

Oxford Team!



Student's Book 2

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OXFORD

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Hello again!

Introductions

1 Listen and repeat. 🎧

Hi! I'm Sarah. I'm 13. I've got one brother. His name's Alex. He's younger than me. I love dancing and doing sport. My favourite game is table tennis.

Hi! I'm Danny. I'm 12. I really like playing games on my computer. I haven't got any brothers and sisters but I've got a dog. His name's Oscar, and he's great!

Hi! My name's Lee. I'm 12. Sarah and I are in the same class at school. She's my best friend. I like dance music.

Hello! I'm Alex. I'm 11. I'm younger than Sarah, but I'm better at rollerblading than her! I love swimming, too. I learned to swim last year.

Woof woof!

2 Ask and answer with a partner.

What's your name?

How old are you?

How many brothers and sisters have you got?

What do you like doing at weekends?



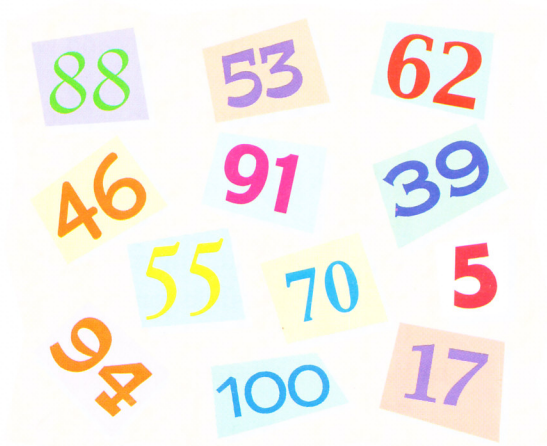
Vocabulary

Numbers 1-100

- 3 Put the numbers in order and write the words.

5 five

17 seventeen



Food and drink

- 4 Put the letters in the correct order to make words for food.



1 gasur *sugar*



2 sgeg *eggs*



3 setopato *potatoes*



4 efecof *coffee*



5 mughebrar *hamburgers*



6 hecicnk *chicken*



7 gernoas *oranges*



8 palpe *apple*



9 klim *milk*







10 trocars *carrots*

Families

- 5 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

aunt brother cousin dad sister
grandparent mum parent uncle

male	female	male or female
		 
brother	aunt	cousin
dad	sister	grandparent
uncle	mum	parent

Parts of the body

- 6 Complete the words for parts of the body.



- 1 foot
2 l.....
3 f.....
4 h.....
5 a.....
6 face
7 e.....
8 h.....
9 e.....
10 n.....
11 m.....
12 thumb

Grammar

Revision: Present simple and present continuous (affirmative and negative)

1 Study the table.

REMEMBER!

Present simple

- for permanent, true states
The earth goes round the sun.
- for habits and routines
I don't get up at seven o'clock on Sundays.

Present continuous

- for actions that are happening now
At the moment Paul isn't studying.
He's listening to music in his bedroom.
- for future arrangements
Sam and Luke are visiting their grandmother tomorrow.

2 Choose the correct form of the verbs.



This shop sells / is selling shoes.

- I have / 'm having a party on Saturday.
- 'Where are Kate and Liam?'
'They play / 're playing football.'
- My mum doesn't go / isn't going to work every day.
- I 'm going / go swimming this weekend.
- We don't visit / aren't visiting our grandparents every weekend.
- The sun doesn't shine / isn't shining at night.

3 Complete the pairs of sentences. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

- I always listen to the radio in bed. (listen)
 - Be quiet! I 'm listening to the radio. (listen)
- Oh, no! It is raining! (rain)
 - In Britain it is raining a lot in winter. (rain)
 - I always buy blue jeans and white T-shirts. (buy)
 - Sue is in the shop. She is buying some new boots. (buy)
 - Sam isn't wearing jeans to school every day. (not wear)
 - Look! Dave isn't wearing any socks. (not wear)
 - Jane isn't eating at home tomorrow evening. (not eat)
 - We are eating in restaurants every day. (not eat)

LEARN THIS!

Some verbs do not normally appear in the present continuous.

know like want understand love

I don't understand this word.

not I am not understanding this word.

4 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

Jake Newson is ten years old. He lives

(live) in New York with his family. He

(1 play) is playing with his friends in

Central Park most days after school.

'I (2 not see) isn't seeing my dad much,' says

Jason, 'because he (3 work) is working very

hard. At the moment he (4 work) is working in

Europe. Next month he (5 take) is taking two weeks' holiday and we (6 go) are going to Florida.

Dad (7 want) wants to stay at home – he (8 not want) doesn't want to go on holiday. But my brother and I (9 love) love holidays! Dad

(10 understand) understands that.'



Revision: Present simple and present continuous (interrogative)

- 5 Write questions. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous. Then write short answers.

Paul (like) pizzas? ✓

Does Paul like pizzas?

Yes, he does.

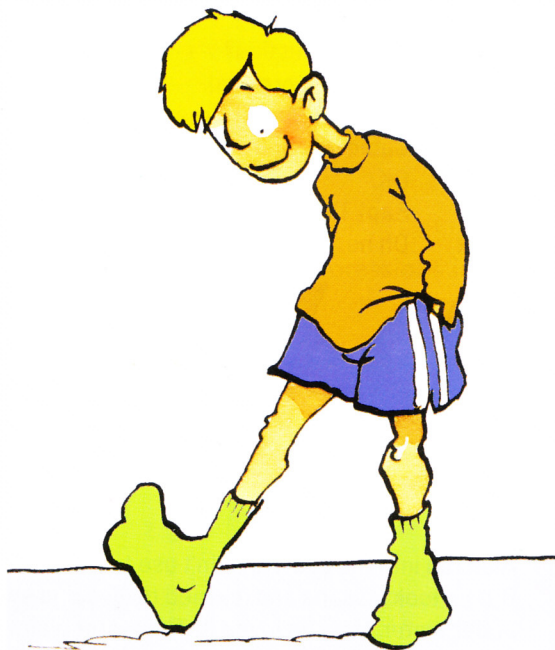
you (go) to the cinema this evening? ✗

Are you going to the cinema this evening?

No, I'm not.

- 1 Sally (walk) to school every day? ✓
- 2 Mick (wear) shorts today? ✗
- 3 they (have) a party this evening? ✓
- 4 you (know) Peter Brown? ✗
- 5 it (rain) a lot in the UK? ✓
- 6 you (do) anything tomorrow? ✗

- 6 Write questions. Use the correct form of the present simple or present continuous. Then ask and answer with a partner.



you (wear) green socks?

Are you wearing green socks?

Yes, I am.

- 1 your dad (speak) English at work?
- 2 the teacher (look at) you at the moment?
- 3 you (have) coffee for breakfast every day?
- 4 you (play) tennis tomorrow?
- 5 the sun (shine) at the moment?
- 6 you (live) near your school?

Revision: past simple

REMEMBER!

I played football last weekend.

He went to school yesterday.

We didn't play tennis last night.

Did you go to school on Saturday?

The past simple forms of some verbs are irregular.

go – went do – did

have – had read – read

- 7 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of the past simple.

He (not go) *didn't go* to London yesterday.

- 1 Jerry (invite) a lot of people to his party.
- 2 They (not take) the train. They took the bus.
- 3 It was late so I (hurry) home.
- 4 Our teacher (not give) us any homework.
- 5 I (go) to the park last Sunday.

- 8 Complete the conversation. Use the interrogative form of the past simple.



Kim What (you do) *did you do* last night, Lisa?

Lisa I went to the cinema.

Kim What film (1 you see) ?

Lisa *Shrek. What did you go?*

Kim Who (2 you go) with?

Lisa Pete and Zoe.

Kim (3 you enjoy) it?

Lisa Well, the special effects were brilliant, but the story wasn't very good.

Kim What time (4 it finish) ?

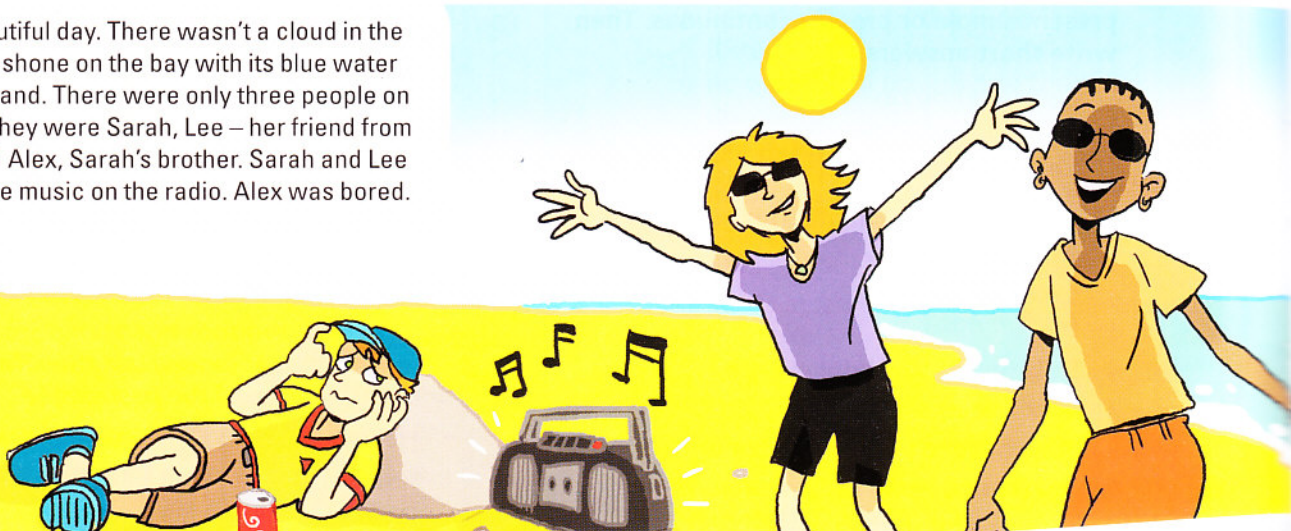
Lisa At ten o'clock.

Kim What (5 you do) after the film?

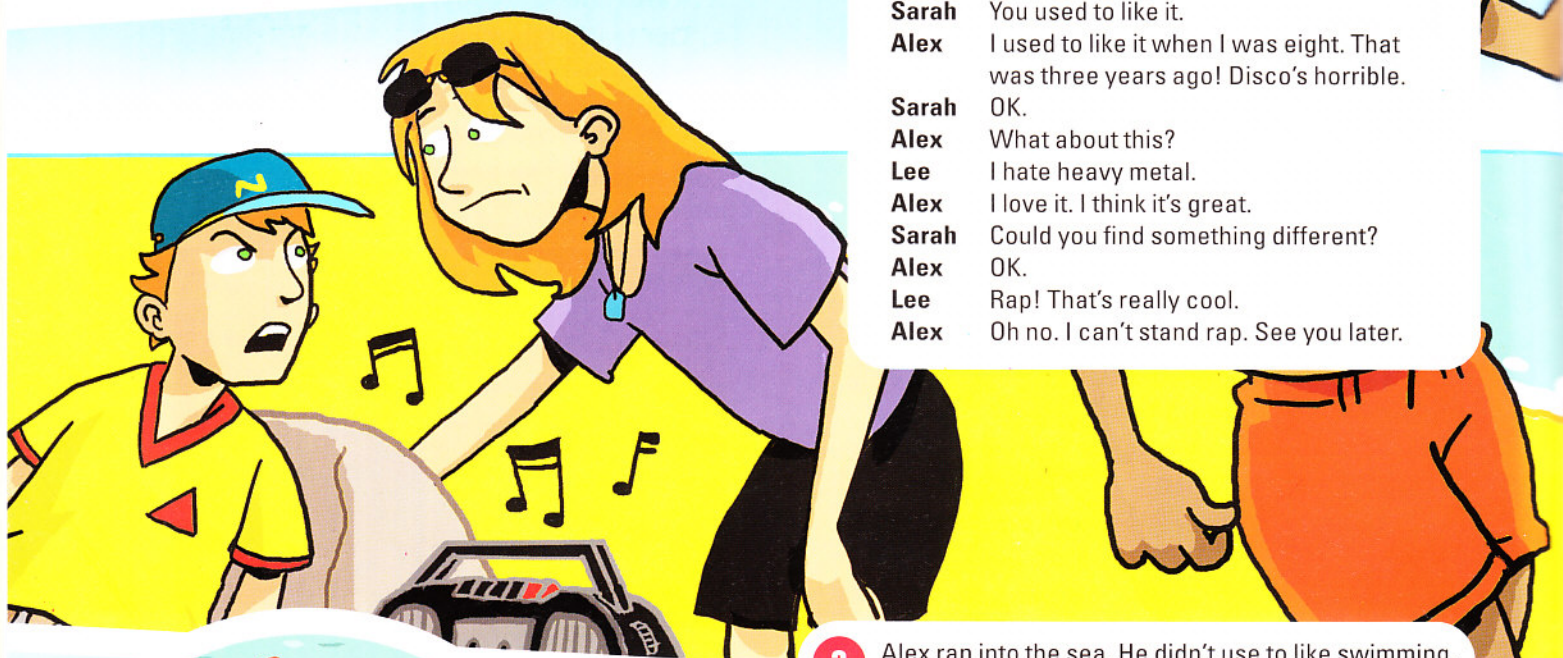
Lisa We went for a pizza.



1 It was a beautiful day. There wasn't a cloud in the sky. The sun shone on the bay with its blue water and yellow sand. There were only three people on the beach. They were Sarah, Lee – her friend from school – and Alex, Sarah's brother. Sarah and Lee danced to the music on the radio. Alex was bored.



- 2 **Alex** Could you change the station? I don't like disco.
Sarah You used to like it.
Alex I used to like it when I was eight. That was three years ago! Disco's horrible.
Sarah OK.
Alex What about this?
Lee I hate heavy metal.
Alex I love it. I think it's great.
Sarah Could you find something different?
Alex OK.
Lee Rap! That's really cool.
Alex Oh no. I can't stand rap. See you later.



- 3 Alex ran into the sea. He didn't use to like swimming. But he took lessons and learned to dive and swim under water. Now he loved it! The water was very clear and calm. Alex could see fish under the surface. In the distance there was a black boat. It was very still. Alex smiled. Everything was so beautiful! Then he saw a red flash near the boat. Was it an explosion? A bird flew over his head. Its wings were red! Alex looked again at the water. It wasn't blue now. It was red. And then he saw a strange red foam. Alex swam quickly to the beach.



Comprehension

1 Are the sentences true or false?

There were four people on the beach.

False

- 1 Sarah and Alex danced to the music. *False*
- 2 Alex likes heavy metal.
- 3 Alex doesn't like rap. *False*
- 4 Lee went swimming. *True*
- 5 There was a black boat in the distance.

2 Answer the questions.

Who was on the beach?

Sarah, Lee and Alex

- 1 Who is Lee?
- 2 When did Alex like disco?
- 3 Where did Alex run?
- 4 What did Alex see near the black boat?
- 5 What colour were the bird's wings?

3 Who says these expressions?

I think it's great.

Alex

- 1 That's really cool.
- 2 I can't stand rap. *Alex*
- 3 See you later. *Alex*

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.

- 1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c*
- 1 dive
 - 2 surface
 - 3 flash
 - 4 foam
- a a bright light that comes and goes quickly
 - b the outside part of something; the top of water
 - c a lot of very small bubbles
 - d jump into water, with your arms and head first

Communication

Requests

5 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer with a partner.

Could you lend me a pound, please?



Yes, of course.

Could I borrow your mobile phone, please?



No, I'm sorry, you can't.



Could you scratch my back for me?



I sit next to you



could you close the window



I borrow your Britney CD?

Pronunciation

The sounds /æ/ and /ʌ/

6 Listen and repeat.

short /æ/	short /ʌ/
sand	sun
flash	love
rap	club

7 Listen, repeat and tick [✓] the word you hear.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 ran / run | 3 fan / fun |
| 2 swam / swum | 4 bag / bug |

Grammar

Past simple (affirmative): regular verbs

1 Study the table.

REMEMBER!

Most verbs	Short verbs with one vowel and one consonant
visit visited	drop dropped
want wanted	plan planned
Verbs with -e	Most verbs with -y
invite invited	carry carried
like liked	try tried

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the correct form of the past simple.

clap cook cry hurry invite
live play stop watch

My dad **cooked** dinner last night.

- Maria her friends to a party.
- They talking when the film started.
- Alice to school because she was late.
- I football yesterday.
- The child when he dropped his toy.
- Ben a video last night.
- I with my grandmother when I was five.
- Everyone loudly at the end of the concert.

Past simple (affirmative): irregular verbs

3 Match the base forms of the irregular verbs with their past simple forms.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 buy | left |
| 2 drive | lost |
| 3 eat | won |
| 4 leave | drove |
| 5 lose | bought |
| 6 meet | spent |
| 7 see | wrote |
| 8 send | took |
| 9 spend | saw |
| 10 stand | sent |
| 11 take | met |
| 12 win | stood |
| 13 write | ate |

4 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the affirmative past simple.

Hi! I'm Sally.
On Thursday,
my mum (buy)
bought two
tickets for the
Girlz concert
on Saturday
evening. One
of the tickets was



for me, and my mum (1 give) the other
ticket to my cousin Judith, because it was her
sixteenth birthday.
Judith (2 meet) me at six o'clock on
Saturday. First, we (3 have) a pizza. Then
we (4 go) to the concert hall at half past
seven. *Girlz* (5 sing) all our favourite
songs. We (6 have) a great time!
At the end, we (7 stand) and cheered!
It was a brilliant evening, but it was quite
expensive. We (8 spend) about £15 on
the pizza and bus fares.

Past simple (negative): regular and irregular verbs

5 Read the sentences and study the rule.

Jane **didn't go** to school today.
We **didn't watch** TV this evening.



We form the past simple negative with
didn't + the base form of the verb.

6 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the negative past simple.

Mum gave me some money, but she
didn't give me much!

- Our school team won the match, but we
..... the championship.
- Dad ate a biscuit, but he a cake.
- I invited Sarah to my house, but I
Rachel.
- Sally lost her purse, but she a lot of
money.
- David read the newspaper, but he
the sports pages.
- They listened to some CDs, but they
to my favourite CD!

Past simple (interrogative): regular and irregular verbs

7 Read the sentences and study the rule.

Did you play football yesterday?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
Where did you have lunch?
I had lunch at home.



We form the past simple interrogative with **did** + subject + the base form of the verb.

8 Put the questions in order. Then write true answers about you.

get up / did / what time / you?
What time did you get up?
I got up at ...

- 1 you / did / where / have / breakfast?
- 2 how / school / did / go / to / you?
- 3 when / did / do / homework / you / your?
- 4 with / dinner / have / who / did / you?
- 5 time / did / what / you / bed / to / go?

Past simple with ago

LEARN THIS!

An hour ago means 'an hour before now';
ten minutes ago means 'ten minutes before now'.

It's eleven o'clock now.

I came home at ten o'clock. I came home an hour ago.

It's two o'clock now.

I finished lunch at ten to two. I finished lunch ten minutes ago.

9 Rewrite the sentences with **ago**.

It's November now. Ed went to Australia in September.

Ed went to Australia two months ago.

- 1 It's 22 September now. Hannah started piano lessons on 12 September.
- 2 It's Tuesday now. Jane played tennis on Saturday.
- 3 It's 2005 now. James left school in 2004.
- 4 It's February now. It was David's birthday in October.
- 5 It's 10 May now. James bought a bike on 7 May.

Talking about past habits: **used to**

LEARN THIS!

We use **used to** for actions that were true in the past, but which are not true now.

Mary **used to** live in France.

I **didn't use to** like coffee.

Did you **use to** play the piano?

Yes, I **did**. / No I **didn't**.

10 Rewrite the sentences with **used to**.

He doesn't drive a car now.

He used to drive a car.

- 1 We don't live in a flat now.
- 2 I don't eat chocolate now.
- 3 You paint pictures now.
- 4 Susan doesn't watch a lot of TV now.
- 5 My dad wears glasses now.
- 6 They play in the basketball team now.

11 Yesterday was Karen's first day at a new school in Oxford. Complete the conversation.



Lisa Why did you move to Oxford?

Karen We (live) **used to live** in the north of England. But my dad got a job down here. Also, my grandparents live in Oxford.

Lisa (1 you visit) them when you were younger?

Karen Yes, we did. We (2 stay) with them every summer. We (3 come) on the train.

Lisa Where (4 you live) ?

Karen Manchester had the nearest big railway station, but we (5 not live) there. Our house was in a small village.

Lisa (6 you support) Manchester United?

Karen I don't like football, so I (7 not support) them!

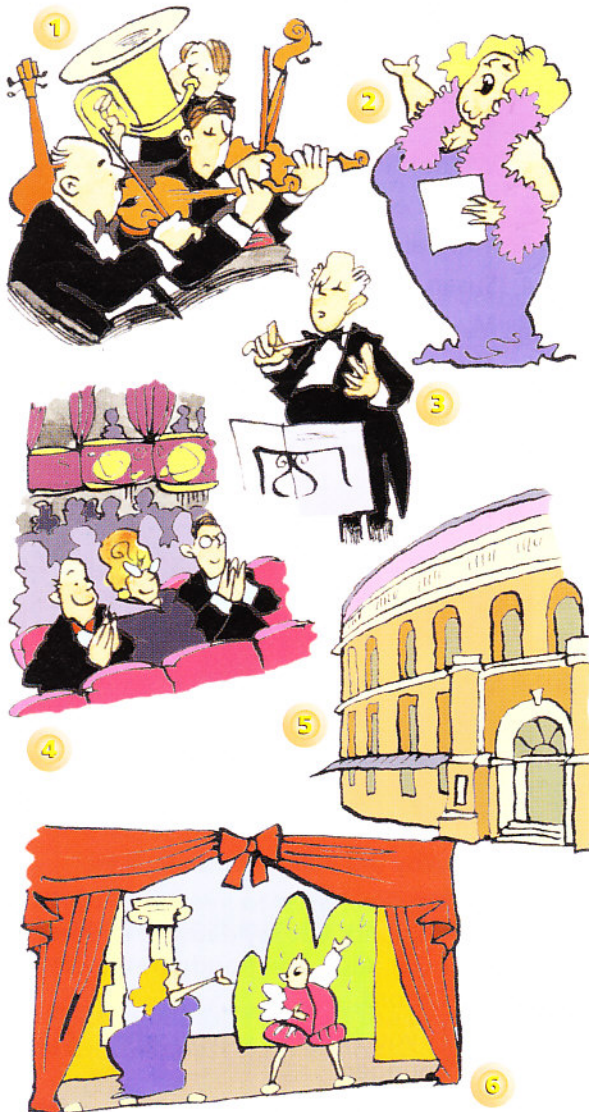
Vocabulary

Music, music, music!

- 1 Match the pictures with the words in the box. Then listen and repeat.

1 orchestra

orchestra audience soloist
concert hall conductor stage



- 2 Complete the text. Use words from Exercise 1.

We went to the opera last night. There were lots of people in the **audience**. First the (1) came in. He was wearing a black suit and a white shirt. He lifted his arms and the (2) began to play. After about ten minutes the (3) started to sing. She had a beautiful voice. At the end, everyone clapped a lot and we left the (4)

- 3 Listen. Match the extracts with the types of music.

1 disco



jazz



heavy metal



disco



rap



opera



reggae



classical



rock'n'roll



blues

- 4 Ask and answer with a partner.

What's your favourite type of music?

Disco.

Why?

Because I like the songs.
They're fantastic!

Do you like opera?

No, I don't.

Why not?

Because I don't like
the singers.

Reading

Pop stars

- 1 Read the article about Robbie Williams. When did he leave *Take That*?
- 2 Read the article again. Put the missing paragraphs (A–D) in the correct spaces (1–4).

Robbie Williams



'the biggest star in the world?'

3 Correct the sentences.

- 1 Robbie wasn't very popular at school.
- 2 Robbie joined *Take That* in 1995.
- 3 *Take That* had eight Number One singles in five years.
- 4 Robbie made *I've been expecting you* before *Life thru a lens*.

Robert Peter Maximillian Williams was born on 13 February 1974 in Stoke-on-Trent, England. As a child, Robbie lived with his mum and his sister Sally.

1

At first, Robbie worked for a company which sold windows. After that, he joined a theatre company. 'I wanted to be the biggest star in the world,' he said.

2

But Robbie was bored. On 18 July 1995 he shocked *Take That* fans around the world when he announced that he was leaving. The *Take That* manager made all the decisions in Robbie's life. 'I lived in a prison for five years!' said Robbie.

3

In 1996 Robbie made his first solo album, *Life Thru a Lens*. It sold four million copies and included his most famous single, *Angels*.

4

- A Then, in 1990, Robbie saw an advertisement in a newspaper. Four members of a new boy band were looking for a fifth person. A month later Robbie joined *Take That*. The band quickly became very popular and had eight Number One singles between 1991 and 1995.
- B Two years later, he released his second album, *I've been expecting you*, which was even more successful. Now Robbie is one of the richest and most popular pop stars in the world!
- C So, Robbie left *Take That*. Six months later the other members of the band decided to split up. That was the end of *Take That*!
- D 'When I was at school, I told a lot of jokes,' said Robbie, 'so I had lots of friends.' He was good at sport too, but he wasn't very good at school work. When he was fifteen years old, he left school.

Model text

- 1 Read about Joanna's favourite superstar. Answer the questions below.



My Favourite Superstar

My name is Joanna. I'm eleven years old, and I come from Inverness in Scotland.

My favourite pop singer is Ricky Martin. He was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 24 December 1971.

Ricky always wanted to be a singer and dancer. In fact, he began to sing and dance when he was only eight years old. When he was younger, his parents always used to support and encourage him.

His career began in 1984 when he joined the Latin American boy group 'Menudo'. His greatest success was the song 'Livin' La Vida Loca'. It became a smash hit all over the world in 1998.

I love Ricky because he's a really good singer and dancer. He's also a brilliant performer. I really want to go to one of his concerts, but my mum says I'm not old enough!

- Where was Ricky Martin born?
- What nationality is he?
- How old is he?
- How did his career begin?
- What's his most successful song?
- What does Joanna want to do when she is older?

Listening

- 2 Listen to the four speakers. Match the speakers (1-4) with their favourite superstars (A-E). There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1 1

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 3 3

Speaker 4 4



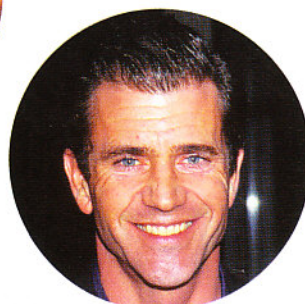
A Venus Williams



B Gloria Estefan



C Jackie Chan



D Mel Gibson



E Pete Sampras

Speaking

- 3 Ask and answer about your favourite pop star.

What's his/her name?

What nationality is he/she?

How old is he/she?

How did his/her career begin?

What's his/her most successful song?

Writing

when

WRITING TIP!

We sometimes use **when** to link two events. We use **when** with the first event. Notice the comma in the first sentence.

When he was fifteen years old, he left school.

He left school **when** he was fifteen years old.

- 4 Read the model text again. Find three sentences with **when**. Then rewrite the sentences in a different order.

- 5 Join the events with **when**. Write two sentences each time.

she was at school / she learned to play the piano

When she was at school, she learned to play the piano.

She learned to play the piano when she was at school.

- 1 she was 18 / she joined a band
- 2 the band broke up / she went solo
- 3 she became famous / she went on tour
- 4 she went to New York / she met Ricky Martin

- 6 Write about your favourite superstar. Use the writing guide to help you.

My favourite superstar

My name is I'm years old.
I come from in

My favourite superstar is

He / She is a famous

He / She was born in on

He / She started to when he/she was years old.

His / Her career began in

His / Her greatest success was
That was in

This person is my favourite superstar because

Song

- 1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box. 🎧

asked looked smiled started
stopped turned walked wanted

I only wanna be with you

I don't know why it is

I really love you so.

I only know

I never wanna see you go!

'Cos you **started** something,

Oh can't you see?

Oh when I (1) you

You (2) and (3) at me.

It's crazy but it's true,

I only wanna be with you.

You (4) and (5) at me

And (6) me 'Do you wanna dance?'

I (7) into your lovin' arms

And soon you were my true romance!

Now listen to me

I just wanna be near you all the time.

We must be together, honey

You are mine.

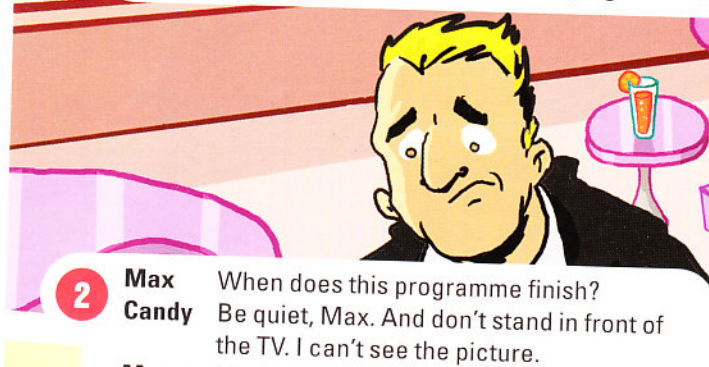
- 2 How do you say these expressions in your language?

- 1 I really love you so
- 2 Can't you see?
- 3 It's crazy
- 4 my true romance

- 3 How do we write **wanna** and **lovin'** in formal English?



1 It was one o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. Candy and Max were on the black boat. Candy was lying on the sofa. She was watching TV and eating sweets. She always ate sweets. Max was walking up and down. Sometimes he looked out of the window, sometimes he looked at the TV, but most of the time he looked at his feet. He wasn't very happy. Unfortunately, Candy and Max didn't like the same TV programmes.



2 **Max** When does this programme finish?
Candy Be quiet, Max. And don't stand in front of the TV. I can't see the picture.

Max I hate soaps.

Candy This one's my favourite.

Max I'd prefer to watch a sports programme.

Candy That's too bad.

Max Or a cartoon. I'd like to watch a cartoon. Candy?

Candy OK, OK! You've got the remote control. You choose.

Max A quiz show ... a chat show ... Hey, look! That's the bay!

Candy Hey, it's the News! Turn up the sound, Max.



3 **Reporter** Yesterday afternoon there was an environmental disaster in this bay. A mysterious chemical made the water red. It killed birds and fish. These three young people were on the beach. Sarah, what were you doing here?

Sarah I was dancing with my friend Lee.

Reporter Where were you, Alex?

Alex I was in the sea.

Reporter Were you swimming?

Alex Yes, I was. And while I was swimming, I saw the red foam. Then I swam to the shore.

Reporter You were lucky to escape. This chemical is very poisonous.

Candy laughed and ate another sweet. Max smiled. Their plan was working!



Comprehension

1 Answer the questions.

Where were Candy and Max?

On the black boat.

- Did Candy and Max like the same TV programmes?
- Where did Candy and Max see Sarah, Alex and Lee?
- When was there an environmental disaster?
- What made the water red?
- Why did Max smile?

2 Write the names.

She was watching TV and eating sweets.

Candy

- He wasn't very happy.
- It killed birds and fish.
- I was dancing with my friend Lee on the beach.
- You were lucky to escape.

3 Who says these expressions?

Be quiet, Max.

Candy

- This one's my favourite.
- That's too bad.
- You choose.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.

1 d

- remote control
 - chemical
 - escape
 - poisonous
- a get free from somebody or something
b something that can kill you or make you ill
c a solid or liquid substance
d the thing you use to change TV channels

Communication

Expressing preferences

5 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer about the TV guide. 🗣️

Girl I'd like to watch *Brook Street* tonight. What about you?

Boy I'd prefer to watch *The World Today*.

Girl OK. But at eight o'clock I'd like to watch *Football Action*!

Saturday	14th May
Channel 1 7.00 Brook Street  7.30 Tim and Harry! 8.00 Football Action! 10.00 What's my Job? 10.30 Crazy Kate!	Channel 2 7.00 The World Today  8.00 Rock and Pop! 8.30 Celebrity Talk 9.30 Tigers in Danger! 10.30 The Criminals

Pronunciation

The sounds /s/ and /ʃ/

6 Listen and repeat. 🗣️

/s/	/ʃ/
sea	she
soap	show
sport	short

Listen and repeat. Write /s/ or /ʃ/.

1 sofa 2 shut 3 sweets 4 ship

Grammar

Past continuous (affirmative and negative)

1 Study the table and the rules.

Affirmative	Negative
I was eating	I wasn't eating
you were eating	you weren't eating
he was eating	he wasn't eating
she was eating	she wasn't eating
it was eating	it wasn't eating
we were eating	we weren't eating
you were eating	you weren't eating
they were eating	they weren't eating

LEARN THIS!

Spelling rules: -ing form

Most verbs Verbs with -e
 read → reading write → writing

Most verbs with one vowel + one consonant

swim → swimming

2 What was happening last night? Complete the sentences. Use the correct affirmative or negative form of the past continuous.



Ed (play) **was playing** a computer game.

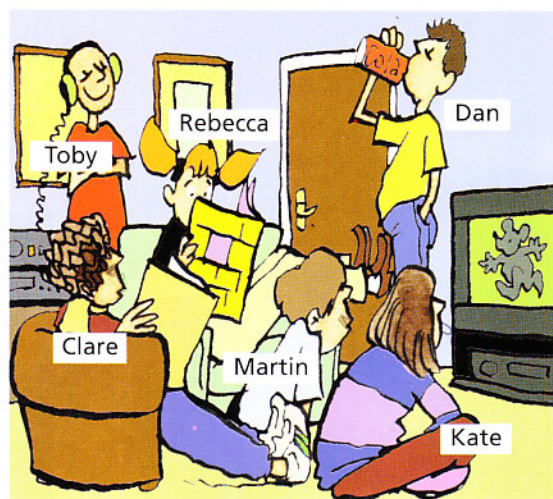
- Richard and Gary (get) dressed for a party.
- We (have) dinner.
- Sue was in bed, but she (not sleep)
- It (rain) outside.
- Jack and Pete were in the living room, but they (not watch) TV.
- Kate (drink) tea.
- Maria's parents (eat) pizza.
- Jane (not study) She was reading a comic.

Past continuous (interrogative and short answers)

3 Study the table.

Interrogative	
Was	I eating?
Were	you eating?
Was	he she eating? It
Were	we you eating? they

4 Put the questions in order. Then look at the picture and write the answers.



Dan / wearing / was / T-shirt / red / a ?

Was Dan wearing a red T-shirt?

No, he wasn't.

- drinking / Dan / water / was ?
- reading / were / comics / Clare / and / Rebecca ?
- Clare / trainers / was / wearing ?
- TV / was / watching / Martin ?
- sitting / Martin / and / were / Kate / on chairs ?
- listening / to music / Toby / was ?
- were / Clare / and / sitting / on / Rebecca / the / table ?

5 Ask and answer with a partner.

What were you doing at five o'clock yesterday afternoon?

What were you doing at nine o'clock last night?

What were you doing at eleven o'clock yesterday morning?

Past continuous and past simple

LEARN THIS!

We use the past simple for completed actions in the past.

Last night we **stayed at home**. We **ate pizza** and **watched TV**.

We use the past continuous for actions in progress in the past.

While we **were eating** our pizzas, someone **knocked on the door**.

- 6 Read the story. Choose the correct form of the verbs.



Last night I **went** / *was going* to see 'Spy Kids' at the cinema with my older brother and my friend Kate.

It (1) **rained** / *was raining* and I (2) **didn't wear** / *wasn't wearing* my coat, so we (3) **didn't walk** / *weren't walking* to town. We (4) **took** / *were taking* the bus. Kate (5) **waited** / *was waiting* for us when we (6) **arrived** / *were arriving* at the cinema.

The film was really good. It (7) **didn't rain** / *wasn't raining* when we came out, so we (8) **walked** / *were walking* home. When we (9) **got** / *were getting* home, my mum (10) **slept** / *was sleeping* in a chair in front of the TV.



- 7 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple or past continuous.

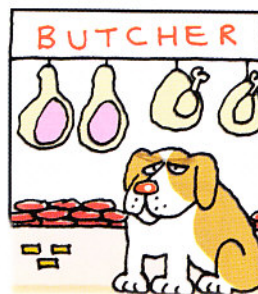
It wasn't raining when I **got up** (get up) this morning.

- (you sleep) when the phone rang?
- They saw an accident while they (drive) to London.
- He (wait) for the bus when I met him.
- The burglars (break in) to our house while we were sleeping.
- '..... (you pass) the exam last week?' 'Yes, I did.'
- Which countries (she visit) while she was travelling in Europe?
- It was a beautiful day. The sun (shine) and the birds were singing.

Prepositions of place

- 8 Where's Winston? Listen and complete the sentences. Use the prepositions in the box.

behind between in in front of
next to on opposite under



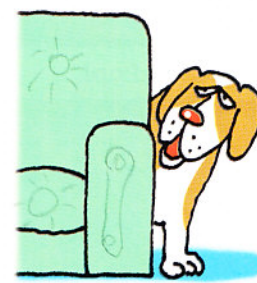
- 1 He's **in front of** the shop.



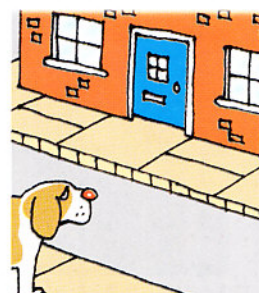
- 2 He's the bed.



- 3 He's the fridge.



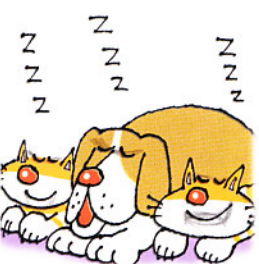
- 4 He's the chair.



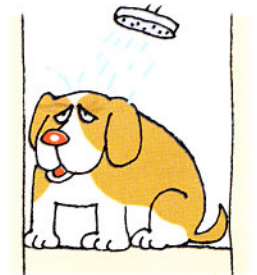
- 5 He's the house.



- 6 He's the table.



- 7 He's the cats.



- 8 He's the shower.

- 9 Ask and answer with a partner about things in your classroom.

Where's the teacher?

She's **behind** the desk.

Vocabulary

Television programmes

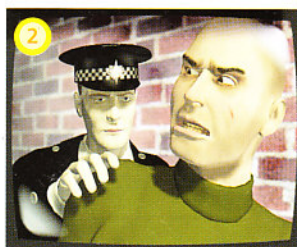
- 1 Match the programme titles with the types of programme. Then listen and check. ●●

1 *Rock and Pop* – music programme

soap news programme comedy
police drama cartoon quiz show
chat show documentary
music programme sports programme



Rock and Pop!



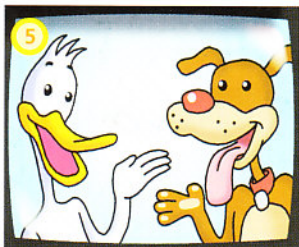
The Criminals



What's my Job?



Crazy Kate!



Tim and Harry!



Football Action!



Tigers in Danger!



Brook Street



Celebrity Talk



The World Today

- 2 Listen to extracts from six television programmes. What kind of programmes are they? ●●

1 *news programme*

- 3 Ask and answer with a partner.

Girl What programmes do you like?

Boy I like films and soaps. I don't like quiz shows.

- 4 Complete the TV guide for tomorrow evening. Choose from the programmes in the box.

Hello
The Smiths
Cartoon Time
Who am I?
Just a Joke!
Pop, Pop, Pop!
Newstime
Our Changing World
Sports Special
Police Patrol

TV Guide	
Channel	1
7.00	
7.30	
8.00	
9.00	
10.30	

- 5 Now ask and answer with a partner.

What's on at 7.00?

Hello.

What's Hello?

It's a chat show.

Reading

TV soaps

1 Can you name two popular TV soaps? Do you like TV soaps? Why? / Why not?

2 Read the article about soaps. Put the missing headings (A–E) in the correct spaces (1–4). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A Why are soaps so popular?
- B What is the most successful soap?
- C Where does the name 'soap' come from?
- D What are the most recent developments?
- E What makes a successful soap?

