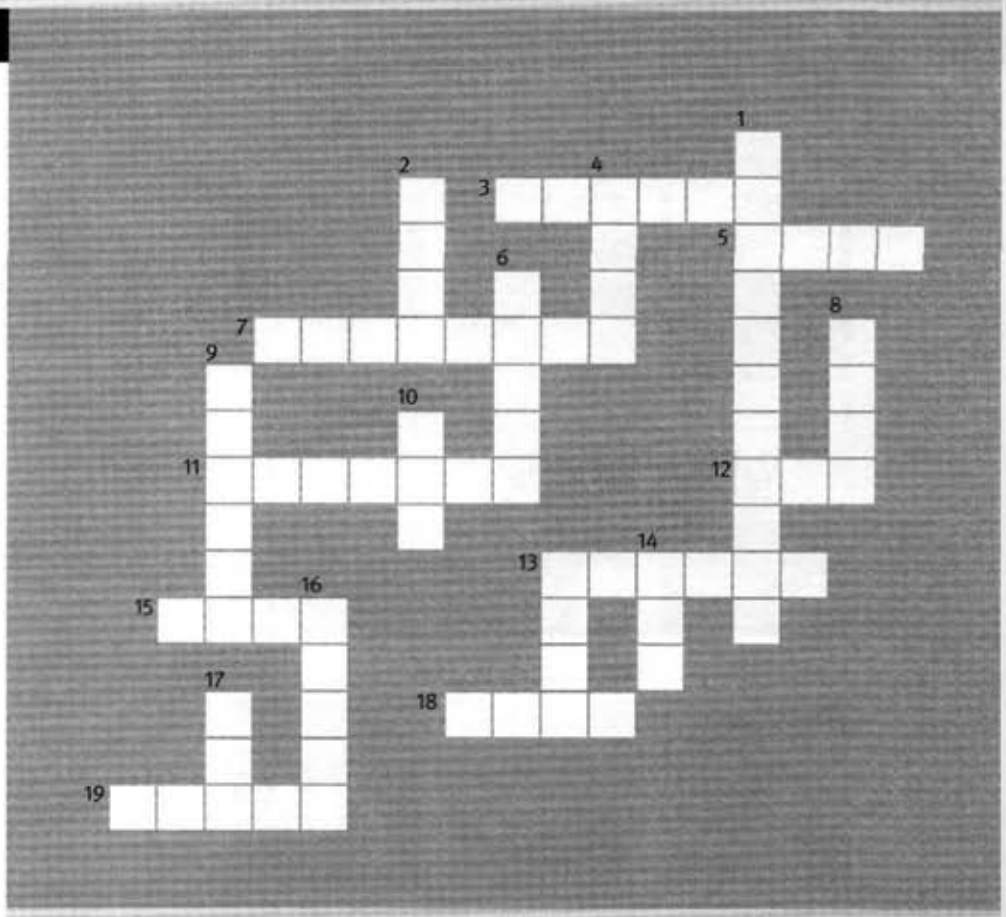
13 _____ you tidied your bedroom?

14

16 The past participle of *take* is _____.

17 James hasn't had breakfast _____.

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 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_____

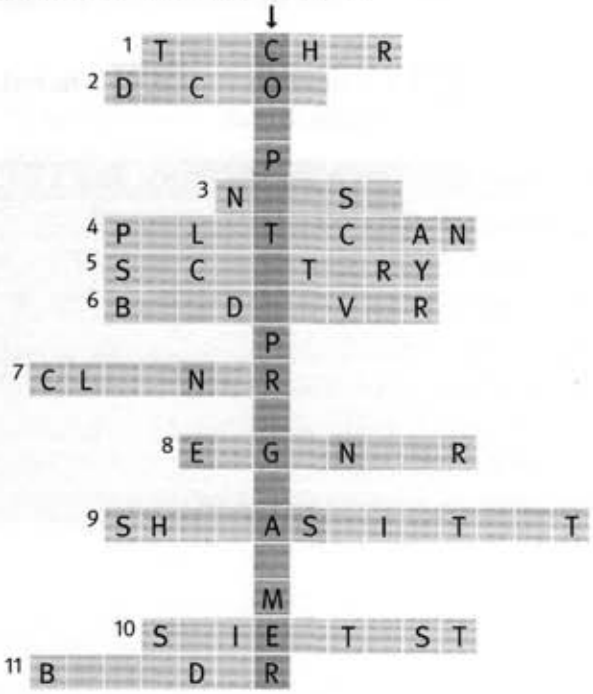
6 a p_____

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___
2 clean___
3 visit___
4 reception___
5 act___
6 journal___
7 direct___
8 football___
9 translat___
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 _____

Extra Practice

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?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

10C CULTURE Jobs for teenagers

I can give an opinion on part-time jobs.

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	☐	a	that's true.
2 I don't agree	☐	b	you.
3 That's a	☐	c	true.
4 That's	☐	d	with you.
5 I don't think	☐	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 _____.

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?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

D 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

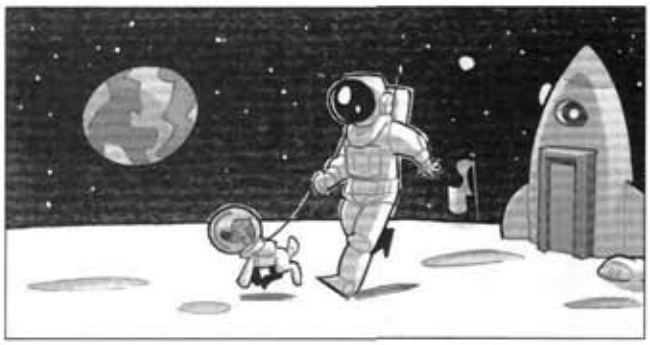
3 win / will / the next / World Cup / Brazil

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

2

3

10E READING Between school and work

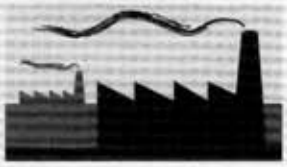
I can understand a magazine article.

Revision: Student's Book page 103

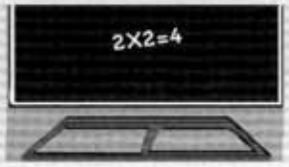
1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

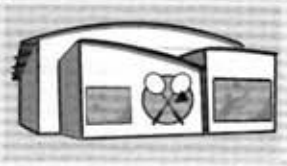
building site café factory garage hair salon
hospital school shop sports centre theme park

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! _____

10 G WRITING 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

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 _____.

