

Oxford Team!



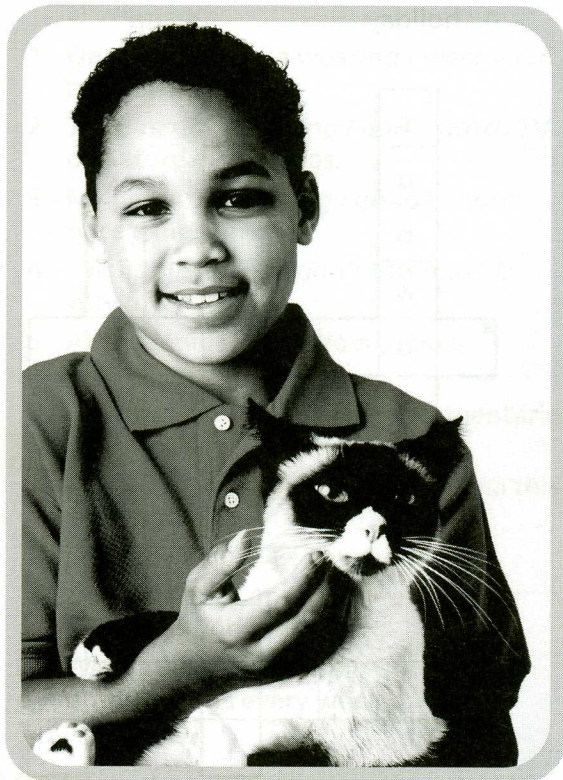
Workbook 3

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OXFORD

Welcome back!

Reading

- 1 Read about these young people's free time activities. Match the paragraphs with the people.



Tom Green, London Paragraph ☐



Gemma Price, York Paragraph ☐

A Music is my hobby! I've got hundreds of CDs and I spend all my free time listening to music in my bedroom, going to concerts or buying music. I like Westlife and Kylie Minogue because they sing good songs. But my favourite band is Travis and my favourite singer is Madonna. I can play the guitar and I can sing quite well, so one day I want to have my own band and be as famous as Madonna!

B I like animals and I like computers! I spend a lot of time on the Internet and I've also got my own web page. It's got lots of information on it about animals from all over the world. I'd like to go to Africa one day and work with animals there. I think that would be great! At home I've got a dog, two cats, a rabbit and fish. I've also got posters of lions and tigers all over my bedroom walls.

- 2 Read the text again. Choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- Tom uses his computer
 - when he's in his bedroom.
 - to write letters to Africa.
 - very often.
- When Tom is older, he wants to
 - work in another part of the world.
 - have his own dogs and cats.
 - spend a lot of time on the Internet.
- Gemma likes
 - Travis more than Madonna.
 - Westlife more than Travis.
 - Kylie Minogue and Madonna.
- When Gemma is older, she wants to
 - be very famous.
 - play in a band with Madonna.
 - sing Madonna's songs.

Vocabulary

TV programmes

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

cartoon chat show comedy
quiz show soap sports programme

The Simpsons is a very popular cartoon.

- 1 Football Focus is my favourite _____.
- 2 Viewers usually laugh when they watch a _____.
- 3 A _____ is about the lives of a group of people.
- 4 On a _____ there are interviews with famous people.
- 5 People answer questions on a _____.

Large numbers

- 2 Write the numbers in words.

25,000

twenty-five thousand

- 1 3,000,000,000

- 2 1,107

- 3 376

- 4 1,500,000

Time

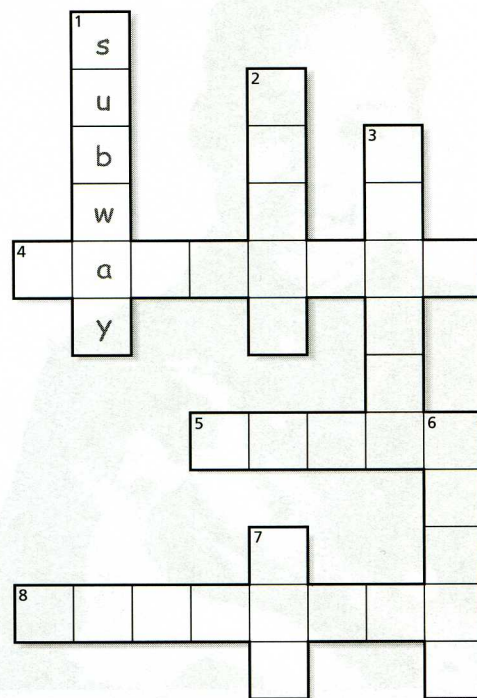
- 3 Put the time words in order from the smallest (1) to the largest (8).