3 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

The original soaps were TV programmes.

False. The original soaps were radio programmes.

- 1 The people in soaps usually come from a lot of different families.
- 2 The stories happen one after the other.
- 3 Soaps include stories about love, money, illness and other problems.
- 4 The characters in reality TV are not actors.
- 5 The winner of the reality TV competition is the most popular housemate.
- 6 Viewers don't understand the problems of characters in soaps.

The truth about TV soaps

1

The original 'soaps' were radio programmes. They first appeared on the radio, in the USA, in the 1930s. People called them 'soaps' because in the middle of each programme, there were advertisements for soap powder!

2

There are three things in every successful TV soap. Firstly, there is a place. This is for example a street, a hotel, a pub, or a family's home. Secondly, there are the main characters, usually from two or three families. They are like people in real life – a jealous boyfriend or girlfriend, the difficult teenager and the wise grandmother! Thirdly, there are two or three stories – all at the same time. They are often very emotional and dramatic. Finally, many modern soaps are about similar things. These include family relationships, money, love, friendship, illness, unemployment and difficulties at school or work.



3

The latest type of soap to appear on our screens is 'reality TV'. There are no actors in 'reality TV'. Instead the characters are real people in real situations. For example, ten people start living together in a house. Every week the housemates each vote for two people they don't like. Viewers then vote by telephone for one of these people to leave the house. When there are only four people left in the house, viewers vote for their favourite, and the person with the most votes is the winner!

4

The answer is easy! Soaps are easy to watch. We identify with the characters, and share their problems. And soaps give us something to talk about with our friends and neighbours.

Model text

- 1 Read about Gemma's favourite TV programme and answer the questions.

My favourite TV series

My favourite TV series is Pokémon. It's a cartoon series and it comes from Japan. I watch it every Saturday morning with my friends.

The main character is called Ash. He's ten years old and he comes from Pallet. He wants to become the world's greatest Pokémon master of all time. Another very important character is Pikachu, and Pikachu is a Pokémon. Ash needs Pokémon to help him.

There are more than 300 Pokémon episodes. Each episode is about thirty minutes long. I've got a lot of them on video. My favourite episode is the first one.

In the first episode Ash went to get a Pokémon from Professor Oak. Three other children got there before Ash and they took the best Pokémon. Only Pikachu remained. At first Pikachu was difficult, and Ash and Pikachu weren't friends. When Spearows attacked them, Pikachu was hurt and Ash helped it. After that Pikachu gave the Spearows a 100,000-volt electric shock and they left very quickly. That was the start of Ash and Pikachu's friendship.

Ash has hundreds of adventures in the other episodes. But I like the first episode because that was when he met Pikachu.



- 1 What's Gemma's favourite series?
- 2 What type of programme is it?
- 3 Who are the main characters?
- 4 What's Gemma's favourite episode?
- 5 Why is this her favourite?

Listening

- 2 Listen to the four speakers. Match the speakers (1-4) with the sentences (A-E). There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. ••

Speaker 1

	1
--	---

Speaker 2

	2
--	---

Speaker 3

	3
--	---

Speaker 4

	4
--	---

- A This person hates watching news programmes.
- B This person doesn't like soaps or sports programmes.
- C This person loves watching documentaries.
- D This person wants to go on a quiz show.
- E This person likes cartoons.

Speaking

- 3 Describe a TV programme. Can your partner guess what it is?

It's on Tuesday.

It's at seven o'clock.

Is it a chat show?

No, it isn't.

Is it a quiz show?

Yes, it is!

Writing

Word order: place and time

WRITING TIP!

In a sentence, we usually say the place first, then the time.

I was at my friend's house yesterday.
(place) (time)

not ~~I was yesterday at my friend's house.~~

4 Put the sentences in order.

I / to the cinema / went / yesterday
I went to the cinema yesterday.

- 1 I / stay / most evenings / at home
- 2 Gemma / TV / in her bedroom / watches / at night
- 3 to school / My sister / walks / in the morning
- 4 on a chair / Tim / now / isn't sitting
- 5 pizza / last night / ate / at / Rob's house / They
- 6 went swimming / at the sports centre / at the weekend / We
- 7 this evening / isn't going / My brother / to the cinema
- 8 to the supermarket / My mum / every weekend / goes

5 Write about your favourite TV series and episode. Use the writing guide to help you.



My favourite TV series

My favourite TV series is

It's a (type of programme)
and I watch it

The main characters are

My favourite episode is

In this episode (describe what happened).

I like this episode because
(give reasons).

Song

1 Listen, and put the lines (a-h) in the correct order (1-8).

1 d

Screen idol

- a) When I was only a child.
- b) You looked at me and smiled.
- c) I sat and watched you in the dark.
- d) I saw you on the movie screen

Did you see me?

Did you know?

I watched you every night.

I sat in the front row.

I didn't miss a show.

- e) And, you know, I love you now

- f) When I was only ten.

- g) Like I loved you then.

- h) You were my screen idol

Did you see me?

Did you know?

I watched you every night.

I sat in the front row.

I didn't miss a show.

2 Answer the questions.

Where was the singer?

In the cinema.

- 1 What did the singer watch?
- 2 Where did the singer sit?
- 3 How often did the singer go to the cinema?
- 4 Who does the singer love?

3 Match the words from the song with the correct definition.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 movie | film star |
| 2 front row | performance |
| 3 show | film |
| 4 screen idol | a line of seats |



1 On Monday afternoon, Sarah, Lee and Alex went rollerblading. It was Alex's favourite way to get around town. Alex was the fastest in the group. Sarah wasn't as good as Lee, or as fast as Alex. She didn't like rollerblading and she was feeling bad-tempered! They were talking about the disaster in the bay.

Lee Do you think it was a natural disaster?

Alex No, I don't. I think it was stranger than that.

Sarah Why?

Alex Because I saw a flash. And the sea was bright red!

Sarah Who do you think did it? Aliens?

Alex Don't be stupid.

Sarah Don't be so rude! I'm not as stupid as you.

Lee Well I don't think it was an accident. Let's take another look at the beach.

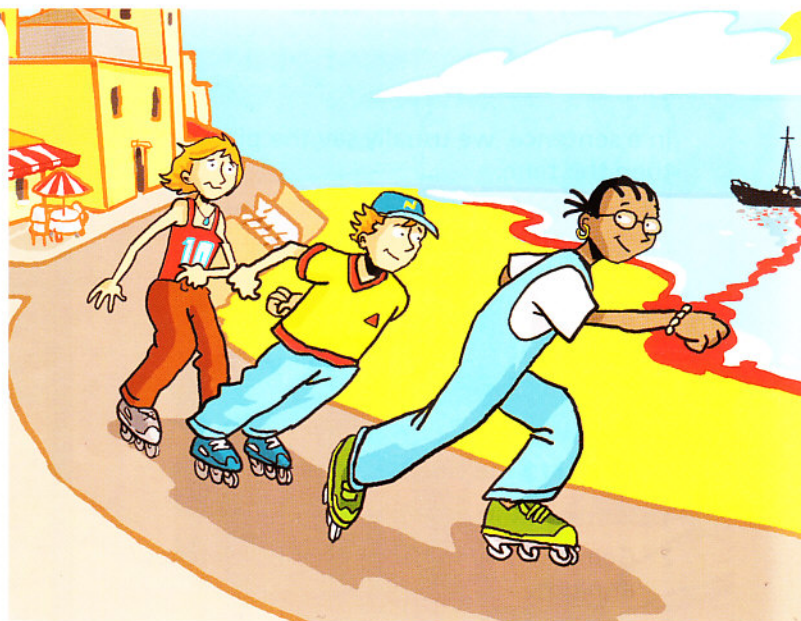
Alex Good idea. Sarah? Sarah!

Sarah What is it now?

Alex Watch out!

Sarah Owwwww!

Alex Too late.



2 The three friends walked along the beach. The sea was red and there were dead fish and birds on the sand. It was very quiet. Then suddenly they heard a dog barking. Sarah was scared! Alex laughed. Sarah was older than Alex, but he was more confident than her! A boy walked up to them.



3 **Danny** Hi, my name's Danny. I saw you on the News.

Sarah What are you doing here?

Danny That red sea is really weird. I came down to take a look. And my dog Oscar found this.

Lee What is it?

Danny It's a palm-top computer.

Sarah/Lee Oooh! Let's see!



Comprehension

1 Put the events in the story (a-f) in order.

1 d

- a Sarah, Lee and Alex walked along the beach.
- b Sarah had an accident.
- c A boy walked up to Sarah, Lee and Alex.
- d Sarah, Lee and Alex went rollerblading.
- e Danny showed them a palm-top computer.
- f A dog barked.

2 Answer the questions.

Who didn't like rollerblading?

Sarah

- 1 Who was talking about the disaster in the bay?
- 2 Who saw a flash?
- 3 Who was scared?
- 4 Who saw Sarah, Lee and Alex on the News?
- 5 Who found the palm-top computer?

3 Who says these expressions?

Don't be stupid.

Alex

- 1 Watch out!
- 2 Too late.
- 3 Let's see!

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Find words in the text that mean:



skating using special boots with wheels

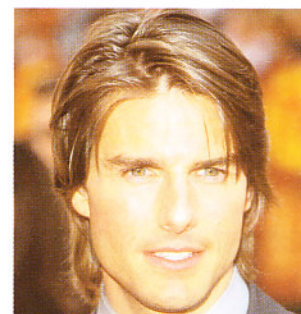
rollerblading

- 1 creatures from outer space
- 2 the short loud noise that a dog makes
- 3 frightened
- 4 very strange

Communication

Opinions

5 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer with a partner.



Do you think Tom Hanks is a better actor than Tom Cruise?

Yes, I do.

Do you think Jennifer Lopez is more beautiful than Kate Winslet?

No, I don't. I think Kate Winslet is more beautiful.

- 1 ... is a funnier comedian than ...?
- 2 ... is a more exciting film than ...?
- 3 ... is a better footballer than ...?
- 4 ... is a more interesting subject than ...?

Pronunciation

Short /u/ and long /u:/

6 Listen and repeat.

short /u/	long /u:/
look	do
good	too

Listen, repeat and tick [✓] the word you hear.

- 1 look / Luke
- 2 pull / pool
- 3 foot / food

Grammar

Comparative and superlative adjectives

1 Study the table.

Base	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives		
fast	faster	the fastest
large	larger	the largest
hot	hotter	the hottest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest
Long adjectives		
popular	more popular	the most popular
Irregular adjectives		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

2 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives from the table.

I'm not very good at maths, but Josh is *worse* than me.

- Jane lives from the school than her friends.
- I want to travel by the Eurostar train. It's than other trains.
- Which is , 80° or 100°?
- Robbie Williams is a good singer. But Kylie is than him!
- My brother is than me. He's got a lot of friends.
- Carl weighs 50kg. He's than me.
- My bedroom is small. Yours is than mine.

LEARN THIS!

We use comparatives to compare two people, places or things. We use **than** after the adjective.

Michael is lazier than James.

We use superlatives to compare three or more people, places or things. We often name the group after the adjective – **of my friends, in the world.**

Michael is the laziest student in the class.

3 Complete the questions with the superlative form of the adjectives. Then write true answers about you.

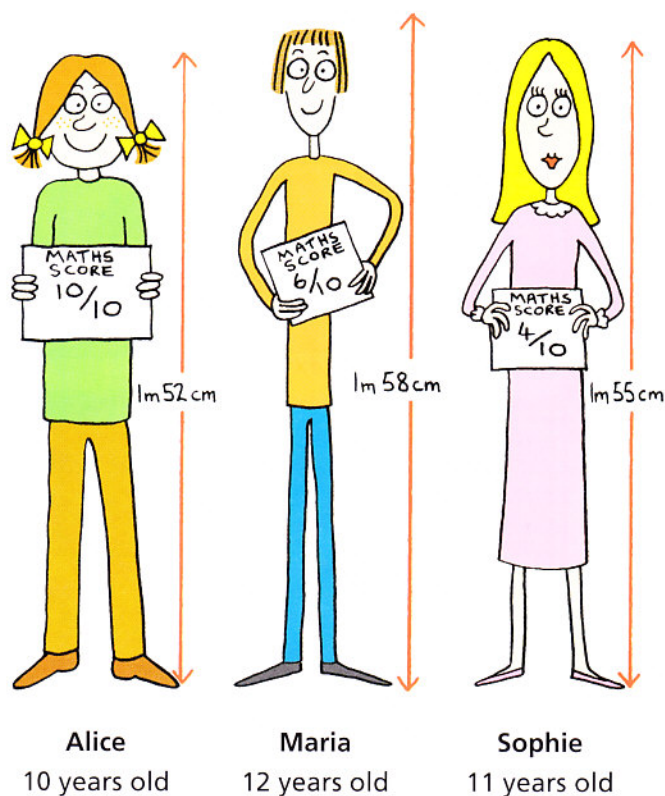
- Who's (tall) person in your family?
- What's (popular) band in your country?
- Who's (nice) person in your class?
- What's (bad) day of the week for you?
- Who's (good) person at sport in your school?
- What's (interesting) place to visit in your country?
- Which is (hot) month in the year?
- What's (easy) school subject for you?
- Who's (funny) person in your family?

4 Write sentences comparing Alice, Maria and Sophie. Use the words in the box.

old tall good young
short bad beautiful

Maria is the tallest girl.

Alice is better at maths than Maria.



as ... as and not as ... as

LEARN THIS!

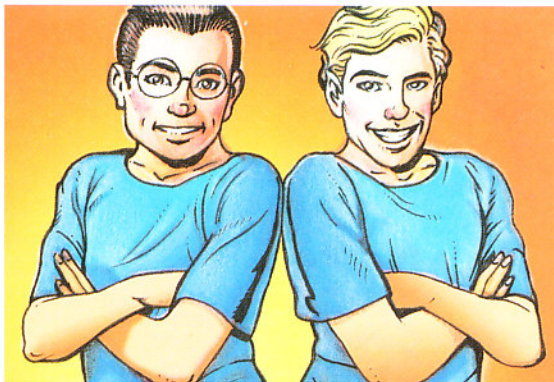
We use **as ... as** to say that there isn't a difference between people or things.

John is as tall as Martin. = They are both equally tall.

We use **not as ... as** to say there is a difference between people and things.

Alice isn't as old as Maria. = Alice is younger than Maria.

5 Write the sentences.



I / tall / my best friend ✓
I'm as tall as my best friend.

Maths / easy / English ✗
Maths isn't as easy as English.

- 1 Janice / friendly / James ✓
- 2 Soaps / funny / cartoons ✗
- 3 Dogs / clever / cats ✓
- 4 Sam's hair / long / mine ✗
- 5 Science / interesting / Geography ✗

6 Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

Sam is more confident than Curtis. (as)
Curtis isn't as confident as Sam.

Rebecca is more cheerful than the other girls in the class. (the)
Rebecca is the most cheerful girl in the class.

- 1 Ben's shoes aren't as comfortable as his trainers. (more)
- 2 Jessica is taller than Amy. (as)
- 3 This comic isn't as expensive as that one. (more)
- 4 Tom is more hard-working than the other children in his family. (the)
- 5 My radio isn't as small as my clock. (than)
- 6 Alex is worse than the other players in the team. (the)

Gerunds

7 Study the sentences (a–d). Then answer the questions below.

- a They're **walking** to school.
 - b **Walking** is good for you.
 - c Sarah **is talking** to Wendy.
 - d I like **talking** to my friends.
- 1 In which two sentences are *walking* and *talking* part of the present continuous?
 - 2 In which two sentences do *walking* and *talking* take the place of a noun?

LEARN THIS!

When the base form + **-ing** takes the place of a noun, we call it a gerund.

*He's good at **speaking** French.*

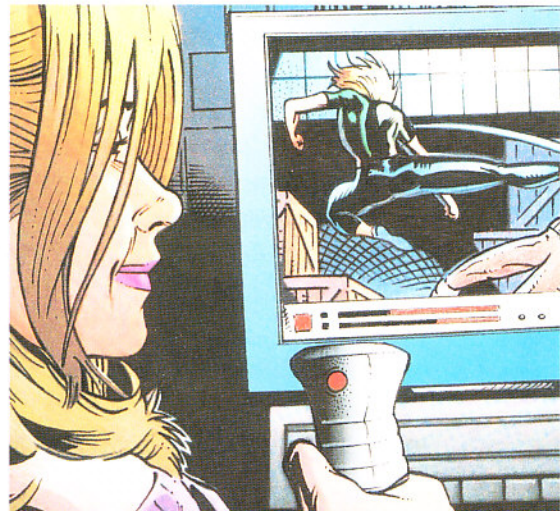
*I hate **eating** vegetables.*

8 Write the gerunds of these verbs. Be careful with the spelling! (Look at the spelling rules on page 18.)

play – *playing*

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 smoke | 4 fly |
| 2 learn | 5 shop |
| 3 swim | 6 cycle |

9 Complete the sentences. Use the gerunds from Exercise 8.



Do you like *playing* computer games?

- 1 in the sea is fun.
- 2 I don't like for clothes with my mum.
- 3 to school is faster than walking.
- 4 'Do you like ?'
'No, I never go on planes.'
- 5 is bad for you.
- 6 English isn't easy!

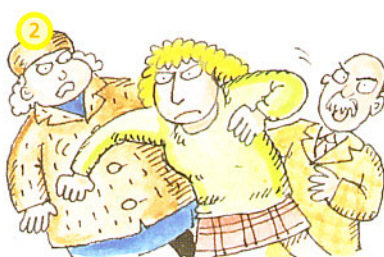
Vocabulary

Describing personality

1 Listen and repeat. 🎧



polite



rude



hard-working



lazy



generous



mean



cheerful



bad-tempered



shy

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words from Exercise 1.

Polite people think about other people and always say 'please'.

Rude people don't think about other people and never say 'please'.

- people speak to people they don't know and feel sure about what they can do.
- people are usually happy and never angry.
- people study a lot and always do their homework.
- people don't study a lot or do their homework.
- people are often angry and not often happy.
- people give money to charity and to their friends.
- people never give money to charity or to their friends.
- people don't usually say a lot to people they don't know.



confident

3 Write sentences about your family and your friends.

Liam is confident and hard-working. He always does well at school.

My sister is shy, but she's also quite clever.

Sophie is very popular. She's got a lot of friends.

Reading

Friendship

- 1 What are the most important qualities in a friend? Write the seven qualities in order of importance for you. (Write the most important quality first.)

appearance being the same age
honesty having the same interests
kindness a sense of humour loyalty

- 2 Discuss your list of qualities with a partner.

In my opinion, a sense of humour is the most important quality.

I don't agree. I think kindness is more important than a sense of humour.

- 3 Read the text. Which opinion is most similar to your own?

- 4 Read the questions and write A, B, C or D.

A James C Jessica
B Mark D Samantha

Who thinks being the same age isn't important? 1

Who tells jokes and secrets to their friends? 2

Who thinks kindness is more important than loyalty? 3

Who talks about their problems with their friends? 4

Who thinks having the same interests is very important? 5

Who likes listening to music? 6

Who thinks a sense of humour is more important than loyalty? 7

What is a good friend?

We asked a hundred British ten- and eleven-year-olds to tell us what qualities they think are most important in a friend. Here are the results.

- 1 loyalty
- 2 a sense of humour
- 3 kindness
- 4 honesty
- 5 having the same interests
- 6 being the same age
- 7 appearance



James Dawson, from Manchester

'Loyalty is very important, but in my opinion a sense of humour is the most important quality. A good friend can laugh at a joke. My best friend and I have the same sense of humour. We laugh at the same jokes and cartoons on TV. I don't like people who spend lots of money on expensive clothes. That's a waste of money. Appearance isn't very important.'

Mark Conway, from Worthing

'Having the same interests is the most important thing because then you have lots to talk about. Also, a sense of humour is very important. I can share jokes with my friends. We can share secrets too. I can say things to my best friends and know they won't tell anyone else. A loyal friend is a good friend.'

Jessica Cripps, from Cardiff

'I changed school last year. But my friend Rachel, from my old school, is still my best friend. She listens to me and understands my problems. So loyalty is the most important thing for me. I've got lots of friends of different ages, so age isn't important. And I don't think appearance is important either.'

Samantha Cavendish, from Inverness

'I think loyalty is important, but I think kindness is the most important quality. All my friends are very kind to me. When I broke my leg last month, lots of my friends came to visit me in hospital. And my best friend lent me all her new CDs. That was very kind of her. I love listening to them on my Walkman.'

Model text

- 1 Read Rick's composition about his best friend, Adam. Put the missing headings (A–E) in the correct spaces (1–5).

A Activities together D Appearance
B Hobbies and sports E Introduction
C Personality

My best friend



1 E

My best friend is called Adam, and he's twelve years old.

2

Adam is tall, about 1 metre 75, and he's got short blue and red hair – the colours of his favourite football team! His eyes are blue.

3

Adam has got a lot of good qualities. He's very friendly and loyal, and he's got a great sense of humour. He only has two bad qualities. He's quite lazy, and he's always late!

4

Adam loves football, and he supports the local team, Longfield United. I don't know why – they always lose! He's got pictures of all their players on his bedroom walls and hundreds of match programmes under his bed. Adam doesn't have time for any other hobbies!

5

I see Adam every day at school. And I sometimes go to the amusement arcade with him on weekday evenings. I never see him on Saturdays because he's always at a football match. But we often go to the cinema together on Sunday evening.

- 2 Read the composition again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What colour is Adam's hair?
- 2 What are his good qualities?
- 3 What's his favourite hobby?
- 4 How often does Rick see Adam?
- 5 What two things do they do together?

Listening

- 3 Listen to Hannah talking about her best friend. Complete the notes.

Lucy is 1 .

Lucy is quite short and quite 2 .

She's got 3 hair and eyes.

She's very kind and very 4 .

She's quite bad-tempered, but she never gets angry with 5 .

She plays 6 for the school team.

Hannah and Lucy often go rollerblading and go 7 together.

Speaking

- 4 Work with a partner. Describe somebody in your class. Can your partner guess who it is?



She's quite small. She's got brown hair. She's very shy.

Is it Anna?

No, it isn't. She's got green eyes, and she wears a black hairband. She's very generous.

Is it ...?

Writing

Organizing compositions

WRITING TIP!

- 1 Divide your compositions into paragraphs. Give each paragraph a different topic.
- 2 Make notes for each topic before you start writing.

- 5 Read the notes. Write sentences about Sandra.

My best friend is called Sandra. She's ...



Name: Sandra

Age: 11

Colour of hair: brown

Good qualities: generous and cheerful

Hobbies: shopping, playing the flute

- 6 Write about your friend. Use your notes from Exercise 5 and the writing guide to help you.

My best friend

My best friend's name is

He / She is years old.

He / She is tall with hair and eyes.

He / she has several good qualities.

He / she is

He / she also has some bad qualities.

He / she is

His / her hobbies and interests are

I see him / her

We together

Song

- 1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

disappointment higher million
showed face keeps finally desire

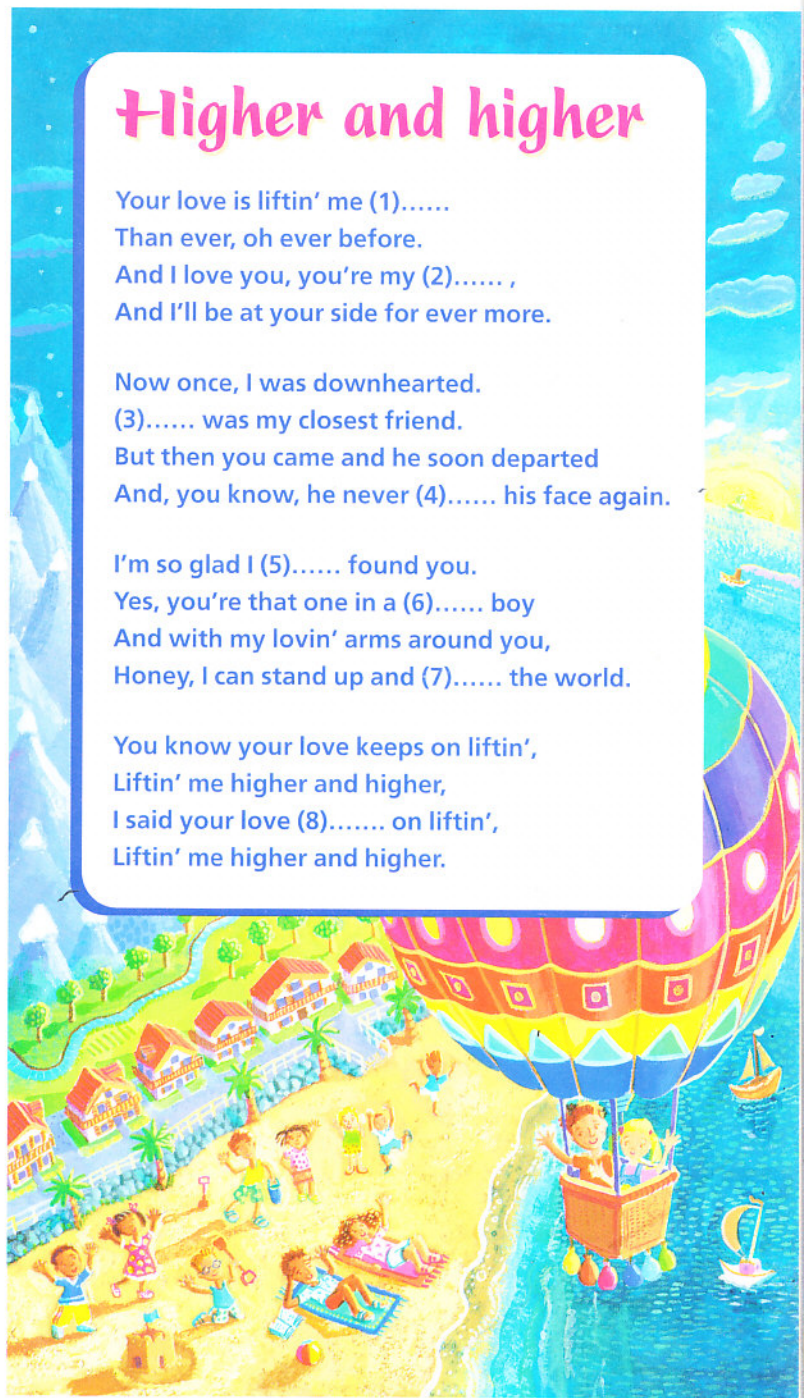
Higher and higher

Your love is liftin' me (1).....
Than ever, oh ever before.
And I love you, you're my (2).....,
And I'll be at your side for ever more.

Now once, I was downhearted.
(3)..... was my closest friend.
But then you came and he soon departed
And, you know, he never (4)..... his face again.

I'm so glad I (5)..... found you.
Yes, you're that one in a (6)..... boy
And with my lovin' arms around you,
Honey, I can stand up and (7)..... the world.

You know your love keeps on liftin',
Liftin' me higher and higher,
I said your love (8)..... on liftin',
Liftin' me higher and higher.

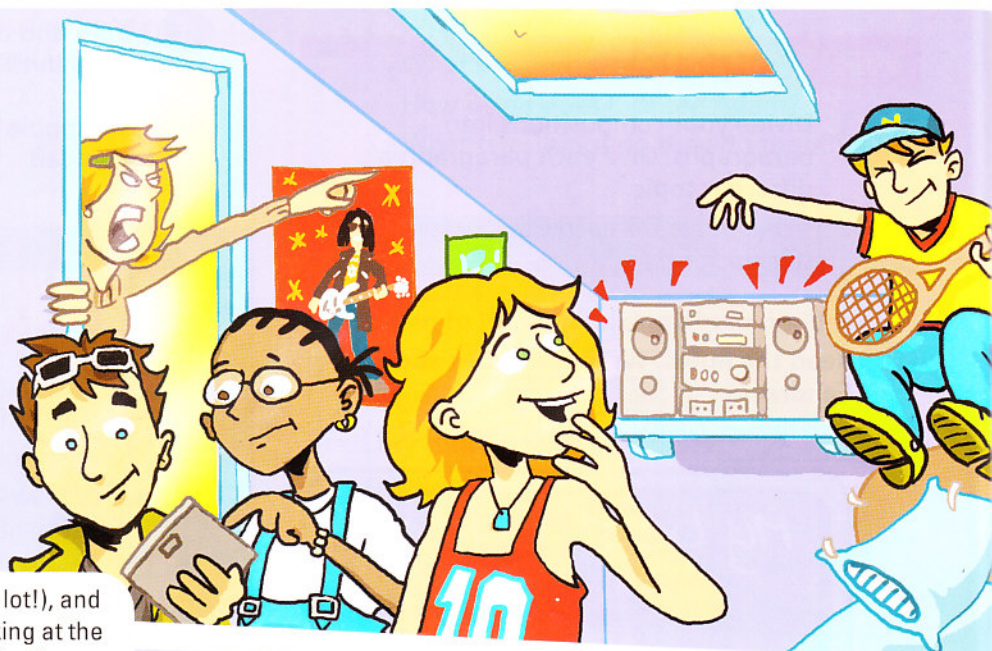


- 2 How do you say these expressions in your language?

- 1 at your side
- 2 forever more
- 3 one in a million



- 1
- Sarah** The music's too loud, Alex.
Alex It's fine.
Sarah Mum's going to complain about the noise.
Alex Stop worrying, Sarah.
Mum Alex!
Alex What?
Mum That music's too loud!
Alex Is it?
Mum Yes! Turn it down now!



- 2
- Alex turned down the music (but not a lot!), and then joined the others. They were looking at the palm-top computer. Danny opened a file. Some names appeared on the small screen: Candy, Micky, and Midas Inc. Midas was a king. He turned everything to gold. But Midas Inc? What did that mean? Under the names there was a message, but it was in code. They couldn't understand it. In another file there were millions of dots and dashes and funny symbols. Then Danny opened a third file. There were some strange numbers and letters: x27yz (4b + m69). There was also a map. It was a map of the bay!



- 3
- Candy was looking at her palm-top computer. Max wasn't looking at his palm-top – he was searching for it.

Candy It's a beautiful sunset. Will it be a nice day tomorrow?

Max No, it won't. I think it'll be very windy.

Candy That's a pity.

Max Er, Candy? Is that your computer?

Candy Of course it's mine. Why? Max, what is it? Where's yours?

Max I don't know.

Candy When was the last time you saw it?

Max Er... I guess it was ... last week. Oh no.

Candy What?

Max I went to the beach last week, the day before we poisoned the water. I went swimming.

Candy And?

Max I think I left it on the beach.

Candy What!? That computer's got all our information in it! You're going to be in big trouble, Max. You must find it! I'll help you look for it.



Comprehension

1 Correct the false sentences.

The music was too quiet.

The music was too loud.

- Alex turned up the music.
- Some names appeared on the TV screen.
- In the third file, there was a map of the town.
- Candy was searching for her palm-top computer.
- Max lost his computer on the boat.

2 Write the names.

It's fine.

The music

- He turned everything to gold.
- They couldn't understand it.
- Of course it's mine.
- I went to the beach last week, the day before we poisoned the water.
- You must find it!

3 Who says these expressions?

It's fine.

Alex

- Stop worrying, Sarah.
- That's a pity.
- I guess it was ...

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.

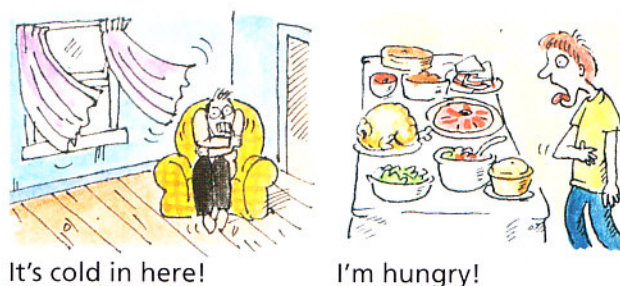
1 c

- complain
 - screen
 - dots
 - be in big trouble
- a small round marks
b have lots of problems
c say that you do not like something or you are unhappy about something
d the flat square part of a TV or computer where you can see pictures and words

Communication

Offers of help: I'll ...

5 Listen and repeat. Then practise with a partner. Take turns to offer help.



These bags are heavy!

Pronunciation

Sound and spelling

6 Listen and repeat.

One sound with different spellings.

our hour flower
there their they're

Listen and repeat.

One spelling with different sounds.

through though thought
beach dead idea

7 Listen and circle the odd word in each group.

- me seat she met
- shower lower flower power
- wear bear hear pear

Grammar

Future with **will** (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

1 Read the sentences and study the rules.

Rob **will** be twelve on his next birthday.
 You'll get an e-mail from me soon.
 Suzie **won't** go to school tomorrow.



We use **'ll (will)** for the affirmative.
 We use **won't** for the negative.

2 Complete the sentences. Use **'ll** or **won't**.

Amy's brother is thirteen. He **'ll** be fourteen on his next birthday.

I bought a lottery ticket, but I **won't** win.

- 1 My dad is thirty-nine. He be forty on his next birthday.
- 2 My sister Mary is fifteen. She **won't** be sixteen until next year.
- 3 My brother's clever. He pass all his exams.
- 4 It's raining now. But it be sunny later.
- 5 Debbie and Bob are always late. They arrive until eight o'clock.

3 Read the sentences and study the rule.

Will the weather be nice tomorrow? Yes, it **will**.

Will you be at home this evening? No, I **won't**.



In questions, **will** comes before the subject.

4 Complete the questions and short answers.

(People travel) to other planets? ✓

Will people travel to other planets?
Yes, they will.

- 1 (France win) the next World Cup? X
- 2 (We pass) our exams next year? ✓
- 3 (Britney be) Number One next week? X
- 4 (I go) to university? ✓
- 5 (Angelina Jolie win) an Oscar next year? X
- 6 (You marry) an attractive, intelligent person? ✓

will and **going to****LEARN THIS!**

We use **will** to make predictions about the future.

I think Manchester United **will** win the match.

We use **going to** to make predictions about the future that are based on present evidence.

The train leaves at 10 o'clock and it's 9.50 now. We're **going to** miss it.

5 Choose the correct form of **will** or **going to**.

Look at the black clouds! It **'s going to** / **will** rain.

- 1 My friend is travelling to the airport. She **'ll** / **'s going to** catch a plane.
- 2 In the future we **won't** travel by plane. We're **going to** / **'ll** travel by spaceship.
- 3 It's raining outside so we **'ll** / **'re going to** get wet.
- 4 The sun is shining. It **'s going to be** / **'ll** be a nice day.
- 5 In 2050 every person in the world **will** / **'s going to** have a mobile phone.
- 6 You haven't done your homework. You **'re going to** / **'ll** get a bad mark.
- 7 We're **going to** / **'ll** discover life on other planets in the future.

LEARN THIS!

We use **will** for instant decisions that we make at the time of speaking.

Let's have a picnic at the weekend.

Great idea! I'll buy the drinks and snacks.

We use **going to** for future plans and intentions.

We're going to have a picnic at the weekend. We decided last week.

6 Choose the correct form of *will* or *going to*.

My dad's got a new job in London.

We'll / 're going to move there in July.

1 I 'll / 'm going to visit France next month. Mum's already bought our tickets.

2 'It's hot in here!' 'I 'll / 'm going to open the window.'

3 They booked their summer holiday last week. They 'll / 're going to stay with their uncle.

4 'It's a secret.' 'OK. I won't / 'm not going to tell anyone.'

5 'Would you like cola or orange juice?' 'I 'll / 'm going to have cola, please.'

7 Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of *will* or *going to*.

Pete What (you do) *are you going to do* this weekend?

Sara I (1 go) to Paul's house on Saturday to watch a video. What about you?

Pete Well, I (2 not go) to Paul's house because it's my mum's birthday. But I (3 play) football on Sunday morning.

Sara Oh really? I (4 come) and watch!

Pete OK. I (5 see) you there.

Will I think I (6 go) swimming. Do you want to come?

Sue I can't. I (7 visit) my grandparents. What (8 you do) tomorrow?

Will I (9 see) a film with Andy and Jill. Do you want to come too?

Sue Yes, great! I (10 meet) you outside the cinema.

Possessive pronouns

8 Study the sentences.

This is my pen. It's **mine**.

These are your shoes. They're **yours**.

This is his jacket. It's **his**.

These are her comics. They're **hers**.

This is our computer. It's **ours**.

These are their drinks. They're **theirs**.

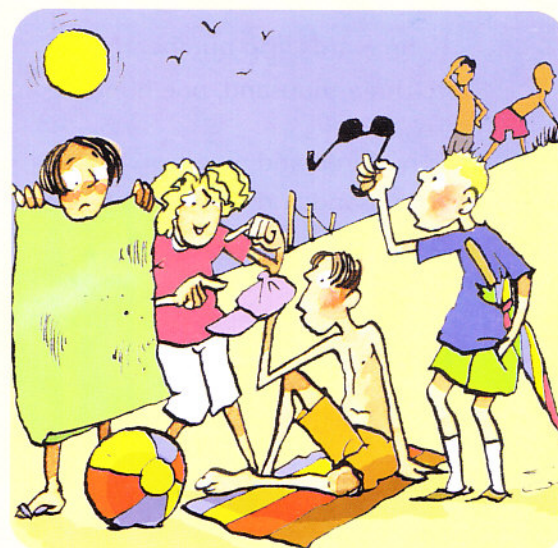
LEARN THIS!

Whose ...?

Whose is this baseball cap? It's Kim's.

Whose towel is this? It's mine!

9 Complete the conversation. Use the correct possessive form.



Jason *Whose* sunglasses are these?

Kate They're Amy's, I think. Yes, they're *hers*.

Paul Whose baseball cap is this?

Amy That's (1) too! Thanks.

Kate Ugh! (2) dirty towel is this?

Jason Ask Paul. I think it's (3)

Paul Yes, it is. Thanks. You've got a great T-shirt, Amy!

Kate Thanks. I borrowed it from my big sister. So it's (4) really.

Jason What about this umbrella?

Paul Don't be silly, Jason! You brought it, so it must be (5)

Kate Does this beach ball belong to us?

Jason No, it isn't (6) Those kids over there were looking for a ball, so it's probably (7)

Vocabulary

Large numbers

- 1 Match the numbers with the words. Then listen, check and repeat. 🎧

1 100	a thousand
2 1,000	a million
3 1,000,000	a billion
4 1,000,000,000	a hundred

LEARN THIS!

Saying large numbers

2,500,000 = two million, five hundred thousand

not ~~two millions, five hundreds thousands~~

465 = four hundred and sixty-five

not ~~four hundred sixty five~~

- 2 Change the words into numbers.

thirty-three thousand, one hundred and eighty 33,180

- eight hundred and ninety-six 896
- nine thousand and fifty-two 9052
- fourteen billion 14,000,000,000
- one million, eight hundred thousand 1,800,000
- twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and eight 28,100

- 3 Change the numbers into words.

1 191 – one hundred and ninety-one

1 191

2 250,028

3 780

4 9,999

5 5,720

6 1,500,050

7 3,000,000,000

Time

- 4 Match the time words with the correct definition.



- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 a minute | twenty-four hours |
| 2 an hour | ten years |
| 3 a day | four to five weeks |
| 4 a week | twelve months |
| 5 a month | a hundred years |
| 6 a year | seven days |
| 7 a decade | a thousand years |
| 8 a century | sixty seconds |
| 9 a millennium | sixty minutes |

- 5 Are the sentences true or false?

There are 3,600 minutes in a day. **False**

- There are 100 decades in a millennium. **False**
- There are 168 hours in a week. **False**
- There are 120 months in five years. **False**
- There are 1440 minutes in twelve hours. **False**
- There are 1,000 years in ten decades. **False**
- There are 480 minutes in eight hours. **False**
- There are 3,600 seconds in an hour. **False**
- There are 100 centuries in a millennium. **False**

- 6 Answer the questions.

- How many people live in your town?
- How many decades are there in two centuries?
- How many seconds are there in a day?
- How many people live in your country?
- How many days are there in a year?