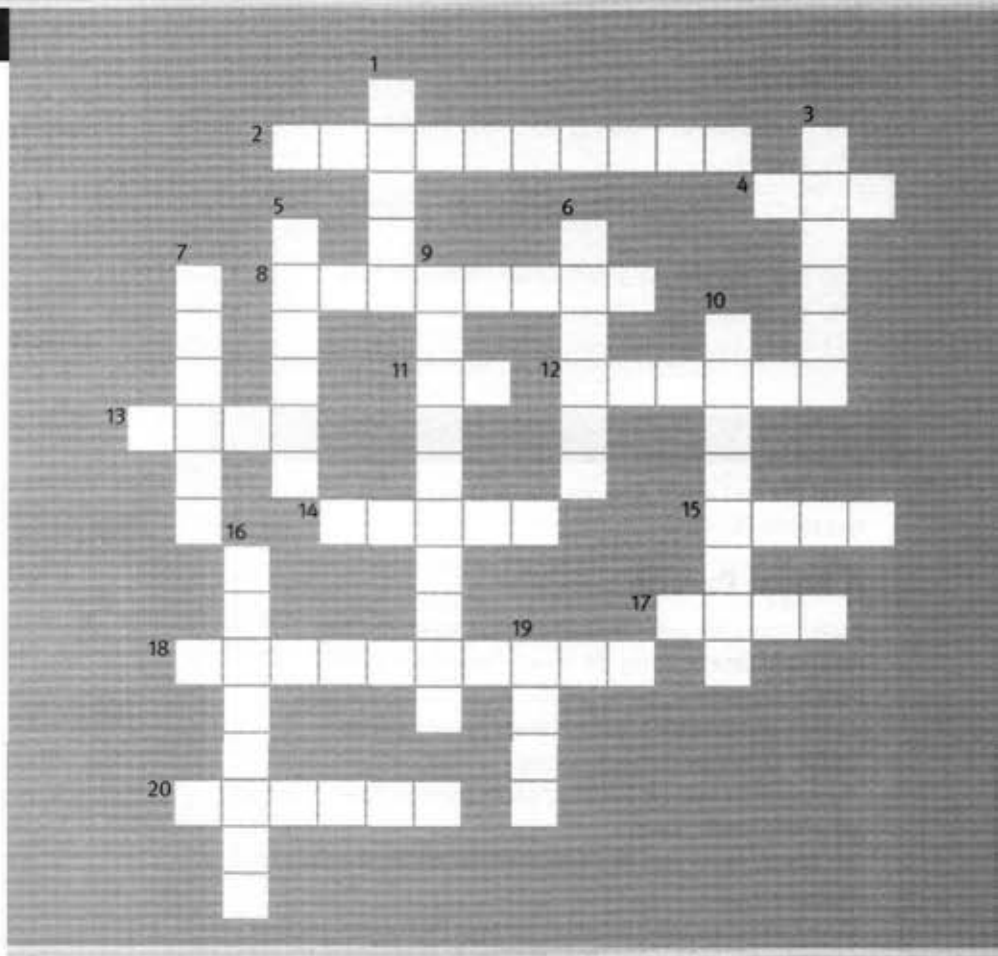
9 Nelson Mandela was a _____.

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)			
I can talk about my plans for the future. (SB p. 99)			
I can give an opinion on part-time jobs. (SB p. 100)			
I can make predictions about my future. (SB p. 101)			
I can understand a magazine article. (SB p. 102)			
I can give someone advice. (SB p. 104)			
I can write a letter applying for a job. (SB p. 105)			

Get ready for your EXAM 5

• Reading • Use of English
• Listening • Speaking • Writing

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
b ending a letter
c references
d reason for writing
e work experience
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. What [1] _____ (be) your name?
Kate Kate. Where [2] _____ (be) you from, Jason?
Jason Texas. But I [3] _____ (not live) in the USA. I [4] _____ (live) in London. My dad [5] _____ (work) here, you see.
Kate [6] _____ (you / like) London?
Jason Yes, I do. What about you? Where [7] _____ (you / live)?
Kate In London too. But I [8] _____ (not like) it. It's dirty and noisy. [9] _____ (you / have got) any brothers or sisters?
Jason Yes, I [10] _____ (have got) a brother. He [11] _____ (study) music at the University of Texas.
Kate What kind of music [12] _____ (you / listen to)?
Jason R and B. [13] _____ (you / like) R and B too?
Kate Not really. I [14] _____ (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 he [1] start / starts work this week.
'Hi! My name's Márton and [2] am / I'm Hungarian. I come [3] of / from / in Miskolc, a big city in the east of Hungary. I've got two sisters, aged 10 and 14. They [4] not / doesn't / don't live in London – they still live in Miskolc with [5] her / our / his parents. They [6] 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 for [7] she / I / us, but she [8] 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 Németh [10] come / comes from Hungary. [11] Do / Are / Does you know him?
I love [12] music / the music. My favourite band is U2 – they're [13] awful / brilliant – but I also [14] don't like / like Arctic Monkeys and Mika. I haven't got a CD player, but I [15] 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 I [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.

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.

Mark /10

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

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.

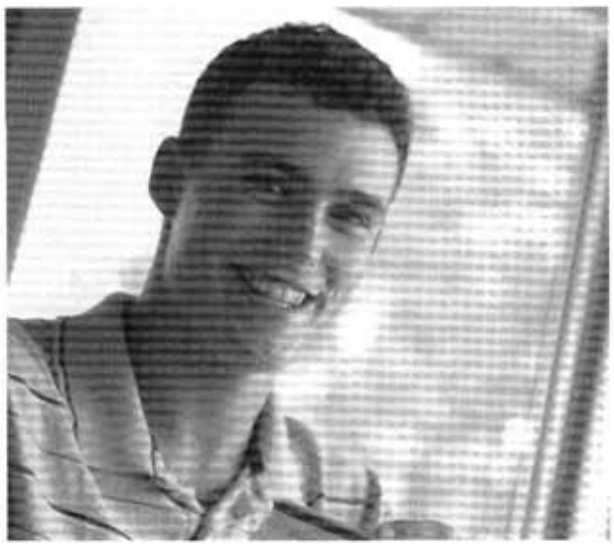
12 Jake is planning to visit Italy in the summer. (GOING)
Jake _____ Italy in the summer.

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 _____

2 Why are the animals in danger? Match the problems (1–4) with the photos (A–D).

1 Pollution is killing wildlife in our rivers. ____

2 We're still using elephant tusks to make ornaments. ____

3 Hunting threatens the world's whales. ____

4 More farming means lions and tigers have nowhere to hunt for food. ____

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.

EXTRA READING 2

• Read after Unit 7

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.
- [1] 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.

The text is from Oxford Bookworms: 'The Lottery Winner'. You can read this book to find out how the story ends and check if your ideas were correct.

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!

3 **Match sentences (A–F) with gaps (1–6) to complete the text.**

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.

After reading

4 **Describe a holiday or a special day in your country. Write about these things:**

- 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.

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.

The text is from Oxford Bookworms Playscripts: 'Romeo and Juliet'.

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.

Introduction

Word	Phonetics	Translation
April (n)	/'eɪprəl/	.....
August (n)	/'ɔːgəst/	.....
autumn (n)	/'ɔːtəm/	.....
beard (n)	/bɪəd/	.....
blue (adj)	/bluː/	.....
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	.....
Christmas (n)	/'krɪsməs/	.....
curly (adj)	/'kɜːli/	.....
dark (adj)	/dɑːk/	.....
December (n)	/dɪ'sembə(r)/	.....
eye (n)	/aɪ/	.....
fair (adj)	/feə(r)/	.....
February (n)	/'februəri/	.....
Friday (n)	/'fraɪdeɪ/	.....
glasses (n)	/'glɑːsɪz/	.....
good-looking (adj)	/ˌgʊd 'lʊkɪŋ/	.....
grandparent (n)	/'grænpeərənt/	.....
green (adj)	/griːn/	.....
hair (n)	/heə(r)/	.....
home town (n)	/ˌhəʊm 'taʊn/	.....
house (n)	/haʊs/	.....
hungry (adj)	/'hʌŋgri/	.....
January (n)	/'dʒænjuəri/	.....
July (n)	/dʒu'laɪ/	.....
June (n)	/dʒuːn/	.....
long (adj)	/lɒŋ/	.....
lovely (adj)	/'lʌvli/	.....
March (n)	/mɑːtʃ/	.....
May (n)	/meɪ/	.....
mobile phone (n)	/ˌməʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	.....
Monday (n)	/'mʌndeɪ/	.....
moustache (n)	/mə'stɑːʃ/	.....
MP3 player (n)	/ˌem piː 'θriː ˌpleə(r)/	.....
November (n)	/nəʊ'vembə(r)/	.....
October (n)	/ɒk'təʊbə(r)/	.....
pet (n)	/pet/	.....
Saturday (n)	/'sætədeɪ/	.....
season (n)	/'siːzn/	.....
September (n)	/sep'tembə(r)/	.....
short (adj)	/ʃɔːt/	.....
skateboard (n)	/'skeɪtbɔːd/	.....
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/	.....
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	.....
summer (n)	/'sʌmə(r)/	.....
Sunday (n)	/'sʌndeɪ/	.....
tall (adj)	/tɔːl/	.....
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	.....
thirsty (adj)	/'θɜːsti/	.....
Thursday (n)	/'θɜːzdeɪ/	.....
Tuesday (n)	/'tjuːzdeɪ/	.....
Valentine's day (n)	/'væləntaɪnz ˌdeɪ/	.....
wavy (adj)	/'weɪvi/	.....
Wednesday (n)	/'wenzdeɪ/	.....
winter (n)	/'wɪntə(r)/	.....