century	<input type="checkbox"/>	day	<input type="checkbox"/>
year	<input type="checkbox"/>	hour	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1
millennium	<input type="checkbox"/>	month	<input type="checkbox"/>
week	<input type="checkbox"/>	decade	<input type="checkbox"/>

British and American English

- 4 Complete the puzzle. Use American words for the British English words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1 underground | 5 chips |
| 2 trousers | 6 shop |
| 3 biscuit | 7 taxi |
| 4 holiday | 8 lift |



Money

- 5 Read the sentences and choose the word that best fits each space.

- 1 How much money do you _____ each week?
a buy b sell c spend
- 2 There's a _____ outside most banks.
a cash machine b cheque book c credit card
- 3 I'll _____ you some of my pocket money.
a save b lend c sell
- 4 You can pay with a _____ in most restaurants.
a purse b receipt c credit card
- 5 I'm going to _____ some money from my dad.
a borrow b lend c save
- 6 Can you change this _____ for some coins, please?
a wallet b note c receipt

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

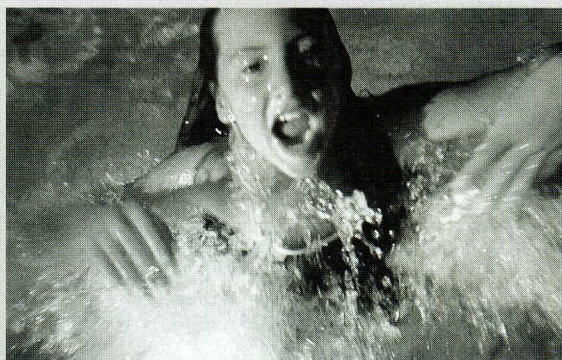
- My brother *is working* / **(works)** in a shop at weekends.
- Oh, great! You *'re wearing* / *wear* your new T-shirt!
 - They *'re not watching* / *don't watch* TV on Saturday evenings.
 - My parents *are going* / *go* to London once a month.
 - I *'m not listening* / *don't listen* to CDs very often.
 - At the moment I *'m doing* / *do* a grammar exercise.
 - I *'m not liking* / *don't like* documentaries very much.
 - Emma *is going* / *goes* to the cinema this evening.
 - Fish *are living* / *live* in water.
 - Do you meet* / *Are you meeting* your friends tomorrow?
 - We *phone* / *are phoning* our grandparents every week.

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

I (not stay) *'m not staying* at home this evening.

- My sister (do) _____ her homework now.
- We (not go) _____ to school on Sundays.
- I (not know) _____ the words of this song.
- We (visit) _____ our cousins in New York next year.
- Birds (not sing) _____ at night.
- At the moment the boys (watch) _____ television.
- Martin (play) _____ on his computer every day.
- My cousin (think) _____ soaps are great.

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



Sharon (come) *comes* from New Zealand, but she (1 not live) _____ there now. She (2 live) _____ in Perth, Australia with her mum and dad. 'My grandparents (3 visit) _____ us at the moment, and I (4 go) _____ back to New Zealand to see them next summer.'

Sharon (5 go) _____ swimming twice a day, so her friends (6 call) _____ her 'Shark'! 'But I (7 not go) _____ into the sea this afternoon,' says Sharon. 'The water is too cold.' One day she (8 want) _____ to swim for New Zealand in the Olympic Games. Good luck, Sharon!

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

What (you wear) do you *wear* for school every day?

- (it rain) _____ a lot in summer in your country?
- (your teacher write) _____ on the blackboard now?
- When (your friends usually do) _____ their homework?
- (you use) _____ a pen or a pencil at the moment?

Past simple and past continuous

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

It (rain) was raining when I got up.