Reading

Life in 2050

- 1 Read Professor Nogata's predictions about the future. Put the missing headings (A–G) in the correct spaces (1–6). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

A Climate E Medicine
B Computers F Space exploration
C Education G Transport
D Family life

- 2 Ask and answer with a partner.

Do you think children will study at home in 2050?

Do you think people will live to 110 or 120?

Do you think we'll take holidays in space?

What will life be like in 2050?

Professor Nogata of the University of California makes predictions about the future ...



1

In 2050 children won't go to school. They will study at home with their computers. They will e-mail their work to their teachers and talk to them on a video-phone.

2

Medical science will improve during the 21st century, and there won't be any illness. As a result, people will live much longer, maybe to 110 or 120. Most children will have great-great-grandparents when they are born.

3

There will be a science laboratory on the Moon. Scientists will study the Moon and other planets in the laboratory. It will be possible to take holidays in space, but at first this might be very expensive.

4

There won't be any cars. Instead, people will use planes and trains to travel long distances. In towns and cities people will use buses or trains which go under the city. They will also use helicopters, which will fly them from one part of the city to another. No one will use a bicycle or walk.



5

In 2050 we will control the weather. It will rain on the deserts of Africa, and people will grow food there. In most places it will rain during the night and not during the day. It will never be too hot or too cold.

6

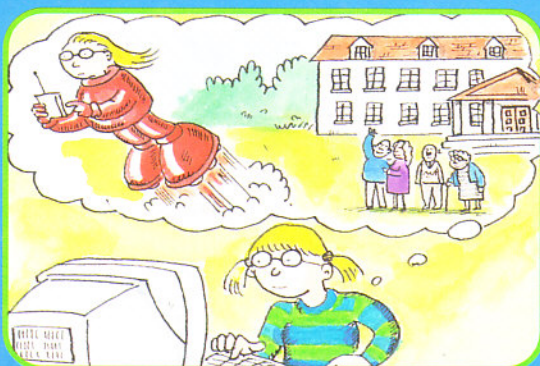
Computers will do everything for us at home. They will understand voice instructions. For example, if you say 'Good night', the computer will close the windows, turn off the TV and central heating, set your alarm clock and switch off all the lights. Let's hope there are no computer viruses – or life in the future could go badly wrong!

Model text

1 Read about Kelly's future. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Kelly wants to have a lot of money.
- 2 She wants to become a maths teacher.
- 3 She wants to move away from her parents when she leaves school.
- 4 She wants to have two houses.
- 5 She wants to get married to a famous person.
- 6 She wants to have children before she does other things.

My dream future



Job

Maths is my best subject at school and I've got my own computer at home. In the future, I think I'll probably write a software program and become a millionaire! When I leave school, I'll become an inventor. I'll have my own company and lots of people will work for me. I'll be rich and important.

Home

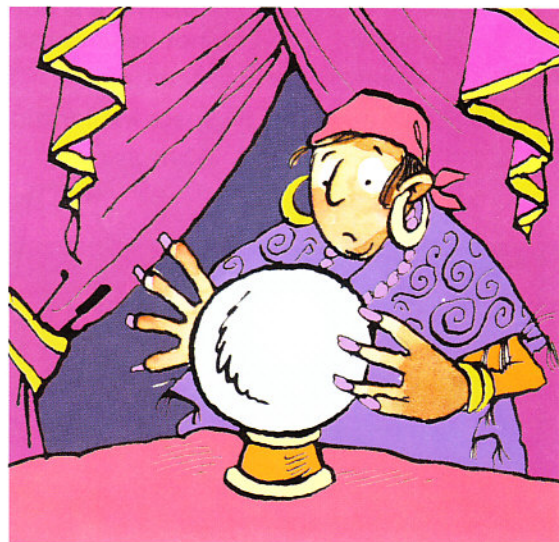
I'll continue to live with my parents when I leave school. I'll buy a big house with my money so we can all live together. My grandparents will live with us too because they'll be old then. I won't be able to help in the house because I won't have time. My mum will cook and clean for me.

Family

I want to get married when I'm 21. I'll have a big wedding and invite lots of people. I hope I'll marry someone famous – like a footballer from Manchester United. I'd like to have ten children. But I've got a lot of other things to do first!

Listening

2 Listen to the four speakers. Match the speakers (1–4) with the sentences (A–E). There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.



Speaker 1 ☐ 1

Speaker 2 ☐ 2

Speaker 3 ☐ 3

Speaker 4 ☐ 4

- A This person will travel a lot.
- B This person will get married when they're 21.
- C This person will be an actress.
- D This person will win a lot of money.
- E This person will be famous.

Speaking

3 Ask and answer with a partner.

What job would you like to have in the future?

Will you be rich and famous?

Where do you want to live?

Will you get married?

How many children will you have?

Writing

because and so

WRITING TIP!

We use **because** to introduce a reason.

I went to bed **because** I was tired.

We use **so** to introduce a result.

I was tired **so** I went to bed.

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use **so** or **because**.



I love animals **so** I'd like to be a vet.

- 1 I'd like to be a pop star I want to be rich and famous.
- 2 I don't like studying I don't think I'll go to university.
- 3 I'd like to be a computer programmer I like using computers.
- 4 I don't want to live in London I hate big cities.
- 5 I love football I want to be a professional footballer.
- 6 I'd like to have acting lessons I want to be a soap star.

- 5 Write about your future. Use the writing guide to help you. Use **so** and **because** if you can.

My future

Paragraph A: Job

Paragraph B: Home

Paragraph C: Family

I want to

I'm going to

I'll (probably)

I hope I'll

I'd like to

Song

- 1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

bed before day mother rain year

I'll be there for you

So no one told you
Life was gonna be this way.
Your job's just one big joke
Your love life went away.
It's like you're always here
In second gear,
When it isn't, no, your (1) *day*, your week,
your month, or even your (2) *year*.

But I'll be there for you,
When the (3) *rain* starts to pour.
I'll be there for you,
Like I was there (4) *before*.
I'll be there for you
'Cos you're there for me too.

You're still in (5) *bed* at ten,
Your work began at eight.
You burned your breakfast.
So far, things aren't going great!
Your (6) *mother* told you,
'There'll be days like these.'
But she didn't tell you that the world
Can leave you on your knees.



- 2 Match the words from the song with the correct definition.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1 joke | the Earth |
| 2 pour | destroyed with fire |
| 3 burned | something funny |
| 4 world | rain a lot |

GRAMMAR

Past continuous

- 1 What were the people doing at six o'clock yesterday evening? Write the sentences.

he / read a book *X*
He wasn't reading a book.

he / drink a cola *✓*
He was drinking a cola.

- 1 we / use a computer *X*
 listen to music *✓*
- 2 he / eat a sandwich *X*
 talk to his mum *✓*
- 3 you / do your homework *X*
 write a letter *✓*
- 4 they / swim *X*
 play volleyball *✓*
- 5 I / watch a video *X*
 draw a picture *✓*
- 6 she / wash her hair *X*
 play with her sister *✓*

Past simple and past continuous

- 2 Complete the story. Use the correct form of the past simple or past continuous.



While my sister and I (walk) *were walking* home from school yesterday, we (hear) *heard* some footsteps behind us. We (1 start) to run.

We (2 arrive) at our garden and I (3 see) Mum through the living room window. She (4 watch) TV. I (5 knock) on the door. Mum (6 come) to the door and we (7 go) into the house.

While we (8 explain) to Mum about the footsteps, the door bell (9 ring) It was my brother, Stephen. I (10 tell) him about the footsteps. He (11 say) 'Oh! That was me! I (12 walk) behind you!

Comparatives and superlatives

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.

Pete is (short) *shorter* than Paul.

Kate is (tall) *the tallest* girl in my class.

- 1 James is (nice) than George.
- 2 I've got (big) nose in my family.
- 3 Is Rosy (funny) than Helen?
- 4 Who's (lazy) person in your class?
- 5 Are boys (bad-tempered) than girls?
- 6 That's (expensive) bike in the shop!
- 7 My exam results are (bad) than Mick's!
- 8 Who's (good) actor in the world?

Future: will and going to

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of will or going to.



Look! I've got a concert ticket. I *'m going to see* Britney Spears.

- 1 In the future people (live) longer.
- 2 'These bags are really heavy!' 'I (help) you carry them.'
- 3 He's got an apple in his hand. He (eat) the apple.
- 4 'Would you like a drink?' 'Yes, I (have) a glass of water, please.'
- 5 She's opening her books. She (do) her homework.
- 6 They're wearing their football boots. They (play) football.
- 7 In 2050 people (go) on holidays to the moon.

Vocabulary

Music, music, music!

- 5 Complete the table. Use the words in the box.

audience blues choir concert hall
conductor disco opera reggae
soloist stage

Types of music	Places	People
blues	stage	choir
disco	concert hall	conductor
opera	hall	soloist
audience		stage

Television programmes

- 6 Match the programme titles with the types of programme in the box.

1 soap

cartoon comedy music programme
quiz show soap

- The Jones Family
- The Rock Show! music programme
- Time to laugh!
- 20 Questions
- Crazy Cat and Mini Mouse! cartoon

Personality adjectives

- 7 Complete the sentences. Use the personality adjectives in the box.

cheerful generous lazy mean
polite rude

My little sister is very *polite*. She always says 'Yes, please' and 'No, thank you'.

- Sam sometimes gives me some of his sweets. He's very to his friends.
- My brother is He watches TV all the time and doesn't do any exercise.
- Our English teacher is usually She smiles and laughs a lot.
- Some people are People do things for them and they never say 'Thank you'.
- My brother's He knows the answers, but he doesn't help me with my homework.

Large numbers

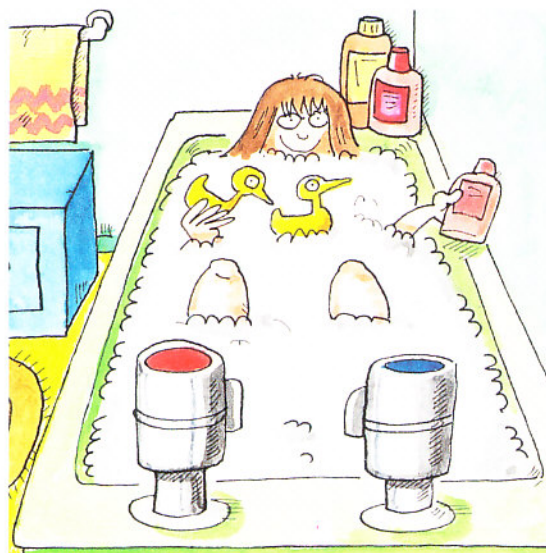
- 8 Change the numbers into words.

1 120 – one hundred and twenty

1 120 2 1,200,000
3 1,200 4 120,000
5 12,000 6 12,000,050
7 12,000,000,000

Use of English

- 9 Complete the sentences. Use a suitable word.



'Where's Sue?' 'She's *in* the bath.'

- This is my book, and the pen is , too.
- I to have long hair when I was seven, but now it's short.
- What are you doing Saturday?
- 'Do you like playing tennis?' 'No, but I like it on TV!'
- John finished his homework two hours
- Katy started school she was four.
- My mum like classical music. Jazz is her favourite type of music.
- towel is this? Is it Kim's?



- 1 The next morning, Max and Candy arrived at the bay. It was a grey windy day. The beach was empty. They searched for hours but they couldn't find Max's palm-top computer. Max was tired and Candy was hungry, so they decided to go into town.



- 2 Sarah, Alex and Danny went to a cyber café. Lee went to the library.

Danny Have you ever used Boggle?

Alex No, I haven't.

Sarah What is it?

Danny It's a brilliant search engine. I key in 'natural disaster' and ... look at this. There have been six other disasters with this red stuff. This one was in France, this one was in Italy ...

Alex That's amazing, isn't it?

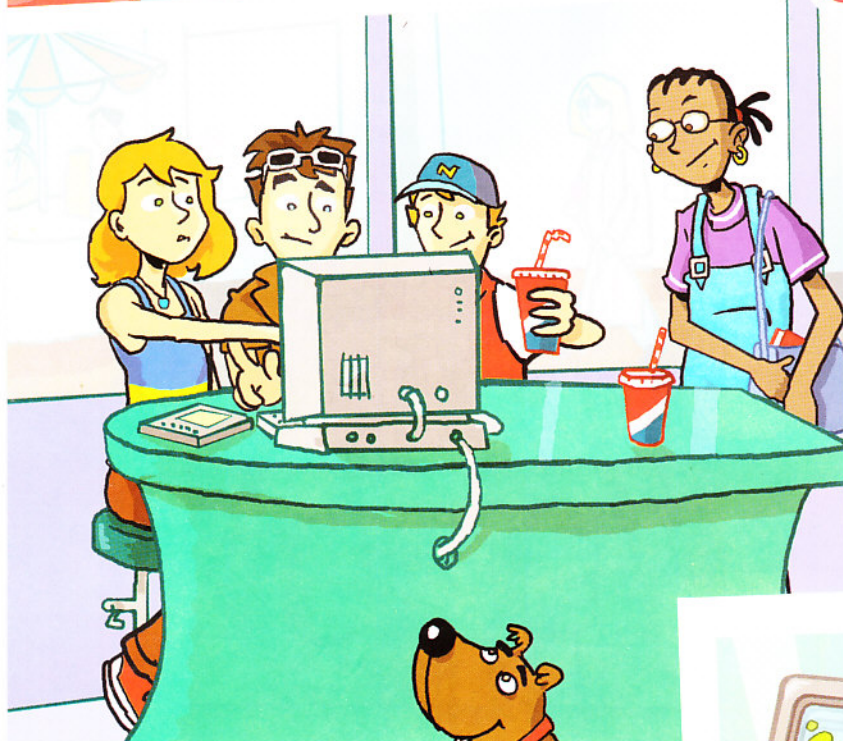
Sarah There's Lee. Hi, Lee!

Danny What have you found?

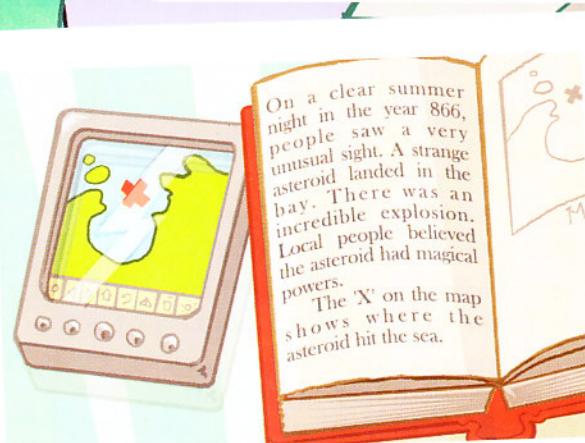
Lee I found this.

Danny An old book? All the best information's on the Internet.

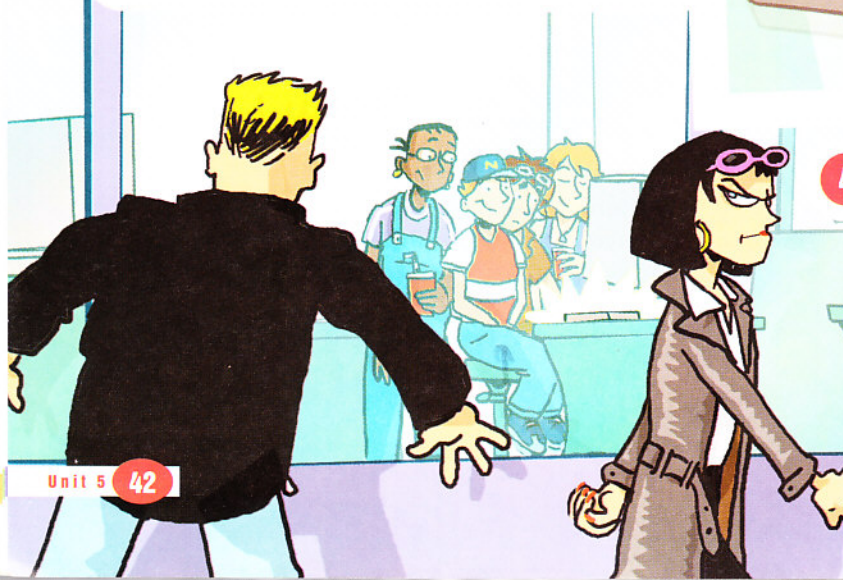
Lee I don't agree. It's a book called *Ancient Mysteries*. And this part is about the bay.



- 3 **Alex** We've seen that map before, haven't we?
Sarah I've never seen it.
Danny Yes, you have. It's on the palm-top computer.
Sarah That's impossible.
Danny No, it isn't. Look at this.



CYBER CAFE



- 4 Max and Candy had lunch in an expensive restaurant. Candy ate a huge slice of chocolate cake. Max wasn't hungry. He was very worried about his missing computer, because it contained their names and all the information about the bay! After lunch they went for a walk. Candy didn't talk to Max. She was very angry with him. Then Max stopped outside the cyber café. He couldn't believe his eyes. The kids from the TV news programme were in there. And they had his palm-top computer!

Comprehension

1 Put the events in the story (a-f) in order.

1 b

- The friends looked at a map in a book.
- Max and Candy searched for the palm-top computer.
- Lee arrived at the cyber café.
- Danny used the Internet.
- Max saw his palm-top computer.
- Max and Candy decided to go into town.

2 Answer the questions.

Did Max and Candy find the computer on the beach?

No, they didn't.

- Has Alex used Boggle before?
- When did an asteroid land in the bay?
- What was in the book and on the palm-top computer?
- What did Candy and Max do after lunch?
- Why didn't Candy talk to Max?

3 Who says these expressions?

Look at this.

Danny

- There's Lee.
- I don't agree.
- That's impossible.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.

1 d

- empty
 - search engine
 - ancient
 - incredible
- very old
 - this helps you find information on the Internet
 - difficult to believe
 - with no people or things in it

Communication

Talking about experiences

5 Listen and repeat. • •

Matt Have you ever met an alien?

Ellen Yes, I have. Twice!

Matt Have you ever seen a UFO?

Ellen No, never.

LEARN THIS!

0x = never

1x = once

2x = twice

3x = three times

6 Ask and answer about your partner's experiences. Use the questionnaire.

Have you ever ...?

✓ x

- flown in a plane?
- lost any money?
- played football?
- told someone a secret?
- met a famous person?
- won a competition?
- eaten in a restaurant?
- broken an arm or leg?
- seen a ghost?

Pronunciation

Word stress: the weak vowel /ə/

7 Listen and repeat. Pay special attention to the stressed syllable (●) and the weak vowel (•) in each word. • •

• • • • •
cyber summer chocolate

• • • • •
arrive complain alarm

8 Listen and repeat. Then mark the stressed syllable (●) and the weak vowel (•) in each word. • •

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 ever | 3 ancient | 5 didn't |
| 2 around | 4 appear | 6 clever |

Grammar

Present perfect (affirmative and negative)

1 Study the table and the rule.

Affirmative	Negative
I have / 've won	I have not / haven't won
you have / 've won	you have not / haven't won
he has / 's won	he has not / hasn't won
she has / 's won	she has not / hasn't won
it has / 's won	it has not / hasn't won
we have / 've won	we have not / haven't won
you have / 've won	you have not / haven't won
they have / 've won	they have not / haven't won



We form the present perfect with the verb **have** + the **past participle**.

Principal parts of regular verbs

LEARN THIS!

The past participle of regular verbs is always the same as the past simple.

base form	past simple	past participle
watch	watched	watched
invite	invited	invited
stop	stopped	stopped
study	studied	studied

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct affirmative or negative form of the present perfect.

I'm tired. I (watch) **'ve watched** three X-Files videos.

It's my birthday party today. I (not invite) **haven't invited** many people.

- Hurry up! They (start) the film!
- He (not wash) his hands. They're very dirty.
- Mary (study) hard this year, so she'll pass her exams.
- Oh no! She (drop) the plate!
- Mum's really angry. We (not tidy) our room!
- The garden is very green. It (rain) a lot this month.
- I can't play with my friends this evening. I (not finish) my homework.

Principal parts of irregular verbs

3 Study the table and the rule.

Irregular verbs

base form	past simple	past participle
buy	bought	bought
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
lose	lost	lost
run	ran	run
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

LEARN THIS!

The past participle of irregular verbs is usually different from the past simple.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct affirmative or negative form of the present perfect.

I saw an alien last night! But I (not tell) **haven't told** my mum.

- 'Where's my pencil?' 'Jane (take) it.'
- It's the last day of my holiday, and I (write) postcards to all my friends.
- John can't play tennis today. He (lose) his tennis shoes.
- 'You (eat) all of the pizza!'
- He isn't very tired. He (not run) as far as me.
- Oh, no! I (not do) my homework!

5 Complete the paragraph. Use the correct affirmative or negative form of the present perfect.

I love football and I'm in my school team. We (play) **'ve played** twenty games this season and we (1 win) fifteen of them. I'm a forward. I (2 wear) number 9 all season and I (3 score) nine goals. I (4 not miss) any penalties! We (5 not win) all our games last season. We lost two of them, both against the top team in the league. My mum (6 not buy) me a birthday present because she (7 be) very busy at work. I (8 ask) her to get me some new boots, but I don't know if she will!

Present perfect (interrogative)

- 6 Study the table. When do we use *have*? When do we use *has*?

Interrogative		
Have	I you	seen ...?
Has	he she it	seen ...?
Have	we you they	seen ...?

- 7 Zork and Zena are aliens visiting the Earth. Look at the list. Write questions and answers about the things they have and haven't done.



Things to do	Zork	Zena
eat a hamburger	✓	
drink a cola	X	X
see a film		✓
speak English	✓	✓
swim in the sea	X	
visit the Acropolis		✓
drive a car	X	X

Zork (eat) a hamburger?

Has Zork eaten a hamburger?
Yes, he has.

Zork and Zena (drink) a cola?

Have Zork and Zena drunk a cola?
No, they haven't.

- Zena (see) a film?
- Zork and Zena (speak) English?
- Zork (swim) in the sea?
- Zena (visit) the Acropolis?
- Zork and Zena (drive) a car?

Question tags

LEARN THIS!

We use question tags to check whether something is true.

Dan loves science fiction programmes, doesn't he?

We're going to Brighton tomorrow, aren't we?

We often use negative question tags after affirmative sentences.

Affirmative questions tags

You haven't met Suzie, have you?

They didn't go to the cinema, did they?

We often use affirmative question tags after negative sentences.

Negative question tags

You'll come to my party, won't you?

I locked the front door, didn't I?

- 8 Complete the sentences with the correct question tag. Then listen, check and repeat.



You aren't from this town, *are you*?

- James isn't going to come, ?
- They've gone shopping, ?
- Cathy doesn't like hamburgers, ?
- We haven't finished our homework, ?
- You'll cook dinner, ?
- The dog wasn't barking, ?
- You went to Disneyland last year, ?

Vocabulary

Word formation: negative prefixes

1 Complete the table with negative adjectives.

Adjective	Negative adjective
friendly tidy	unfriendly (1)
sensitive correct	insensitive (2)
possible polite	impossible (3)
honest obedient	dishonest (4)

2 Complete the sentences with negative adjectives from Exercise 1.



His bedroom is always **untidy**. There are clothes and magazines all over the floor.

- 1 She doesn't understand how people feel. She's very **insensitive**.
- 2 He never says 'please' or 'thank you'. He's very
- 3 I made some mistakes in the test. Three of my answers were
- 4 I can't do this homework. It's !
- 5 She's very She never tells the truth.
- 6 Paul never does what his mother says. He's very

3 Complete the table with negative adjectives. Use a dictionary to help you.

Adjective	Negative adjective
1 comfortable	un comfortable
2 safe
3 organized
4 patient
5 lucky
6 usual
7 visible

4 Complete the sentences with negative adjectives from Exercise 3.



Some people say that it's **unlucky** to see a black cat.

- 1 It's normally hot in the south of Greece. Snow is very *unbearable*
- 2 Air is You can't see it!
- 3 She hates waiting for people. She's very
- 4 I don't like sitting on this sofa. It's very
- 5 He often loses things and forgets things. He's very
- 6 Don't climb the wall! It's *scary*

5 Write sentences about your family and friends.

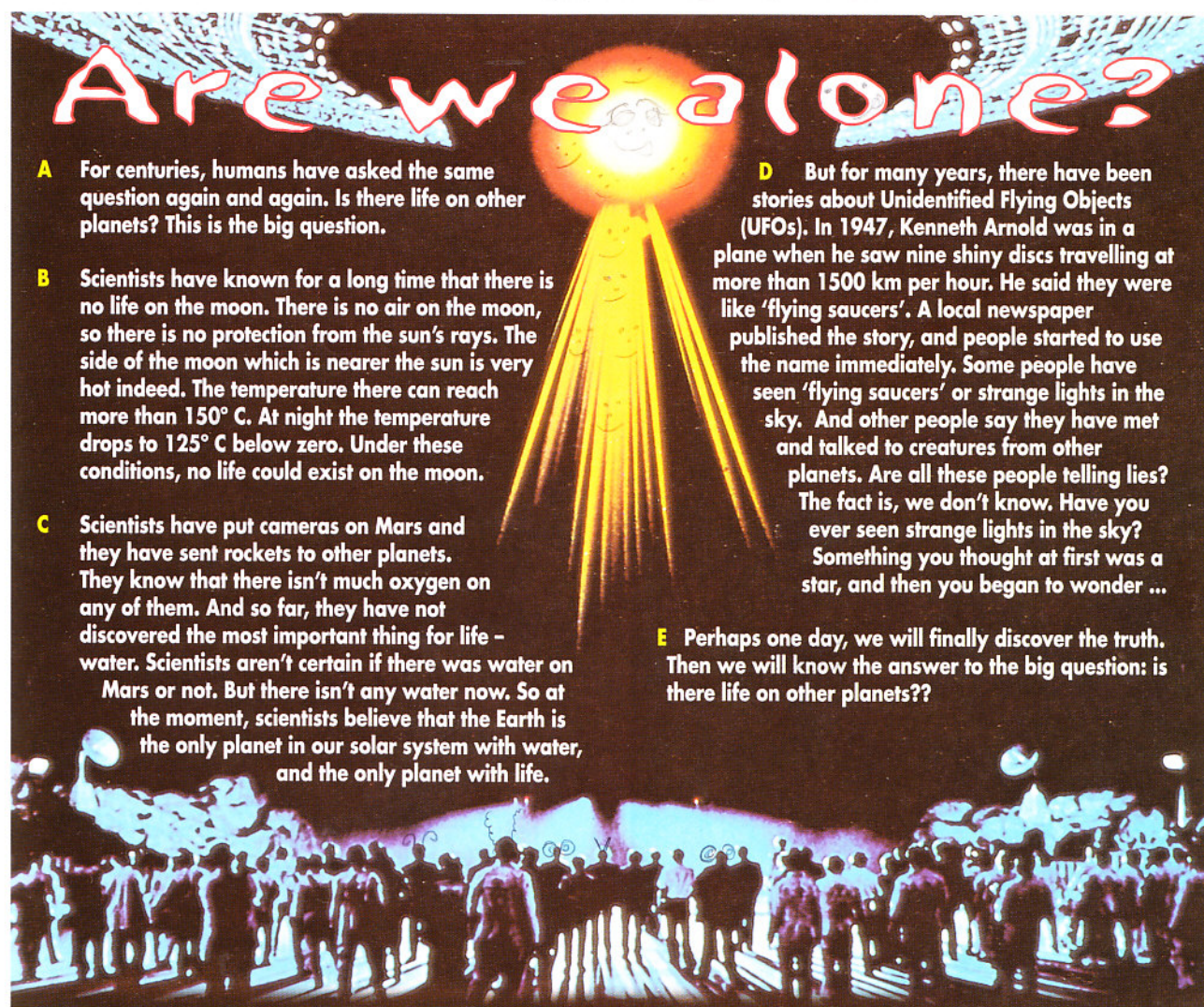
My sister is very untidy. She never cleans her room.

My brother is very insensitive ...

Reading

Space: life on other planets

32/04/2015 15:16



Are we alone?

A For centuries, humans have asked the same question again and again. Is there life on other planets? This is the big question.

B Scientists have known for a long time that there is no life on the moon. There is no air on the moon, so there is no protection from the sun's rays. The side of the moon which is nearer the sun is very hot indeed. The temperature there can reach more than 150° C. At night the temperature drops to 125° C below zero. Under these conditions, no life could exist on the moon.

C Scientists have put cameras on Mars and they have sent rockets to other planets. They know that there isn't much oxygen on any of them. And so far, they have not discovered the most important thing for life – water. Scientists aren't certain if there was water on Mars or not. But there isn't any water now. So at the moment, scientists believe that the Earth is the only planet in our solar system with water, and the only planet with life.

D But for many years, there have been stories about Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs). In 1947, Kenneth Arnold was in a plane when he saw nine shiny discs travelling at more than 1500 km per hour. He said they were like 'flying saucers'. A local newspaper published the story, and people started to use the name immediately. Some people have seen 'flying saucers' or strange lights in the sky. And other people say they have met and talked to creatures from other planets. Are all these people telling lies? The fact is, we don't know. Have you ever seen strange lights in the sky? Something you thought at first was a star, and then you began to wonder ...

E Perhaps one day, we will finally discover the truth. Then we will know the answer to the big question: is there life on other planets??

1 Choose the best answers, A, B, or C.

- On the moon
 - it is very cold at night.
 - it is always very hot.
 - it is warmer at night than in the day.
- It seems that
 - none of the other planets have water.
 - the other planets have more oxygen than the Earth.
 - there isn't life on many of the other planets.
- Kenneth Arnold was in a plane
 - with creatures from space.
 - which was travelling at 1500 km an hour.
 - when he saw nine UFOs.

4 We started using the term 'flying saucers'

- in 1947.
- after a photo appeared in a newspaper.
- when Kenneth Arnold wrote a story about them.

5 We don't know

- what the big question is.
- if there is life on other planets.
- if aliens travel in flying saucers.

2 Find words in the text that mean:

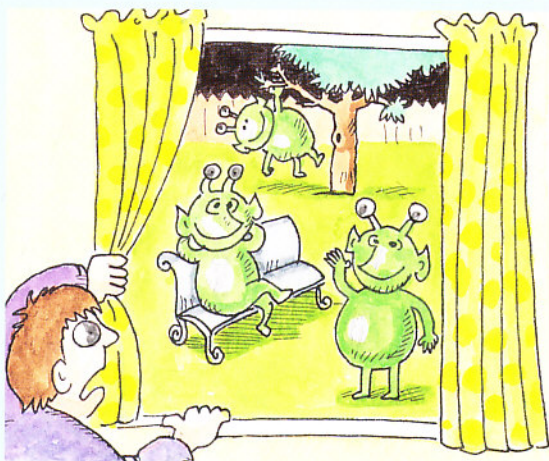
hundreds of years (paragraph A)
centuries

- live (verb) (paragraph B)
- spaceships (paragraph C)
- unusual (paragraph D)
- at last (paragraph E)

Model text

- 1 Read the text. Why does nobody believe that Jerome has seen aliens?

Aliens in the garden



Have you ever seen an alien? I have! It happened two years ago. It was ten o'clock and I was getting ready for bed. While I was putting on my pyjamas, I heard a noise outside. I went to the bedroom window and looked out. I saw a strange yellow light in the sky.

The light disappeared and suddenly there were three alien creatures standing in the garden. They had no clothes and no hair. One of them sat on the garden seat, another climbed a tree and the third started walking towards the house. It looked directly at me.

I opened the drawer of my desk. I took out my camera – but was there a film inside it? No! So that's why I don't have any photos of the aliens in the garden. I've seen aliens, but nobody believes me!

Jerome B. Smith, aged 11

- 2 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Jerome heard a noise at ten o'clock in the morning. *false*
- 2 He saw aliens in the garden after the light disappeared. *true*
- 3 The aliens wore clothes like people. *false*
- 4 One of the aliens climbed the garden wall. *false*
- 5 Jerome's camera was in his desk drawer. *true*
- 6 There wasn't a film in his camera. *true*

Listening

- 3 Listen to the interview about aliens. Complete the notes.



- 1 Mr and Mrs Langford are from Kentucky, in the USA 1.
- 2 They saw the aliens at 4 o'clock 2 time ago. *three*
- 3 There were 3 3 spaceships.
- 4 The aliens were 4 and green.
- 5 Mr Langford said 'Hi, 5 are you?'
- 6 When Mr Langford spoke to the aliens, they turned round and 6 back to their spaceships.

Speaking

- 4 Imagine you have met an alien. Ask and answer about the meeting.

What year was it? *It was like 2000*

What time of day was it?

What did the aliens look like?

What did you say to them?

What was their reply?

Writing

Word order

WRITING TIP!

In English the verb and its object are not usually separated.

I heard a noise outside.

not ~~I heard outside a noise.~~

I saw a strange yellow light in the sky.

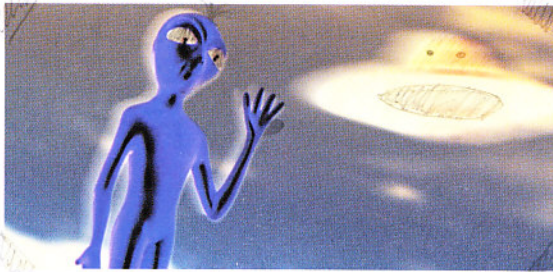
not ~~I saw in the sky a strange yellow light.~~

5 Put the sentences in order.

very slowly / He / his bicycle / rode /
He rode his bicycle very slowly.

- 1 very much / I / science fiction / like
- 2 your book / You / have left / on the bus
- 3 a flying saucer / in the sky / She / hasn't seen
- 4 rockets / Scientists / to other planets / have sent
- 5 I / watch / every week / a video
- 6 three aliens / Jerome / saw / in the garden

6 Write about your meeting with an alien from Exercise 4. Use the writing guide to help you.

My meeting with an alien

Paragraph A Introduction

Have you ever seen a ?

It happened years ago.

Paragraph B The events

First, I heard Then I saw

Paragraph C Description

They were

Paragraph D Conclusion

At the end, I They

Song

1 Listen and put the lines (a-h) in the correct order (1-8).

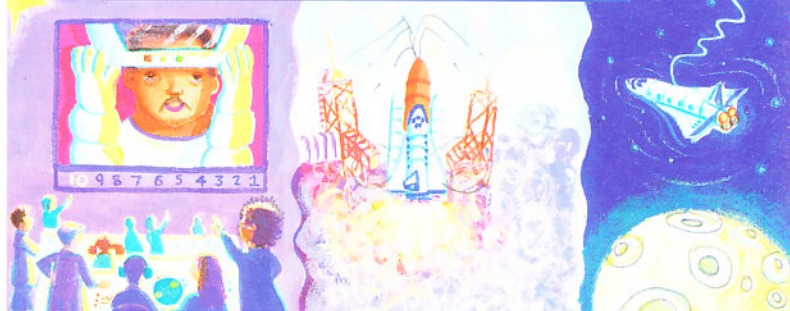
Space oddity

'Ground Control to Major Tom.
Ground Control to Major Tom.
Take your protein pills and put your helmet on.
Ground Control to Major Tom.
Commencing countdown, engines on.
Check ignition and may God's love be with you.'

- a) And the papers want to know whose shirts you wear.
- b) You've really made the grade,
- c) Now it's time to leave the capsule if you dare.'
- d) 'This is Ground Control to Major Tom.
- e) And I'm floating in a most peculiar way,
- f) 'This is Major Tom to Ground Control.
- g) And the stars look very different today.'
- h) I'm stepping through the door.

'Ground Control to Major Tom,
Your circuit's dead! There's something wrong!
Can you hear me Major Tom?
Can you hear me Major Tom?
Can you hear me Major Tom? Can you hear?'

'Here am I floating round my tin can, far above the moon.
Planet Earth is blue, and there's nothing I can do.'

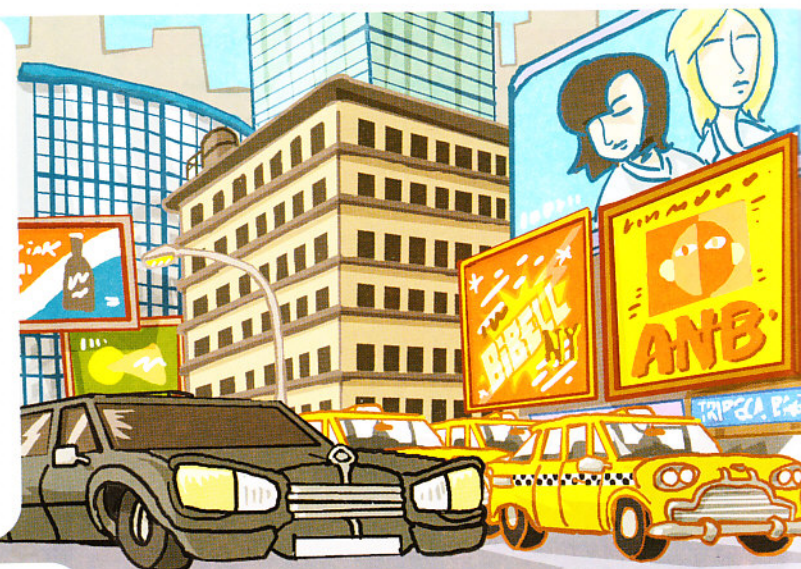
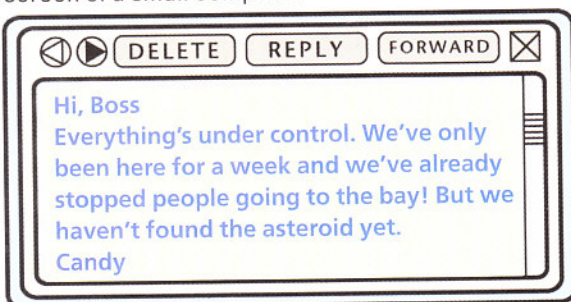


2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What's Major Tom's job?
- 2 Who is talking to Major Tom?
- 3 Can Major Tom hear him at the end of the song?
- 4 What is his 'tin can'?



- 1 A long black limousine moved through the streets of New York. Who was the passenger? Was it a politician? An actor? A pop star? It was impossible to say. The windows were very dark. There was a sudden 'beep'. An e-mail message flashed onto the screen of a small computer.



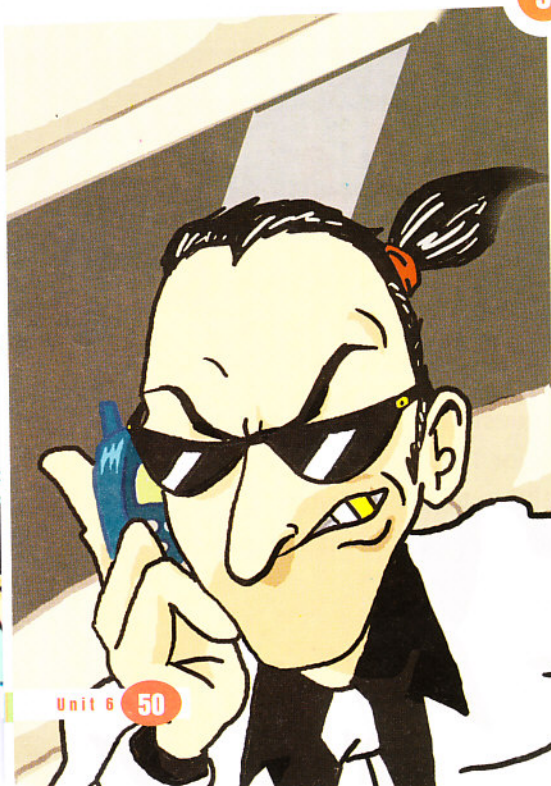
- 2 A man in a white suit read the message. He wasn't a politician, an actor or a pop star. He was Micky 'the shark' Finn. He made a phone call on his small mobile phone.