Unit 1 My network

Word	Phonetics	Translation
academy (n)	/ə'kædəmi/	.....
annoying (adj)	/ə'nɔɪɪŋ/	.....
athletic (adj)	/æθ'letɪk/	.....
aunt (n)	/ɑːnt/	.....
ballet (n)	/'bæleɪ/	.....
be married (v)	/bi 'mærɪd/	.....
brother (n)	/'brʌðə(r)/	.....
building (n)	/'bɪldɪŋ/	.....
castle (n)	/'kɑːsl/	.....
century (n)	/'sentʃəri/	.....
classical music (n)	/ˌklæsɪkl 'mjuːzɪk/	.....
classmate (n)	/'klɑːsmeɪt/	.....
clean the house (v)	/ˌkliːn ðə 'haʊs/	.....
collect (v)	/kə'lekt/	.....
come home (v)	/ˌkʌm 'həʊm/	.....
computer games (n pl)	/kəm'pjuːtə ˌgeɪmz/	.....
cook dinner (v)	/ˌkʊk 'dɪnə(r)/	.....
cousin (n)	/'kʌzn/	.....
daughter (n)	/'dɔːtə(r)/	.....
discuss (v)	/dɪ'skʌs/	.....
do the washing (v)	/ˌduː ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ/	.....
drive (v)	/draɪv/	.....
eldest (adj)	/'eldɪst/	.....
enjoy (v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	.....
family (n)	/'fæməli/	.....
father (n)	/'fɑːðə(r)/	.....
flat (n)	/flæt/	.....

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔːl/	.....
get up (v)	/ˌget 'ʌp/	.....
go to the supermarket (v)	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə 'suːpəmɑːkɪt/	.....
go to work (v)	/ˌgəʊ tə 'wɜːk/	.....
granddaughter (n)	/'grændɔːtə(r)/	.....
grandfather (n)	/'grænfɑːðə(r)/	.....
grandmother (n)	/'grænmʌðə(r)/	.....
grandson (n)	/'grænsʌn/	.....
hate (v)	/heɪt/	.....
head (be head of sth) (n)	/(bɪ) 'hed (əv ...)/	.....
help (v)	/help/	.....
horse race (n)	/'hɔːs ˌreɪs/	.....
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/	.....
ice hockey (n)	/'aɪs ˌhɒki/	.....
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	.....
iron clothes (v)	/ˌaɪən 'kləʊðz/	.....
king (n)	/kɪŋ/	.....
late (adv)	/leɪt/	.....
lazy (adj)	/'leɪzi/	.....
look after (v)	/ˌlʊk 'ɑːftə(r)/	.....
love (v)	/lʌv/	.....
make breakfast (v)	/ˌmeɪk 'brekfəst/	.....
marriage (n)	/'mærɪdʒ/	.....
meet (v)	/miːt/	.....
minibus (n)	/'mɪnibʌs/	.....
monarch (n)	/'mɒnək/	.....
mother (n)	/'mʌðə(r)/	.....
need (v)	/niːd/	.....
neighbour (n)	/'neɪbə(r)/	.....
nephew (n)	/'nefjuː/	.....
New Year's Eve (n)	/ˌnjuː ˌjɪəz 'iːv/	.....
niece (n)	/niːs/	.....
noisy (adj)	/'nɔɪzi/	.....
Olympic Games (n pl)	/əˌlɪmpɪk 'geɪmz/	.....
palace (n)	/'pæləs/	.....
penfriend (n)	/'penfrend/	.....
politics (n)	/'pɒlətɪks/	.....
popular (adj)	/'pɒpjələ(r)/	.....
power station (n)	/'paʊə ˌsteɪʃn/	.....
prime minister (n)	/ˌpraɪm 'mɪnɪstə(r)/	.....
professional (adj)	/prə'feʃənl/	.....
queen (n)	/kwiːn/	.....

Word	Phonetics	Translation
racehorse (n)	/'reɪshɔːs/	.....
rock music (n)	/'rɒk ˌmjuːzɪk/	.....
royal (adj)	/'rɔɪəl/	.....
sister (n)	/'sɪstə(r)/	.....
son (n)	/sʌn/	.....
speak (v)	/spiːk/	.....
spend (time) (v)	/ˌspend 'taɪm/	.....
street (n)	/striːt/	.....
study (v)	/'stʌdi/	.....
teach (v)	/tiːtʃ/	.....
team (n)	/tiːm/	.....
tell (v)	/tel/	.....
think (v)	/θɪŋk/	.....
tidy (v)	/'taɪdi/	.....
train (v)	/treɪn/	.....
uncle (n)	/'ʌŋkl/	.....
United Kingdom	/ðə juːˌnaɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/	.....
visit (v)	/'vɪzɪt/	.....
volleyball (n)	/'vɒlibɔːl/	.....
wash (v)	/wɒʃ/	.....
welcome (v)	/'welkəm/	.....
wife (n)	/waɪf/	.....
work (v)	/wɜːk/	.....
World Cup (n)	/ˌwɜːld 'kʌp/	.....

Get ready for your exam 1 & 2

advice (n)	/əd'vaɪs/	.....
cheerful (adj)	/'tʃɪəfl/	.....
clever (adj)	/'klevə(r)/	.....
generous (adj)	/'dʒenərəs/	.....
helpful (adj)	/'helpfl/	.....
homepage (n)	/'həʊmpeɪdʒ/	.....
honest (adj)	/'ɒnɪst/	.....
Internet (n)	/'ɪntənet/	.....
online (adv)	/ɒn'laɪn/	.....
optimistic (adj)	/ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	.....
private (adj)	/'praɪvət/	.....
real (adj)	/'riːəl/	.....
sensitive (adj)	/'sensətɪv/	.....
show (v)	/ʃəʊ/	.....
website (n)	/'websaɪt/	.....
worried (adj)	/'wʌrɪd/	.....