- The phone (ring) _____ while I was having dinner.
- (you listen) _____ when the teacher asked you a question?
- He (go) _____ to another shop while I was buying some CDs.
- She wasn't talking when her mum (come) _____ into the room.
- I (wait) _____ for the bus when it started to rain.
- (you watch) _____ TV when I phoned?

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

At 7 p.m. on 2 May,

Kirsty Brown (sit)

was sitting at

home. She (1 write)

_____ a letter

to her sister, Alice,

who was at university

in another city. She (2 finish) _____ the

letter, and then she (3 put) _____ it into

an envelope. While she (4 write) _____

her sister's name on the envelope, she

suddenly (5 feel) _____ a pain in her left hand.

At 7 p.m. Alice (6 make) _____ a hot

drink. While she (7 get) _____ a spoon



out of the drawer, she (8 cut) _____ her

left hand on a knife.



used to

- 7 Look at the table about Paul's schools. Complete the sentences about Paul.

	old school	new school
		
start school early	X	✓
1 do lots of sport	✓	X
2 wear school uniform	X	✓
3 have long holidays	✓	X
4 do homework every day	X	✓
5 go on lots of school trips	✓	X
6 finish late	X	✓

At his old school he ~~didn't use to~~ start school early, but he ~~starts~~ school early at his new school.

- At his old school he _____ lots of sport, but he _____ lots of sport at his new school.
- At his old school he _____ school uniform, but he _____ school uniform at his new school.
- At his old school he _____ long holidays, but he _____ long holidays at his new school.
- At his old school he _____ homework every day, but he _____ homework every day at his new school.
- At his old school he _____ on lots of school trips, but he _____ on lots of school trips at his new school.
- At his old school he _____ late, but he _____ late at his new school.

Reading

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Notting Hill?
- 2 When does the Notting Hill Carnival take place?
- 3 How many people go to the carnival?

2 Read the text again. Choose the best answer, A, B or C.

- 1 People in the past
 - A didn't sing and dance for six weeks before Easter.
 - B ate meat between the carnival and Easter.
 - C wore colourful costumes every day.
- 2 The largest carnival in the world
 - A is the largest in Europe, too.
 - B is the Notting Hill Carnival.
 - C is four days long.
- 3 The first Notting Hill Carnival
 - A took place in the 1950s.
 - B was very successful.
 - C was an enormous event.
- 4 The Notting Hill Carnival
 - A lasts for three days.
 - B is in February every year.
 - C is popular with a few people.

3 Match the words from the text with the correct definitions.

- 1 parades (line 2) ☐
- 2 costumes (line 2) ☐
- 3 throughout (line 13) ☐
- 4 tradition (line 19) ☐
- 5 steel (line 22) ☐

- a something that people have done for a long time
- b special clothes
- c a kind of metal
- d lines of people who walk together in the street
- e in every part of a place

The Notting Hill Carnival



A carnival is a big open-air festival which includes music, dancing, parades and colourful costumes. Carnivals are usually celebrated in February, about six weeks before Easter. Traditionally, the carnival was the last opportunity to sing and dance until Easter. The word 'carnival' probably comes from the Latin phrase *carne levare*, which means 'to take meat away', because in the past people didn't eat meat for six weeks after this time.

The biggest and most famous carnival in the world is the carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Rio Carnival takes place in February every year and lasts for four days. There are carnivals in the USA, in the Caribbean and throughout Europe. But which is the second biggest carnival? The answer is the Notting Hill Carnival.

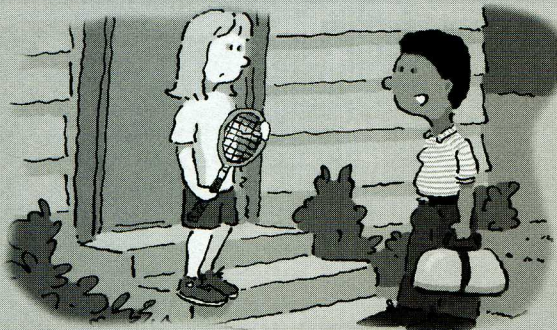
Notting Hill is an area of West London, and a carnival takes place there every year on the last weekend in August. In the 1950s, a lot of people came from the Caribbean to live in the Notting Hill area of London. They brought with them the tradition of carnivals. The Caribbean people in Notting Hill organized their first carnival in 1964. There was a small parade and a few people wore costumes and played steel drums. It was a great success, and since then the carnival has become an enormous event. Other British cities now have carnivals too, but the one in Notting Hill has become Europe's largest street festival.