Micky Hello, Candy.
Candy Hi, boss!
Micky I've just got your e-mail.
Candy Where are you?
Micky I'm in downtown New York. What a city! The traffic's terrible. There are hundreds of cabs on the street.
Max Cabs?
Micky You know, Max. Taxis!
Max Oh, right, boss.



- 3 **Micky** Now listen. My scientists are absolutely certain. This time they've found the right place. The asteroid landed in that bay! ... Hang on. I have to talk to my driver ... Go straight ahead. Then take the second turning on the right ... OK, I want you to take some samples from the asteroid. And I want them by next Saturday.
Max Why Saturday, boss?
Micky Because I'm coming to see you.
Candy That's great, boss.
Micky Now be careful. That asteroid contains a new form of energy. It's more powerful than a nuclear bomb.
Candy Don't worry, boss. We'll be very careful.
Micky See you on Saturday. Hey, stop here at the sidewalk.

The black limousine stopped outside a tall dark building. Micky looked at the sign over the door and smiled. The sign said: 'Midas Inc.' It was Micky's company.



Comprehension

1 Answer the questions.

Where was the black limousine?
In New York

- 1 Was there a pop star in the car?
- 2 Have Max and Candy found the asteroid?
- 3 Who was driving the limousine?
- 4 What is Micky going to do next Saturday?
- 5 What is 'Midas Inc'?

2 Write the names.

Was it a politician?
The passenger

- 1 He wasn't an actor, a politician or a pop star.
- 2 This time **they**'ve found the right place.
- 3 I want **them** by next Saturday.
- 4 It's more powerful than a nuclear bomb.
- 5 **We**'ll be very careful.

3 Who says these expressions?

What a city!
Micky

- 1 Hang on.
- 2 Now be careful.
- 3 See you on Saturday.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.

1 b

- 1 boss
 - 2 suit
 - 3 samples
 - 4 bomb
- a a dangerous thing which explodes when you throw or drop it
b a person who is in charge of other people at work
c small amounts of something that show what the rest is like
d a jacket and trousers that you wear together

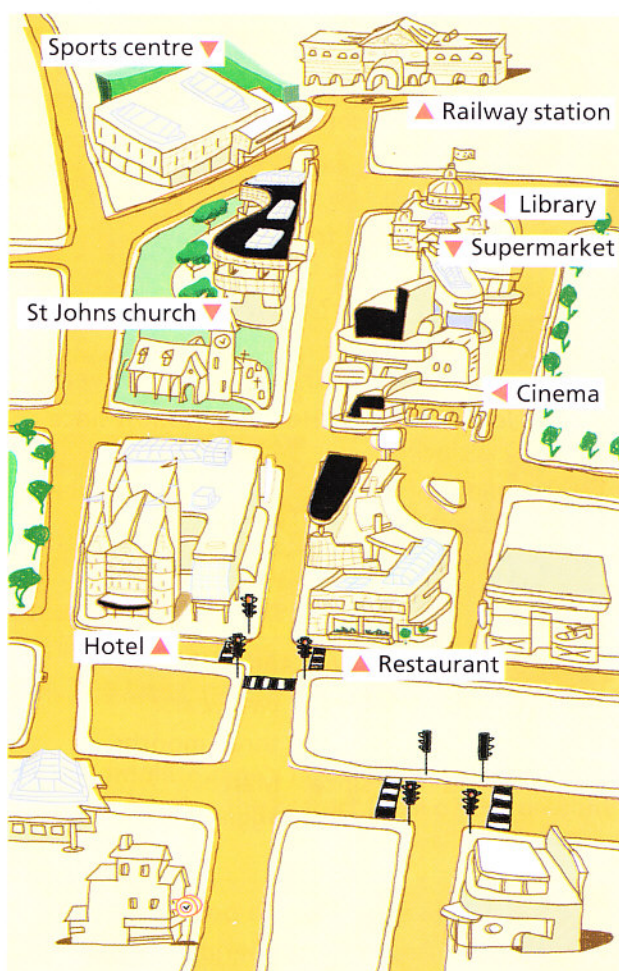
Communication

Directions

5 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer with a partner.

Visitor Excuse me. How do we get to St John's Church, please?

Girl Go straight ahead. Take the third turning on the left. St John's Church is on the right.



Pronunciation

/s/ and /z/ at the end of words

6 Listen and repeat.

/s/	/z/
place	plays
kiss	keys

Listen, repeat and tick [✓] the word you hear.

- 1 police – please
- 2 ice – eyes
- 3 pace – pays
- 4 piece – peas

Grammar

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

LEARN THIS!

We use the present perfect for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

Brad **has lived** in Chicago **since** 1998.

I **haven't visited** New York **for** three years.

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect.

These are my favourite trousers.

I (have) **'ve had** them for five years.

- 1 Tom's my best friend. I (know) him for three years.
- 2 Where's Alison? We (not see) her since yesterday.
- 3 They (live) in Miami for two years.
- 4 Jo has earache. He (have) it since 7 o'clock.
- 5 Dad (not take) a holiday since last August.
- 6 John (not play) the violin since he was at school.

- 2 Study the sentences and the rules.

I've lived here **for** two years.
three months.

I've lived here **since** March.
1998.



We use **since** with a **point of time**.

We use **for** with a **period of time**.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use *for* or *since*.

- 1 I've lived in Washington 1997.
- 2 Ben has studied English three years.
- 3 They haven't visited their grandparents months.
- 4 Julie's ill. She's been in bed Tuesday.
- 5 My dad has had his new car six months.
- 6 It's been ten years we moved to Oxford.

- 4 It's the school holidays, but Kate is ill. Write sentences about her. Use the correct form of the present perfect with *for* or *since*.



Kate / have / a cold / ten days.

Kate has had a cold for ten days.

- 1 Kate / be / in bed / a long time.
- 2 She / not eat / anything / this morning.
- 3 She / not see / her friends / a week.
- 4 She / stay / at home / Tuesday.
- 5 She / have / a red nose / three days.
- 6 She / not play / basketball / last weekend.
- 7 She / not do / any school work / Monday.

How long ... ?

LEARN THIS!

We use **How long** + the present perfect to ask about the duration of an action.

How long has your aunt worked in the USA?

She's worked in the USA for two years.

- 5 Write questions with *How long ... ?* and the correct form of the present perfect. Then ask and answer with a partner.

you (live) in your house?
(for)

How long have you lived in your house?
I've lived here for two years.

- 1 you (be) at this school?
(since)
- 2 you (have) your schoolbag?
(for)
- 3 you (know) your best friend?
(for)
- 4 you (like) your favourite pop singer?
(for)

Present perfect with *just*, *already* and *yet*

6 Study the sentences and the rules.

We're celebrating. We've **just** finished our exams.

I've **already** seen that film. I don't want to see it again.

He bought the new *S Club 7* CD this morning, but he hasn't listened to it **yet**.

'Have you done your homework **yet**?' 'No, I haven't. I'll do it after dinner.'



We usually use **just** and **already** in affirmative sentences. We put **just** and **already** between **have/has** and the past participle.

We usually use **yet** in negative sentences and questions. We put **yet** at the end of the sentence.

LEARN THIS!

We often use adverbs like **just**, **yet** and **already** with the present perfect.

7 For each picture, write one sentence with *already* and one sentence with *yet*.



- 1 the match / start
The match has already started.
they / not score / any goals
They haven't scored any goals yet.
- 2 she / write / a letter / to Ed
she / not send / it to him
- 3 he / cook / dinner
he / not eat / it
- 4 she / buy / a magazine
she / not read / it

8 For each picture, write a sentence with *just*. Use the verbs in the box.

drop finish miss score start wash

She's just dropped the plate.



9 Complete Jane's letter to her American friend. Use the correct form of the present perfect.

Dear Amy

I (not have) *haven't* *had* a letter from you for a long time. (1 you lose) my address?

I bought the new Kylie CD at the weekend. I (2 already listen) to it. (3 you hear) it yet? It's brilliant. There's a new video too, but I (4 not see) it yet.

School is OK. I (5 just finish) my exams, but the holidays (6 not start) yet.

Write soon with your news.

Love

Jane



Vocabulary

British and American English

1 Listen and repeat. ••



1 cab



2 cookie



3 fries



4 pants



5 subway



6 coffee shop



7 elevator



8 movie theater



9 store



10 vacation



11 sidewalk



12 candy

2 Match the British English words in the box with the American English words in Exercise 1. Then listen and check. ••

1 cab – taxi

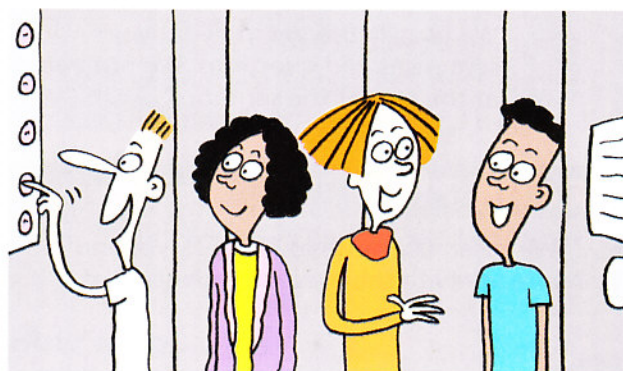
biscuit café chips cinema holiday
lift pavement shop sweets taxi
trousers underground

3 Underline the American English words and write the British English words.

Do you brush your teeth after you eat candy? *sweets*

- How often do you take a cab?
- Do you like cookies?
- What's your favourite clothes store?
- Did your family take a vacation last year?
- What do you usually drink in a coffee shop?
- Is there a movie theater near your house?

4 Complete the questions with American English words.



Is there an *elevator* in the building where you live?

- There are six screens in the in our town.
- Cars park on the outside my house.
- What do you wear with your favourite ?
- I always have with my hamburger.
- Susie's brother takes the to university every day.

5 Ask and answer the questions from Exercise 3 with a partner.



Do you brush your teeth after you eat candy?

Yes, I do. /
No, I don't.

How often do you take a cab?

Sometimes. /
Not very often.

Reading

The Kennedy Space Center

- 1 Read about the Kennedy Space Center. Match the areas (A-D) with the photos (1-4).

A tour of space you won't forget

The tour will start and end at the main entrance and will take two hours. You'll visit:

- A Visitor Complex to see rockets, talk to astronauts and go inside a space shuttle
- B Launch complex 39 to get a fantastic view of today's space adventures from this 60-foot observation tower
- C Apollo / Saturn V Center to see the Saturn V moon rocket
- D International Space Station Center to see where astronauts live and work in space



Visitor Complex

At the Complex you can see two films on an enormous cinema screen. If you've already seen lots of films about space, you could always visit Space Shuttle Plaza instead. Here you can go inside a space shuttle! Or perhaps you would prefer to meet an astronaut? If so, then go along to Astronaut Encounter. Listen to the astronauts' stories and ask them all the questions you've ever wanted to ask. There's also a space shop, with the largest selection of space souvenirs in the world.

Launch Complex 39

From the top of the Observation tower you get a fantastic view of the whole Kennedy Space Center. You can also see the Atlantic Ocean from here. Have you ever watched the take-off of a space shuttle on TV? You can't visit the two launchpads LC-39A and LC-39B, but you may be lucky and see a space shuttle taking off!

Apollo / Saturn V Center

This tour starts with a film of the Apollo 11 mission in 1969 when the first men landed on the moon. After this, you are free to explore the exhibition. The largest exhibit is a Saturn V moon rocket, which is more than 100 m long. You can also see a 'moon rover' – a special car that astronauts used for travelling on the moon. There is also a real rock from the moon that you can touch!

International Space Station Center

Find out what life is like on Mir, the International Space Station. Take a close look at the astronauts' living and working areas. You can also watch scientists and technicians while they work on current space programs. You haven't been into space yet, but perhaps you will one day!



- 2 Read the questions and write A, B, C or D.

- A Visitor Complex
- B Launch complex 39
- C Apollo / Saturn V center
- D International Space Center

Where can you see inside a space shuttle?

1	
---	--

From where can you see the ocean?

2	
---	--

Where can you buy things?

3	
---	--

Where can you go to the cinema?

4		
---	--	--

Where can you learn about how astronauts live?

5	
---	--

Where can you find out about the first moon landing?

6	
---	--

- 3 Imagine you are the astronaut at Astronaut Encounter. Answer these visitors' questions.

- 1 How many launchpads are there?
- 2 When did the first man land on the moon?
- 3 How long is the Saturn V moon rocket?
- 4 What is the name of the International Space Station?

Model text

- 1 Read the postcard from Jessica. Which day did she do these things?



- 1 went on a flight-simulator ride
- 2 rode in a boat
- 3 arrived in Florida
- 4 ate burgers beside the pool

Dear Amy

We've been in Florida since Saturday. Our villa is lovely. We've got our own swimming pool. It's great! I've just come out of the water. I'm sitting beside the pool now and writing this postcard.

On Sunday we went to Sea World. My favourite ride was Journey to Atlantis. You ride in a boat and go over a waterfall. We got very wet! I also liked Wild Arctic, which begins with an excellent flight-simulator ride. You fly to the Arctic in bad weather and fall through the ice. But I liked Shamu the killer whale best. We went to the whale show in the afternoon and in the evening too. Shamu splashed us a lot. We got very wet again, but we loved it! The next day we went to Typhoon Lagoon. It's an amazing water park with an enormous wave pool. There are lots of water slides as well. In the evening we had a barbecue beside the pool. The burgers were great!

We haven't been to Magic Kingdom yet, but tomorrow we're going to the Kennedy Space Center! See you soon!

Love

Jessica

- 2 Correct the sentences.

Jessica's writing the postcard in her bedroom.

Jessica's writing the postcard beside the pool.

- 1 On Journey to Atlantis you ride in a car.
- 2 Jessica got very tired at Sea World.
- 3 Shamu is the name of a ride at Sea World.
- 4 The wave pool at Typhoon Lagoon is tiny.
- 5 Jessica enjoyed the kebabs at the barbecue.
- 6 She went to the Kennedy Space Center yesterday.

Listening

- 3 Listen to Jessica talking about the Epcot Center. Complete the notes.



Jessica and her family went to the Epcot Center on 1 .

There are two parts to the Epcot Center. Jessica liked Future World best, but her 2 preferred the World Showcase.

Future World is about 3 and technology.

Jessica thought Spaceship Earth was the 4 ride.

In the afternoon they walked around the 5 to the World Showcase.

They had dinner in a 6 restaurant and then watched the parade.

When it was 7 , they watched a fantastic firework display.

Speaking

- 4 Imagine you are in Florida. Ask and answer with a partner.

What can you see at Sea World?

What can you do there?

Where can you go swimming?

What can you do at the Epcot Center?

What can you see in the evening?

Writing

also, too and as well

WRITING TIP!

We can use the expressions **also**, **too** and **as well** to talk about extra things. Notice the position of the expressions.

Our hotel is great.

I **also** love the swimming pool.

I love the swimming pool **too**.

I love the swimming pool **as well**.



- 5 Read the model text again. Find sentences with **also**, **too** and **as well**. Then rewrite the sentences in two other ways.

I also liked Wild Arctic.

I liked Wild Arctic too.

- 6 Put the sentences in order.

I / going on rides / too / love

I love going on rides too.

- 1 learned / I / about space travel / also
- 2 There are / as well / shops
- 3 too / The weather / and humid / is / hot
- 4 cheap / as well / The food / was / good / and
- 5 too / getting up / I / hate / early

- 7 Imagine you are on holiday. Write a postcard to a friend. Use the writing guide to help you.

Dear

We arrived in on

Our is!

There's a

At the weekend we went to

It was There were

Yesterday we

Tomorrow we're going to

See you

Love

Song

- 1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

Chicago everywhere (x2)

New Orleans New York City there

here world (x2)

Dancing in the street

Calling out around the (1)

Are you ready for a brand new beat?

Summer's (2), and the time is right

For dancing in the street.

They're dancing in (3)

Down in (4)

In (5)

All we need is music, sweet music

There'll be music (6)

There'll be swinging, swaying,

And records playing

And dancing in the street.

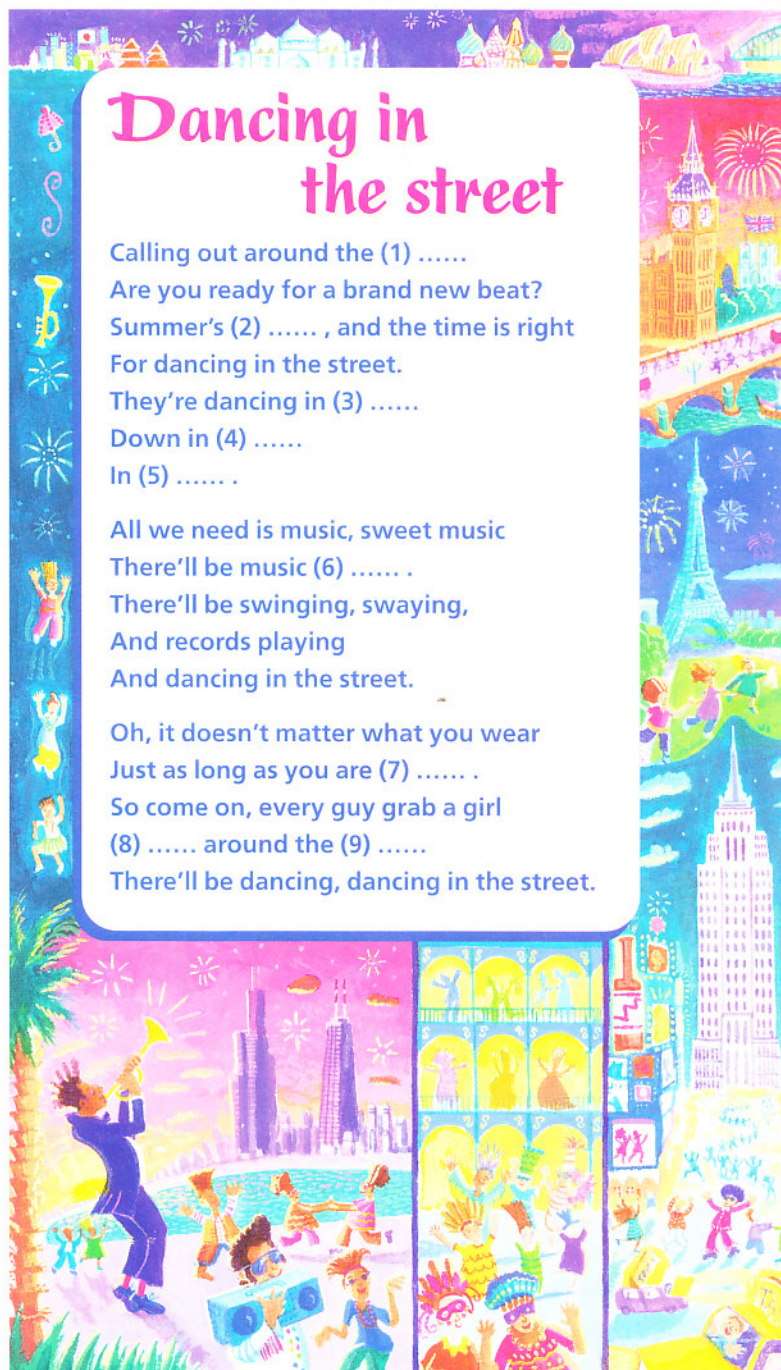
Oh, it doesn't matter what you wear

Just as long as you are (7)

So come on, every guy grab a girl

(8) around the (9)

There'll be dancing, dancing in the street.



- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Which season is it?
- 2 Where will people be dancing?
- 3 Can people wear jeans?
- 4 In which part of the world are people dancing?

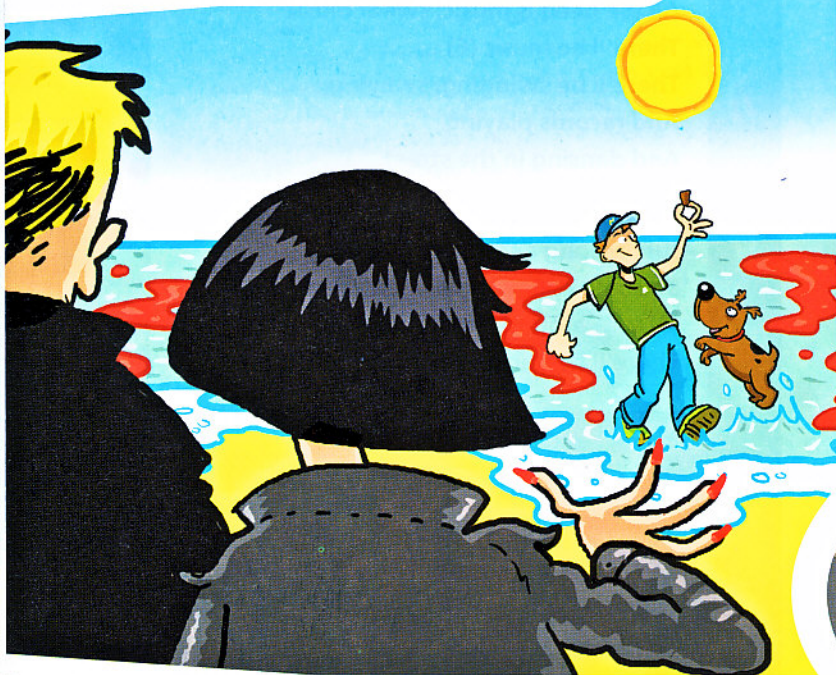


1 Danny and his new friends went to the cinema.

- Danny** Have you seen *Shrek*?
Alex Yes, I have. I saw it last year.
Sarah I haven't.
Lee Neither have I.
Danny I really want to see it.
Sarah Who's *Shrek*?
Alex *Shrek*'s the creature who's the star of the film!
Man Can I help you?
Danny Can you tell me what time *Shrek* is on?
Man Certainly. It's on at six o'clock.
Danny Brilliant! That's in ten minutes.
Man Is that your dog?
Danny Yes, it is.
Man Well, it can't go into the cinema.
Alex It's OK, Danny. I'll take Oscar for a walk.
 Then I'll see you later at the restaurant.
Danny Are you sure? Thanks, Alex.
Alex Can I take the palm-top, too?
Danny Sure. Be good, Oscar!

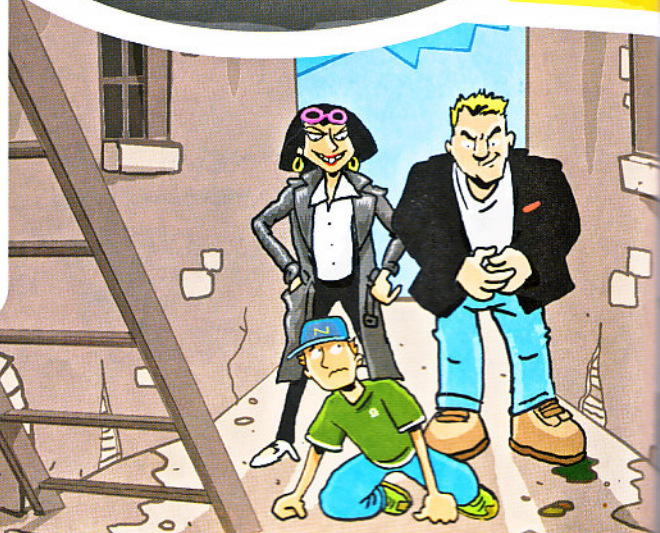
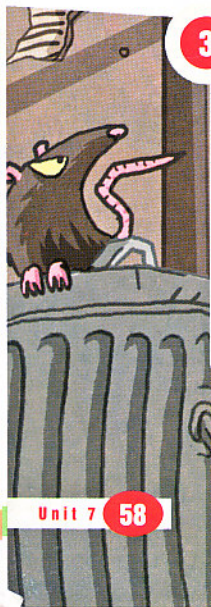


- 2 Alex took Oscar for a walk on the beach. Oscar had a great time and barked at the waves. Then they walked back to the town centre past the shops. Oscar suddenly stopped and turned round. Alex turned, too. There was a man and a woman behind him. Who were they? Alex walked more quickly – and so did the two people. Alex and Oscar started running and the strangers started running, too. They were chasing him! Alex ran round a corner and fell over and twisted his ankle. The palm-top computer flew into the air. Oscar caught it in his mouth and ran away. Alex's foot really hurt! Then he heard a noise. Alex looked round. The man and the woman were standing behind him.



- 3 **Candy** Where's our palm-top computer?
Alex What's a palm-top computer?
Max It's a computer that you can hold in your hand.
Candy Don't be stupid, Max! The kid understands! What have you done with it?
Alex I don't know what you're talking about!
Candy Listen. We know you've got it. We saw you with it in the cyber café. And we've followed you since then!
Max Come on. Let's take him to the boat!

Alex only had one hope – his mobile phone.



Comprehension

1 Are the sentences true or false?

Alex has seen *Shrek*.

True

- Oscar can't go into the cinema.
- Lee takes Oscar for a walk.
- Two men chased Alex and Oscar.
- Max got his palm-top computer again.
- Candy and Max took Alex to the boat.

2 Answer the questions.

When did Alex see *Shrek*?

Last year

- What time does *Shrek* begin?
- Where is Alex going to meet his friends?
- What did Oscar do on the beach?
- What happened when Alex ran round a corner?
- Where did Max and Candy see Alex?

3 Who says these expressions?

Neither have I.

Lee

- Certainly.
- Are you sure?
- Come on.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Communication

Asking about the time

5 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer with a partner. 🗣️



Box office Good morning. The Ritz cinema.

Girl Hello. Could you tell me what time *Shrek* is on?

Box office Certainly. It's on at two o'clock and six o'clock.

Girl Great. Thanks very much.

1 *Lord of the Rings* / 1.15 and 4.00

2 *Jurassic Park 3* / 3.30 and 7.30

3 *Star Wars* / 4.30 and 7.00

4 *Harry Potter* / 2.15 and 6.00

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.

1 c 2 d 3 a 4 b

- creature
 - waves
 - chasing
 - hope
- to run after someone in order to catch them
 - the possibility that something good will happen
 - any living thing that is not a plant
 - the lines of water that move across the top of the sea

Pronunciation

Long vowels /ɑ:/ /ɜ:/ /ɔ:/

6 Listen and repeat. 🗣️

/ɑ:/	/ɜ:/	/ɔ:/
star	turned	your
can't	heard	walk

Listen and repeat. Write /ɑ:/, /ɜ:/ or /ɔ:/.

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 palm | 3 learn | 5 shirt |
| 2 talk | 4 start | 6 fork |

Grammar

Present perfect and past simple

LEARN THIS!

We use the past simple for actions that happened at a specific time in the past.

Martin **played** football yesterday.

We use the present perfect for actions that happened at an unspecific time in the past.

Martin **has played** a lot of football.

LEARN THIS!

We use the past simple for actions that are finished.

He **lived** in Athens for ten years.
(He doesn't live there any more.)

We use the present perfect with **for** and **since** for actions that started in the past and that are still happening now.

I've **studied** English for three years.
(I'm still studying it.)

We've **lived** in Oxford since 1999.
(We still live there.)

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.



We **went** / 've been to the seaside last summer.

- 1 I **finished** / 've finished my homework! Can I go out now?
- 2 I **was** / have been ill three months ago.
- 3 Have you been / Were you shopping yet? I need some stamps.
- 4 My hobby is fishing. I 've **caught** / caught a lot of fish.
- 5 Jenny is in Oxford today, but she **was** / has been in London yesterday.
- 6 I **played** / 've played basketball when I was younger, but I don't play it now.
- 7 I 've **already seen** / already saw 'Shrek'.
- 8 We **left** / have left home at half past two.

2 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

Julie **has been** / was ill since Tuesday.

- 1 I **didn't see** / haven't seen Josh since 1998.
- 2 We 've **stayed** / stayed at our grandparents' house for three days. We arrived home yesterday.
- 3 I **haven't eaten** / didn't eat anything since breakfast.
- 4 The dog **went** / has gone to sleep an hour ago.
- 5 I **had** / 've had a cat for two years. Its name is Willis.
- 6 I 've **waited** / waited for a bus for twenty minutes. Then I decided to walk.
- 7 Kevin **hasn't been** / wasn't swimming since last summer.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or present perfect.

I (be) 've **been** in the volleyball team since May.

- 1 I (have) a bike, but someone stole it last weekend!
- 2 Where's Mick? I (not see) him for two days.
- 3 I broke my arm last month. I (not play) basketball since then.
- 4 Louise (visit) Turkey in 1997.
- 5 We (not be) to a restaurant since April.
- 6 They (not watch) TV last night.
- 7 We've got a dog. We (have) him for three years.

4 Correct the sentences.

I lived in Athens since 1998.

I've lived in Athens since 1998.

- 1 Have you ate breakfast yet?
- 2 John has seen Amy yesterday.
- 3 My brother was ill since last week.
- 4 Did you ever go to Spain?
- 5 I didn't see *Star Wars I: The Phantom Menace* yet.

5 Complete the letter. Use the past simple or present perfect.



Dear Liam,

Thanks for your e-mail. I hope you're well. Guess what? I'm off school at the moment because I've broken my leg! After school last Thursday I (1 fall) off my bike and broke it in two places. I (2 stay) in hospital for three days. An ambulance (3 bring) me home on Monday. I can't play football and I can't go out with my friends! I (4 be) really bored today. I (5 not see) my friends for nearly a week! Mum (6 buy) me some comics yesterday, but I (7 read) them all already. I (8 do) some word puzzles and I (9 watch) lots of TV too. Please write me an e-mail!

Nick

Relative pronouns: *who* and *which* / *that*

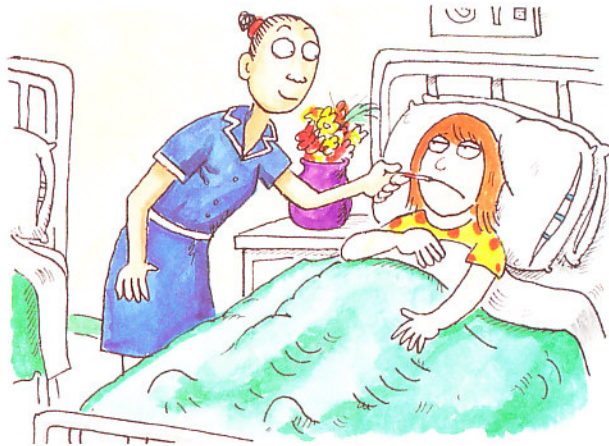
6 Study the sentences and the rules.

- a A doctor is a person **who** works in a hospital.
- b Dinosaurs were animals **which/that** lived a long time ago.
- c A DVD player is a machine **which/that** shows films.
- d Helen is a TV star **whose** favourite drink is tea.



We use relative clauses to give more information about nouns. We use **who** or **whose** for people and **which** or **that** for animals and things.

7 Combine each pair of sentences to make definitions. Use *who*, *whose* or *which/that*.



A nurse is a person. He/She looks after people.

A nurse is a person who looks after people.

- 1 A clown is a person. He/She works in a circus.
- 2 A dictionary is a useful book. It helps you with new words.
- 3 Robots are machines. They can build cars.
- 4 Snakes are reptiles. They don't have legs.
- 5 He's got a friend. Her name is Kate.
- 6 Videos are machines. They record television programmes.
- 7 A lion is a big cat. It lives in Africa.

8 Write definitions for other students to guess.

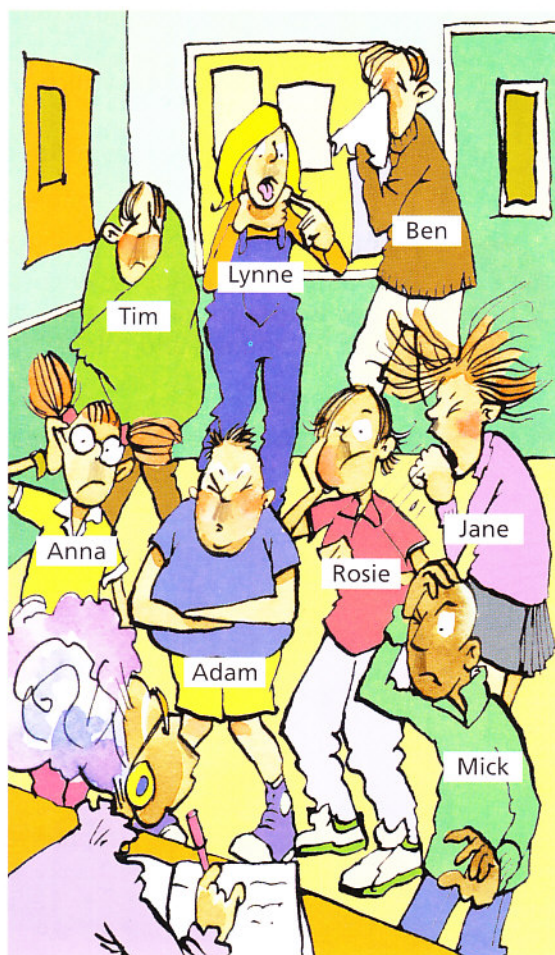
This is a person who works in a hospital. (doctor)

This is a machine which uses petrol. (car)

Vocabulary

Injuries and illnesses

- 1 Write sentences about the patients. Then listen and check.



1 Anna		a cold
2 Tim		a cough
3 Jane		a headache
4 Adam	has got	a sore throat
5 Lynne		flu
6 Mick		earache
7 Rosie		stomach-ache
8 Ben		toothache

- 2 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer with a partner.

Boy What's the matter with Mick?

Girl He's got a headache.

Boy How long has he had it?

Girl For three days.

for three days since yesterday

for a week since Monday

for ten days since the weekend

for two weeks since last week

- 3 Listen and repeat.



I've burnt my hand.



I've broken my arm.



I've cut my leg.



I've twisted my ankle.



I've bruised my head.

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use words from Exercises 1 and 3.

James *bruised* his arm when he fell off his bike. It's not broken, but it hurts.

I ate too much cake and now I've got *stomach-ache*.

- Dad's going to the dentist today. He's got
- I my ankle playing football yesterday.
- My mum's her hand. She was taking a cake out of the oven.
- We went skiing at Easter. Unfortunately Paul his leg on the first day!
- Have you ever had? It's like having a cold, but you feel worse.
- Julie's her finger and there's blood everywhere!

Reading

Superman

- 1 Read the article and match the people with the pictures. There is one extra person that you do not need to use.

Lex Luthor Superman Clark Kent

- 2 Read the article again. Put the missing paragraphs (A–D) in the correct spaces (1–4).

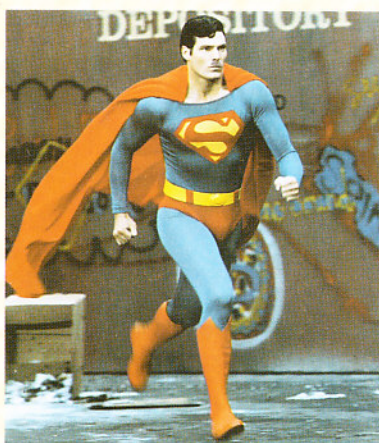
- 3 Correct the sentences.

- 1 Clark Kent grew up with his real parents.
- 2 Clark was weaker than other humans.
- 3 Superman wore glasses.
- 4 Lex Luthor was one of Superman's friends.

The superhuman hero from Smallville

One day a farmer and his wife, Jonathan and Martha Kent from Kansas in the USA, found a tiny rocket on their farmland. Inside the rocket was a baby. They called the child Clark Kent and the boy grew up in Smallville, Kansas, as their son.

1



One day a bull attacked Clark, but the boy was unhurt. Jonathan and Martha were amazed! They realized that Clark was very strong.

2



Clark realized that he wasn't the same as other people. Jonathan decided to show Clark the rocket. He explained that Clark was not their son. He was different, and had special powers. At the age of 18, Clark left Smallville to learn about himself, and what he could do.

3

Clark then started to wear a superhero costume with an 'S' on the front when he was being Superman. And when he was being Clark Kent, he dressed in a suit and tie and wore glasses. Clark only became Superman when he needed to help someone. His special costume was also a disguise so that people did not recognize him.

4

- But Lex Luthor, Superman's main enemy, discovered that Clark Kent was Superman. He also discovered that there was one thing which could kill Superman. This was a special rock called Kryptonite. Lex has tried many times to kill Superman, but he hasn't succeeded yet!

- The Kents didn't know that the child was actually the son of Jor-El and Lara, a scientist and his wife, from the planet Krypton. Jor-El wanted a good life for his child. He sent him to Earth just before Krypton exploded and disappeared.

- Seven years later, Clark arrived at Metropolis and saved a NASA space plane, which nearly crashed. A newspaper reporter, Lois Lane, gave Clark the name 'Superman'.

- He used his strength in a football game. He kicked the ball completely out of the stadium! Clark had other superhuman qualities too. For example, he could fly and he could jump over tall buildings. He also had heat vision and X-ray vision, and with his super hearing, he could hear people hundreds of kilometres away.

Model text

- 1 Read about Pete's lifestyle. Choose the best title.

A Healthy food
B Sport is healthy
C Healthy lifestyle

- 2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

1 What does Pete like eating?
2 What time did he go to bed last night?
3 How often does he go swimming?
4 When does he watch TV?
5 What kind of life does he have?

**How can we stay healthy?
I think it's important to eat a
healthy diet and take exercise.**

My diet isn't very balanced. I hardly ever eat fruit or green vegetables. I eat them once a month because my mum makes me. My favourite things are chips, burgers and sausages.



I usually sleep from six to eight hours every night. Last night I went to bed at eleven o'clock and I got up at seven o'clock this morning. My mum thinks I need more sleep, but I've never fallen asleep at school!

I play sport or take exercise every day. I play football at school with my friends most days and I go swimming once or twice a week with my brother when I get home.

I spend two to three hours a day watching TV or videos. I usually watch TV for an hour before I go to school and then I watch for another hour or two in the evening.

I have quite a healthy life. I do a lot of exercise, but I don't have a balanced diet. I could improve my diet and have a healthier lifestyle.

Listening

- 3 Listen to Nick answering the questionnaire. Use the last part of the questionnaire to calculate Nick's score. 🟢🟢

How fit are you?

- How often do you eat fruit or green vegetables?
a) once a month b) once a week c) every day
- How many hours do you usually sleep at night?
a) 1–5 hours b) 6–8 hours c) 9–12 hours
- How often do you play sport or take exercise?
a) once a month b) once a week c) every day
- How many hours a day do you spend watching TV or videos?
a) more than 5 hours b) 2–3 hours c) 0–1 hour

What does your score mean?

Score 0 points for a) 1 point for b) 3 points for c)

- 1–4 You aren't very fit. You must think about a different lifestyle.
5–8 You have quite a healthy life. You could still improve and be fitter.
9–12 You are very fit and healthy. You don't need to change your lifestyle.



Speaking

- 4 Ask and answer the questions from Exercise 3 with a partner. Calculate your partner's score.

How often do you eat fruit or green vegetables?

Every day

How often do you play sport or take exercise?

Once a week

Writing

Giving examples

WRITING TIP!

It's a good idea to give examples to support general statements.

I usually sleep from eight to ten hours every night. *Last night I went to bed at ten o'clock and I got up at seven o'clock this morning.*

I play sport or take exercise every day. *This week I've played tennis every evening.*

- 5 Complete the first sentences. Then write examples about you.

I eat fruit or green vegetables *every day*.
I *always have salad in the evening*.

- 1 I usually sleep from hours every night.
- 2 I play sport or take exercise
- 3 I spend watching TV or videos.
- 4 I eat pizza
- 5 I have a lifestyle.

- 6 Write a composition about your lifestyle. Use the writing guide to help you.



My lifestyle

It's important to and

My diet is I eat

I usually sleep for hours every night.

I take exercise I play

I spend hours watching

I also like

I think I have a lifestyle!