WORDLIST

Unit 2 Free time

Word	Phonetics	Translation
active (adj)	/ˈæktɪv/	.....
always (adv)	/ˈɔːlweɪz/	.....
arm (n)	/ɑːm/	.....
athletics (n)	/æθˈletɪks/	.....
Australian Rules football (n)	/ɒˌstreɪliən ˌruːlz ˈfʊtbɔːl/	.....
back (n)	/bæk/	.....
basketball (n)	/ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/	.....
book (n)	/bʊk/	.....
bowling (n)	/ˈbəʊlɪŋ/	.....
brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪliənt/	.....
champion (n)	/ˈtʃæmpiən/	.....
chat room (n)	/ˈtʃæt ˌruːm/	.....
check (my e-mail) (v)	/tʃek/	.....
chess (n)	/tʃes/	.....
chest (n)	/tʃest/	.....
competition (n)	/kɒmpəˈtɪʃn/	.....
cricket (n)	/ˈkrɪkɪt/	.....
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	.....
dancing (n)	/ˈdɑːnsɪŋ/	.....
ear (n)	/ɪə(r)/	.....
excitement (n)	/ɪkˈsaɪtmənt/	.....
eye (n)	/aɪ/	.....
fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	.....
fight (v)	/faɪt/	.....
finger (n)	/ˈfɪŋgə(r)/	.....
foot (pl feet) (n)	/fʊt/, /fiːt/	.....
go out (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈaʊt/	.....
gold medal (n)	/ˌgəʊld ˈmedl/	.....
gymnastics (n)	/dʒɪmˈnæstɪks/	.....
hand (n)	/hænd/	.....
hardly ever (adv)	/ˌhɑːdli ˈevə(r)/	.....
have time (v)	/ˌhæv ˈtaɪm/	.....
head (n)	/hed/	.....
hit (v)	/hɪt/	.....
hobby (n)	/ˈhɒbi/	.....
hockey (n)	/ˈhɒki/	.....
hold a world record (v)	/ˌhəʊld ə ˌwɜːld ˈrekɔːd/	.....
horse riding (n)	/ˈhɔːsraɪdɪŋ/	.....
ice skating (n)	/ˈaɪs ˌskeɪtɪŋ/	.....
jogging (n)	/ˈdʒɒgɪŋ/	.....
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/	.....
kick (v)	/kɪk/	.....
knee (n)	/niː/	.....
kung fu (n)	/ˌkʌŋ ˈfuː/	.....
leg (n)	/leg/	.....
martial arts (n pl)	/ˌmɑːʃl ˈɑːts/	.....
midnight (n)	/ˈmɪdnaɪt/	.....
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/	.....
neck (n)	/nek/	.....
netball (n)	/ˈnetbɔːl/	.....
never (adv)	/ˈnevə(r)/	.....
nose (n)	/nəʊz/	.....
often (adv)	/ˈɒfn, ˈɒftən/	.....
photography (n)	/fəˈtɒgrəfi/	.....
population (n)	/pɒpjəˈleɪʃn/	.....
practice (n)	/ˈpræktɪs/	.....
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/	.....
press-up (n)	/ˈpres ʌp/	.....
prize (n)	/praɪz/	.....
relative (n)	/ˈrelətɪv/	.....
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/	.....
rent (v)	/rent/	.....
rest (n)	/rest/	.....
rollerblading (n)	/ˈrəʊləbleɪdɪŋ/	.....
rugby (n)	/ˈrʌgbi/	.....
shoulder (n)	/ˈʃəʊldə(r)/	.....
sometimes (adv)	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/	.....
stand (I can't stand her!) (v)	/stænd/	.....
stay (v)	/steɪ/	.....
step (n)	/step/	.....
stick (n)	/stɪk/	.....
stomach (n)	/ˈstʌmək/	.....
suppose (v)	/səˈpəʊz/	.....
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	.....
sword (n)	/sɔːd/	.....
take part (in competitions) (v)	/ˌteɪk ˈpɑːt/	.....
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/	.....
toe (n)	/təʊ/	.....
usually (adv)	/ˈjuːʒuəli/	.....
win (v)	/wɪn/	.....
world record (n)	/ˌwɜːld ˈrekɔːd/	.....

WORDLIST

Unit 3 School life

Word	Phonetics	Translation
art and design (n)	/ˌɑːt ən dɪˈzaɪn/	
behind (prep)	/bɪˈhaɪnd/	
bin (n)	/bɪn/	
biology (n)	/baɪˈɒlədʒi/	
borrow (v)	/ˈbɒrəʊ/	
break (n)	/breɪk/	
canteen (n)	/kænˈtiːn/	
CD player (n)	/ˌsiː ˈdiː ˌpleɪə(r)/	
chair (n)	/tʃeə(r)/	
chemistry (n)	/ˈkemɪstri/	
citizenship (n)	/ˈsɪtɪznʃɪp/	
classroom (n)	/ˈklɑːsruːm/	
clock (n)	/klɒk/	
compulsory (adj)	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/	
computer room (n)	/kəmˈpjuːtə ˌruːm/	
corridor (n)	/ˈkɒrɪdɔː(r)/	
cost (v)	/kɒst/	
cupboard (n)	/ˈkʌbəd/	
design and technology (D.&T.) (n)	/dɪˌzaɪn ən tekˈnɒlədʒi/, /ˌdiː ən ˈtiː/	
desk (n)	/desk/	
directions (n pl)	/dəˈrekʃnz, dɪ-, daɪ-/	
English (n)	/ˈɪŋglɪʃ/	
enormous (adj)	/rˈnɔːməs/	
exam (n)	/ɪgˈzæm/	
floor (n)	/flɔː(r)/	
follow (the rules) (v)	/ˈfɒləʊ/	
foreign language (n)	/ˌfɒrən ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/	
French (n)	/frentʃ/	
geography (n)	/dʒiˈɒgrəfi/	
German (n)	/ˈdʒɜːmən/	
go along (v)	/ˌgəʊ əˈlɒŋ/	
go down (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈdaʊn/	
go past (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈpɑːst/	
go through (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈθruː/	
go up (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈʌp/	
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	
hall (n)	/hɔːl/	
head teacher (n)	/ˌhed ˈtiːtʃə(r)/	
history (n)	/ˈhɪstri/	
in front of (prep)	/ɪn ˈfrʌnt əv/	
information and communication technology (I.C.T.) (n)	/ɪnfəˌmeɪʃn ən kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn tekˈnɒlədʒi/, /ˌaɪ siː ˈtiː/	
lesson (n)	/ˈlesn/	
library (n)	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	
maths (n)	/mæθs/	
meeting (n)	/ˈmiːtɪŋ/	
motivation (n)	/məʊtɪˈveɪʃn/	
near (prep)	/nɪə(r)/	
next to (prep)	/ˈnekst tu, tə/	
noticeboard (n)	/ˈnəʊtɪsbɔːd/	
on (prep)	/ɒn/	
optional (adj)	/ˈɒpʃənl/	
pay (v)	/peɪ/	
physical education (P.E.) (n)	/ˌfɪzɪkl edʒuˈkeɪʃn/, /ˌpiː ˈiː/	
physics (n)	/ˈfɪzɪks/	
plant (n)	/plɑːnt/	
playing field (n)	/ˈpleɪɪŋ ˌfiːld/	
post (n)	/pəʊst/	
poster (n)	/ˈpəʊstə(r)/	
prepare (v)	/prɪˈpeə(r)/	
private school (n)	/ˈpraɪvət ˌskuːl/	
religious education (R.E.) (n)	/rɪˌlɪdʒəs edʒuˈkeɪʃn/, /ˌɑː(r) ˈiː/	
rule (n)	/ruːl/	
sandwich (n)	/ˈsænwɪtʃ/	
school subject (n)	/ˌskuːl ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/	
secondary school (n)	/ˈsekəndri ˌskuːl/	
sell (v)	/sel/	
send (v)	/send/	
shelf (pl shelves) (n)	/ʃelf/, /ʃelvz/	
snack (n)	/snæk/	
Spanish (n)	/ˈspænɪʃ/	
special (adj)	/ˈspeʃl/	
staff room (n)	/ˈstɑːf ˌruːm/	
stairs (n pl)	/steəz/	
state school (n)	/ˈsteɪt ˌskuːl/	
take place (v)	/ˌteɪk ˈpleɪs/	
term (n)	/tɜːm/	
timetable (n)	/ˈtaɪmteɪbl/	
turn (v)	/tɜːn/	
under (prep)	/ˈʌndə(r)/	
uniform (n)	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/	

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation
vote (v)	/vəʊt/	.....
wait (v)	/weɪt/	.....
window (n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ/	.....