Now, every year two million people come to watch both the children's and the adult parades. They look at the beautiful costumes, listen to reggae music, dance to steel bands and eat Caribbean food. The music and dancing go on for three days. It's fantastic, it's exciting, it's for everyone and it's free!

Grammar

will and going to

- 1 Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of *will* and *going to*.



- Jake** Are you ready for our tennis match?
Kim Yes, but you can't play tennis in those clothes.
Jake I (wear) 'm going to wear my tracksuit bottoms and trainers. They're in my bag.
Kim Have you got enough money for the tennis court?
Jake No, I haven't. (1 you lend) _____ me some? I (2 give) _____ you the money back at the weekend.
Kim OK.
Jake Oh, no! Look at those black clouds. It (3 rain) _____. I don't think I (4 play) _____ tennis. I think I (5 watch) _____ TV at home instead.

- Nicky** It's Darren's birthday on Saturday. Are (6 you send) _____ him a card?
Paul Yes, and I (7 buy) _____ him a present, too.
Nicky What (8 you buy) _____ him?
Paul Some Manchester United socks.
Nicky Manchester United? I don't think he (9 be) _____ very pleased about that.
Paul Why not?
Nicky He supports Arsenal!
Paul Oh! I (10 get) _____ him some Arsenal socks, then.

Present continuous with future meaning

- 2 What is Charlotte doing next week? Complete the sentences.

She (go) 's going to the dentist on Tuesday.

- 1 She (visit) _____ her aunt on _____.
- 2 She (go) _____ to Marty's party on _____.
- 3 She (have) _____ a swimming lesson on _____.
- 4 She (watch) _____ a film on _____.

Stanway Swimming Pool

Name: Charlotte Brown

Class: Level 2 - Mondays 4.30 p.m.

Phillip Smith (dentist)

Your next appointment:

Tuesday 4 November, 10.15 a.m.

The Health Centre, Stanway

Wednesday

Charlotte

Remember that Aunt Jane's expecting you after school this evening! Have a nice time!

Love Mum

Dear Charlotte

Thanks for your email. Yes, I'd like to see the latest James Bond film. I'll meet you outside the cinema at half past six on Thursday.

Love Emily

Dear Charlotte

Do you want to come to my party?

Date: Friday 8 November

Time: 6.30 p.m.

Place: 16 Bridge Street, Stanway

Love Marty

Present continuous, will or going to

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



Reflexive pronouns

4 Complete the table with reflexive pronouns.

Singular		
I		myself
You		(1) _____
He	'll hurt	(2) _____
She		(3) _____
It		(4) _____
Plural		
We		(5) _____
You	'll hurt	(6) _____
They		(7) _____

Dear Kirsten

What *will you do / are you going to do* at the weekend? I (1) *'ll go / 'm going* shopping on Saturday afternoon with my mum. My cousin (2) *will have / 's having* a party in the evening and Mum says she (3) *'ll buy / 's buying* me some new clothes. I'm sure I (4) *'ll find / 'm finding* something nice!

On Sunday we (5) *'ll visit / 're visiting* my grandparents – we go every Sunday. The car's at the garage, so we (6) *'ll take / 're taking* the train. We've already got our tickets. I don't think we (7) *'ll get / 're getting* home late because the last train is at half past six.

Well, that's my news for the moment. I (8) *'m writing / 'll write* again soon!