Song

- 1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

free moon play summer taking tomorrow

So young

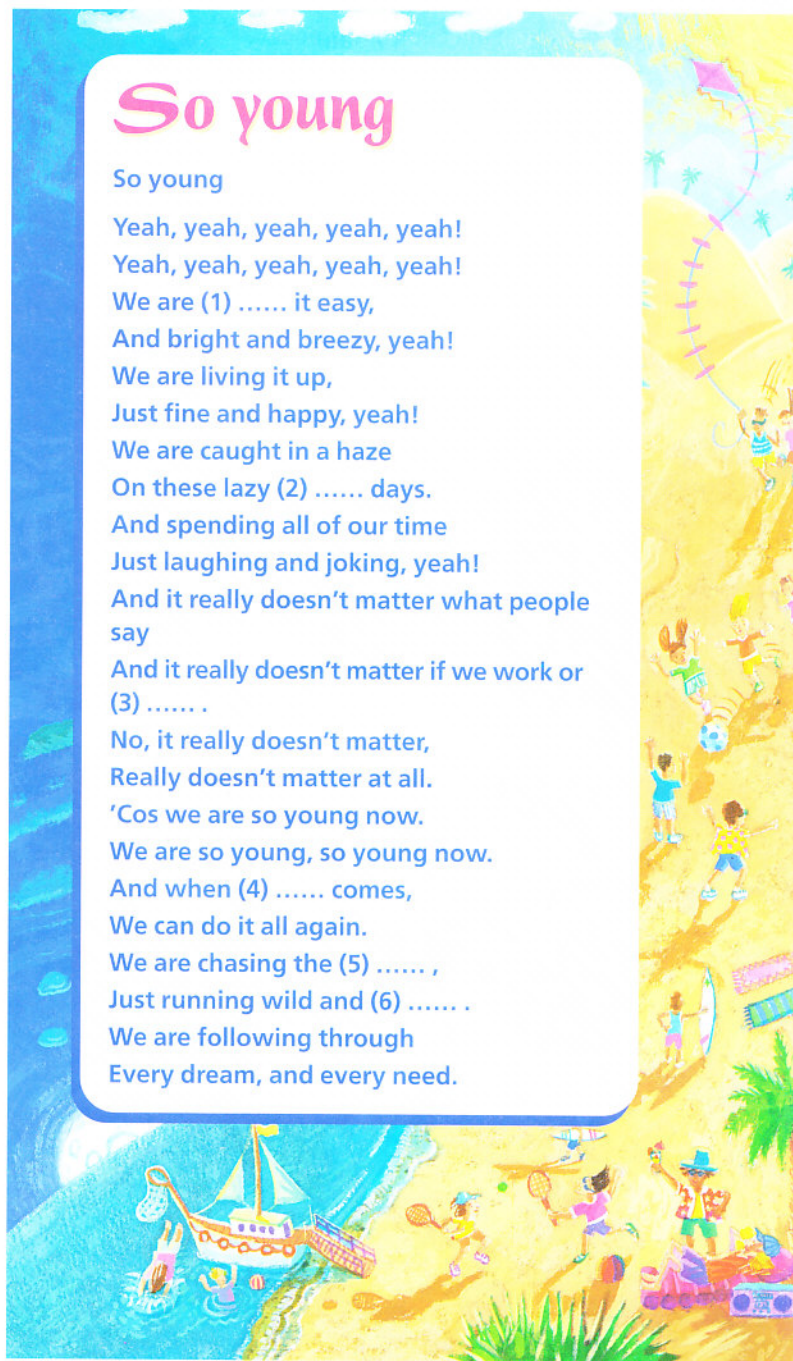
So young

Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah!
Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah!
We are (1) it easy,
And bright and breezy, yeah!
We are living it up,
Just fine and happy, yeah!
We are caught in a haze
On these lazy (2) days.
And spending all of our time
Just laughing and joking, yeah!
And it really doesn't matter what people say
And it really doesn't matter if we work or
(3)
No, it really doesn't matter,
Really doesn't matter at all.
'Cos we are so young now.
We are so young, so young now.
And when (4) comes,
We can do it all again.
We are chasing the (5) ,
Just running wild and (6)
We are following through
Every dream, and every need.

- 2 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

It's summer. *True*

- 1 The young people are working hard.
- 2 They aren't happy.
- 3 They like to laugh and joke.
- 4 They're chasing the stars.





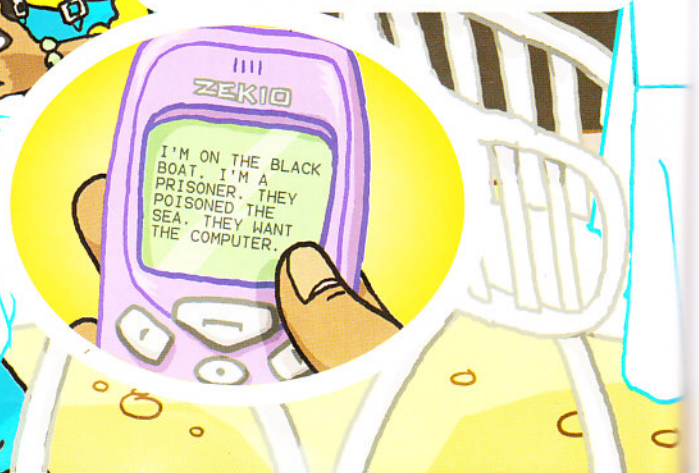
1

It was a cool, clear night. The moon was shining brightly, and there were a lot of stars and a few silver clouds in the sky. A small motor boat was on the sea. There were three passengers on it – a woman, a man and a boy. Candy was sitting at the back of the boat, and eating sweets. Max was standing at the front. He was looking at Alex. Neither Max nor Candy said a word. Alex rubbed his ankle. It really hurt! Then he looked across the water to the lights of the town. His friends were waiting for him in a restaurant. He put his hands in his pockets. Good! He still had his mobile phone. Perhaps he could contact them later. The boat suddenly changed direction. Alex looked up. He saw a large dark shape. It was the black boat.



2

- Waiter** Are you ready to order?
Danny Can I have a ham pizza, please?
Lee I'd like some chips.
Sarah I'm not really hungry.
Waiter What would you like to drink?
Lee Er... cola, please.
Danny Me, too.
Sarah Nothing for me.
Lee This cola's warm.
Waiter I'm very sorry. I'll bring you another one.
Lee What's wrong, Sarah?
Sarah I'm worried about Alex. He's late.
Danny Maybe Oscar's been naughty.
Lee Look! There's Oscar!
Danny He's carrying the palm-top computer!
Sarah But where's Alex?
Lee Hang on. I've got a text message. It's from Alex.
Sarah Let me see. Oh no!



Comprehension

1 Correct the false sentences.

There were two people on the boat.
There were three people on the boat.

1 Candy and Max were talking.

2 Alex didn't have his mobile phone.

3 Sarah, Danny and Lee were at a cinema.

4 Sarah was very happy.

5 Alex was under the black boat.

2 Answer the questions.

Who was eating sweets?

Candy

1 Who was looking at Alex?

2 Who wasn't hungry?

3 Who complained about her cola?

4 Who was carrying the palm-top

5 Who sent a text message?

3 Who says these expressions?

I'm not really hungry.

Sarah

1 Me, too.

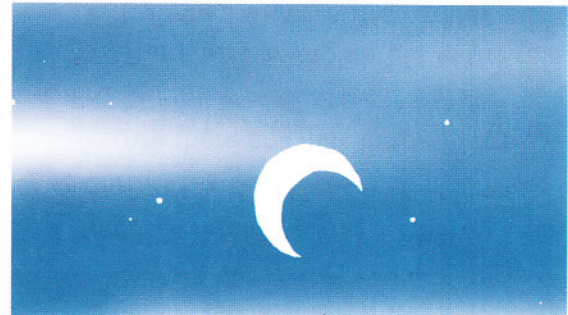
2 What's wrong, Sarah?

3 Let me see.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Find words in the text that mean:



shiny grey colour

silver

1 communicate with someone

2 the form of something

3 badly-behaved

4 this person is not free

Communication

Quantity: How much ...?

5 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer with a partner.



Boy How many sweets have you got?
 Girl A lot!



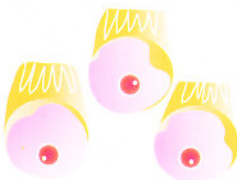
Boy How much ice cream have you got?
 Girl Not much.



apples / none



cola / not much



cakes / a few



milk / a lot

Pronunciation

/tʃ/ and /dʒ/ and /j/

6 Listen and repeat.

changed passengers you /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /j/
 chips large your

Listen, repeat and tick [✓] the word you hear.

1 choose – juice
 2 Jess – yes
 3 cello – yellow
 4 chain – Jane

Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns

- 1 Study the table and the rules.

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns
singular	plural	singular only
potato	potatoes	bread
egg	eggs	butter
apple	apples	milk



Countable nouns are singular and plural.
Uncountable nouns are singular only.

There is / There are

REMEMBER!

There's an apple on the plate.
(singular countable nouns)
There are some sweets in my bag.
(plural countable nouns)
There's some chocolate in the kitchen.
(uncountable nouns)

- 2 Complete the text. Use *There's* or *There are*.



There are some posters on the walls.
There's a big mirror too. (1) a table under the mirror with two chairs. (2) some flowers on the tables. (3) a big plant in one corner of the restaurant. (4) a door to the kitchen on the right. (5) some shelves next to the door. (6) some menus on one of the shelves.

some and any

- 3 Read the sentences and study the rules.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
There's some cake.	There isn't any cake.	Is there any cake?
There are some sweets.	There aren't any sweets.	Are there any sweets?



Use **some** in affirmative sentences.
Use **any** in questions and negative sentences.

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any*.



They've got **some** delicious buns in that shop.

- Have you drunk water today?
- 'I'd like a cheese sandwich.' 'Sorry, we haven't got cheese.'
- 'Can I help you?' 'Yes, I'd like potatoes, please.'
- I'm hungry. Have you got biscuits?
- 'I'm making a cake.' 'You'll need to buy flour.'
- Have you got ice cream?

- 5 Correct the sentences.

Are there any milk in the fridge?
Is there any milk in the fridge?

- There isn't any tomatoes in the salad.
- Is there a sugar in this coffee?
- There are some hamburger on the menu.
- 'Can I help you?'
'Yes, I'd like any potatoes, please.'
- There are some jam on the bread.
- I'd like to order any pizzas, please.
- There isn't a salt on the table.
- Waiter! There's some fly in my soup.

a few, a little, a lot of

6 Read the sentences and study the rules.



- 1 I've got a few coins.
2 He's got a lot of coins.

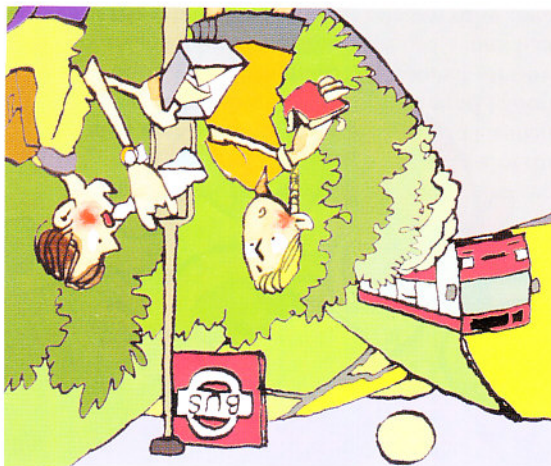


- 3 She's got a little money.
4 They've got a lot of money.



Use a **lot of** + countable nouns (plural) and uncountable nouns.
Use a **few** + countable nouns (plural).
Use a **little** + uncountable nouns.

7 Read the conversation. Choose the correct expressions of quantity.



- Jim Here's the bus. Oh I forgot my money. I've only got a **little** / a **few** coins.
Kirsty That's OK. I've got (1) a **lot of** / a **little** coins here in my purse. Did you bring the sandwiches?
Jim Yes. But only (2) a **little** / a **few**.
Kirsty But I asked you to make (3) a **lot** / a **little**. Did you bring any water?
Jim Yes, but not much. There's only (4) a **little** / a **few**. Sorry!
Kirsty Did you bring the fruit?
Jim The fruit? Oh no! It's at home, on the kitchen table!

both, either, neither

LEARN THIS!

We use **both**, **either** and **neither** to talk about only two people or things.
Both my mum and my dad eat vegetables every day.
What would you like to drink? There's **either** cola or orange juice.
I love eating sweet things. But **neither** chocolate nor cake is good for you.
Use **both** with plural affirmative verbs.
Use **either** and **neither** with singular affirmative verbs.



8 Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.



- John likes cheese. Sarah likes cheese. (both)
Both John and Sarah like cheese.
John didn't buy cakes. Sarah didn't buy cakes. (neither)
Neither John nor Sarah bought cakes.
You can have a sandwich. Or you can have a cake. (either)
You can either have a sandwich or a cake.
1 Kate has fruit for lunch. I have fruit for lunch. (both)
2 Sarah doesn't eat meat. Kate doesn't eat meat. (neither)
3 Water is good for you. Fruit is good for you. (both)
4 We've got oranges. We've got apples. (either)
5 John doesn't like fish. Sarah doesn't like fish. (neither)
6 My sister hates tomatoes. My brother hates tomatoes. (both)

Vocabulary

In the café

- 1 Match the pictures (1–10) with the words in the box. Then listen, check and repeat. ••

1 plate

bowl cup fork glass knife napkin
plate saucer spoon teaspoon

- 2 Choose the correct word.

First put the butter and sugar in a big saucer / bowl.

- 1 You need a sharp *knife* / *spoon* to cut the bread.
- 2 I like to drink milkshake from a tall *glass* / *cup*.
- 3 Would you like a *cup* / *glass* of tea?
- 4 The pizzas have arrived! Can you get four *saucers* / *plates*?
- 5 Would you like a *napkin* / *bowl* to clean your hands?

- 3 Match each adjective with its opposite. Which is the extra word?

dirty
cold
broken
clean
hot



- 4 Listen to the three customers. Why are they complaining? Choose from the reasons (a–d). There is one extra letter which you do not need to use. ••



- 1 c 2 d 3 a 4 b
- a The pizza is cold.
 - b The tea is cold.
 - c The fork is dirty.
 - d The glass is broken.

- 5 With a partner, make complaints.



Customer

Waiter/Waitress

Customer

Waiter/Waitress

Excuse me.

Yes, sir/madam.

This ... is ...

I'm very sorry, sir/madam.
Here's a ... one.

What do you eat?

- 1 Read the descriptions (A-D) and match them with the pictures (1-4).

What do you eat on a typical day?

A James Carpenter

I'm not usually hungry when I wake up, so I don't eat much before I go to school. For lunch I eat my packed lunch at school. I usually have ham or egg sandwiches, a chocolate biscuit or a yoghurt and some fruit juice. I sometimes have a packet of crisps or a bar of chocolate on my way home from school. In the evening, when my dad gets home from work, we have dinner together. We often have pasta, or meat and vegetables. I don't like vegetables very much, but I know they're good for me.

B Catherine Burrows

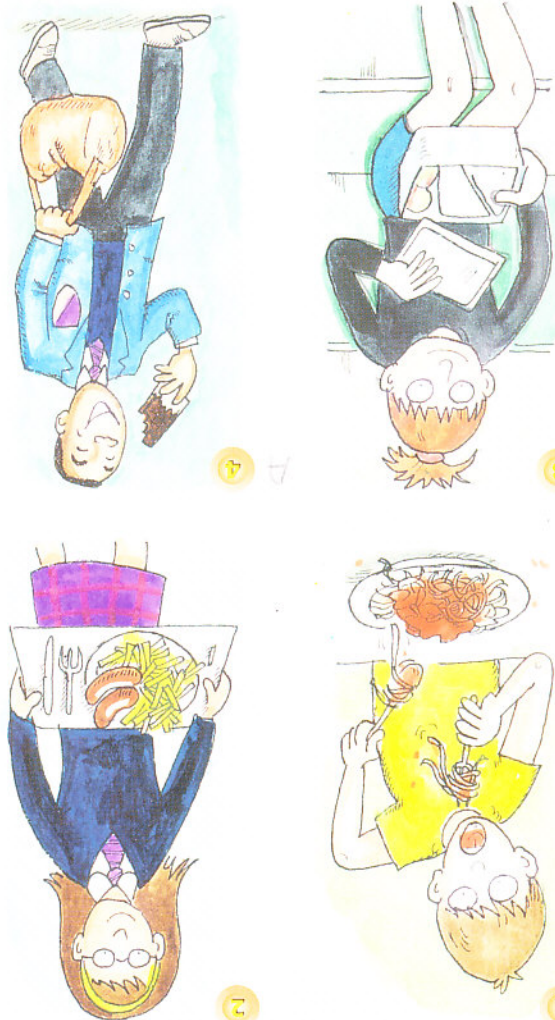
I always eat a boiled egg, some toast and a glass of milk or orange juice for breakfast. I couldn't go to school without breakfast. I usually have lunch at school. There's a great choice of things to eat. You can have burgers, baked potatoes, pizza, sausages and lots of other things. I have something different every day, but I always have chips. I love them! I'm not usually very hungry in the evening after my big lunch, but sometimes I have a baked potato or a sandwich. Or I might have a packet of crisps before I go to bed.

C David Meadows

I love milk, so I always have cereal for breakfast with lots of milk on it! I don't have school lunches. I buy my own. If I go to the café near school, I have a milkshake. Chocolate's my favourite flavour. Chocolate isn't very good for you, I know, but milk is. After school, I have dinner with my mum and dad. My older sister usually cooks! She often makes pasta, baked potatoes or soup for the family.

D Hayley Briggs

I'm vegetarian, so I don't eat meat. I eat both cheese and eggs instead. I eat lots of fruit and vegetables too. I start the day with either some fruit or a yoghurt. I usually have a banana, or an orange. I take a packed lunch to school with me. This is usually cheese sandwiches and a couple of apples. When I get home from school, I have a biscuit and a glass of milk. I often have vegetables or beans on toast in the evening when my parents have meat, but on Fridays we all have pizza. So Mum doesn't have to cook anything on Fridays!



- 2 Read the questions and write A, B, C or D. A James B Catherine C David D Hayley

- 1 He/She thinks vegetables are healthy.
- 2 He/She sometimes drinks milk for breakfast and lunch.
- 3 His/Her parents often don't cook dinner.
- 4 He/She prefers not to eat at school.
- 5 He/She doesn't eat a lot for dinner.
- 6 He/She only eats a little for breakfast.
- 7 He/She often eats different food to her parents.

- 3 Ask and answer with a partner. What do you have for breakfast? What do you have for lunch? What do you eat in the evening? What's your favourite meal?

Model text

- 1 Read Helen's description of the *Good Taste* café. What's her opinion of the café?



Main course:

Hot food:

Delicious baked potatoes with:

- ♦ chicken, tuna,
goat's cheese £3.50

Salads:

- ♦ ham, seafood £5.50

Sandwiches:



- ♦ chicken, ham, cheese £2.20



Desserts:

- ♦ lemon cheesecake,
chocolate cake £2.20
- ♦ ice cream
(vanilla, strawberry) £1.50

Drinks:

- ♦ juice
(apple, orange, cherry) £1.00
- ♦ milkshakes
(chocolate, banana) £2.00



Eating out - What's your opinion?

Yesterday my friend Julie Clarke and I had lunch with my parents at the *Good Taste* Café. The café is new. It opened last year. It's a small place and has only four tables, but there are posters on the walls and nice music. The *Good Taste* Café serves some lovely Mediterranean food. I had a baked potato with goat's cheese and Julie chose a seafood salad. The goat's cheese was very tasty, but Julie's salad was even tastier. Our drinks were fantastic too. You could have either juice or a milkshake. Both Julie and I had chocolate milkshake, and we had cheesecake for dessert. It had a delicious lemony taste! The waitress was very friendly, the service was good and the prices were even better!

Helen Brown, aged 11

- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people went to the café with Helen?
- 2 How long has the café been open?
- 3 How big is the café?
- 4 Whose main course was nicer – Julie's or Helen's?
- 5 What were the prices like – cheap or expensive?

Listening

- 3 Listen to Tessa and John ordering a meal. Complete the notes.

The waiter's name is 1.

Tessa and John both order a

2.

Tessa wants some 3 cake for dessert.

John doesn't want a 4.

Tessa asks for a 5 milkshake.

She also asks the waiter for some 6 to drink.

Speaking

- 4 Ask and answer with a partner. Use the menu in Exercise 1.

What would you like for your main course?

A ham sandwich, please.

Would you like a drink with your meal?

Some orange juice, please.

Order of adjectives

WRITING TIP!

We always put an opinion adjective before a fact adjective.

The café serves some lovely Mediterranean food.
(opinion) (fact)
It had a delicious lemony taste.
(opinion) (fact)

5 Rewrite each group of sentences as one sentence. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

I had some melon. The melon was orange. It was beautiful.

I had some beautiful orange melon.

1 My dad drank some coffee. The coffee was fantastic. It was strong.

2 The ice cream was in a glass. The glass was lovely. It was tall.

3 There were some tomatoes in the salad. The tomatoes were tasty. They were red.

4 I had a dessert. The dessert was Greek.

5 We had a meal. The meal was Turkish.

6 There was some bread on the plate. The bread was old. It was horrible.

Write a description of a meal you had at a restaurant. Use the writing guide to help you.

Eating out
I went to the restaurant. It serves food.
I went with
You can eat or for a main course, and or for dessert.
I ate It was
The service was
The prices were

1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

feeling girl little life loveliness
sunshine

Sugar sugar

Sugar
Oh honey honey
You are my candy girl
And you've got me wanting you.

Honey
Oh sugar sugar
You are my candy girl
And you've got me wanting you.

I just can't believe
the (1) of loving you,
I just can't believe it's true.

I just can't believe
the wonder of this (2) too,
I just can't believe it's true.

When I kissed you (3)
I knew how sweet a kiss could be
I knew how sweet a kiss could be.

Like the summer (4)
Pour your sweetness over me
Pour your sweetness over me

Oh pour a (5) sugar on me honey
Pour a little sugar on me baby
I'm gonna make your (6) so sweet

Yeah yeah yeah

2 How many food words can you find in the song? Write a list.

3 How do we write *gonna* in formal English?

GRAMMAR

Present perfect

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of the present perfect.



- 1 They (miss) the bus.
They've missed the bus.
- 2 They (finish) dinner.
They haven't finished dinner.
- 3 It (stop) raining.
- 4 We (do) the washing up.
- 5 He (lose) all his money.
- 6 I (buy) a new CD.

for and since

- 2 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

I've lived here *for* five years.

- 1 My cousin has worked in a bank six months.
- 2 I've had my mountain bike May.
- 3 My sister has been at university last year.
- 4 I've known my friend a long time.
- 5 My brother has worn glasses a year.
- 6 Kim has had a cold Monday.

Present perfect and past simple

- 3 Complete the postcard. Use the present perfect or past simple.



Dear Emily,
I (arrive) *arrived* in London on Thursday, so I (be) *'ve been* here for three days. On Friday we (1 go) to The British Museum and on Saturday we (2 visit) the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. Unfortunately, we (3 not see) the Queen! We (4 not visit) Madame Tussaud's yet, but I want to go there tomorrow.

We (5 have) a very busy day yesterday. In the morning we (6 go) to the zoo and in the afternoon we (7 take) a boat down the River Thames to the Tower of London. I (8 buy) a lot of postcards at the Tower. I (9 already write) three of them! I (10 just phone) my American friend John. We're going to meet him tomorrow evening. John (11 live) in London since 1995, but I (12 not see) him for two years. I can't wait to see him.

See you soon,
Rick

Countable and uncountable nouns

- 4 Choose the correct word.

I'd like *an* / some egg, please.

- 1 There *are* / 's some sugar in your coffee.
- 2 I'd like a / some bread, please.
- 3 There *are* a few / a little sweets in my bag.
- 4 Have you got a / any cheese sandwiches?
- 5 I'd like a little / a few salt on my vegetables.
- 6 There *aren't* / *isn't* any milk in this tea.
- 7 There *aren't* some / any cakes on the plate.

British and American English

5 Complete the paragraph. Use the American English words in the box.

cab candy coffee shop cookie fries
movie theater pants sidewalk store
subway vacation

When I was on *vacation*, I visited my cousin in Chicago. On the first day we decided to go shopping. We went into a clothes (1) and I bought some (2) – they're red and yellow. Then we took the (3) and went to a (4) I had a (5) with my coffee, and my cousin had a burger and some (6) After that we went to the (7) and saw a movie. We bought some of our favourite (8) before we went in. When we came out, it was late. We waited on the (9) and stopped a (10) for the journey home.

Injury and illness

6 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

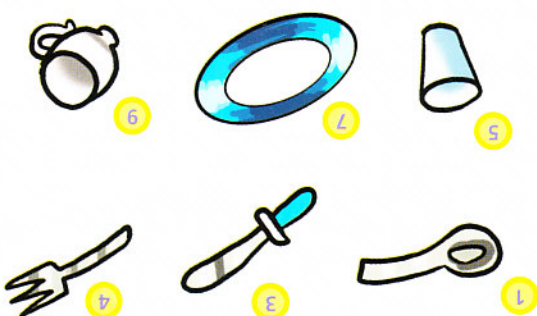
burnt broken a cold cut earache
a headache stomach-ache toothache



In the café

7 Complete the crossword.

Down

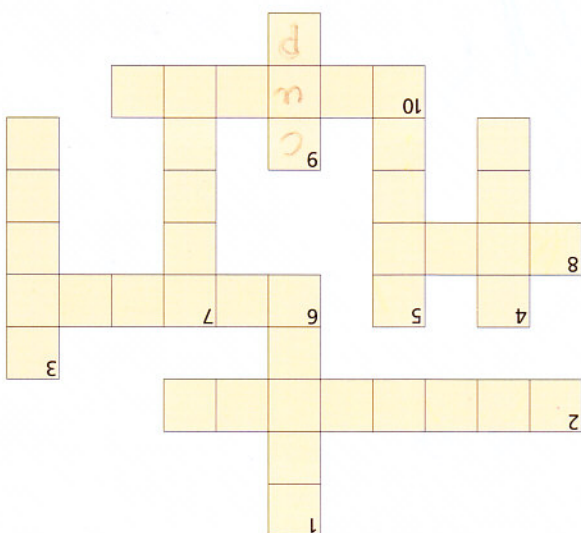
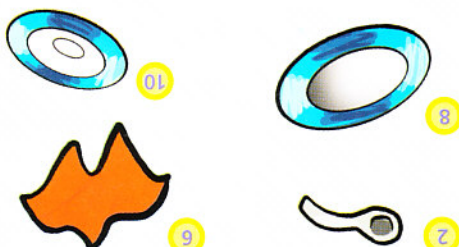


Use of English

8 Each sentence has a word which should not be there. Write the word.

- 1 We had a lovely *and* German cake with our coffee. *and*
- 2 Your sister likes watching videos, doesn't she like?
- 3 Jodie is a pop star whose her home is in California.
- 4 Both John and with Paul play football.
- 5 I have wrote a letter to my penfriend yesterday.
- 6 This knife is not dirty. I'd like a clean one.
- 7 He bought a bike for three months ago.
- 8 I've had a flu for five days now.

Across





1 It was a bright sunny morning. The black boat was about a kilometre from the coast. There was a town near the bay, and behind the town there were mountains and a green forest. Max was standing on the deck of the boat, but he wasn't looking at the land. He was studying the surface of the sea. Candy was in the water. She was slowly sinking to the bottom of the bay.

Candy shone her torch into the dark water. There were rocks like mountains. There was seaweed like a green forest. It was a strange and beautiful world. But where was the asteroid? And then ...

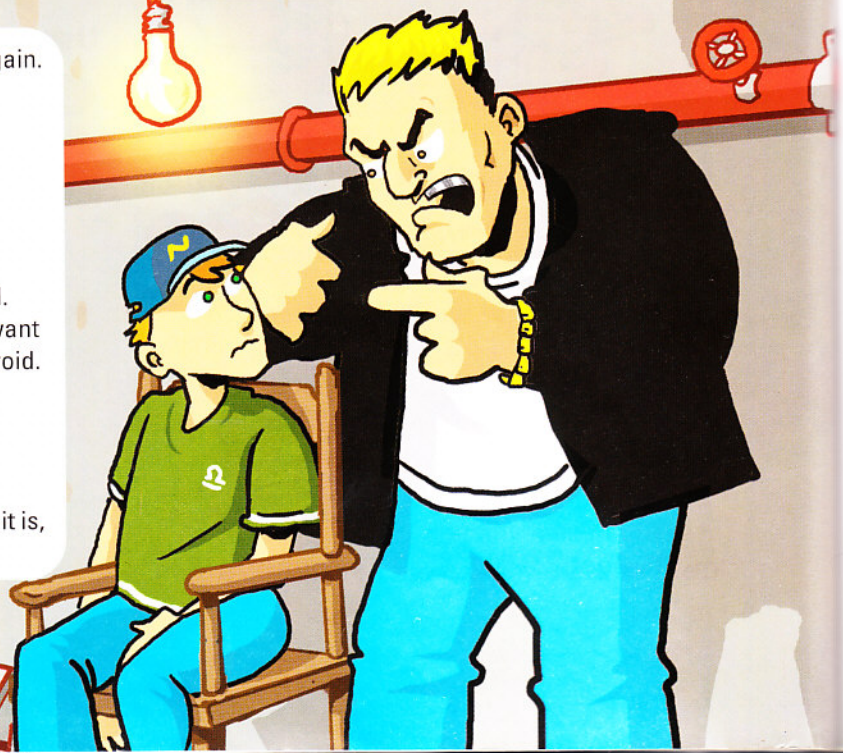


- 2** **Candy** Max, Max!
Max What is it? Are you all right?
Candy I've found it!
Max That's fantastic!
Candy It's amazing, Max. If you shine a light at the asteroid, it changes colour. Now I'm getting closer to it. I'm hitting it with a hammer.
Max Be careful, Candy.
Candy It's OK, Max. If it explodes, you won't know anything about it!
Max That isn't very funny, Candy.
Candy Hey, this is interesting.
Max What's interesting?
Candy If you hit the asteroid, it breaks easily.
Max That's good. Come back soon, Candy. I'm nervous.



3 Max went into the boat. It was time to talk to Alex again.

- Alex** What will you do with the asteroid?
Max Me? Nothing. It's Mr Finn's asteroid.
Alex What will Mr Finn do with it?
Max He'll probably make a bomb.
Alex A bomb?
Max Maybe. If he doesn't make a bomb, he'll probably sell the asteroid. It's very powerful. There are a lot of people in the world who want that kind of power. Anyway, forget the asteroid. Let's talk about my computer.
Alex I haven't got your computer!
Max Have your friends got it?
Alex No, they haven't.
Max Now listen to me. Unless you tell me where it is, you won't see your friends again.



Comprehension

1 Are the sentences true or false?

Max was looking at the land.

False

- 1 Candy was under the water.
- 2 Candy couldn't find the asteroid.
- 3 Max went into the boat to talk to Alex.
- 4 Max will sell the asteroid.
- 5 There are a lot of people who want the asteroid.

2 Answer the questions.

How far away from the coast was the boat?

About a kilometre

- 1 What is behind the town?
- 2 What was Max looking at?
- 3 What does Candy do with her hammer?
- 4 What will Mr Finn probably make from the asteroid?
- 5 What does Max want from Alex?

3 Who says these expressions?

That's fantastic!

Max

- 1 That isn't very funny, Candy.
- 2 Hey, this is interesting.
- 3 Come back soon.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Communication

Talking about future possibilities

5 Listen and repeat. Then ask and answer with a partner. . . .

Boy What will you do if the weather is good on Saturday?

Girl I'll go to the park.



you feel hungry? /
make an omelette



you get 100%
in your exam? /
be very happy



you don't feel well
tomorrow? /
stay in bed

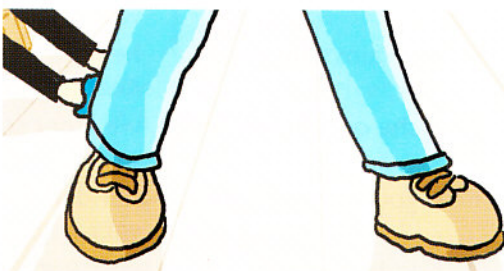


it rains on Sunday? /
play computer games



Vocabulary

4 Find words in the text that mean:



the floor of a ship or boat

deck

- 1 a small electric light that you can carry
- 2 a plant that grows in the sea
- 3 a tool for hitting or breaking things
- 4 bursts suddenly with a very loud noise

Pronunciation

Linking words

6 Listen and repeat. . . .

What is it?

It's Mr Finn's asteroid.

He'll probably make a bomb.

Practise saying these sentences. Then listen and check. . . .

- 1 That's fantastic!
- 2 That isn't very funny.
- 3 What's interesting?
- 4 Why don't you come?
- 5 She's seen the film.
- 6 Where are the shops?

Grammar

Zero conditional

1 Study the sentences and the rule.



If chocolate **gets** hot, it **melts**!



If plants **have** sunshine, they **grow**.
(if-clause) (main clause)



Use the **present simple** in the **if-clause** and the **present simple** in the main clause.

LEARN THIS!

We use the zero conditional to talk about scientific facts and general truths.

2 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 If animals don't eat, | you feel tired. |
| 2 If I read for a long time, | you get nine. |
| 3 If you don't sleep, | they die. |
| 4 If you mix flour and water, | it turns into ice. |
| 5 If water freezes, | I get a headache. |
| 6 If you multiply three by three, | you make paste. |

3 Write the sentences.

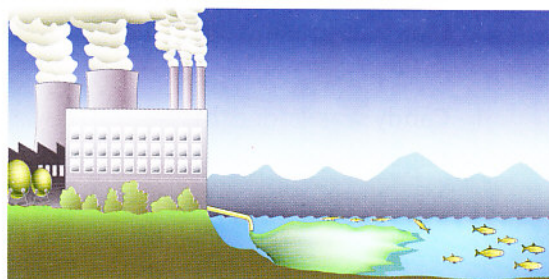
eat too much / feel sick

If you eat too much, you feel sick.

- lie in the sun / burn
- not work hard / not get good marks
- divide 100 by 5 / get 20
- cut yourself / bleed
- not wash / become dirty
- put sugar in coffee / taste sweet

First conditional

4 Study the sentences and the rule below.



If we **pollute** the sea, a lot of fish **will die**.



If we **don't save** the rain forests, the world **will get** hotter.



Use the **present simple** in the **if-clause** and **'ll (will)** in the main clause.

LEARN THIS!

We use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen.

5 Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 If you walk fast, | I won't go out. |
| 2 If he passes all his exams, | you'll get there soon. |
| 3 If you don't leave now, | I'll come out with you. |
| 4 If it rains tomorrow, | he'll go into the next class. |
| 5 If she gets home late, | we'll get some exercise. |
| 6 If you turn left here, | her dad will be very angry. |
| 7 If I finish my homework, | you won't arrive on time. |
| 8 If we cycle to school, | you'll see the museum on your right. |

6 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

If the weather is / *will be* good, we swim / 'll swim in the sea.

- 1 If I *don't feel* / *won't feel* well tomorrow, I *stay* / 'll stay at home.
- 2 If she *arrives* / 'll arrive late again, the teacher *is* / *will be* very angry.
- 3 If you *don't go* / *won't go* now, you *miss* / 'll miss the train.
- 4 If you *buy* / 'll buy the food and drink, I *decorate* / 'll decorate the house.
- 5 If they *take* / 'll take a taxi, they *don't get wet* / *won't get wet*.
- 6 If we *don't go* / *won't go* to the beach, we *don't see* / *won't see* our friends.

LEARN THIS!

The **if**-clause can come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. If it comes at the beginning, we use a comma.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.
I'll stay at home if it rains tomorrow.

7 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the first conditional.

If he (get) gets a bike for his birthday, he (be) 'll be very happy.

- 1 I (not buy) the camera if it (be) very expensive.
- 2 You (not be) tired in the morning if you (go) to bed early.
- 3 If I (have) time, I (go) to the party.
- 4 I (not go) to the lake tomorrow if it (not be) warm.
- 5 If I (not have) any money, I (stay) at home on Saturday.
- 6 I (give) you some money if you (wash) my car.
- 7 If you (follow) the river, you (come) to a waterfall.

Unless

LEARN THIS!

We can use **unless** to mean **if not**.
I'll play tennis if it doesn't rain.
I'll play tennis unless it rains.

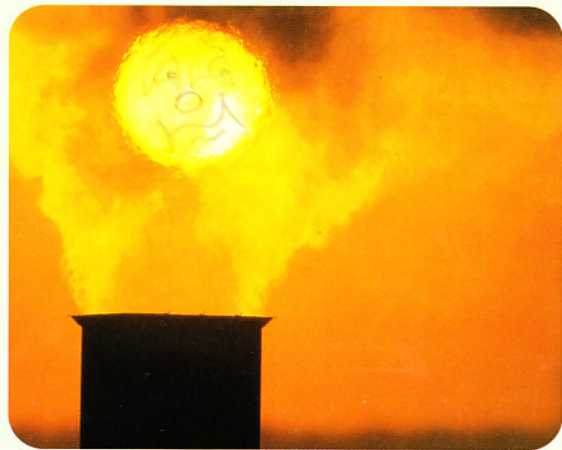
8 Rewrite the sentences using **unless**.

If it isn't warm, I won't go to the lake tomorrow.

Unless it's warm, I won't go to the lake tomorrow.

- 1 If we don't wear gloves, our hands will get cold.
- 2 They won't pass their exams if they don't work hard.
- 3 We'll eat in the garden if it doesn't rain.
- 4 If there isn't a train tomorrow, we'll take the bus.
- 5 I won't understand you if you don't speak slowly.

9 Complete the text about global warming.



The biggest environmental problem we face today is global warming. If we (continue) continue to burn gas, coal and oil, the atmosphere (contain) will contain more CO₂, so the world will get warmer. If it (1 get) warmer, sea-levels (2 rise) and the climate (3 change)

Trees help to stop global warming because they change CO₂ into O₂. However, unless we (4 stop) cutting down the rain forests, there (5 be) more CO₂ in the atmosphere and global warming (6 not get) better. So we must preserve forests like the Amazon.

The holes in the ozone layer are another problem. The ozone layer protects us from ultra-violet rays from the sun. If the holes (7 get) bigger, the ultra-violet rays (8 make) the atmosphere hotter.

Global warming is getting worse every day. We (9 not solve) this problem unless we (10 act) now.

Vocabulary

Geographical features

1 Listen and repeat. 🗣️



2 Choose the correct word.

We climbed the big forest / mountain.

- 1 There's some *farmland* / *lake* near the village.
- 2 Let's walk up the *hill* / *island*.
- 3 The *coast* / *valley* was very wide.
- 4 How deep is the *hill* / *lake*?
- 5 Which is the longest *mountain* / *river* in your country?
- 6 There was a fire in that *forest* / *river* last year.
- 7 What's the biggest town on the *coast* / *farmland*?
- 8 There isn't a village on the *island* / *waterfall*.
- 9 You can't swim in this *river* / *coast*. It's too dangerous.

3 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1.

You mustn't go canoeing on the river near the waterfall.

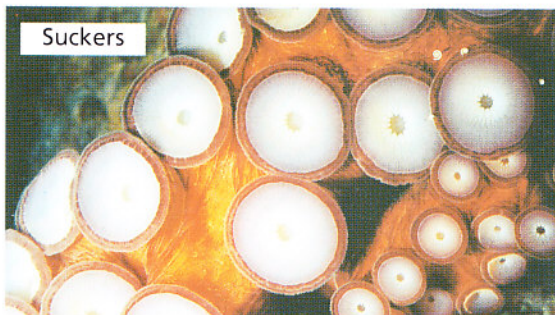
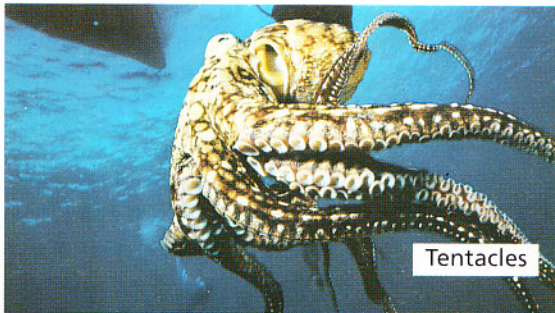
- 1 Mount Everest is the highest in the world.
- 2 The campsite is in a beautiful green between two mountains.
- 3 There are some beautiful trees in the
- 4 Corfu is an in the Adriatic.
- 5 The longest in the world is the Amazon.
- 6 We walked up the small behind our house.
- 7 Loch Ness is a famous in Scotland.
- 8 They grow olives on a lot of the in the Mediterranean.