Get ready for your exam 3 & 4

argue (v)	/ˈɑːgjuː/	.....
exciting (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	.....
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	.....
light (n)	/laɪt/	.....
ranch (n)	/rɑːntʃ/	.....
rude (adj)	/ruːd/	.....
scared (adj)	/skeəd/	.....
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/	.....
situation (n)	/sɪtjuˈeɪʃn/	.....
skill (n)	/skɪl/	.....
surf (v)	/sɜːf/	.....
surfing (n)	/ˈsɜːfɪŋ/	.....
take drugs (v)	/ˌteɪk ˈdrʌgz/	.....
wave (n)	/weɪv/	.....

Unit 4 Time to party!

audience (n)	/ˈɔːdiəns/	.....
bass guitar (n)	/ˌbeɪs gɪˈtɑː(r)/	.....
birthday party (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ ˌpɑːti/	.....
black (adj)	/blæk/	.....
blouse (n)	/blaʊz/	.....
blue (adj)	/bluː/	.....
boot (n)	/buːt/	.....
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	.....
cap (n)	/kæp/	.....
cello (n)	/tʃeləʊ/	.....
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	.....
Christmas party (n)	/ˌkrɪsməs ˈpɑːti/	.....
circus act (n)	/ˈsɜːkəs ˌækt/	.....
clap (v)	/klæp/	.....
comedy show (n)	/ˈkɒmədi ˌʃəʊ/	.....
count (v)	/kaʊnt/	.....
documentary (n)	/dɒkjuˈmentri/	.....
dress (n)	/dres/	.....
drum (n)	/drʌm/	.....
easily (adv)	/ˈiːzəli/	.....

Word	Phonetics	Translation
end-of-school-year party (n)	/ˌend əv ˌskuːl jɪə ˈpɑːti/	.....
end-of-term party (n)	/ˌend əv tɜːm ˈpɑːti/	.....
fancy dress party (n)	/ˌfænsi ˈdres ˌpɑːti/	.....
fast (adv)	/fɑːst/	.....
festival (n)	/ˈfestɪvl/	.....
fluently (adv)	/ˈfluːəntli/	.....
go fishing (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈfɪʃɪŋ/	.....
go for a coffee (v)	/ˌgəʊ fər ə ˈkɒfi/	.....
go for a walk (v)	/ˌgəʊ fər ə ˈwɔːk/	.....
go shopping (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	.....
go swimming (v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈswɪmɪŋ/	.....
go to the beach (v)	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈbiːtʃ/	.....
go to the cinema (v)	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈsɪnəmə/	.....
go to the disco (v)	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈdɪskəʊ/	.....
go to the park (v)	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈpɑːk/	.....
green (adj)	/griːn/	.....
grey (adj)	/greɪ/	.....
guitar (n)	/gɪˈtɑː(r)/	.....
Halloween party (n)	/hæləʊˈiːn ˌpɑːti/	.....
have a barbecue (v)	/ˌhæv ə ˈbɑːbɪkjuː/	.....
horror film (n)	/ˈhɒrə ˌfɪlm/	.....
ice (n)	/aɪs/	.....
invitation (n)	/ɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/	.....
invite (v)	/ɪnˈvaɪt/	.....
jacket (n)	/ˈdʒækɪt/	.....
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/	.....
jumper (n)	/ˈdʒʌmpə(r)/	.....
kill (v)	/kɪl/	.....
last (v)	/lɑːst/	.....
laugh (v)	/lɑːf/	.....
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌruːm/	.....
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/	.....
New Year's party (n)	/ˌnjuː ˈjɪəz ˌpɑːti/	.....
occasion (n)	/əˈkeɪʒn/	.....
orange (adj)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	.....
organise (v)	/ˈɔːgənaɪz/	.....
palm tree (n)	/ˈpɑːm ˌtriː/	.....
parrot (n)	/ˈpærət/	.....
pass (an exam) (v)	/ˌpɑːs/	.....
performance (n)	/pəˈfɔːməns/	.....
physical appearance (n)	/ˌfɪzɪkl əˈpɪərəns/	.....
piano (n)	/piˈænəʊ/	.....

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/	.....
play an instrument (v)	/ˌpleɪ ən ˈɪnstrəmənt/	.....
play football (v)	/ˌpleɪ ˈfʊtbɔːl/	.....
play (n)	/pleɪ/	.....
purple (adj)	/ˈpɜːpl/	.....
quickly (adv)	/ˈkwɪkli/	.....
red (adj)	/red/	.....
saxophone (n)	/ˈsæksəfəʊn/	.....
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/	.....
shoe (n)	/ʃuː/	.....
shorts (n pl)	/ʃɔːts/	.....
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə(r)/	.....
skirt (n)	/skɜːt/	.....
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	.....
smile (v)	/smaɪl/	.....
sock (n)	/sɒk/	.....
stage (n)	/steɪdʒ/	.....
stand (v)	/stænd/	.....
sweatshirt (n)	/ˈswetʃɜːt/	.....
tae kwon do (n)	/ˌtaɪ ˈkwɒn dəʊ/	.....
tie (n)	/taɪ/	.....
top (n)	/tɒp/	.....
tracksuit bottoms (n)	/ˌtræksuːt ˈbɒtəmz/	.....
trainer (n)	/ˈtreɪnə(r)/	.....
trousers (n)	/ˈtraʊzəz/	.....
trumpet (n)	/ˈtrʌmpɪt/	.....
T-shirt (n)	/ˈtiː ʃɜːt/	.....
vampire (n)	/ˈvæmpaɪə(r)/	.....
violin (n)	/vaɪəˈlɪn/	.....
well (adv)	/wel/	.....
whistle (v)	/ˈwɪsl/	.....
white (adj)	/waɪt/	.....
yellow (adj)	/ˈjeləʊ/	.....

Unit 5 Wild!