Love
Rachel

5 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

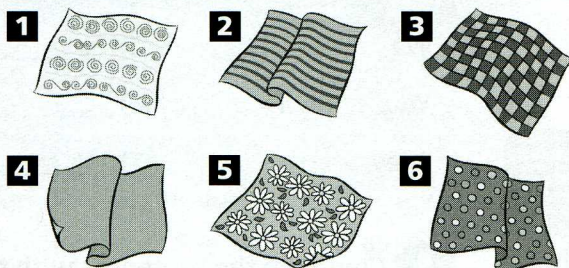
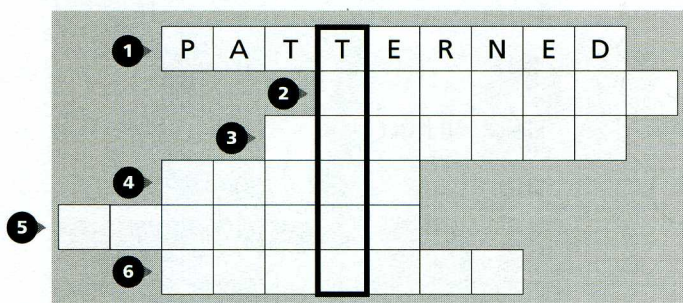
We hope you'll all enjoy yourselves at the carnival.

- Oh no! Anna has cut _____ with that knife.
- We'll pay for _____ at the cinema.
- Listen to the children. They're singing to _____.
- Make _____ a sandwich if you're hungry, Robbie and Luke.
- Look out, Sarah! You're going to burn _____!
- I talk to _____ when I'm nervous.
- The cat looked at _____ in the mirror.
- He's going to teach _____ to play chess.
- They bought _____ some new CDs.
- Sally hurt _____ while she was playing football.

Vocabulary

Clothes

- 1 Complete the puzzle. Find the name of something to wear.



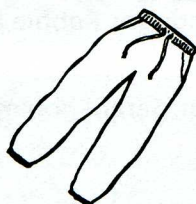
- 2 Describe the clothes. Use the adjectives from Exercise 1.



flowery
apron



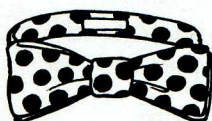
1 _____



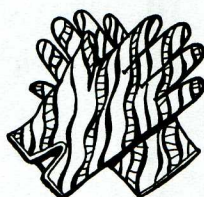
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

- 3 Read the sentences and choose the word that best fits each space.

- Some men wear a _____ around their neck.
a head band b neckerchief c waistcoat
- Dry your eyes with your _____.
a handkerchief b dress c shoes
- Footballers wear _____ on their feet.
a boots b dungarees c tracksuit bottoms
- I usually wear short, white _____ with my trainers.
a boots b gloves c socks
- When women get married, they often wear a long, white _____.
a apron b dress c hat
- You can keep your hair out of your eyes with a _____.
a bow tie b head band c apron

- 4 Rewrite the sentences. Put the extra word in the correct position.

My grandmother loves her pink and white apron. (flowery)

My grandmother loves her pink and white flowery apron.

- I've got some blue and white shorts. (checked)

- My sister often wears black trousers. (plain)

- Where's my red and white handkerchief? (spotted)

- My dad likes white shirts. (plain)

- They wear a black and grey jacket for school. (striped)

- My brother has got a red and white bow tie. (patterned)

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Mark's description of Guy Fawkes Night. Answer the questions.

Guy Fawkes Night



1 On 5 November people in Britain celebrate Guy Fawkes Night. Before 5 November, we build bonfires and make 'guys'. A 'guy' is a model of a man, and it is made from old clothes and newspapers. Then on the evening of 5 November, we put the guy on the bonfire and light it. We also light lots of fireworks.

2 Why do we do it? On 5 November 1605, a man called Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He put a bomb under the Houses of Parliament in London, but soldiers discovered him and he was killed. The model on the fire represents Guy Fawkes.

3 This year my family is going to have a bonfire in our garden, and after that we're going to watch the firework display in our village.

Writing in paragraphs

- 2 Read Mark's description again. Match the topics (A–D) with the paragraphs (1–3). There is one extra topic which you do not need to use.

- A Mark's plans for this year's celebration ☐
 B Mark's opinion of the celebration ☐
 C a description of the celebration ☐
 D the history of the celebration ☐

- 3 Complete this description of an American celebration. Put the missing sentences (A–C) in the correct spaces.