Reading

The octopus

1 Complete the quiz. Then read the text and check your answers.

- 1 The octopus has got a
(a) hard (b) soft body.
- 2 It's got (a) eight (b) seven arms.
- 3 It (a) can (b) can't swim.
- 4 It (a) bites (b) licks other creatures.
- 5 It produces (a) ink (b) paint.
- 6 It (a) has (b) hasn't got eyes.



2 Read the text again. Put the missing headings (A-F) in the correct spaces (1-5). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A How does an octopus move?
- B How does an octopus hide from its enemies?
- C Can an octopus hurt me?
- D Where does an octopus live?
- E What does an octopus look like?
- F What does an octopus eat?

Things you didn't know about the octopus

The octopus, like all living things, needs food to live. It kills other sea creatures and eats them. But how does the octopus catch its food? And how does it escape from other hungry creatures?

1

Octopuses are from the same family as snails. They haven't got hard shells like snails; they are very soft. This means that they can get into small holes, where they are safe from dangerous creatures like the conger eel. If there is no hole nearby, the octopus has other ways to protect itself. For example, it can change its colour very quickly to stop other creatures from seeing it. And if it needs time to escape, it can shoot black ink at them.

2

The octopus is an intelligent creature with a well-developed brain. It has large eyes on either side of its head and can see very well. It is, however, completely deaf. It has eight arms or tentacles with two rows of suckers on each of them. These suckers help the octopus to hold onto things. If an octopus loses a tentacle, it will grow another one!

3

Octopuses can move very quickly but they are not swimmers. Water moves in and out of its body and the movement of the water pushes the octopus along.

4

Octopuses hunt at night and hide during the day. Their favourite food is crab. If you see lots of crab shells on the beach, you'll know that an octopus lives nearby! They catch crabs with their tentacles and then bite through the shell. The bite has a strong poison in it. This kills the crab very quickly.

5

Although we sometimes think octopuses are dangerous animals, this is not true! If you touch an octopus, it won't bite you. Octopuses are shy creatures and are actually quite harmless to humans.

3 Find words in the text which mean:

animals (line 2) *creatures*

- 1 unable to hear (line 20)
- 2 long thin arms (line 21)
- 3 search for food (line 29)
- 4 not dangerous (line 40)

Model text

- 1 Read the text. Put the missing headings (A–D) in the correct spaces (1–4).

A Activities B Location
C Places to stay D Weather

- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

Where is Farnham Park?

It's on the border of England and Wales.

- 1 What can you do on the farm?
- 2 What other activities can you do?
- 3 Where can you stay at Farnham Park?
- 4 What's the weather like?

Down on the farm

1

Do you like animals? Then enjoy an activity holiday 'Down on the Farm' at Farnham Park, on the border between England and Wales.

2

Our farm is full of animals and birds, big and small. There are horses, pigs, rabbits, goats, chickens and geese. During your holiday, you'll learn how to feed and take care of the animals, and also how to clean their homes! You'll also go to the market, do some horse-riding and look at the wildlife in the local area. Altogether, you'll spend five half-days working on the farm. And the rest of the time you'll do other activities such as swimming, archery, and team games. There are lots of things to do at Farnham. And you'll make lots of new friends!



3

If you like camping, then Farnham's the place for you. You can sleep in a tent with other children of your age. There are also small houses in the park.

4

Bring your boots and a raincoat. Farnham is in one of the wettest parts of Britain. If it rains, farm workers always get very wet and dirty!



Listening

- 3 Listen to the four speakers. Match the speakers (1–4) with the sentences (A–E). There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

Speaker 1 1

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 3 3

Speaker 4 4

- A This person needs a map.
- B This person wants to go cycling.
- C This person is at the office at about ten o'clock.
- D This person needs a hotel.
- E This person wants to camp.

Speaking

- 4 Imagine you are at the tourist information office. Work with a partner and practise one of the conversations from Exercise 3.

Clerk Good morning.
You Hello. Can we get a bus to ... from here?
Clerk Yes, you can. There are ... buses every ...
You Thanks. Bye.
Clerk Goodbye.

Writing

Brainstorming ideas

WRITING TIP!

Before you start writing, think of ideas for your composition. Write down all the ideas you can think of.

- 5 You are going to write a holiday leaflet for a place in your country. First complete the table with your ideas.

Location	<i>south-east</i>

Climate	<i>hot</i>

Activities

Places to stay

- 6 Use your notes from Exercise 4 to write sentences.

This area is in the south-east of the country. It has ...

- 7 Write your leaflet about a place you know. Use your sentences from Exercise 5 and the writing guide to help you.



A place I know

Paragraph A Location

Do you like ?

It's in the of the country, near

Paragraph B Climate

The weather is usually in summer.

Paragraph C Activities

If the weather's good, you can

If it's bad, you can

Paragraph D Places to stay

You can stay in either or

Song

- 1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

floating going help make
touched start

Don't go near the water

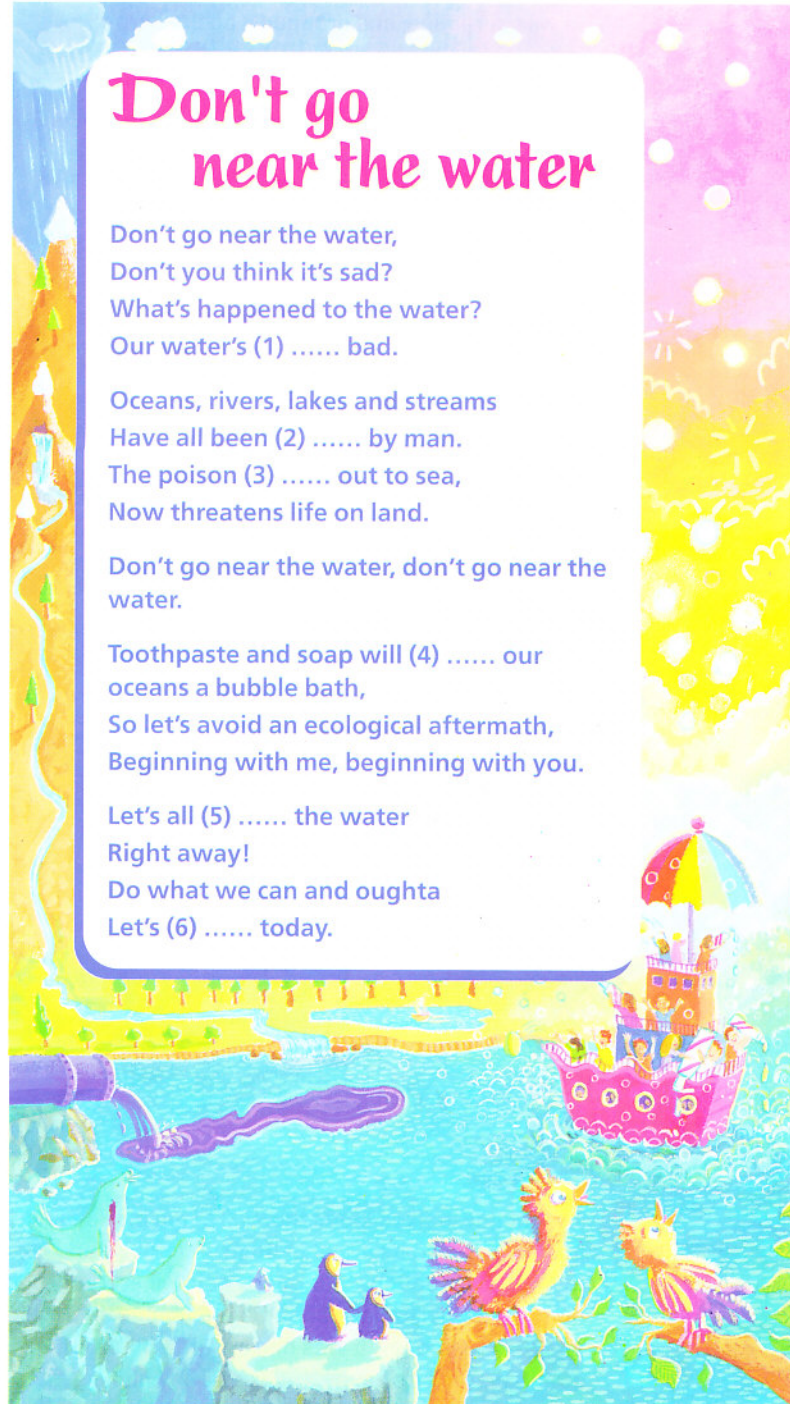
Don't go near the water,
Don't you think it's sad?
What's happened to the water?
Our water's (1) bad.

Oceans, rivers, lakes and streams
Have all been (2) by man.
The poison (3) out to sea,
Now threatens life on land.

Don't go near the water, don't go near the water.

Toothpaste and soap will (4) our
oceans a bubble bath,
So let's avoid an ecological aftermath,
Beginning with me, beginning with you.

Let's all (5) the water
Right away!
Do what we can and oughta
Let's (6) today.



- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why mustn't we go near the water?
- 2 What's in the oceans?
- 3 Who can help the water?
- 4 When can people start to help?



1 Candy picked up a piece of the asteroid. It was incredible. The rock came from millions of kilometres away in outer space. But here it was, in Candy's hand. Max picked up another piece. He was looking at it when the telephone rang. He was surprised, and dropped it on the carpet. Candy looked at him angrily. This stuff was valuable!

Micky Did you get samples of the asteroid?

Candy Sure, boss.

Micky Are they big enough?

Candy Yeah, boss. They're just the right size.

Micky Are you OK? You don't sound very confident.

Candy Er ... yes, boss. I'm fine. When will we see you?

Micky Very soon. I'm in my private jet. I'm on my way! See you!

Candy Goodbye, boss!

Max What a guy! He's going to make us very rich.



2 **Candy** If you had a billion pounds, what would you do?

Max I'd buy a mansion. I'd buy ten mansions! If I had a billion pounds, I'd spend it all!

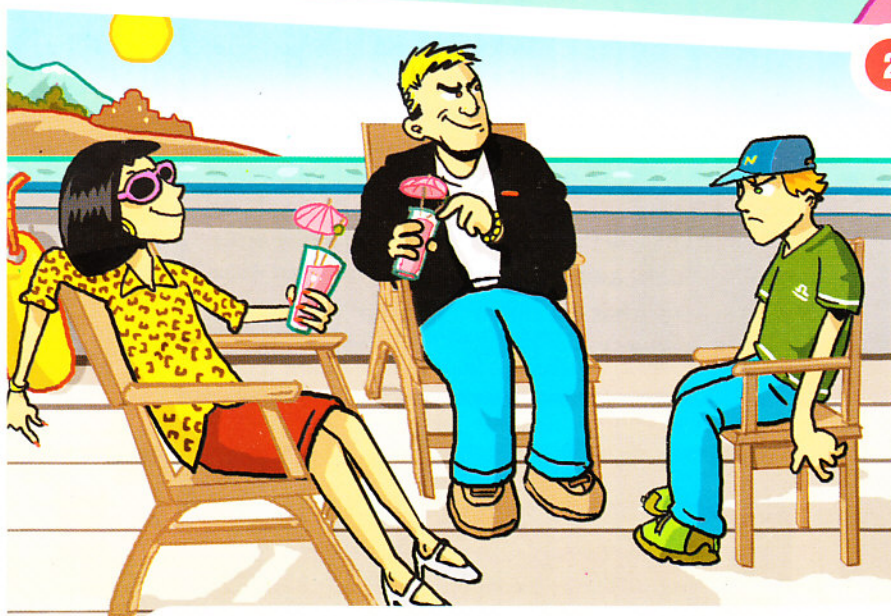
Candy That's stupid. If I had a billion pounds, I'd save it.

Max Save it? Where?

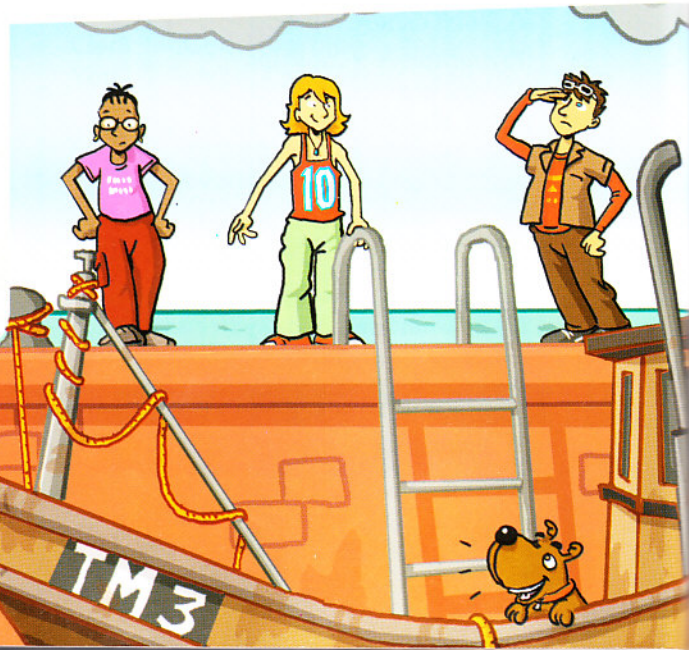
Candy In my own bank.

Max Ha ha! That's a good idea.

Candy Hey, kid! If I were you, I'd hand over the palm-top computer. Mr Finn doesn't like kids. And he really doesn't like kids who steal things.



3 The friends walked along the wall of the marina and looked at the boats. Most of them were huge and cost thousands of pounds, but Danny pointed at a very small boat. It was his father's boat. Oscar jumped on the deck and barked happily. It was his favourite place. The others weren't as happy as Oscar. They had a plan to rescue Alex – but it was a dangerous plan. Danny looked up at the sky. It looked dark. There were black clouds on the horizon. It was too risky to go on the boat that night. They decided to wait until the next day.



Comprehension

1 Put the events in the story (a-f) in order.

1 c

- a Oscar jumped onto the boat.
- b Sarah, Danny and Lee looked at boats.
- c Max picked up a piece of the asteroid.
- d Danny looked at the sky.
- e Candy and Max talked about money.
- f Micky phoned Candy and Max.

2 Write the names.

He was looking at it when the telephone rang.

Max

- 1 They're just the right size.
- 2 When will we see you?
- 3 If I had a billion pounds, I'd spend it all!
- 4 Most of them were huge and cost thousands of pounds ...
- 5 It looked dark.

3 Who says these expressions?

Are you OK?

Micky

- 1 See you!
- 2 What a guy!
- 3 That's a good idea.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.

1 d

- 1 carpet
- 2 valuable
- 3 steal
- 4 marina
- a a place where people keep small boats and yachts
- b secretly take something that is not yours
- c worth a lot of money
- d a soft covering for the floor that is usually made of wool

Communication

Giving advice

5 Listen and repeat. 

Rob I don't know what to do! I've lost my sister's favourite CD.

Sarah If I were you, I'd buy her a new one.

Rob That's a good idea. Thanks.

6 What advice would you give these people? Practise with a partner.

I don't know what to do! I've just found a £50 note in the street.


If I were you ...

That's a good ...

- 1 'My best friend has stolen a magazine from a shop.'
- 2 'My grandmother has given me a T-shirt for my birthday, but I hate it.'
- 3 'A shop assistant has just given me too much change.'
- 4 'It's my mum's birthday today, and I've forgotten to buy her a present.'

Pronunciation

Sentence stress


7 Listen and repeat. Pay special attention to the stressed words. 

What's your name?

Sally. What's your name?

Where are you from?

London. Where are you from?

8 Listen, repeat, and underline the stressed words. There are two stressed words in each line. 

1 How old are you?
Eleven. How old are you?

2 When's your birthday?
In January. When's your birthday?

Grammar

Second conditional

- 1 Study the sentences and the rule.



If Tom **had** a lot of money, he'd buy a new scooter.



If I **won** the lottery, I **wouldn't** spend all the money.



Use the **past simple** in the **if**-clause and **would / 'd** in the main clause.

- 2 Match the two parts of each sentence.

1 c

- 1 If you moved to another city,
- 2 If my parents won the lottery,
- 3 If I had a computer at home,
- 4 If I didn't have to go to school,
- 5 If you lived on the ground floor,
- 6 If we were film stars,
- a I'd go to the beach every day.
- b I'd design my own website.
- c you wouldn't be very happy.
- d you wouldn't have to go up any stairs.
- e we'd live in Hollywood.
- f they'd buy a new house.

LEARN THIS!

The **if**-clause can come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. If it comes at the beginning, we use a comma.

If I had a lot of money, I'd travel round the world.

I'd travel round the world if I had a lot of money.

- 3 Complete the **if**-clauses in the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple.

If I (see) **saw** a bank robbery, I'd call the police.

- 1 If they (take) more exercise, they'd be healthier.
- 2 He'd get better marks if he (study) harder.
- 3 If I (have) more money, I'd buy a new computer.
- 4 You'd have more time for your homework if you (not watch) so much TV.
- 5 There'd be fewer accidents if people (drive) more carefully.
- 6 If I (not go) to school, I'd play computer games all day.

- 4 Complete the main clauses in the sentences. Use **'d / wouldn't**.



If I found twenty pounds, I (not keep) it.
If I found twenty pounds, I wouldn't keep it.

- 1 He (be) angry if I didn't phone him.
- 2 If you were more careful, you (not lose) your money so often.
- 3 I (lend) you five pounds if I had any money.
- 4 If I got up earlier, I (not be) late for school.
- 5 You (not get) headaches if you stopped listening to that loud music!
- 6 If Jane won the lottery, she (buy) presents for all her friends.

LEARN THIS!

We use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen.

We use the second conditional to talk about things that are unlikely to happen.

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the first or second conditional.



My friend Sarah is very superstitious. She thinks if you walk under a ladder, you *will* get bad luck.



- 1 If I had a million pounds, I have a big party and invite all my friends.



- 2 If we don't hurry, we miss the train!



- 3 If Steve a bike, he'd cycle to school.



- 4 If it rains, I get wet.



- 5 If Rob a tiger, he'd run away.

too and enough

- 6 Study the sentences and the rule.

His jacket is **too** small.

His jacket isn't big **enough**.



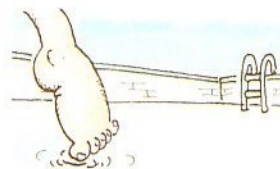
rule

We put **too** before the adjective and **enough** after the adjective.

- 7 Look at the pictures. Write sentences with **too** and **enough**.

the water / warm

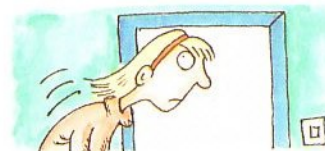
The water isn't warm enough.



- 1 the boots / expensive



- 2 Jane / tall



- 3 the jeans / long



- 4 the tent / big



- 5 coffee / hot



- 6 music / loud



Vocabulary

Money

1 Listen and repeat. ●●



2 Choose the correct word.

I haven't got any money. But I've got my cheque book / receipt.

- 1 Is there a *credit card* / *cash machine* at this bank? I need to take out some money.
- 2 Someone stole Jim's *wallet* / *cash machine* yesterday. There was £50 in it.
- 3 Sorry, I haven't got any change. I've only got *coins* / *notes*.
- 4 'I don't like these trousers.' 'You'll need your *receipt* / *purse* if you want to change them at the shop.'
- 5 Could you give me my *purse* / *cheque book*, please? I need a few coins to pay for this magazine.
- 6 'The bill is £25, Madam.' 'Can I pay with my *credit card* / *coins*?'

3 Complete the text with the words from Exercise 1.

Ed forgot his *wallet* when he and Clare went into town yesterday. His *cheque book* and (1) were at home too, so he didn't have any money. Clare went to the (2) and took out £20 for him. She gave Ed the two £10 (3) Then she looked in her (4) and realized that she only had a 10p (5) for herself!

4 Match the opposites. Then listen, check, and repeat. ●●

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 1 buy | save |
| 2 spend | lend |
| 3 borrow | sell |

5 Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 4.

- She used a credit card to *buy* the computer.
- 1 Don't all your birthday money at once!
 - 2 Music shops usually CDs, cassettes and videos.
 - 3 You should some money. You might need it later.
 - 4 I didn't have enough money to buy the trainers, so I had to some from my parents.
 - 5 Can you me ten pounds? I've left my purse at home.

Reading

How to make a million

- 1 Read the text. How did Dominic McVey make a million pounds?

Who wants to be a millionaire?

Dominic McVey was born in 1985. He made his first business deal when he was eleven, and is Britain's youngest millionaire.

'I didn't sleep very much when I was a baby. I don't sleep much now. I'm always busy. Mum says I was walking at nine months, running at eleven months and soon talking all the time. I've always had a very active mind. Also, Mum has always taught me to be independent and say what I think.'

'My dad is a musician who used to travel a lot. When I was eight, Mum sent me on a plane to Japan to meet Dad. I was only a child, so the airline put me in first class. I loved it. 'If you want to live like that,' Mum said, 'You'll have to earn a lot of money first.'



'A few years after that, I started earning my own money. I was 13 when I discovered Viza scooters on the Internet. That summer I talked about them all the time. When we got back from holiday, I went to the bank to borrow some money. That's when I started my company, *Scooters UK*. I now earn more money than a lot of actors and singers.'

'My business partner is my mum. She works with me in the company, but I make all the business

decisions. Mum's my friend too. She lets me do what I want. Mum's different to other people's mums. My mates think she's really cool.'

'She also stops me spending all my money - she gives me £35 pocket money a week. If I spend that, I don't get any more until the next week!'

- 2 Choose the best answers, A, B or C.

- 1 Dominic McVey is
 - A very rich.
 - B good at running.
 - C a musician.
- 2 Dominic's mum
 - A taught him how to earn money.
 - B taught him about business.
 - C taught him to think for himself.
- 3 When he was eight, he went
 - A on a plane on his own.
 - B to Japan to work with his dad.
 - C to work for an airline.
- 4 Dominic started his company
 - A when he was in Japan.
 - B when he was thirteen.
 - C last year.

- 5 Dominic's mum
 - A helps him with the business decisions.
 - B is very popular with his friends.
 - C gets £35 a week from her son.

- 3 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

Dominic made his first deal in 1995.

False. He made his first deal in 1996.

- 1 He was able to run at the age of nine months.
- 2 He went to Japan to see his dad.
- 3 He went to the bank to ask for a job.
- 4 His company's name is *Scooters USA*.

Model text

- 1 Read the text. Put the missing headings (A–C) in the correct spaces (1–3).

- A How would it change my life?
B What would I do?
C Who would I give money to?

If I won the lottery ...



1

I've always wanted to be a singer, so if I won the lottery, I'd become a famous pop star. I'd pay someone to write really good songs for me. I'd record a CD, and then a fantastic video. I'd love to have a Number One single and be on lots of TV programmes! Then, I think I'd start a record company, and help other people to record their music.

2

I wouldn't spend all my money. I'd give some money to my parents. My mum works really hard, and she hates her job. So she could be my manager! I'd also give some money to charity – perhaps Greenpeace or Amnesty International.

3

I hope the money wouldn't change me. My friends are great, so I wouldn't want to lose them. I'm sure they'd still like me if I were very rich and famous!

- 2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

Emily would become a famous singer.

True

- 1 She would write her own songs.
- 2 She'd like to appear on television.
- 3 She'd spend all her money.
- 4 Her mum could give up her job.
- 5 She would like to keep her friends.

Listening

- 3 Listen to Thomas, Beth and Ali talking about what they'd do if they won the lottery. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Thomas would
 - A learn to drive in a Ferrari.
 - B like to meet Michael Schumacher.
 - C become a Formula 1 driver.
- 2 Beth would
 - A design lots of clothes.
 - B buy lots of designer clothes.
 - C meet famous film stars.
- 3 Ali would buy
 - A a hotel.
 - B a restaurant.
 - C a house.



Speaking

- 4 Ask and answer with a partner.

What would you do if you won the lottery?

If I won the lottery, I'd ... / I wouldn't ...

Writing

Checking your spelling, punctuation and grammar

WRITING TIP!

- 1 When you finish your writing, always read it again slowly.
- 2 Check the spelling, capital letters and punctuation carefully.
- 3 Check the grammar carefully:
 - verb forms
If I **won** the lottery, I'd become a famous **pop** star.
 - countable / uncountable forms
I'd give **some** **money** to my parents.
 - linking words
I'd love to have a Number 1 single and be on lots of TV programmes.

5 Correct the spelling and punctuation.

- 1 how much pocket money do your parants giv you
- 2 id lik to be a famous football star
- 3 would you spend all your money if you won the lotery
- 4 my sister wants too be a singer
- 5 dad werks hard so id give him a thousand pounds

6 Correct the grammar mistakes.

- 1 If you won a million pounds, what did you do?
- 2 If you were a famous actress, will you live in the USA?
- 3 I'd like to become either a singer but a dancer.
- 4 How many time have you given money to charity?
- 5 If you found some money, will you give it to the police?

7 Write about what you would do if you won the lottery. Use the writing guide to help you.

If I won the lottery ...

- Paragraph A What would you buy?
What would you do?
Would you save any money?
- Paragraph B Who would you give money to?
- Paragraph C How would it change your life?

Song

1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

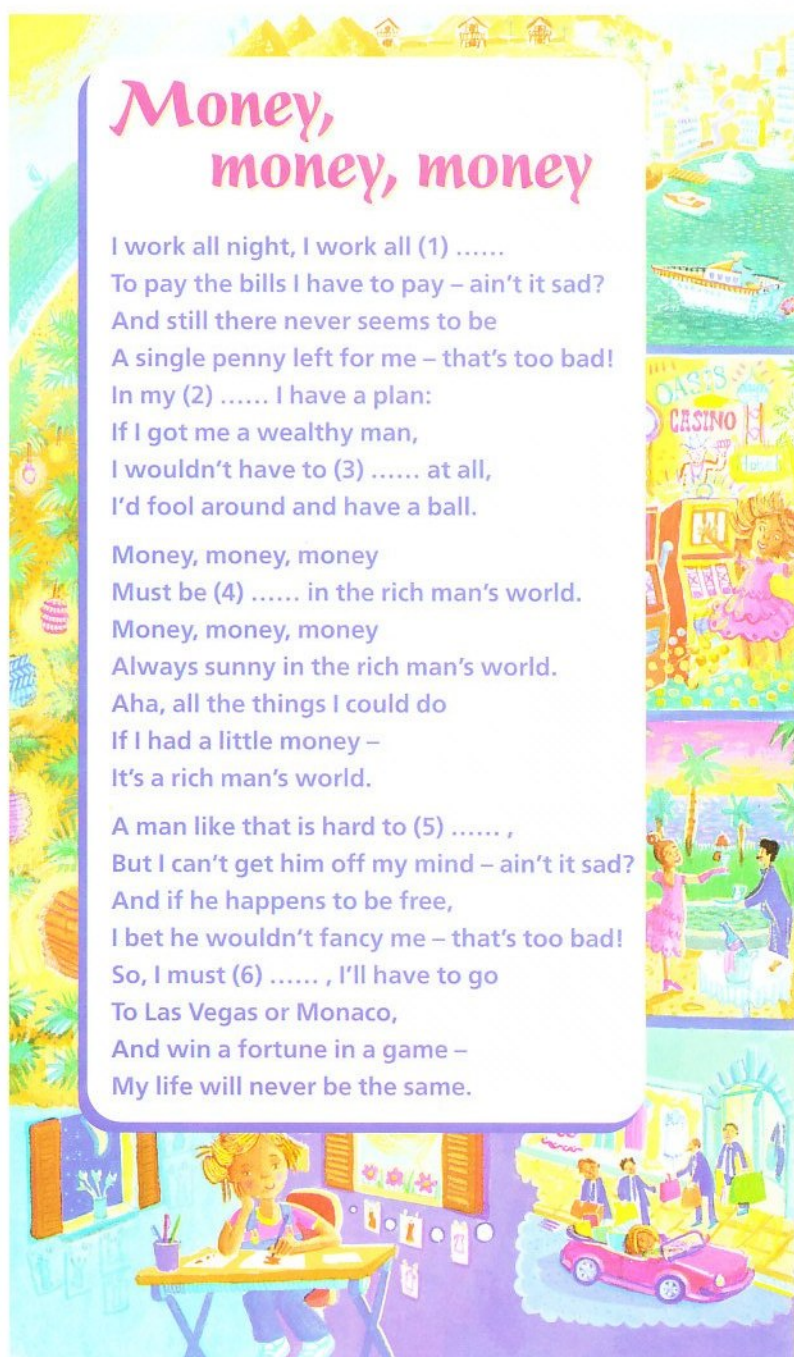
day dreams find funny leave work

Money, money, money

I work all night, I work all (1)
To pay the bills I have to pay – ain't it sad?
And still there never seems to be
A single penny left for me – that's too bad!
In my (2) I have a plan:
If I got me a wealthy man,
I wouldn't have to (3) at all,
I'd fool around and have a ball.

Money, money, money
Must be (4) in the rich man's world.
Money, money, money
Always sunny in the rich man's world.
Aha, all the things I could do
If I had a little money –
It's a rich man's world.

A man like that is hard to (5) ,
But I can't get him off my mind – ain't it sad?
And if he happens to be free,
I bet he wouldn't fancy me – that's too bad!
So, I must (6) , I'll have to go
To Las Vegas or Monaco,
And win a fortune in a game –
My life will never be the same.



2 Find words or phrases in the song that mean:

- 1 one pence
- 2 rich
- 3 act in a silly way
- 4 like (someone)



1

Sarah was very good at sport. She liked running, swimming and playing tennis. She loved playing table tennis too. But today she was terrible. She either missed the ball or hit it too hard. She couldn't concentrate. The reason was obvious. She was worried about Alex. Danny served, Sarah hit the ball high into the air, and it hit Lee on the head as she entered the room.

Sarah I'm really sorry, Lee!

Lee That's OK. Hi.

Danny Hi!

Sarah Is the weather getting better?

Lee No. It's awful. And I've just heard on the News that it's going to get worse.

Sarah We have to go out in the boat.

Lee We can't. It's too dangerous.

Sarah What's that noise?

Lee Oh! I've got a voice message.

Sarah It might be from Alex! Quick.

Lee It might not be from him, Sarah. You have to be calm. ... Oh no.

Sarah What is it?

Lee It isn't from Alex. It's from the gang.



2

Sarah Or your friend ... what?

Lee They don't say.

Danny We should tell the police.

Sarah But the police will try and rescue Alex with helicopters and police boats ... The gang will see them. And then they might hurt Alex. Let's go! Now!

Lee Hold on, Sarah. We don't have to go to them. They can come to us.

Sarah What do you mean?

Lee had an idea. She thought for a moment, then pressed the keys on her mobile phone. She was writing a message ... to the gang. She pressed 'send' then showed the message to Danny and Sarah. It said:



Comprehension

1 Correct the false sentences.

Sarah was playing table tennis very well.
She was playing badly.

- 1 Sarah apologized to Danny.
- 2 The weather was getting better.
- 3 Lee received a voice message from Alex.
- 4 Sarah had an idea.
- 5 Lee sent a letter to the gang.

2 Answer the questions.

Who couldn't concentrate on the game?

Sarah

- 1 Who did the ball hit?
- 2 Where did Lee hear about the weather?
- 3 Who wanted to tell the police?
- 4 Who sent a text message?
- 5 Where did Lee want to meet the gang?

3 Who says these expressions?

I'm really sorry, Lee!

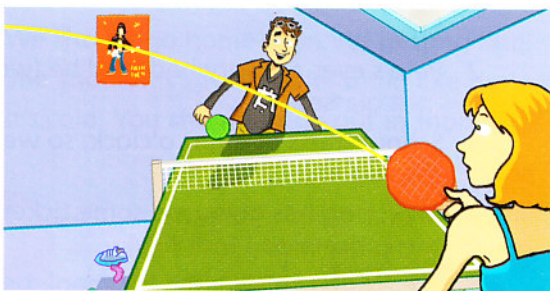
Sarah

- 1 It's awful.
- 2 Let's go!
- 3 Hold on, Sarah.

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Match the words with the correct definition.



1 c

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 served | 3 calm |
| 2 missed | 4 keys |
- a didn't hit or catch something
 - b the buttons you press on a computer
 - c hit the ball at the beginning of a new game
 - d quiet; not excited or upset

Communication

Apologizing

5 Listen and repeat. Then practise with a partner.



Girl Hey! That's my magazine!
Boy Oh, sorry.



Boy Ouch! You've hurt my arm!
Girl Oh, I'm really sorry.



Pronunciation

Short vowels /æ/ /e/ /ɒ/

6 Listen and repeat.

/æ/	/e/	/ɒ/
Danny	get	what
gang	text	got

Listen and repeat. Write /æ/, /e/ or /ɒ/.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 enter | 6 bed |
| 2 tomorrow | 7 cap |
| 3 better | 8 pond |
| 4 obvious | 9 check |
| 5 have | 10 breakfast |

Grammar

may and might (affirmative and negative)

1 Study the sentences and the rule.



She **may** lend me some shorts.
 I **might** borrow a T-shirt, too.
 We **may not** play football this afternoon.
 The weather **might not** be good.



Use **may / might** (affirmative) and **may not / might not** (negative) + the base form of the main verb.

LEARN THIS!

We use **may / might** to say what will possibly happen in the future.

2 Complete the sentences. Use **may/might**, **may not/might not**.

- She isn't feeling very well. She (not go) **might not go** to school tomorrow.
- It's my mum's birthday next week, so we (buy) her a new CD.
 - Paul doesn't study very much. He (not pass) his exams.
 - Sarah and Tom (not come) to the beach with us this weekend.
 - My sister is going to London for a week. I (lend) her my new camera.
 - I'm really tired, so I (not go) to the party tonight.
 - There are some black clouds in the sky. It (rain) later.
 - My cousin is starting at your school next term. You (be) in the same class!
 - Jack's going away tomorrow, and we (not see) him before he goes.

have to (affirmative and negative)

3 Study the sentences and the rule.



I **have to** help my mum every weekend.
 My brother **has to** clean the floor.
 My little sisters **don't have to** help us.
 My dad **doesn't have to** do anything.



Use **have / has to** (affirmative) and **don't / doesn't have to** (negative) + the base form of the main verb.

LEARN THIS!

We use **have to** for obligations and rules.
 We use **don't have to** to say that people are not obliged to do something.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of **have to**.

- I can't go out tonight. I (do) **have to do** my homework.
- You (not run) You won't miss the bus.
 - Pete's eyes are very bad, and he (wear) glasses.
 - School starts at eight o'clock, so we (get) up early.
 - My friend has given me some tickets for the concert, so I (not pay) !
 - We (study) maths at school, because it's compulsory.
 - She's got lots of time. She (not hurry)
 - We (not take) any exams at the end of this term.
 - My mum sometimes (work) at weekends.

- 5 Complete the text about Jessica. Use the correct form of *have to*.



Jessica (get up) *has to get up* early on weekdays because school starts at 8.30. She (not make) *doesn't have to make* her bed because her mum does it for her. She (1 help) her dad make the breakfast.

When she comes home from school, she (2 cook) dinner with her mum, but she (3 not do) the washing-up. After dinner, Jessica and her brothers usually watch TV or listen to music. 'We (4 go) to bed before ten o'clock on weekdays,' says Jessica.

At the weekend Jessica (5 not do) very much at home. 'I (6 tidy) my bedroom on Saturday morning,' she says, 'but after that I can do what I like!'

should (affirmative and negative)

- 6 Study the sentences and the rule.

You **should do** your homework every night!
We **should go** home soon. It's getting late.
She **shouldn't speak** to her mum like that.
It's cold. You **shouldn't go** out in shorts.



We use **should** (affirmative) or **shouldn't** (negative) + the base form of the main verb.

LEARN THIS!

We use **should** to give advice or to say the correct thing to do.

- 7 Give advice to these people. Use *You should* and *You shouldn't*.

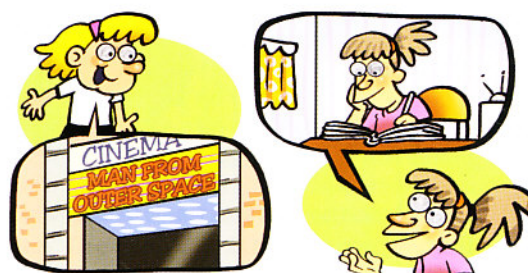


I've got a headache.

You should take an aspirin. You shouldn't study for so long.

- 1 I can't sleep at night.
- 2 I've got toothache.
- 3 I can't see very well.
- 4 I'm too fat!
- 5 I'm always tired.
- 6 I've got an exam tomorrow.

- 8 Choose the correct verb form.



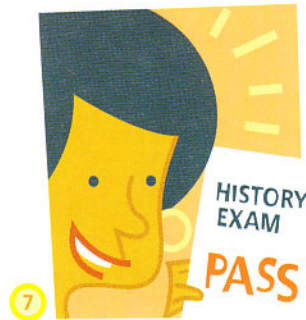
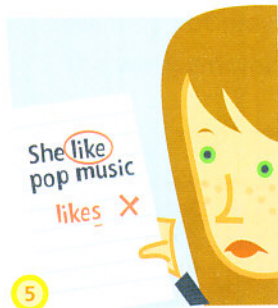
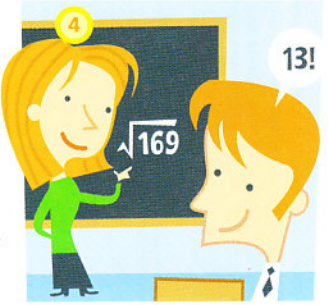
- Sue I **might** / *should* go to the cinema tonight. Would you like to come?
- Lisa Oh, I'd like to, but I *may not* / **have to** do my homework.
- Billy I (1) *have to* / *may* be at school by half past eight.
- Mum Hurry up, then! It's twenty past eight now. You (2) *should* / *don't have to* get up earlier.
- Billy You're right, Mum! I (3) *might not* / *shouldn't* get there on time this morning.
- Lisa We (4) *should* / *don't have to* help that old lady with her shopping.
- Sue You're right. Her bags look heavy. She (5) *might* / *should* drop them.
- Kevin There's a good film on TV at ten o'clock. I (6) *don't have to* / *might* watch it.
- Dad You (7) *may* / *should* be in bed at ten o'clock!
- Kevin But I (8) *don't have to* / *shouldn't* go to school tomorrow, Dad.

Vocabulary

Words that go together: verb + noun

- 1 Match the pictures with the phrases in the box. Then listen, check and repeat. 🗣️

1 give some advice



- 2 Complete the sentences. Use the words from Exercise 1.

Who can *answer this question*? What's the capital of Italy?

- Excuse me, can you me a? Can you lend me some money?
- I have a problem. Can you me some?
- She a lot of in her homework.
- I hope I the maths next week.
- Smoking is not allowed in this school. If you the , we will tell your parents.
- All the soldiers must this !
- I always the I didn't steal the money!

- 3 Correct the sentences.

I've done three mistakes in this test.

I've made three mistakes in this test.

- My sister never speaks the truth!
- I don't know what to do. Please could you lend me some advice?
- Could you make me a favour? Could you open the window?
- Have you ever dropped a rule at school?

answer a question break a rule
pass an exam do someone a favour
give some advice make a mistake
obey an order tell the truth

- 4 Ask and answer with a partner.

Have you ever broken a rule?