Word	Phonetics	Translation
accommodation (n)	/əkɒməˈdeɪʃn/	.....
Africa (n)	/ˈæfrɪkə/	.....
aggressive (adj)	/əˈgresɪv/	.....
apartment (n)	/əˈpɑːtmənt/	.....
Asia (n)	/ˈeɪʒə/	.....
at (prep)	/æt, ət/	.....
Australia (n)	/ɒˈstreɪliə/	.....
background (n)	/ˈbækgraʊnd/	.....
beach (n)	/biːtʃ/	.....
bear (n)	/beə(r)/	.....
birdwatching (n)	/ˈbɜːdwɒtʃɪŋ/	.....
bite (n)	/baɪt/	.....
by (prep)	/baɪ/	.....
campsite (n)	/ˈkæmpsaɪt/	.....
canoeing (n)	/kəˈnuːɪŋ/	.....
cartoon (n)	/kɑːˈtuːn/	.....
cheetah (n)	/ˈtʃiːtə/	.....
chimpanzee (n)	/tʃɪmpænˈziː/	.....
climbing (n)	/ˈklaɪmɪŋ/	.....
continent (n)	/ˈkɒntɪnənt/	.....
cottage (n)	/ˈkɒtɪdʒ/	.....
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	.....
desert (n)	/ˈdezət/	.....
diving (n)	/ˈdaɪvɪŋ/	.....
dolphin (n)	/ˈdɒlfɪn/	.....
dry (adj)	/draɪ/	.....
eagle (n)	/ˈiːgl/	.....
elephant (n)	/ˈelɪfənt/	.....
entry (n)	/ˈentri/	.....
Europe (n)	/ˈjʊərəp/	.....
far (adj)	/fɑː(r)/	.....
fishing (n)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/	.....
flow (v)	/fləʊ/	.....
follow (instructions) (v)	/ˈfɒləʊ/	.....
foreground (n)	/ˈfɔːgraʊnd/	.....
forest (n)	/ˈfɒrɪst/	.....
giraffe (n)	/dʒɪˈrɑːf/	.....
heavy (adj)	/ˈhevi/	.....
high (adj)	/haɪ/	.....
hill (n)	/hɪl/	.....
hippo (n)	/ˈhɪpəʊ/	.....
hotel (n)	/həʊˈtel/	.....
in (prep)	/ɪn/	.....
insect (n)	/ˈɪnsekt/	.....
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	.....
jellyfish (n)	/ˈdʒelɪfɪʃ/	.....
lake (n)	/leɪk/	.....
large (adj)	/lɑːdʒ/	.....
leopard (n)	/ˈlepəd/	.....

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/	.....
mean (adj)	/miːn/	.....
monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə(r)/	.....
mosquito (n)	/məˈskiːtəʊ/	.....
mountain biking (n)	/ˈmaʊntən ˌbaɪkɪŋ/	.....
mountain (n)	/ˈmaʊntən/	.....
near (prep)	/nɪə(r)/	.....
North America (n)	/ˌnɔːθ əˈmerɪkə/	.....
ocean (n)	/ˈəʊʃn/	.....
population (n)	/ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃn/	.....
planet (n)	/ˈplænɪt/	.....
rainforest (n)	/ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/	.....
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə(r)/	.....
sailing (n)	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/	.....
sea (n)	/siː/	.....
shark (n)	/ʃɑːk/	.....
shelter (n)	/ˈʃeltə(r)/	.....
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːɪŋ/	.....
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	.....
snowboarding (n)	/ˈsnəʊbɔːdɪŋ/	.....
South America (n)	/ˌsaʊθ əˈmerɪkə/	.....
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	.....
tail (n)	/teɪl/	.....
teeth (n)	/tiːθ/	.....
tentacle (n)	/ˈtentəkl/	.....
tiger (n)	/ˈtaɪgə(r)/	.....
valley (n)	/ˈvæli/	.....
villa (n)	/ˈvɪlə/	.....
walking (n)	/ˈwɔːkɪŋ/	.....
waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/	.....
wet (adj)	/wet/	.....
whale (n)	/weɪl/	.....
wildlife (n)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	.....
youth hostel (n)	/ˈjuːθ ˌhɒstl/	.....
zoo (n)	/zuː/	.....

Get ready for your exam 5 & 6

Word	Phonetics	Translation
blues (n)	/bluːz/	.....
bowling alley (n)	/ˈbəʊlɪŋ ˌæli/	.....
breathe (v)	/briːð/	.....
classical (adj)	/ˈklæsɪkl/	.....
dance music (n)	/ˈdɑːns ˌmjuːzɪk/	.....
dinosaur (n)	/ˈdaɪnəsɔː(r)/	.....
folk (n)	/fəʊk/	.....
frightening (adj)	/ˈfraɪtnɪŋ/	.....
heart (n)	/hɑːt/	.....
hold your breath (v)	/ˌhəʊld jɔː ˈbreθ/	.....
hunt (v)	/hʌnt/	.....
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	.....
mammal (n)	/ˈmæml/	.....
organ (n)	/ˈɔːgən/	.....
rap (n)	/ræp/	.....
reggae (n)	/ˈregeɪ/	.....
souvenir (n)	/suːvəˈnɪə(r)/	.....
spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjələ(r)/	.....
tongue (n)	/tʌŋ/	.....
ugly (adj)	/ˈʌgli/	.....

Unit 6 Out and about

Word	Phonetics	Translation
amazing (adj)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/	.....
art gallery (n)	/ˈɑːt ˌgæləri/	.....
at the top of (prep)	/ət ðə ˈtɒp əv/	.....
bank (n)	/bæŋk/	.....
between (prep)	/bɪˈtwiːn/	.....
boat trip (n)	/ˈbəʊt ˌtrɪp/	.....
bump (n)	/bʌmp/	.....
bump (v)	/bʌmp/	.....
bus station (n)	/ˈbʌs ˌsteɪʃn/	.....
call back (v)	/ˌkɔːl ˈbæk/	.....
car park (n)	/ˈkɑː ˌpɑːk/	.....
catch a bus (v)	/ˌkætʃ ə ˈbʌs/	.....
cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	.....
church (n)	/tʃɜːtʃ/	.....
cinema (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə/	.....
clean (adj)	/kliːn/	.....
continue (v)	/kənˈtɪnjuː/	.....
dent (n)	/dent/	.....
department store (n)	/dɪˈpɑːtmənt ˌstɔː(r)/	.....
Egyptian mummy (n)	/ɪˌdʒɪpʃn ˈmʌmi/	.....
exhibition (n)	/eksɪˈbɪʃn/	.....
fantastic (adj)	/fænˈtæstɪk/	.....
hurry (v)	/ˈhʌri/	.....
leave a message (v)	/ˌliːv ə ˈmesɪdʒ/	.....
library (n)	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	.....

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation
market (n)	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	.....
museum (n)	/mjuːˈziːəm/	.....
notice (v)	/ˈnəʊtɪs/	.....
opposite (prep)	/ˈɒpəzɪt/	.....
order (v)	/ˈɔːdə(r)/	.....
painting (n)	/ˈpeɪntɪŋ/	.....
park (n)	/pɑːk/	.....
police station (n)	/pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn/	.....
post office (n)	/ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/	.....
prison (n)	/ˈprɪzn/	.....
railway station (n)	/ˈreɪlweɪ ˌsteɪʃn/	.....
repair (v)	/rɪˈpeə(r)/	.....
ride (n)	/raɪd/	.....
safe (adj)	/seɪf/	.....
skyscraper (n)	/ˈskaɪskreɪpə(r)/	.....
stamps (n)	/stæmps/	.....
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə(r)/	.....
tourist information office (n)	/ˌtʊərɪst ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn ˌɒfɪs/	.....
town hall (n)	/ˌtaʊn ˈhɔːl/	.....
urgent (adj)	/ˈɜːdʒənt/	.....