Thanksgiving

On the last weekend in November people in America celebrate Thanksgiving. Schools are closed and everyone takes a long weekend. 1

Why do we do it? Thanksgiving celebrates the safe arrival of the first Europeans in North America in 1621. 2

This year Mom's going to cook the traditional dinner at home. My aunt and cousins are coming over from England. 3

- A I haven't seen them for ages!
 B The Thanksgiving dinner represents the big meal that they had after their first successful harvest.
 C People travel a long way to be with their family.

- 4 Describe a festival or celebration that you are going to go to this year. Use the writing guide below to help you.

Title: (name of celebration)

Paragraph 1: description of the celebration

On ... people in ...

Before ...

Then on ...

We also ...

Paragraph 2: the history of the celebration

Why do we do it? ...

Paragraph 3: my plans for this year's celebration

This year we're ...

- 1 What do people do before 5 November?

- 2 What do people do on the evening of 5 November?

- 3 Who did Guy Fawkes try to kill in 1605?

- 4 Was Guy Fawkes successful?

- 5 What are Mark and his family going to see in their village?

Progress check

Grammar

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

I've got an invitation from Anna.
She 'll have / ('s having) a party on Saturday.

- This box of CDs is very heavy. I think I'll drop / 'm going to drop it.
- 'I really like the new Robbie Williams CD.' 'Then I'll buy / 'm buying it for your birthday.'
- I'll watch / 'm going to watch the film on TV this evening. Do you want to watch it too?
- 'Would you like some cake or some fruit?' 'I'll have / 'm going to have some fruit, please.'
- 'Why are you wearing your tracksuit bottoms?' 'I'll play / 'm going to play football.'
- 'What are you doing on Friday evening?' 'I'll meet / 'm meeting Josh.'

2 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.



Did you teach yourself to type, Jill?

- We enjoyed _____ at the party on Wednesday.
- They're old enough to look after _____.
- John, do you sometimes talk to _____?
- My dad burned _____ on the cooker.
- I didn't hurt _____ when I fell off the wall.
- My little sister never behaves _____.

Communication

3 Complete the conversations.

'Happy New Year!'
'Get well soon!'
'Many happy returns!'
'Good luck!'
'Congratulations!'

- 'I'm eleven years old today.'

- 'I've just won a competition.'

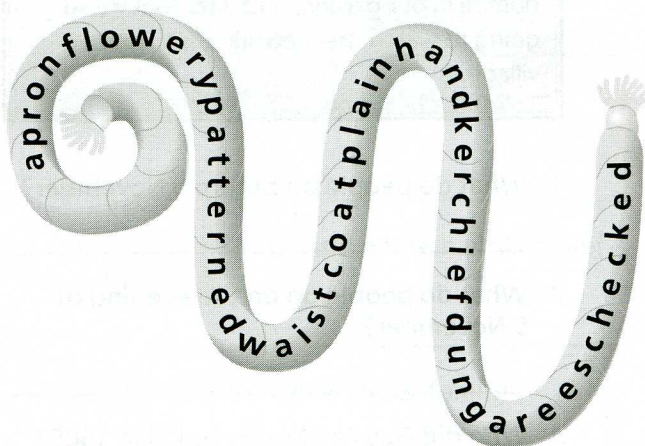
- 'I've got a headache and a cold.'

- 'It's 1 January today.'

- 'I'm running in a race tomorrow.'

Vocabulary

4 Find four items of clothing and four patterns. Write the words in two lists.



clothes

apron

- _____
- _____
- _____

patterns

- _____
- _____
- _____

Reading

- 1 Read the text. Match the headings (A–E) with the paragraphs (1–4). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A Write to your idols!
- B Start performing!
- C Copy the stars!
- D Start learning!
- E Are you any good?

- 2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How can your friends help you with singing?

- 2 What will you learn from making a cassette of your singing?

- 3 How will singing lessons help you?

- 4 How could you get on stage?

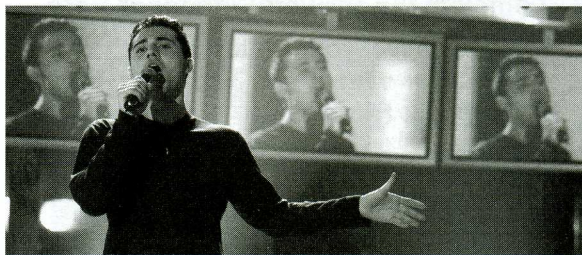
- 5 How could recording TV shows help you?