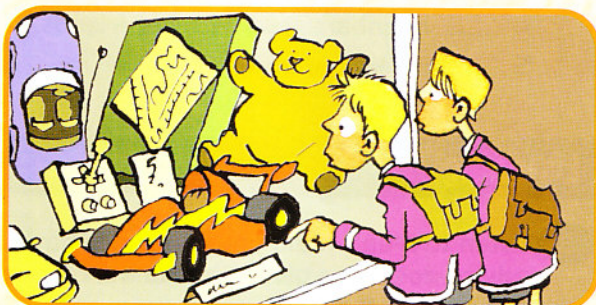
Yes, I have. Last year I read a magazine in the classroom. The teacher was very angry.

- Have you ever passed an exam?
- Have you ever done someone a favour?
- Have you ever given some advice?
- Have you ever made a mistake?
- Have you ever not obeyed an order?
- Have you ever not told the truth?

Reading

Where did you get that?

- 1 Read the story about Steven. Put the missing paragraphs (A–D) in the correct spaces (1–4).



Steven Lees and his best friend Matt Keane were looking in the toy shop window one afternoon on their way home from school. There were some fantastic racing cars in the window. Both Steven and Matt liked them a lot and both boys wanted one.

1

The two boys said 'goodbye' at Matt's house and Steven walked up the street to his house. Just as he arrived at his garden gate, Steven noticed a piece of paper on the ground. Steven couldn't believe his eyes! When he looked more closely, he saw that it was a £50 note!

2

Steven hid the racing car under his jacket as he entered the house. His mum was downstairs in the kitchen. She was shouting. She sounded very angry. Steven didn't stop to find out what was wrong. He ran upstairs to his bedroom, closed the door behind him and took the car from inside his jacket.

3

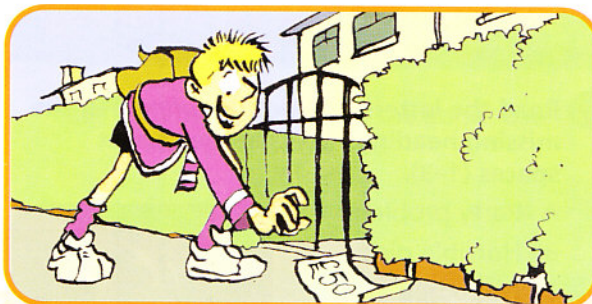
Steven wasn't prepared for questions like this. 'It's ... it's Matt's car,' he said. 'He's lent it to me.' Steven's mum looked hard at him. 'I don't believe you,' she said. Then she looked thoughtful. 'Did you take the money from my purse?' she asked.

4

- 2 Answer the questions.

Who wanted a racing car?
Steven and Matt wanted one.

- Did Steven take the money to the police?
- Was Steven happy with the new car?
- Why was Steven's mum angry?
- How did Steven know that £50 had disappeared from his mother's purse?
- Why was Steven feeling unhappy?



A Steven opened the box and took out the car. It was fantastic. What would Matt think when he saw it? He would be amazed! Just then the door opened and his mum burst in. 'I've lost some money,' she said. Then she noticed the car in Steven's hands. 'Where did you get that?' she asked.

B It was Matt's birthday the following week. His mum and dad might buy him a racing car for his birthday. But Steven's birthday was in six months' time. How could he get one of these cars? His parents wouldn't buy him one, he was sure. Perhaps he should save his pocket money. But that would take ages. And he wanted it now!

C 'It's Matt's car,' Steven said again. 'I didn't take £50 from your purse.' His mum looked very angry. 'Who said anything about £50?' she asked. 'You're not telling the truth,' Steven looked sad. 'I am telling the truth,' he said. 'I didn't take the money from your purse. I found it outside the gate.' The next day, Steven took the car back to the shop. He was unhappy but he knew that he was doing the right thing.

D Steven bent down and picked up the money. What should he do with it? Should he tell his mum? Should he take it to the police, or should he go back to the toy shop and buy the racing car? Steven didn't think for long. He turned round and went back to the shop. He chose the red racing car.



- 3 Ask and answer the questions.

- What would you do if you saw something in a shop you really wanted?
- What would you do if you found some money?
- What would you do if you knew your brother or sister wasn't telling the truth?

Model text

- 1 Read the letters to *Meg's Helpline*. Put the missing headings (A–C) in the correct spaces (1–3).

- A Party problem
B Horrible girls
C Go to bed early

Meg's Helpline



1

Dear Meg

My name's Kate and I'm ten. I have a problem with my parents.

All my friends can watch TV until midnight at the weekend, but I have to be in bed by ten o'clock. It's really embarrassing! There's a great film on TV next Saturday and I really want to talk to my friends about it on Monday!

What do you think I should do?

Best wishes

Kate

2

Dear Meg

My name's Paul and my best friend is called Mark. We're eleven. We're in the same class at school. There's another boy in our class called Will.

Next week it's Will's birthday and he's having a party. But he hasn't invited Mark. What should I do? Should I go to the party or should I stay at home with Mark? I don't know what to do.

Best wishes

Paul

3

Dear Meg

I'm Clare. I'm eleven and I have a problem at school.

There's a group of girls who are horrible to me. They call me rude names, and say bad things about me to other people. I haven't done anything to them. I don't understand it.

I'm really unhappy. Can you give me some advice?

Best wishes

Clare

- 2 Read the letters again. Then complete the sentences below with the correct names.

Paul has had an invitation to a party.

- 1 has a problem with some girls at school.
- 2 wants to stay up later.
- 3 doesn't know if he should stay at home.
- 4 is embarrassed with her friends.
- 5 is very unhappy.

Listening

- 3 Listen to Meg's radio programme. What advice does Meg give? Choose the correct answers, A, B or C.

- 1 Kate should
 - A talk to her friends about the problem.
 - B explain the problem to her parents.
 - C ask her parents to video the film.
- 2 Paul should
 - A ask Will to invite Mark to the party.
 - B stay at home with Mark.
 - C go to the party without Mark.
- 3 Clare should
 - A talk to the girls.
 - B stop going to school.
 - C talk to her teacher or her parents.

Speaking

- 4 Work with a partner. Give advice to the people.

I think John should ... What do you think?

I think he should ...

I don't think he should ...

- 1 'My parents say I'm untidy.' (John)
- 2 'My parents don't give me enough pocket money.' (Linda)
- 3 'There's a girl in my class who lives near me, but I'm too shy to speak to her.' (Andrew)
- 4 'My mum doesn't like my friends.' (Kelly)

Writing

Indirect objects

WRITING TIP!

A verb often has two objects: a direct object and an indirect object. The indirect object comes before the direct object.

I'll send **Tim** an e-mail.

(= I'll send an e-mail **to Tim**.)

My sister bought **me** a present.

(= My sister bought a present **for me**.)

5 Rewrite the sentences.

He didn't tell the truth to me.

He didn't tell me the truth.

- We'll give our new address to you.
- She's going to buy a new CD for Lisa.
- Let's show our new computer to him.
- The teacher gave some advice to me.
- Jackie sent a letter to her grandparents.
- I'm going to lend some money to Colin.

6 Imagine you have a problem. Write a letter to Meg asking for advice. Use the writing guide to help you.

Dear

Paragraph A Introduction

My name's

I'm years old.

I have a problem at home / at school.

Paragraph B Explain the problem

All my friends

I have a problem with

Paragraph C Ask for help

Can you give me some advice?

What do you think I should do?

(Your name)



Song

1 Listen and complete the song. Use the words in the box.

day friends meet see shout talk

Alright

We are young, we are free,
Keep our teeth nice and clean,
See our (1), see the sights.
We're alright.

We wake up, we go out,
Have a laugh, scream and (2),
See our friends, see the sights.
We're alright.

Are we like you? I can't be sure.
I see you, you (3) me.
It's our world, we agree

That we are young, we are free,
Keep our teeth nice and clean,
(4) our friends, see the sights.
We're alright.

We get cash, shop all (5),
Stay out late, it's OK,
See our friends, (6) all night.
We're alright.



2 Write six different things that the people do.

They see their friends.

3 Match the words and expressions from the song with the correct definition.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 sights | money |
| 2 have a laugh | interesting places |
| 3 scream | have fun |
| 4 cash | make a loud cry |



1 Sarah, Lee, Danny and Oscar were standing at the end of the marina wall. It was a foggy night. They couldn't see further than fifty metres. A fishing boat was sailing across the water. They could see its light. It stopped near them by the wall. A fisherman climbed slowly onto the wall and tied the boat to it. So now the fishing boat was in position. But where were the gang? And where was Alex? Sarah was worried.



2 Micky 'the shark' Finn, Candy, Max and Alex walked along the marina wall. Alex was nervous. Where were his friends? The meeting was fixed for midnight. Alex saw someone in front of them. Was it one of his friends? No, it was a fisherman.

Fisherman Excuse me?
Max Can I help you?
Fisherman Yes, please. What time is it?
Max It's twelve o'clock.
Fisherman Thanks very much.
Max Have you caught anything?
Fisherman No. We haven't caught anything yet.

3 That was a strange reply. What did the fisherman mean by 'yet'? His fishing trip was finished. Suddenly, the fishermen in the boat threw a large net into the air. It landed on the gang. They were caught in the net! The fishermen threw off their coats and hats. They were wearing uniforms – police uniforms.



4 The friends were on TV again!

Reporter The gang were arrested by the police yesterday. The asteroid was taken from the bay this morning. It is made of very unusual elements. International scientists are now studying it. They are using the world's most powerful computers. And I have with me the heroes of the day – with their dog, Oscar. Congratulations!

All Thanks!

Reporter What are you going to do next?

Sarah Well, the bay isn't closed now.

Danny And the weather forecast for this weekend is hot and sunny.

Lee So we're having a party!

Alex A beach party! And everybody's invited!



Comprehension

1 Put the events in the story (a-f) in order.

1 f

- The asteroid was taken from the bay.
- A fisherman climbed onto the wall.
- The police arrested the gang.
- Max talked to the fisherman.
- All the friends were on TV.
- Sarah, Lee and Danny waited at the end of the marina wall.

2 Answer the questions.

What was the weather like?

It was foggy.

- How did Sarah feel?
- What was the time?
- What were the fishermen wearing under their coats?
- Who is studying the asteroid?
- What are the friends going to have on the beach?

3 Who says these expressions?

Excuse me? *Fisherman*

- Thanks very much.
- Congratulations!
- We're having a party!

How do you say these expressions in your language?

Vocabulary

4 Find words in the text that mean:



moving across the water in a boat

sailing

- twelve o'clock at night
- an answer
- a type of material that is made of string with holes in it; it is used for catching fish
- people who have done something brave or good

Communication

Asking for information

5 Listen and repeat. 🗣️

Woman Good morning. The Science Museum. Can I help you?

Tony Yes, please. Are there any special exhibitions on at the moment?

Woman Yes, there's a special exhibition about electricity.

Tony Thanks very much.

Woman You're welcome. Goodbye.

6 Invent a different museum. Then ask and answer with a partner.

Good morning. The Nature Museum.
Can I help you?

Yes, please. Are there any ... ?

Yes. There's a ...

Pronunciation

Silent letters

7 Listen and repeat. Why are some letters underlined? 🗣️

light climbed where

8 Listen and repeat. Underline the silent letters in these words. Then listen, check and repeat. 🗣️

- caught
- forecast
- twelve
- could
- walked
- comb

Grammar

Active and passive sentences

- 1 Study the sentences and the rule.

Active

People made **this computer** in Japan.
(Subject) (Object)

Passive

This computer was made in Japan.
(Subject)



The object of the active sentence is the same as the subject of the passive sentence.

LEARN THIS!

We use the passive when:

- we don't know who does the action.
- it isn't important who does the action.

- 2 Match the active sentences (1–7) with the passive sentences (a–g).

1 g

- 1 People play football all over the world.
 - 2 People type information into the computer.
 - 3 People grow rice in Italy.
 - 4 People designed this computer in the USA.
 - 5 People built this school fifteen years ago.
 - 6 People drink a lot of coffee in Greece.
 - 7 People robbed a bank yesterday.
- a This computer was designed in the USA.
 - b Information is typed into the computer.
 - c A bank was robbed yesterday.
 - d A lot of coffee is drunk in Greece.
 - e This school was built fifteen years ago.
 - f Rice is grown in Italy.
 - g Football is played all over the world.

The passive (present simple)

- 3 Study the sentences and the rule below.
This software **is used** for sending e-mails.
CDs and books **are sold** on the Internet.



Use the present tense of **be** + the past participle of the main verb.

- 4 Put the passive sentences in order.



in a lot of schools / are / used /
Computers

Computers are used in a lot of schools.

- 1 of plastic / made / are / CDs
- 2 seen / The information / on a screen / is
- 3 are / very quickly / The answers / calculated
- 4 played / The game / is / on a computer
- 5 with a modem / are / sent / E-mails
- 6 is / on a disk / Information / stored
- 7 sent / Text messages / are / using mobile phones
- 8 to get information / used / is / The Internet

The passive with **by** + noun

LEARN THIS!

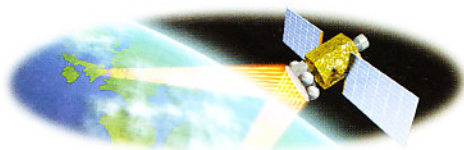
We can add **by** + noun to the passive if we want to say who does the action.

These computers are made by a Japanese company.

- 5 Read the active sentences about satellite TV. Then complete the passive sentences.

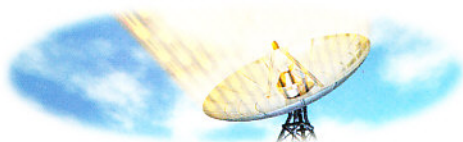


A TV company films the match.
The match *is filmed* by a TV company.



They send the pictures round the world by satellite.

- 1 The pictures round the world by satellite.



Large antennae receive the signal on the ground.

- 2 The signal by large antennae on the ground.



TV companies buy the pictures.

- 3 The pictures by TV companies.



They transmit the pictures to TVs in people's homes.

- 4 The pictures to TVs in people's homes.



Millions of people all over the world watch the match.

- 5 The match by millions of people all over the world.

The passive (past simple)

- 6 Study the sentences and the rule.

This e-mail **was received** yesterday.
Millions of computers **were sold** in Europe last year.



Use the past simple of **be** + the **past participle** of the main verb.

- 7 Complete the newspaper article. Use the correct form of the past simple passive.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT



Last week twenty-eight computers (steal) *were stolen* from Redbridge School in Manchester.

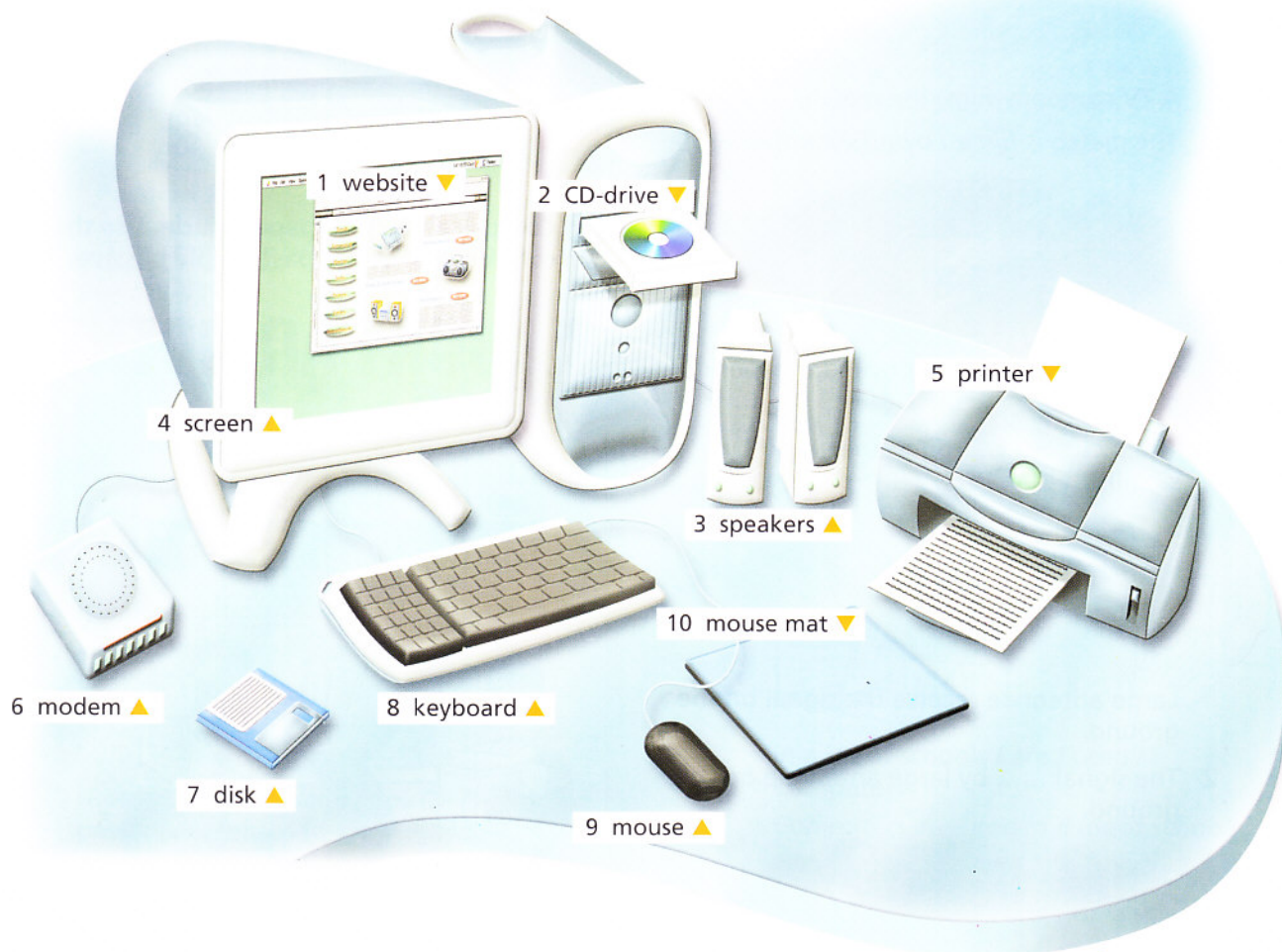
A large window (1 break) by the thieves. The thieves (2 see) by a local man, and the police (3 call) Unfortunately, the thieves escaped before the police arrived.

Two days later, a white van (4 involve) in an accident with a police car in Liverpool. The driver of the van didn't stop. He (5 follow) by the police, and he (6 arrest) When the van (7 search), the twenty-eight computers (8 find) It was a lucky accident!

Vocabulary

Computers

1 Listen and repeat. 🗣️



2 Match the definitions (1–7) with words from Exercise 1.

This is where you put CD-ROMs in the computer. *CD-drive*

- 1 This moves the cursor on the screen.
- 2 You can listen to music with these.
- 3 This machine prints documents.
- 4 There are lots of these on the Internet.
- 5 You type words with this.
- 6 You use the mouse on this.
- 7 This is where you see documents and websites.

3 Tracy is in a computer shop. Listen to the conversation. Which five words from Exercise 1 do you hear? 🗣️

modem, ...

4 Read the conversation. Change the pictures into words.

Alex I got a new PC for my birthday. It's

great! The  1 and

the  2 are really cool,

and there's a  3 for the Internet.

Lisa How big is the  4 ?

Alex It's 600 mm.

Reading

Special effects

- 1 Read the text and choose the best title, A, B or C.

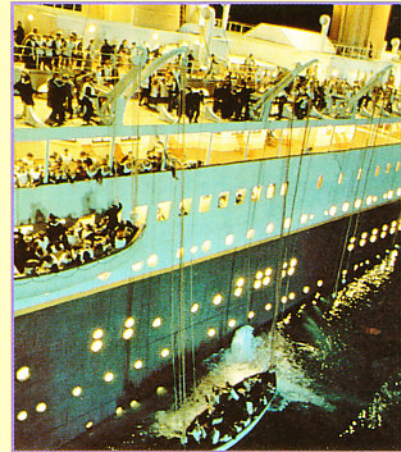
A Computer programmers today B Film technology today C The story of *Shrek*

Many people are involved in making a film – the actors, the director, the cameramen and many others. These days computer programmers are also very important, because computer technology has totally changed the way films are made.

Today, most films have fantastic special effects that were all created by computers. It has become common to mix real actors with computer-generated backgrounds. For example, two hundred and fifty computer programmers worked for two years to create the fantasy world of *Star Wars I: The Phantom Menace*. 'The actors often had to act on an empty stage,' explains Lucy Cook, special effects expert. 'They were filmed against a blue screen and the computer-generated background was added later.'

Computers are also used to create incredibly realistic creatures. In *Jurassic Park III*, computer experts created enormous dinosaurs. The dinosaurs could live, breathe, walk and roar – just like real animals – and they scared audiences in cinemas all around the world!

The film *Shrek* introduced new computer-generated special effects. *Shrek* is a story about a monster who lives alone in a wood. There are also two 'human' characters, the evil Lord Farquaad and the beautiful Princess Fiona. All the characters in *Shrek* were created by computers, but they look real. Even the expressions on their faces change like real people's! Computers were also used to create a whole forest. The trees look just like real trees, with billions of leaves that actually move in the wind.



It is now also possible to create 'virtual actors'. In films of the past, hundreds of men, women and children were employed by film companies to create 'crowd scenes'. These scenes took a long time to organize and film. These days crowd scenes are created by computers – the crowds of people in *Titanic* weren't real people, for example. So will virtual actors eventually replace big film stars? 'We have the technology, so it's certainly possible in the future,' says Lucy Cook, 'but virtual actors can't go to drama school! Where will they learn to act?'

- 2 Choose the best answers, A, B or C.

- 1 Today, computer programmers
 - A earn the most money in the film industry.
 - B are important because of changes in computer technology.
 - C are more important than computer technology.
- 2 In *Star Wars I: The Phantom Menace*, the actors were filmed
 - A in front of dramatic fantasy backgrounds.
 - B before the backgrounds were added.
 - C with 'virtual actors'.
- 3 The dinosaurs in *Jurassic Park III*
 - A seemed to be really alive.
 - B were made from small models.
 - C were frightened of the cinema audiences.
- 4 The characters in *Shrek*
 - A all live in a 'virtual forest'.
 - B are all human characters.
 - C have very realistic faces.
- 5 Virtual actors were used in
 - A films of the past.
 - B the crowd scenes in *Titanic*.
 - C drama schools.

- 3 What other films have you seen with computer-generated special effects?

Model text

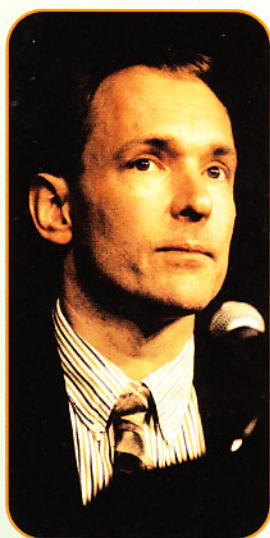
- 1 Read the text. Then answer the questions.
- 1 What did Tim Berners-Lee invent?
 - 2 How much money did he make from his invention?

A modest genius

Have you ever heard of Tim Berners-Lee? Probably not. However, he is responsible for one of the most important inventions of the 20th century: the World Wide Web.

Berners-Lee was born in London in 1955. At school, he was very good at maths, and he went on to study physics at Oxford University. While he was there, he built a computer from an old television!

Later, Berners-Lee worked for computer companies in Britain and Switzerland. He often needed to exchange information quickly with other physicists, so in 1989 he invented a system for linking all the information on the



Internet. He called it the 'World Wide Web'. In addition, the address system that begins 'www' was also designed by him.

Berners-Lee decided that the World Wide Web should be free. As a result, he didn't make any money from it. He now lives quietly with his family in Boston, and drives a seventeen-year-old car!

- 2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 Berners-Lee was born in Britain.
- 2 He made a television while he was at university.
- 3 He invented the World Wide Web because he wanted to exchange information with people.
- 4 Another physicist invented the 'www' address system.
- 5 He made a lot of money from his invention.
- 6 He lives in London now.

Listening

- 3 Listen to the five speakers. Why do they use the Internet? Match the speakers (1-5) with the sentences (A-F). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.



Speaker 1 1

Speaker 4 4

Speaker 2 2

Speaker 5 5

Speaker 3 3

- A This person visits sports websites.
- B This person buys CDs and videos.
- C This person reads the news and weather.
- D This person uses 'chat rooms' to discuss films and music.
- E This person sends e-mails to friends.
- F This person finds information for school projects.

Speaking

- 4 Ask and answer with a partner about famous inventions.

Who was the World Wide Web invented by?

Tim Berners-Lee.

Who was the TV invented by?

Who was the computer invented by?

Who was the radio invented by?

Writing

however, in addition, as a result

WRITING TIP!

We use **however, in addition** and **as a result** to link ideas in your writing.

*He isn't famous. **However**, he invented the World Wide Web.*

***In addition**, he designed the 'www' address system.*

*The web is free. **As a result**, he didn't make any money.*

- 5 Complete the text with **As a result**, **In addition** or **However**.

Computers are expensive. (1), they are very useful. They are used for word-processing and storing information. (2), they are used for sending e-mails and visiting websites. (3), more and more people have computers at home.

- 6 Write a biography of Bill Gates. Use the information in the writing guide to help you. Try to use **As a result**, **In addition** and **However**.



Bill Gates

Paragraph A

- Born: 1955 in Seattle, USA.
- School: good at maths. Wrote computer programmes at home.
- University: Harvard. Started 1972. Studied law. Didn't finish course.

Paragraph B

- 1975: started Microsoft.
- 1980: developed 'DOS', the PC operating system.
- 1990: developed 'Windows'.

Paragraph C

- Now lives with family in Seattle.
- The world's richest man. Wants to leave most of his money to charity.

Song

- 1 Listen, and complete the song. Use the words in the box. • •

care love phone screen soul chance

E-mail my heart

Forever. It's been hours, seems like days
Since you went away.

And all I do is check the (1)

To see if you're okay.

You don't answer when I (2),

I guess you want to be left alone.

So I'm sending you my heart, my (3),

And this is what I'll say:

I'm sorry, oh so sorry.

Can't you give me one more (4)

To make it all up to you?

E-mail my heart

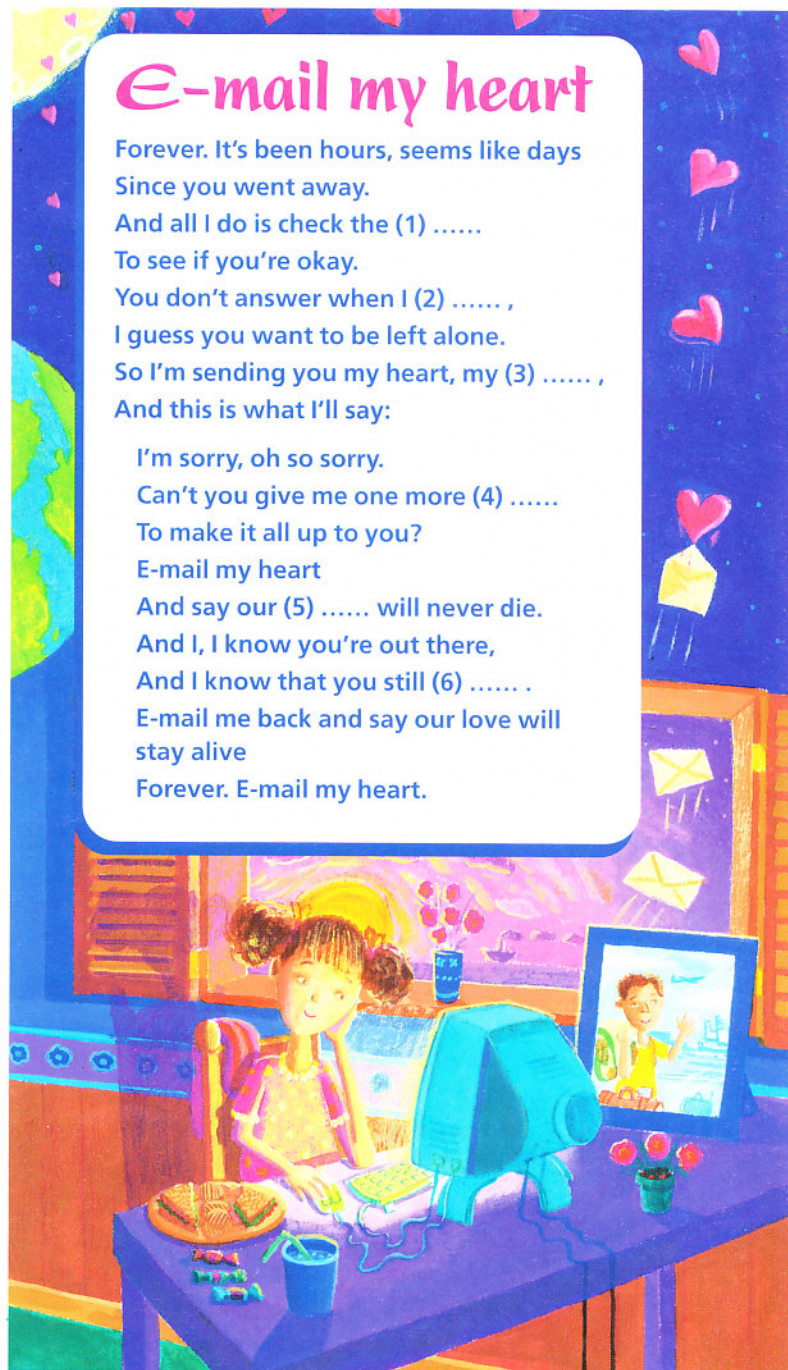
And say our (5) will never die.

And I, I know you're out there,

And I know that you still (6)

E-mail me back and say our love will stay alive

Forever. E-mail my heart.



- 2 Match the words from the song with the correct definitions.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 forever | opportunity |
| 2 guess | have feelings |
| 3 chance | always |
| 4 care | suppose |

GRAMMAR

Zero and first conditional

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the zero or first conditional.

I (tell) 'll tell you if I see Sarah.

If you mix red and white paint, you (get) get pink.

- 1 If we don't hurry, we (be) late.
- 2 Ice cream (melt) if you don't eat it quickly.
- 3 My dad (give) me £50 if I pass all my exams!
- 4 If I do my homework every day, my teachers (be) pleased.
- 5 I (give) you some advice if you ask me!
- 6 If the fireworks are very expensive, I (not buy) them.
- 7 If it (rain) , we'll need umbrellas.
- 8 If you put oil and water together, they (not mix)

First and second conditional

- 2 Choose the correct verb form.

If I won the lottery, I'll / 'd buy a mountain bike.

- 1 We'll help you if we have / had time.
- 2 If I didn't / don't have a cold, I'd come out with you.
- 3 She won't be happy if you didn't / don't invite her to your party.
- 4 If they need the money, they 'd / 'll sell their car.
- 5 We 'd / 'll have a dog if we lived in the country.
- 6 If I know / knew the answer, I'd tell you!
- 7 I'll buy the latest Ricky Martin CD if I had / have enough money.
- 8 If they walk to school, they 'd / 'll get some exercise.

have to / don't have to

- 3 Complete the description of Max's school. Use *have to* or *don't have to*.

We go to school from Monday to Friday, but at the weekend we *don't have to* go. During the week I (1) get up at half past seven because school starts at nine o'clock. You (2) arrive on time! Our teacher gives us homework every day, but we (3) do homework on Friday evenings because there's no school the next day.

We go to school in the mornings and afternoons. You (4) have lunch at school – you can bring your own. I usually take sandwiches, but the only problem is that I (5) make them myself!

There are lots of after-school clubs, but you (6) join them. I go to the bike club. You (7) have a bike – that's about the only rule. There's also a football team, but you (8) be very good to play – and I'm not!

The passive (present and past simple)

- 4 Change the active sentences into passive.

They grow tea in India.

Tea is grown in India.

Jane wrote this letter.

This letter was written by Jane.

- 1 The French team won the match.
- 2 People play basketball in Greece.
- 3 A Turkish designer made this dress.
- 4 They show a lot of cartoons on TV.
- 5 The police caught the robbers.
- 6 Our teacher checks our homework.
- 7 Jamie's mum sent the invitations.
- 8 People speak English in the USA.

Vocabulary

Geographical features

- 5 Match the pictures (1–6) with the words in the box.

1 river

forest island lake mountain
river waterfall



Money

- 6 Complete the words. Use a, e, i, o and u.

c _ a _ s _ h _ m _ a _ c _ h _ i _ n _ e



1 c _ _ n _ s



2 c h _ q u _ b _ _ k



3 c r _ d _ t _ c _ r _ d



4 n _ t _ s



5 p _ r _ s _

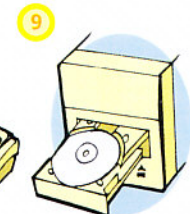
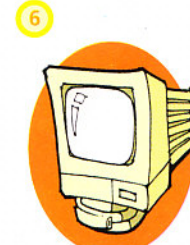
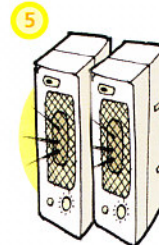
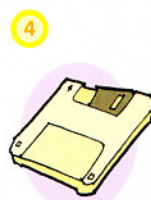
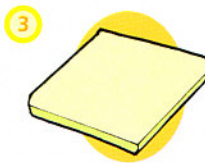
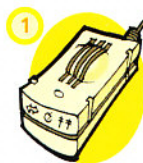


Computers

- 7 Match the pictures (1–9) with the words in the box.

1 modem

CD-drive disk keyboard modem
mouse mouse mat printer screen
speakers



Use of English

- 8 Read the sentences and choose the word that best fits each space.

- I'll go to the park it doesn't rain.
a) but b) if c) unless
- I can't hear you. The music is loud.
a) enough b) not c) too
- Mountain bikes a lot of money.
a) cost b) pay c) spend
- I not tidy my bedroom today. I'll probably do it tomorrow.
a) might b) should c) won't
- This homework is terrible! You've lots of mistakes.
a) done b) made c) written
- Can you me some money?
a) borrow b) lend c) save
- You with your teeth.
a) bite b) lick c) talk
- Can you me a favour and open the door?
a) do b) give c) make

PROJECT 1

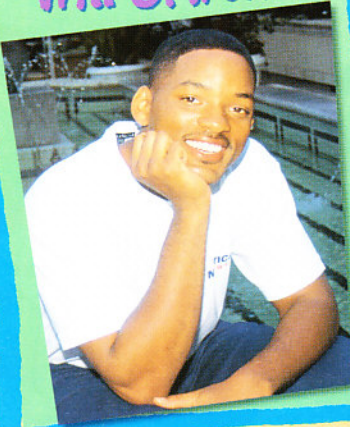
Heroes and heroines of pop!

1 Study the poster and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is older? 2 Who is also an actor? 3 Who worked in restaurants?


Heroes and Heroines of pop!

Will Smith



Will Smith was born in 1968. He started rapping at the age of twelve, and he made his first album in 1987. His most successful albums are 'Big Willy Style' (1997) and 'Willennium' (1999). Will Smith is also an actor. He was the star of a very successful American TV show called 'The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air'. Now he's one of the most popular film stars in the world. His most famous films include 'Independence Day', 'Men in Black', and 'Wild Wild West'.

Mariah Carey



Mariah Carey was born in 1970. Her father was half Venezuelan, and her mother was Irish. She started singing when she was two and a half years old. She wrote songs when she was at Primary school. After school, Mariah worked as a waitress in lots of different restaurants, but she wasn't happy. Then in 1990 she made her first album, 'Mariah Carey'. It sold over twelve million copies, and now Mariah Carey is one of the biggest stars in pop.

2 Work in groups. Choose two famous pop stars, one male and one female. Find out information about them.

- When were they born?
- Did they do any other jobs?
- When did they become successful?

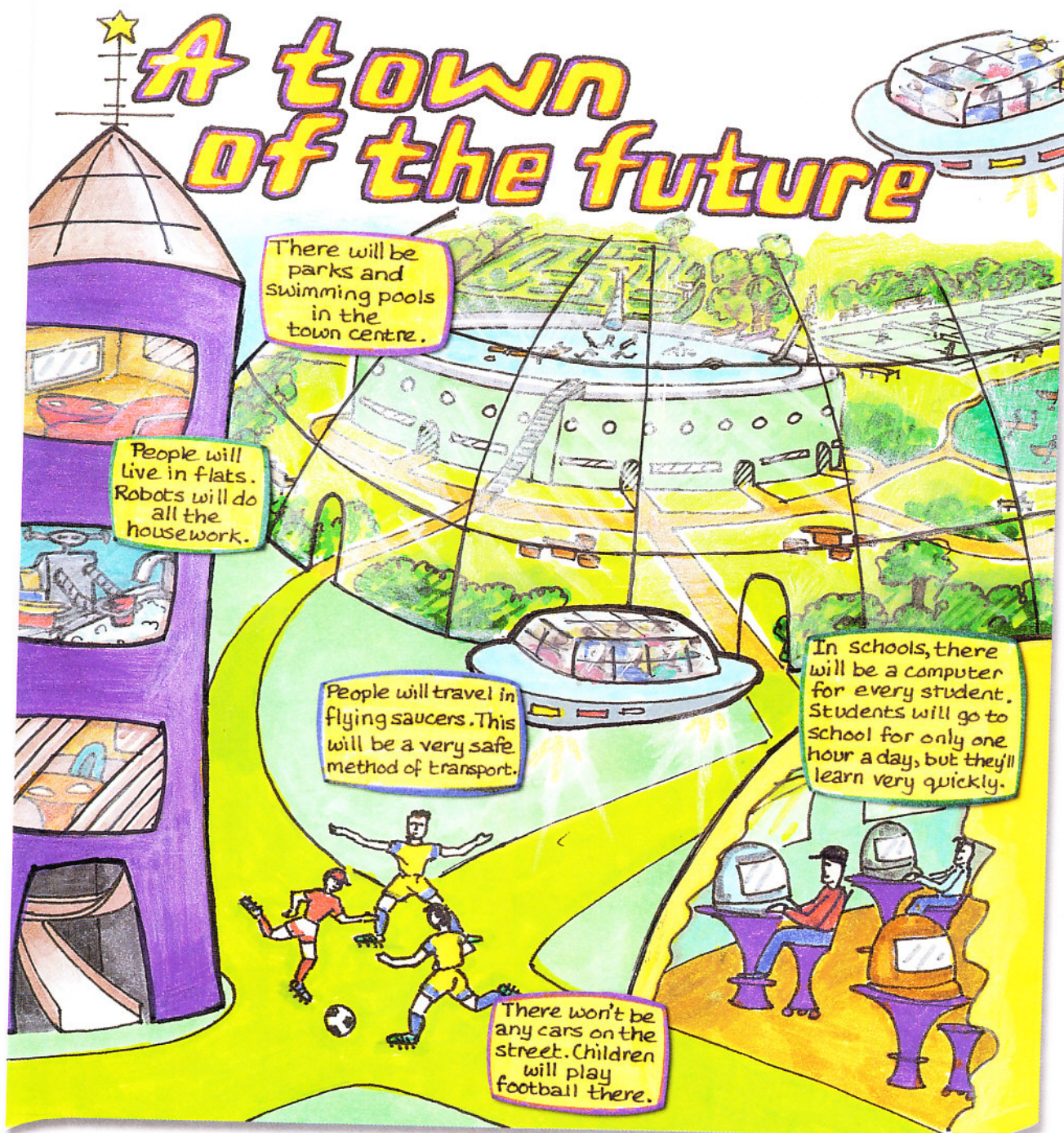
3 Write biographies of the pop stars and find photographs of them. Make a poster.

4 Display your poster in the classroom.

PROJECT 2

A town of the future

- 1 Study the poster. Would you like to live in this town?



- 2 Work in groups. Write sentences about your own town of the future. Use these topics to help you:
 - transport
 - buildings
 - school
 - sports and games
- 3 Find or draw pictures for your sentences. Make a poster.
- 4 Display your poster in the classroom.

PROJECT 3

Holiday fun!

- 1 Study the advertisement. Would you like to go to Teen Village holiday centre? Why? / Why not?