Unit 7 World famous

Word	Phonetics	Translation
American (adj)	/əˈmerɪkən/	.....
Austria (n)	/ˈɒstriə/	.....
Austrian (adj)	/ˈɒstriən/	.....
be born (v)	/bɪ ˈbɔːn/	.....
Belarus (n)	/ˌbeləˈruːs/	.....
Belarusian (adj)	/beləˈruːsiən/	.....
best-selling (adj)	/ˈbest ˌselɪŋ/	.....
brave (adj)	/breɪv/	.....
Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/	.....
Brazilian (adj)	/brəˈzɪliən/	.....
Britain (n)	/ˈbrɪtn/	.....
British (adj)	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/	.....
by mistake (adv)	/ˌbaɪ mɪˈsteɪk/	.....
cancer (n)	/ˈkænsə(r)/	.....
China (n)	/ˈtʃaɪnə/	.....
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪˈniːz/	.....
computer program (n)	/kəmˈpjuːtə ˌprəʊgræm/	.....
Croatia (n)	/krəʊˈeɪʃə/	.....
Croatian (adj)	/krəʊˈeɪʃn/	.....
cube (n)	/kjuːb/	.....
Czech (adj)	/tʃek/	.....
the Czech Republic (n)	/(ðə) ˌtʃek rɪˈpʌblɪk/	.....
develop (v)	/dɪˈveləp/	.....
die (v)	/daɪ/	.....
discover (v)	/dɪˈskʌvə(r)/	.....
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/	.....
enemy (n)	/ˈenəmi/	.....
equal (adj)	/ˈiːkwəl/	.....
Estonia (n)	/esˈtəʊniə/	.....
Estonian (adj)	/esˈtəʊniən/	.....
evolution (n)	/iːvəˈluːʃn/	.....
France (n)	/frɑːns/	.....
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	.....
garden (n)	/ˈɡɑːdn/	.....
German (adj)	/ˈdʒɜːmən/	.....
Germany (n)	/ˈdʒɜːməni/	.....
get a job (v)	/ˌget ə ˈdʒɒb/	.....
get married (v)	/ˌget ˈmærɪd/	.....
go to school (v)	/ˌɡəʊ tə ˈskuːl/	.....
go to university (v)	/ˌɡəʊ tə juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/	.....
have children (v)	/ˌhæv ˈtʃɪldrən/	.....
hero (n)	/ˈhɪərəʊ/	.....
Hungary (n)	/ˈhʌŋɡəri/	.....
Hungarian (adj)	/hʌŋˈɡeəriən/	.....
ink (n)	/ɪŋk/	.....
invent (v)	/ɪnˈvent/	.....
inventor (n)	/ɪnˈventə(r)/	.....
Italian (adj)	/ɪˈtæliən/	.....
Italy (n)	/ˈɪtəli/	.....
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/	.....
Japanese (adj)	/dʒæpəˈniːz/	.....
Latvia (n)	/ˈlætviə/	.....
Latvian (adj)	/ˈlætviən/	.....
law (n)	/lɔː/	.....
light bulb (n)	/ˈlaɪt bʌlb/	.....
Lithuania (n)	/lɪθjuˈeɪniə/	.....
Lithuanian (adj)	/lɪθjuˈeɪniən/	.....
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/	.....
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/	.....
present (n)	/ˈprezənt/	.....
puzzle (n)	/ˈpʌzl/	.....

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Czech translation
radium (n)	/ˈreɪdiəm/	.....
refuse (v)	/rɪˈfjuːz/	.....
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə(r)/	.....
rights (n)	/raɪts/	.....
Romania (n)	/ruˈmeɪniə/	.....
Romanian (adj)	/ruˈmeɪniən/	.....
Russia (n)	/ˈrʌʃə/	.....
Russian (adj)	/ˈrʌʃn/	.....
shoot (v)	/ʃuːt/	.....
Slovakia (n)	/sləˈvækiə/	.....
Slovakian (adj)	/sləˈvækiən/	.....
Slovenia (n)	/sləˈviːniə/	.....
Slovenian (adj)	/sləˈviːniən/	.....
Spain (n)	/speɪn/	.....
Spanish (adj)	/ˈspæniʃ/	.....
speech (n)	/spiːtʃ/	.....
successful (adj)	/səkˈsesfl/	.....
theory (n)	/ˈθɪəri/	.....
Ukraine (n)	/juːˈkreɪn/	.....
Ukrainian (adj)	/juːˈkreɪniən/	.....
the USA (n)	/(ðə) ˌjuː es ˈeɪ/	.....

Get ready for your exam 7 & 8

admire (v)	/ədˈmaɪə(r)/	.....
dirty (adj)	/ˈdɜːti/	.....
magazine (n)	/mægəˈziːn/	.....
main square (n)	/ˌmeɪn ˈskweə(r)/	.....
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdn/	.....
nightclub (n)	/ˈnaɪtklʌb/	.....
newspaper (n)	/ˈnjuːspeɪpə(r)/	.....
personal life (n)	/ˈpɜːsənl ˌlaɪf/	.....
wander (round) (v)	/ˌwɒndə (ˈraʊnd)/	.....

Unit 8 On the menu

apple (n)	/ˈæpl/	.....
bacon (n)	/ˈbeɪkən/	.....
baked beans (n pl)	/ˌbeɪkt ˈbiːnz/	.....
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑːnə/	.....
beef (n)	/biːf/	.....
bottle (n)	/ˈbɒtl/	.....
bowl (n)	/bəʊl/	.....
bread (n)	/bred/	.....
butter (n)	/ˈbʌtə(r)/	.....
cabbage (n)	/ˈkæbɪdʒ/	.....
carrot (n)	/ˈkærət/	.....
cereal (n)	/ˈsɪəriəl/	.....
cheese (n)	/tʃiːz/	.....
cheesecake (n)	/ˈtʃiːzkeɪk/	.....
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	.....
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/	.....
chocolate (n)	/ˈtʃɒklət/	.....
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	.....
cup (n)	/kʌp/	.....
curry (n)	/ˈkʌri/	.....
delicious (adj)	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	.....
diet (n)	/ˈdaɪət/	.....
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	.....
eat out (v)	/ˌiːt ˈaʊt/	.....
egg (n)	/eg/	.....
fast food (n)	/ˌfɑːst ˈfuːd/	.....
fat (n)	/fæt/	.....
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	.....
fruit (n)	/fruːt/	.....
glass (n)	/glɑːs/	.....
ham (n)	/hæm/	.....
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	.....
hot chocolate (n)	/ˌhɒt ˈtʃɒklət/	.....
hot dog (n)	/ˈhɒt ˌdɒg/	.....
jam (n)	/dʒæm/	.....
junk food (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋk ˌfuːd/	.....
lamb (n)	/læm/	.....
lemon (n)	/ˈlemən/	.....
meal (n)	/miːl/	.....
microwave (n)	/ˈmaɪkrəweɪv/	.....
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	.....
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃruːm/	.....
natural (adj)	/ˈnætʃrəl/	.....
nickname (n)	/ˈnɪkneɪm/	.....
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/	.....
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/	.....
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	.....
pastry (n)	/ˈpeɪstri/	.....
pizza (n)	/ˈpiːtsə/	.....

WORDLIST

Word	Phonetics	Translation
potato (n)	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	.....
pub (n)	/pʌb/	.....
rice (n)	/raɪs/	.....
roast (adj)	/rəʊst/	.....
sardine (n)	/sɑː'diːn/	.....
sauce (n)	/sɔːs/	.....
sausage (n)	/'sɒsɪdʒ/	.....
slice (n)	/slaɪs/	.....
snack (n)	/snæk/	.....
sugar (n)	/'ʃʊgə(r)/	.....
take-away restaurant (n)	/'teɪkəweɪ ˌrestrɒnt/	.....
take part (v)	/teɪk 'pɑːt/	.....
tea (n)	/tiː/	.....
thin (adj)	/θɪn/	.....
toast (n)	/təʊst/	.....
tomato (n)	/tə'mɑːtəʊ/	.....
topping (n)	/'tɒpɪŋ/	.....
traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃənl/	.....
vegetable (n)	/'vedʒtəbl/	.....
water (n)	/'wɔːtə(r)/	.....