Are you bored with television? Do you want to meet other teenagers? Do you enjoy trying different sports? Do you like good, healthy food?

Why don't you come to Teen Village holiday centre?

Try a new sport!



At Teen Village you can play tennis, football and volleyball, or you can go canoeing, sailing and rock climbing.

Eat healthy food!



At Teen Village you can eat lots of fabulous fresh food. We have lots of salads, vegetables and fruit-and great seafood!

Have fun in the evenings!



Meet lots of teenagers and dance all night at our parties and discos.

I went to Teen Village last summer. I really enjoyed all the different sports and I made a lot of friends. George, age 14.

- 2 Work in groups. Invent your own holiday centre for teenagers. Try to include:
 - sports
 - food
 - evening activities
- 3 Make an advertisement for your holiday centre. Include pictures.
- 4 Display your advertisements in the classroom.

PROJECT 4

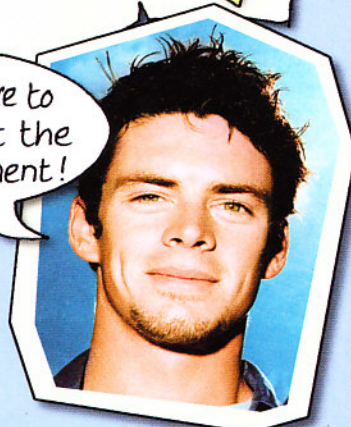
Ecological adverts

1 Study the advertisements. Which product do you like the best? Why?

Great chocolate that
does the environment
a favour!

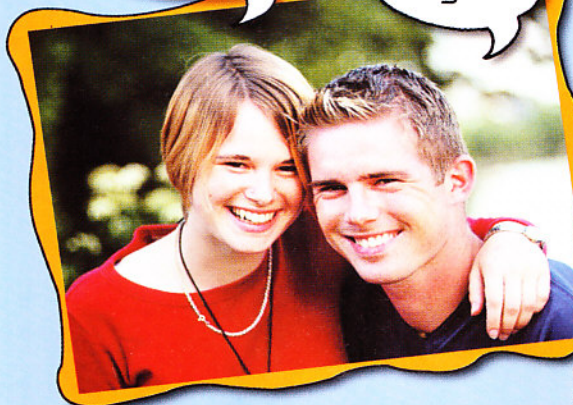
Every time you buy a bar of **Organo Choc**, we'll give 10p to the World Organic Farming Fund (WOFF). The WOFF gives money and advice to farmers in the Third World. Enjoy a delicious chocolate experience and help save the world.

We all have to think about the environment!



You should buy this pen!

It's great!



PANDA PEN

If you buy a **PANDA PEN**, you'll help to save a real panda!

You never have enough pens, so buy one for your friends!

2 Work in groups. Choose a product.

- What is your product called?
- Who or what do you want to help?
- How much money do you want to give?

3 Make an advertisement for your product. Include a description of the product, who you want to help, and how much money you want to give.

4 Display your advert in the classroom.

PROJECT 5

The three wishes survey

- 1 Study the poster. Who do you think has made the best wish? Why?

The Three Wishes Survey

If you had three wishes and you could ask for anything you wanted in the world, what would you ask for? We asked four teenagers what their three wishes would be.

JANE



If I had three wishes, I'd ask to be a film star because I love acting. I'd also love to climb Mount Everest. For my third wish, I'd go to Australia and swim with the dolphins.

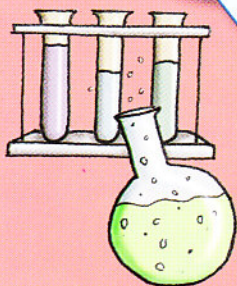


I would definitely wish for world peace if I had three wishes. I don't think I would need the other wishes after that!

JEFF



It's difficult to say. I think I'd help people in the Third World. I'd like to speak lots of different languages. I'd also like to be a famous scientist or an inventor because I love making things.



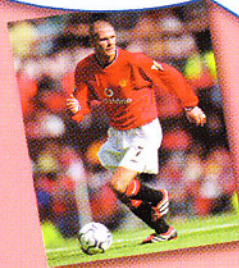
If I had three wishes, first I'd meet David Beckham, he's so cool. Then I'd buy a new computer. Finally, I'd play football for Manchester United. They're my favourite team!



CHARLOTTE



BILLY



- 2 Work in groups. Think of three wishes you would make. Then ask the other people in your group what their wishes would be.
- What would you wish for yourself?
 - What would you wish for other people?
 - Would you do something for everyone?
- 3 Make a poster showing the results of your survey. Include photos and illustrations.
- 4 Display your poster in the classroom.

PROJECT 6

Computer games website

1 Read the website and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you have to be careful in Skateboard Racer?
- 2 Why is it difficult to find the Inca Treasure?

The screenshot shows a web browser interface with a navigation bar at the top containing icons for Back, Forward, Stop, Home, Search, Print, Favourites, and mail. The website header features the text "gamesteamup.com" in a large, stylized green font, with "email us" and "register now" buttons below it. The main content area has a purple background. The first section, titled "Skateboard Racer" in a blue box, contains a text box with a description of the game and an illustration of a skateboarder. The second section, titled "Inca Treasure" in a yellow box, contains a text box with a description of the game and an illustration of an Inca temple. A yellow starburst graphic with the text "Game of the month" is positioned between the two game descriptions.

gamesteamup.com
email us register now

Skateboard Racer

Skateboard Racer is a new computer game - it's fantastic. You have to race four other skateboarders through an imaginary city. There's a lot of traffic and people, so you have to be very careful all the time. The best part of the game is the tricks you can do on your skateboard. They're brilliant. The music is great and the graphics look very impressive. This is the best game we've seen this month - We've decided it's our Game of the month.

Inca Treasure

In this game you have to use your intelligence to find the lost treasure of the Incas. You are attacked by monsters and followed through mountains by other explorers who want to stop you. The game is played in an imaginary South American country with forests and lakes. The game takes a long time to play and you have to think carefully about what you are doing. You can play on your own or with a friend. Finding the treasure isn't easy but when you do, it's very exciting.

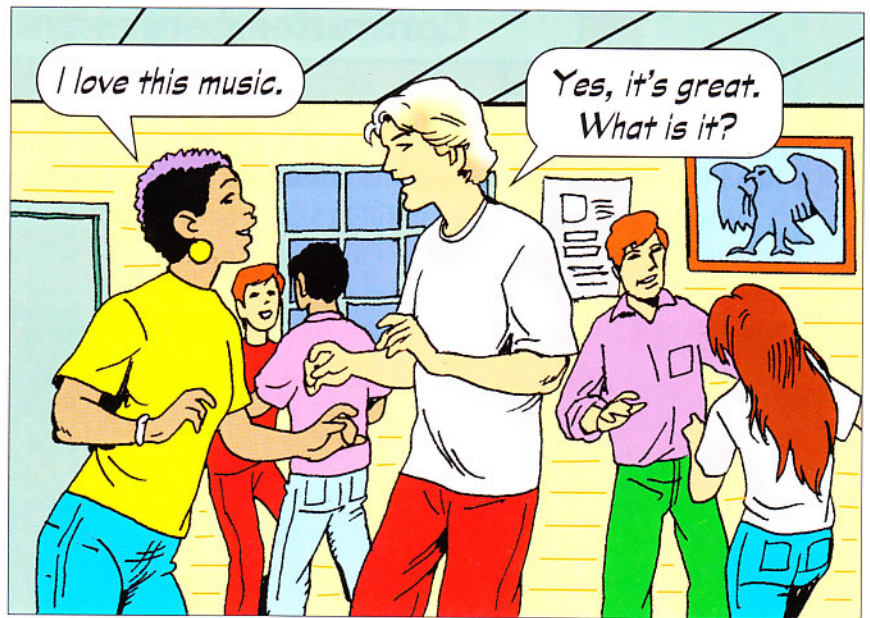
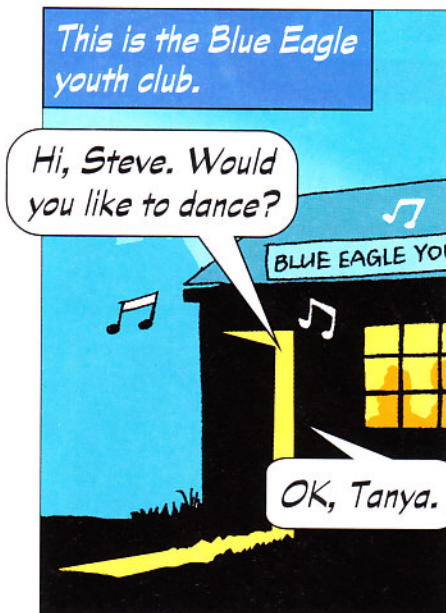
Game of the month

2 Work in groups. Invent two new computer games. Decide:

- What your games are called.
- What happens in your games.

3 Write your own games website. Include descriptions of your games and illustrations.

4 Display your designs in the classroom. Look at the other games. Would you like to play any of them?



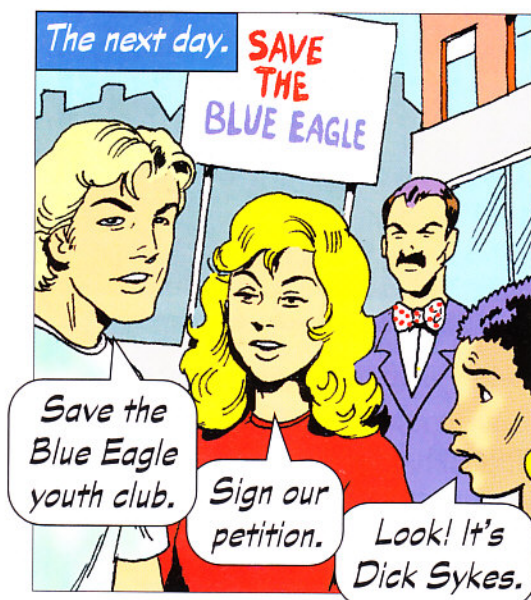
It's bad news!

BRIGHTWELL POST

NEW SHOPPING CENTRE FOR BRIGHTWELL

Dick Sykes, local millionaire, plans to demolish the Blue Eagle youth club. He plans to build a shopping centre on the land.

The Blue Eagle youth club is presently being operated by a group of young people who will now have to find a new place to carry on their activities.



At the weekend.

Here are some of my old CDs.
I never listen to them now.

**SAVE THE
BLUE EAGLE
SUMMER SALE**

OK. Let's sell
them for £1 each.

What are you doing?

We're trying to
get some money.

Yes. We want to buy
the Blue Eagle club.

Well, good luck.
You've only got
a week.

MR
NICE

What? Only
a week?

Oh, no!

How much money
have we got?

Er ...
£75.46.

A week later.

My dad's here. He wants
to help us. He's got a van.

G. JONES
ART EXPERT

We're leaving the
Blue Eagle club
— for ever. Oh!

This is the
last box.

Oh, that? It's nothing.
It's only a painting.

Famous? So, is the painting valuable?

Yes, it is! It's worth
£50,000 — or more!

OK. Put it in the van. Wait
a moment. What's that?

But ... this is incredible!
It's 'The Blue Eagle', by
Frederick Foster. He's
a really famous artist!

Hurray! Our
club is safe!

End

Comprehension

Answer these questions about *The Blue Eagle*.

1 Are the sentences true or false?

The Blue Eagle is a youth club.

True

- 1 Dick Sykes is a millionaire.
- 2 Dick Sykes plans to build a new youth club.
- 3 The land costs £50,000.
- 4 Tanya and her friends sell some CDs and other things at the Summer Sale.
- 5 They get a lot of money from the Summer Sale.
- 6 Tanya's dad has got a van.
- 7 'The Blue Eagle' painting is by a famous artist.
- 8 The painting isn't valuable.

2 Who says these expressions?

Would you like to dance?

Tanya

- 1 Stop the music!
- 2 That's terrible.
- 3 Pay me £50,000.
- 4 We want to buy the Blue Eagle club.
- 5 How much money have we got?
- 6 He's a really famous artist.

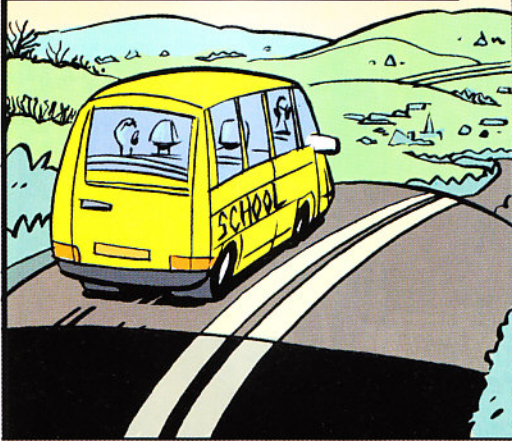
3 Put the events in the story (a–h) in order.

1 b

- a Tanya suggests a petition.
- b Erica sees a story in the newspaper.
- c Tanya's dad arrives at the club.
- d The club is safe.
- e They get £75.46p.
- f Dick Sykes says the land costs £50,000.
- g Tanya's dad says 'The Blue Eagle' painting is very valuable.
- h Tanya and her friends organize a Summer Sale.

THE WOLFMAN OF WHITECROSS

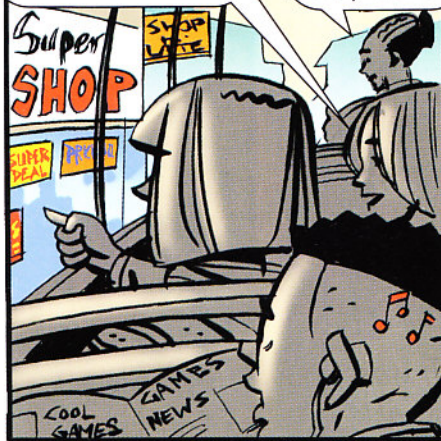
Some schoolchildren and their teacher, Mrs Adams, from London are visiting Dartmoor.



I'm hungry. Can we stop and buy some food?

Yes, OK. There's a shop here.

And can I have two bars of chocolate, please?



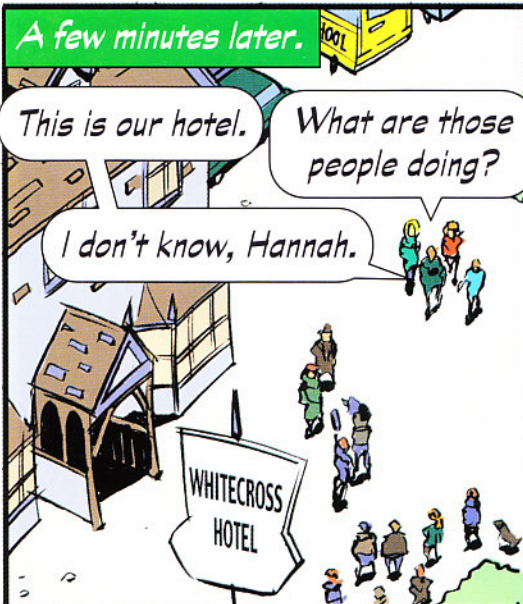
Come on, Tina. Hurry up!

A few minutes later.

This is our hotel.

What are those people doing?

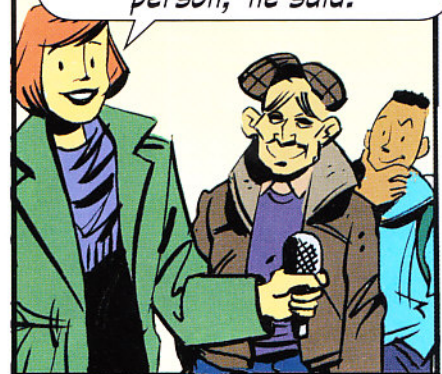
I don't know, Hannah.



My name is Greta Starky. I'm in Whitecross. It's a quiet town. But there are some strange stories about a Wolfman!

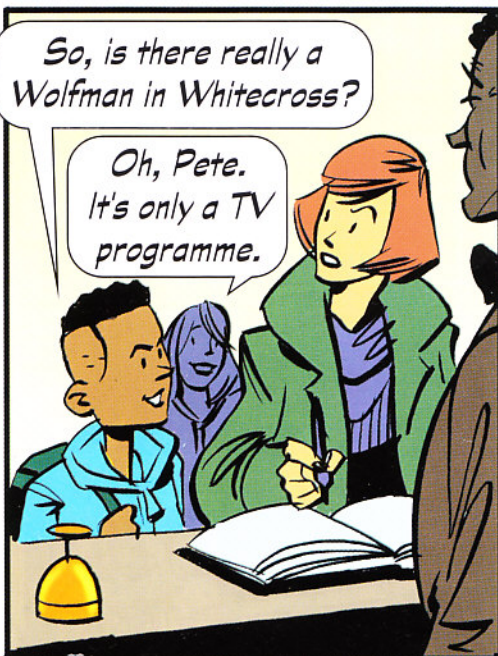


Mr Watson, age 87, heard a noise in his garden. He looked outside and saw a strange creature. 'It was larger than a normal person,' he said.



So, is there really a Wolfman in Whitecross?

Oh, Pete. It's only a TV programme.



After dinner.

I'm tired. I'm going to bed.

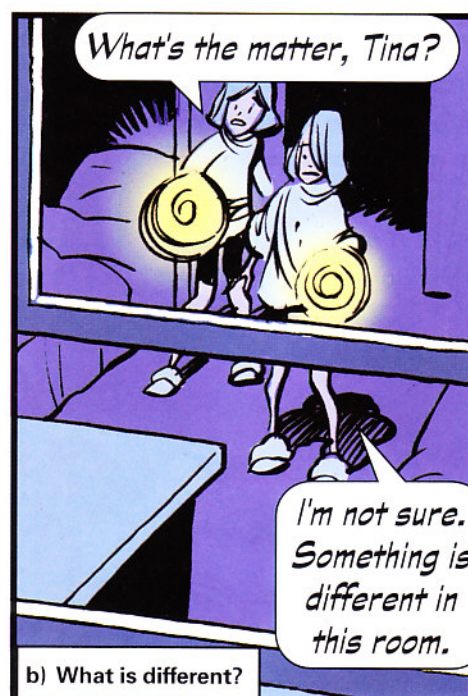
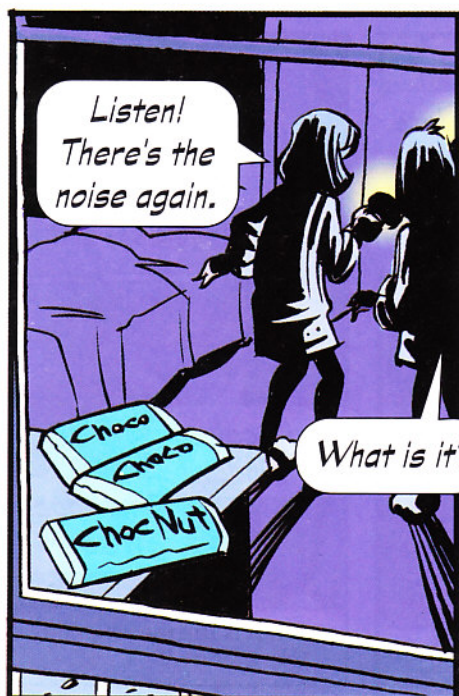
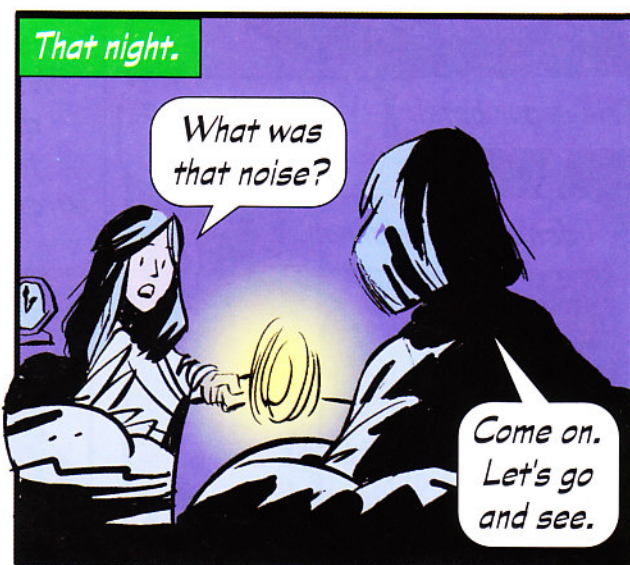
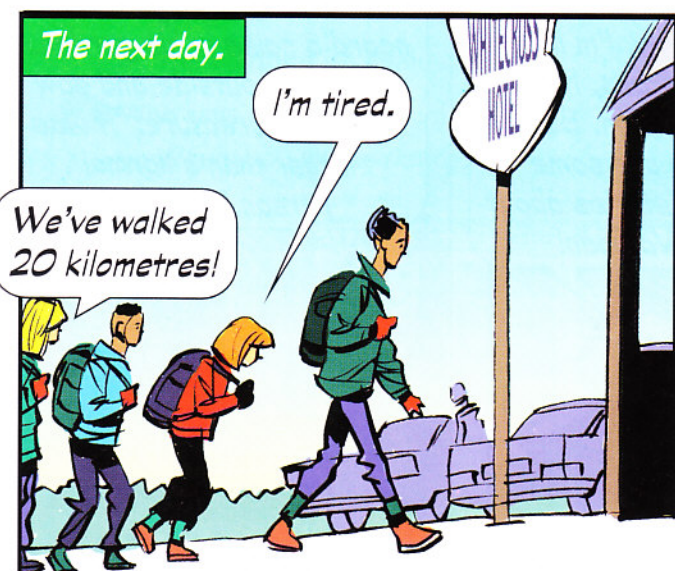
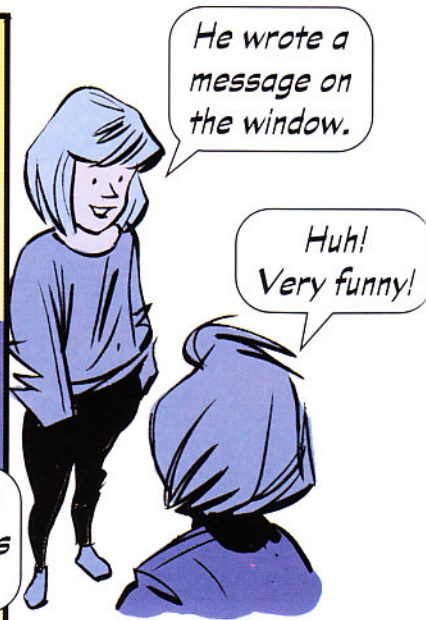
Yes, it's late. And we've got a long day tomorrow.



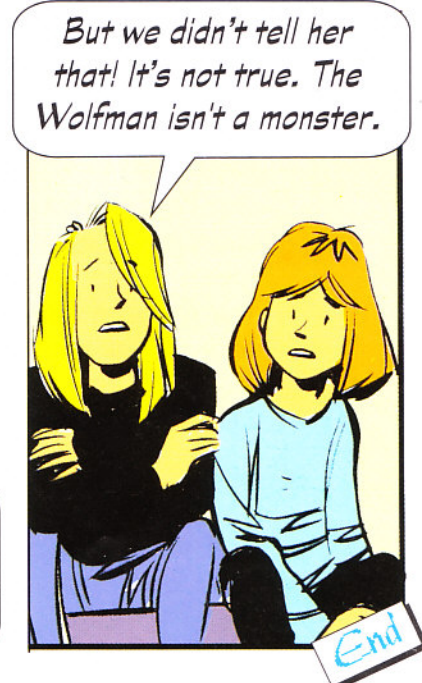
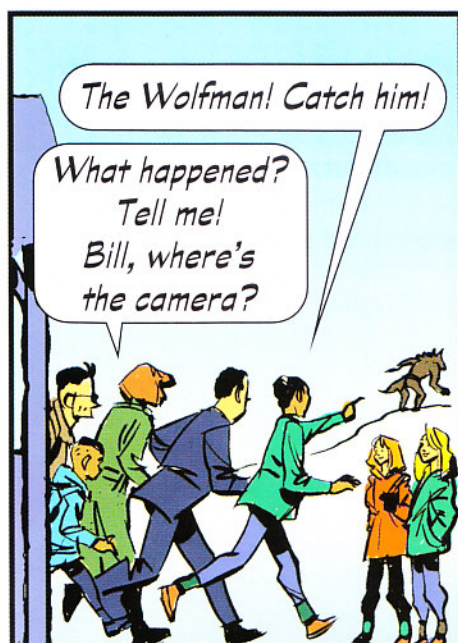
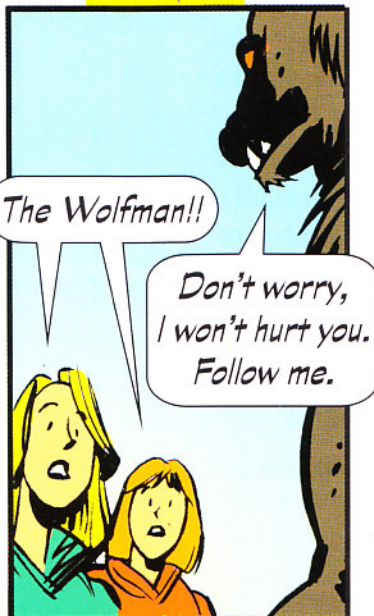
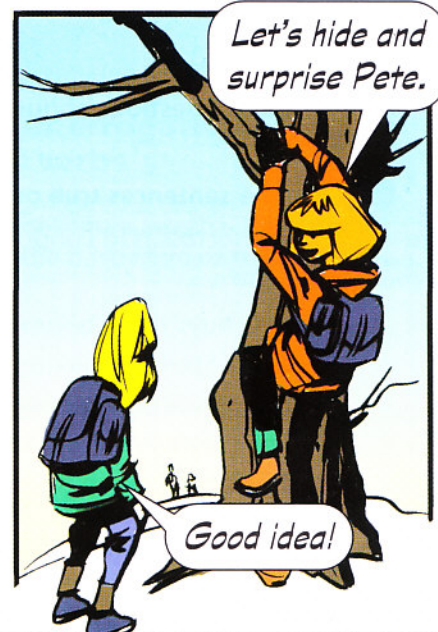
Tina! Look at the window!

What does it say?

a) What is the message on the window?



b) What is different?



Comprehension

Answer these questions about *The Wolfman of Whitecross*.

1 Are the sentences true or false?

Whitecross is in London.

False

- 1 Tina buys three bars of chocolate.
- 2 Greta Starky is making a TV programme.
- 3 Hannah finds a message on the window.
- 4 The message is from the Wolfman.
- 5 Tina and Hannah hear a strange noise in the night.
- 6 Tina's chocolate disappears from the room.
- 7 The Wolfman attacks Tina and Hannah.
- 8 Tina and Hannah are on TV.

2 Who says these expressions?

I'm hungry.

Tina

- 1 Hurry up!
- 2 What are those people doing?
- 3 It's only a TV programme.
- 4 Did you see the Wolfman?
- 5 Where are we?
- 6 Don't worry. I won't hurt you.

3 Put the events in the story (a–h) in order.

1 f

- a Tina and Hannah appear on TV.
- b Hannah and Tina find a message on their window.
- c Tina and Hannah meet the Wolfman.
- d The schoolchildren and their teacher arrive at the hotel.
- e The schoolchildren and their teacher go for a long walk.
- f Tina buys some chocolate in a shop.
- g Tina's chocolate disappears from their room.
- h The Wolfman takes Tina and Hannah back to their hotel.

Unit 1

Past simple (affirmative): regular verbs

Most verbs		Short verbs with one vowel and one consonant	
visit	visited	drop	dropped
want	wanted	plan	planned

Verbs with -e		Most verbs with -y	
invite	invited	carry	carried
like	liked	try	tried

Past simple (affirmative): irregular verbs

Base form	Past simple
buy	bought
drive	drove
eat	ate
leave	left
lose	lost
meet	met
see	saw
send	sent
spend	spent
stand	stood
take	took
win	won
write	wrote

Past simple (negative): regular and irregular verbs

We form the past simple negative with **didn't** + the base form of the verb.

He **didn't** watch TV last night.
 I **didn't** eat pizza for dinner.
 They **didn't** give me a birthday present.

Past simple (interrogative): regular and irregular verbs

We form the past simple interrogative with **did** + subject + the base form of the verb.

'Did you **watch** a video?'
 'Yes, I **did**.'
 'Did they **buy** a new CD?'
 'No, they **didn't**.'

Past simple with ago

An hour ago means 'an hour before now'; **ten minutes ago** means 'ten minutes before now'.

It's eleven o'clock now.
 I **came** home at **ten o'clock**. I **came** home **an hour ago**.
 It's two o'clock now.
 I **finished** lunch at **ten to two**. I **finished** lunch **ten minutes ago**.

Talking about past habits: *used to*

We use **used to** for actions that were true in the past, but which are not true now.

Mary **used to** live in France.
 I **didn't use to** like coffee.
 Did you **use to** play the piano?
 Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.

Unit 2

Past continuous (affirmative and negative)

Affirmative	Negative
I was eating	I wasn't eating
you were eating	you weren't eating
he she was eating it	he she wasn't eating it
we you were eating they	we you weren't eating they

Spelling rules: -ing form

Most verbs

read → reading

Verbs with -e

write → writing

Most verbs with one vowel + one consonant

swim → swimming

Past continuous (interrogative and short answers)

Interrogative	
Was	I eating?
Were	you eating?
Was	he she eating? it
Were	we you eating? they

Past continuous and past simple

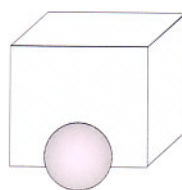
We use the past simple for completed actions in the past.

Last night we **stayed** at home. We **ate** pizza and **watched** TV.

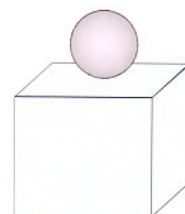
We use the past continuous for actions in progress in the past.

While we **were eating** our pizzas, someone **knocked** on the door.

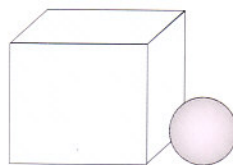
Prepositions of place



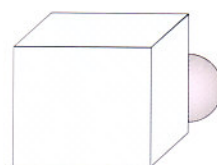
It's **in front of** the box.



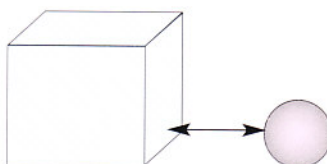
It's **on** the box.



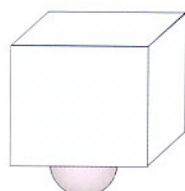
It's **next to** the box.



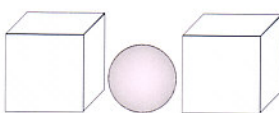
It's **behind** the box.



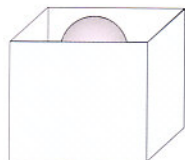
It's **opposite** the box.



It's **under** the box.



It's **between** the boxes.



It's **in** the box.

Unit 3

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Base	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives		
fast	faster	the fastest
large	larger	the largest
hot	hotter	the hottest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest
Long adjectives		
popular	more popular	the most popular
Irregular adjectives		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

We use comparatives to compare two people, places or things.
We use **than** after the adjective.

Michael is **lazier than** James.

We use superlatives to compare three or more people, places or things. We often name the group after the adjective –
of my friends, in the world.

Michael is **the laziest** student in the class.

as ... as and not as ... as

We use **as ... as** to say that there isn't a difference between people or things.

John is **as tall as** Martin. = They are both equally tall.

We use **not as ... as** to say there is a difference between people and things.

Alice **isn't as old as** Maria. = Alice is younger than Maria.

Gerunds

When the base form + **-ing** takes the place of a noun, we call it a gerund.

He's good at **speaking** French.

I hate **eating** vegetables.

Unit 4

Future with *will* (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

We use **'ll (will)** for the affirmative. We use **won't** for the negative.

In questions, **will** comes before the subject.

Jane **will** be eleven next month.

It **'ll** rain tomorrow.

Tom **won't** be eleven until June.

Will I need an umbrella?

Yes, you **will**. / No, you **won't**.

will and *going to*

We use **will** to make predictions about the future.

I think Manchester United **will** win the match.

We use **going to** to make predictions about the future that are based on present evidence.

The train leaves at 10 o'clock and it's 9.50 now.

We're **going to** miss it.

We use **will** for instant decisions that we make at the time of speaking.

Let's have a picnic at the weekend.

Great idea! I'll buy the drinks and snacks.

We use **going to** for future plans and intentions.

We're **going to** have a picnic at the weekend. We decided last week.

Possessive pronouns

This is my pen. It's **mine**.

These are your shoes. They're **yours**.

This is his jacket. It's **his**.

These are her comics. They're **hers**.

This is our computer. It's **ours**.

These are their drinks. They're **theirs**.

Whose ...?

Whose is this baseball cap? It's Kim's.

Whose towel is this? It's mine!

Unit 5

Present perfect (affirmative and negative)

Affirmative	Negative
I have / 've won you	I have not / haven't won you
he has / 's won she it	he has not / haven't won she it
we have / 've won you they	we have not / hasn't won you they

We form the present perfect with the verb **have** + the past participle.

Principle parts of regular verbs

The past participle of regular verbs is always the same as the past simple.

base form	past simple	past participle
watch	watched	watched
invite	invited	invited
stop	stopped	stopped
study	studied	studied

Principal parts of irregular verbs

base form	past simple	past participle
buy	bought	bought
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
lose	lost	lost
run	ran	run
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	write

The past participle of irregular verbs is usually different from the past simple.

Present perfect (interrogative and short answers)

Interrogative		
Have	I you	seen ...?
Has	he she it	seen ...?
Have	we you they	seen ...?

Question tags

We use question tags to check whether something is true.

Dan loves science fiction programmes, **doesn't** he?

We're going to Brighton tomorrow, **aren't** we?

We often use negative question tags after affirmative sentences and affirmative question tags after negative sentences.

Affirmative questions tags

You **haven't met** Suzie, **have** you?

They **didn't go** to the cinema, **did** they?

Negative question tags

You'll **come** to my party, **won't** you?

I **locked** the front door, **didn't** I?

Unit 6

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

We use the present perfect for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

We use *since* with a **point of time**.

We use *for* with a **period of time**.

Brad has lived in Chicago **since** 1998.

I **haven't visited** New York **for** three years.

How long ... ?

We use *How long* + the present perfect to ask about the duration of an action.

How long has your aunt **worked** in the USA?

She's worked in the USA **for** two years.

Present perfect with *just*, *already* and *yet*

We usually use *just* and *already* in affirmative sentences. We put *just* and *already* between *have/has* and the past participle.

We usually use *yet* in negative sentences and questions. We put *yet* at the end of the sentence.

We often use adverbs like *just*, *yet* and *already* with the present perfect.

She has **just** eaten a pizza.

We've **already** finished our homework.

Have you seen *Lord of the Rings* **yet**?

Unit 7

Present perfect and past simple

We use the past simple for actions that happened at a specific time in the past.

Martin **played** football yesterday.

We use the present perfect for actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past.

Martin **has played** a lot of football.

We use the past simple for actions that are finished.

He **lived** in Athens for ten years.
(He doesn't live there any more.)

We use the present perfect with **for** and **since** for actions that started in the past and that are still happening now.

I've **studied** English **for** three years.
(I'm still studying it.)

We've **lived** in Oxford **since** 1999.
(We still live there.)

Relative pronouns: **who** and **which / that**

We use relative clauses to give more information about nouns. We use **who** or **whose** for people and **which** or **that** for animals and things.

A nurse is a person **who** takes care of people.

She's got a friend **whose** name is Robin.

Bananas are a type of fruit **that** monkeys eat.

Unit 8

Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns
singular	plural	singular only
potato	potatoes	bread
egg	eggs	butter
apple	apples	milk

Countable nouns are singular and plural.
Uncountable nouns are singular only.

There is / There are

There's **an apple** on the plate.
(singular countable nouns)

There are **some sweets** in my bag.
(plural countable nouns)

There's **some chocolate** in the kitchen.
(uncountable nouns)

some and any

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
There's some cake.	There isn't any cake.	Is there any cake?
There are some sweets.	There aren't any sweets.	Are there any sweets?

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

a few, a little, a lot of

We use **a lot of** + countable nouns (plural) and uncountable nouns.

We use **a few** + countable nouns (plural).

We use **a little** + uncountable nouns.

He's got **a lot of** coins.

They've got **a lot of** money.

I've got **a few** coins.

She's got **a little** money.

both, either, neither

We use **both**, **either** and **neither** to talk about only two people or things.

Both my mum and my dad eat vegetables every day.

What would you like to drink? There's **either** cola **or** orange juice.

I love eating sweet things. But **neither** chocolate **nor** cake is good for you.

We use **both** with plural affirmative verbs.

We use **either** and **neither** with singular affirmative verbs.

Unit 9

Zero conditional

If chocolate **gets** hot,

it **melts**!

If plants **have** sunshine,

they **grow**.



if-clause



main clause

We use the **present simple** in the *if*-clause and the **present simple** in the main clause.

We use the zero conditional to talk about scientific facts and general truths.

First conditional

If we **pollute** the sea, a lot of fish **will die**.

If we **don't save** the rain forests, the world **will get** hotter.

We use the **present simple** in the *if*-clause and **'ll (will)** in the main clause.

We use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen.

The *if*-clause can come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. If it comes at the beginning, we use a comma.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

I'll stay at home if it rains tomorrow.

unless

We can use **unless** to mean **if not**.

I'll play tennis **if** it doesn't rain.

I'll play tennis **unless** it rains.

Unit 10

Second conditional

If Tom **had** a lot of money, he'd buy a new scooter.

If I **won** the lottery, I **wouldn't** spend all the money.

We use the past simple in the *if*-clause and **would / 'd** in the main clause.

The *if*-clause can come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. If it comes at the beginning, we use a comma.

If I **had** a lot of money, I'd travel round the world.

I'd travel round the world if I **had** a lot of money.

First and second conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen.

We use the second conditional to talk about things that are unlikely to happen.

too and enough

His jacket is **too** small.

His jacket isn't big **enough**.

We put **too** before the adjective and **enough** after the adjective.

Unit 11

may and *might* (affirmative and negative)

Affirmative

She **may lend** me some shorts.
I **might borrow** a T-shirt, too.

Negative

We **may not play** football this afternoon.
The weather **might not be** good.

We use *may* / *might* (affirmative) and *may not* / *might not* (negative) + the base form of the main verb.

We use *may* / *might* to say what will possibly happen (or not happen) in the future.

should (affirmative and negative)

Affirmative

You **should do** your homework every night!
We **should go** home soon. It's getting late.

Negative

She **shouldn't speak** to her mum like that.
It's cold. You **shouldn't go** out in shorts.

We use *should* (affirmative) or *shouldn't* (negative) + the base form of the main verb.

We use *should* to give advice or to say the correct thing to do.

have to (affirmative and negative)

Affirmative

I **have to help** my mum every weekend.
My brother **has to clean** the floor.

Negative

My little sisters **don't have to help** us.
My dad **doesn't have to do** anything.

We use *have* / *has to* (affirmative) and *don't* / *doesn't have to* (negative) + the base form of the main verb.

We use *have to* for obligations and rules.

We use *don't have to* to say that people are not obliged to do something.

Unit 12

Active and passive sentences

Active

People made **this computer** in Japan.
(Subject) (Object)

Passive

This computer was made in Japan.
(Subject)

The object of the active sentence is the same as the subject of the passive sentence.

We use the passive when:

- we don't know who does the action.
- it isn't important who does the action.

The passive (present simple)

This software **is used** for sending e-mails.

CDs and books **are sold** on the Internet.

We use the present tense of **be** + the past participle of the main verb.

The passive with **by** + noun

We can add **by** + **noun** to the passive if we want to say who does the action.

These computers are made **by a Japanese company**.

The passive (past simple)

This e-mail **was received** yesterday.

Millions of computers **were sold** in Europe last year.

We use the past simple of **be** + the past participle of the main verb.

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