Unit 9 Journeys

Word	Phonetics	Translation
accident (n)	/'æksɪdənt/	.....
achievement (n)	/ə'tʃiːvmənt/	.....
boat (n)	/bəʊt/	.....
book (a holiday) (v)	/bʊk/	.....
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	.....
change money (v)	/ˌtʃeɪndʒ 'mʌni/	.....
cloudy (adj)	/'klaʊdi/	.....
coach (n)	/kəʊtʃ/	.....
colony (n)	/'kɒləni/	.....
common (adj)	/'kɒmən/	.....
control (v)	/kən'trəʊl/	.....
depart (v)	/dɪ'pɑːt/	.....
direct (adj)	/də'rekt, dɪ-, daɪ-/	.....
disabled (adj)	/dɪs'eɪbld/	.....
experience (n)	/ɪk'spɪəriəns/	.....
famine (n)	/'fæmɪn/	.....
foggy (adj)	/'fɒgi/	.....
freezing (adj)	/'friːzɪŋ/	.....
government (n)	/'gʌvnmənt/	.....
guidebook (n)	/'gaɪdbʊk/	.....
harbour (n)	/'hɑːbə(r)/	.....
helicopter (n)	/'helɪkɒptə(r)/	.....
homesick (adj)	/'həʊmsɪk/	.....
hurt (v)	/hɜːt/	.....
icy (adj)	/'aɪsi/	.....
immigrant (n)	/'ɪmɪgrənt/	.....
immigration (n)	/ɪmɪ'greɪʃn/	.....
lorry (n)	/'lɒri/	.....
lose (v)	/luːz/	.....
mad (adj)	/mæd/	.....
majority (n)	/mə'dʒɒrəti/	.....
miss (v)	/mɪs/	.....
motorbike (n)	/'məʊtəbaɪk/	.....
move (v)	/muːv/	.....
pack (v)	/pæk/	.....
paralysed (adj)	/'pærəlaɪzd/	.....
passenger (n)	/'pæsɪndʒə(r)/	.....
plan (v)	/plæn/	.....
plane (n)	/pleɪn/	.....
platform (n)	/'plætfɔːm/	.....
rainy (adj)	/'reɪni/	.....
return (adj)	/rɪ'tɜːn/	.....
sail (v)	/seɪl/	.....
sailor (n)	/'seɪlə(r)/	.....
scooter (n)	/'skuːtə(r)/	.....
settle (v)	/'setl/	.....
ship (n)	/ʃɪp/	.....
single (adj)	/'sɪŋgl/	.....
snowy (adj)	/'snəʊi/	.....
stormy (adj)	/'stɔːmi/	.....
suddenly (adv)	/'sʌdnli/	.....
suitcase (n)	/'suːtkeɪs/	.....
sunny (adj)	/'sʌni/	.....
taxi (n)	/'tæksi/	.....
tour (n)	/tʊə(r)/	.....
tram (n)	/træm/	.....
transport (n)	/'trænspɔːt/	.....
underground (n)	/'ʌndəgraʊnd/	.....
van (n)	/væn/	.....
warm (adj)	/wɔːm/	.....
weather (n)	/'weðə(r)/	.....
wheelchair (n)	/'wiːltʃeə(r)/	.....
windy (adj)	/'wɪndi/	.....

WORDLIST

Get ready for your exam 9 & 10

Word	Phonetics	Translation
apologise (v)	/əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/	.....
alive (adj)	/əˈlaɪv/	.....
buffet car (n)	/ˈbʌfeɪ ˌkɑː(r)/	.....
crash (v)	/kræʃ/	.....
crocodile (n)	/ˈkrɒkədaɪl/	.....
inspection (n)	/ɪnˈspekʃn/	.....
jungle (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋgl/	.....
miniskirt (n)	/ˈmɪniskɜːt/	.....
pork (n)	/pɔːk/	.....
survivor (n)	/səˈvaɪvə(r)/	.....
wake (v)	/weɪk/	.....

Unit 10 Just the job

Word	Phonetics	Translation
abroad (adv)	/əˈbrɔːd/	.....
actor (n)	/ˈæktə(r)/	.....
advertisement / advert (n)	/ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt, ˈædvɜːt/	.....
allowed (adj)	/əˈlaʊd/	.....
animal rescue centre (n)	/ˌænɪml ˈreskjuː ˌsentə(r)/	.....
apply (v)	/əˈplaɪ/	.....
artist (n)	/ˈɑːtɪst/	.....
babysitting (n)	/ˈbeɪbiːsɪtɪŋ/	.....
builder (n)	/ˈbɪldə(r)/	.....
building site (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ ˌsaɪt/	.....
bus driver (n)	/ˈbʌs ˌdraɪvə(r)/	.....
chef (n)	/ʃef/	.....
cleaner (n)	/ˈkliːnə(r)/	.....
computer programmer (n)	/kəmˌpjuːtə ˈprəʊgræmə(r)/	.....
counter (n)	/ˈkaʊntə(r)/	.....
customer (n)	/ˈkʌstəmə(r)/	.....
doctor (n)	/ˈdɒktə(r)/	.....
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	.....
engineer (n)	/endʒɪˈnɪə(r)/	.....
factory worker (n)	/ˈfæktəri ˌwɜːkə(r)/	.....
farmer (n)	/ˈfɑːmə(r)/	.....
garage (n)	/ˈgærɑːʒ/	.....
hair salon (n)	/ˈheə ˌsælɒn/	.....
hairdresser (n)	/ˈheədresə(r)/	.....
hard-working (adj)	/ˌhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/	.....
hospital (n)	/ˈhɒspɪtl/	.....
manager (n)	/ˈmænɪdʒə(r)/	.....
mechanic (n)	/məˈkænɪk/	.....
millionaire (n)	/mɪljəˈneə(r)/	.....
minimum wage (n)	/ˌmɪnɪməm ˈweɪdʒ/	.....
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/	.....
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	.....
paper round (n)	/ˈpeɪpə raʊnd/	.....
part-time (adj)	/ˈpɑːt taɪm/	.....
personal qualities (n pl)	/ˈpɜːsənl ˌkwɒlətiz/	.....
politician (n)	/pɒləˈtɪʃn/	.....
priest (n)	/priːst/	.....
public (n)	/ˈpʌblɪk/	.....
reference (n)	/ˈrefrəns/	.....
reliable (adj)	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	.....
restore (v)	/rɪˈstɔː(r)/	.....
scientist (n)	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	.....
secretary (n)	/ˈsekrətri/	.....
serve (v)	/sɜːv/	.....
shop assistant (n)	/ˈʃɒp əˌsɪstənt/	.....
sports centre (n)	/ˈspɔːts ˌsentə(r)/	.....
teenager (n)	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə(r)/	.....
theme park (n)	/ˈθiːm ˌpɑːk/	.....
till (n)	/tɪl/	.....
waiter (n)	/ˈweɪtə(r)/	.....

Irregular Verbs

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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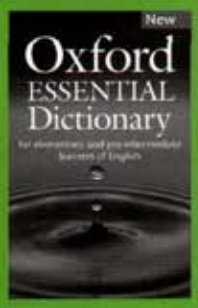

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