- 3 Match the words from the text with the correct definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 tips (line 4) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 career (line 13) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 basics (line 15) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 audience (line 19) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 join (line 19) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 skills (line 21) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a become a member of
- b pieces of advice
- c people who watch a performance
- d job
- e the most important things
- f abilities

Have a go at ... singing!



Do you watch music shows on TV? Do you dream of being on shows like *Pop Idol*? If you do, why not get serious about singing and give it a real try? Here are some tips for starting out in the singing business!

1

You may sound fantastic to yourself when you sing along with Britney on the radio, but what do other people think of you? Ask your friends to listen to you while you're singing, or record yourself on a cassette. Then you can find out how you really sound!

2

If you really think that singing is the career for you, then talk to your parents about having some singing lessons. These will teach you the basics and improve your voice. You'll also find out about the correct way to breathe when you're singing, and how to look after your voice.

3

If you want to practise in front of an audience, then join a theatre group! This way, you'll get on stage and you'll have the chance to improve your acting skills. You'll also spend time working with other people.

4

If your idol is J-Lo or you dream of being the next Robbie Williams, get some tips by watching them perform! Make video recordings of music shows on television, and see how the stars perform on stage and what kind of songs they sing.

Destiny's Child used to sing in concerts and shopping malls when they were your age. If you're serious, you need to practise your singing whenever you can. Your music career may be a long way off. But get started now and there is more chance of this becoming a reality!

Grammar

Present perfect with *How long?*, *for* and *since*1 Write questions with *How long ... ?*Complete the answers with *for* or *since*.

(you / have) your guitar

*How long have you had your guitar?**For two months.*

- 1 (your sister / have) her
- Pop Idol*
- posters

_____ February.

- 2 (your cousins / know) Will Young

_____ two years.

- 3 (your brother / be) in a band

_____ 2001.

- 4 (you / like) Kylie Minogue

_____ I first saw her on TV.

- 5 (your parents / have) a DVD player

_____ a year.

- 6 (you / want) to be a songwriter

_____ a long time.

2 Write true sentences about you.

have my watch (for)

I've had my watch for four years.

- 1 be at this school (since)

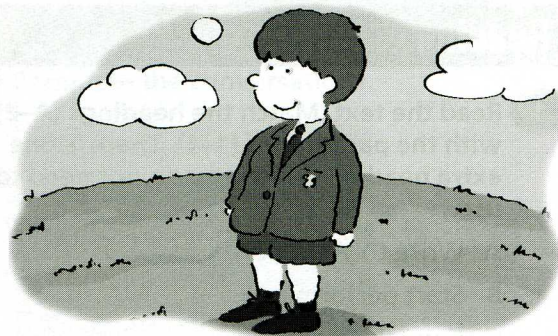
- 2 know my best friend (for)

- 3 like my favourite band (since)

- 4 live in this town (since)

Present perfect and past simple

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple or present perfect.

My brother (start) *started* school last year.

- 1 I (know) _____ Damien for two years.

- 2 I (have) _____ my first piano lesson a year ago.

- 3 We (move) _____ to this town when I was five.

- 4 My sister (be) _____ in a band since she was twelve.

- 5 I (not see) _____ Rebecca since the weekend.

- 6 They (switch) _____ the radio on half an hour ago.

4 Correct the sentences.

~~I didn't eat~~ since last night.*I haven't eaten since last night.*

- 1 I was hungry since two o'clock.

- 2 How long your aunt has been an opera singer?

- 3 I've heard this CD on the radio last week.

- 4 When I was young, I've lived with my grandparents.

- 5 When have you bought this CD?

- 6 I've joined the school choir two months ago.

- 5 Complete the interview. Use the correct form of the past simple or present perfect.



- Man** How long (you be) *have you been* in the band *Trio*?
- Lucy** Ben and I (1 be) _____ in the band since 1996. I (2 meet) _____ Ben that year and we (3 decide) _____ to form a band together. We (4 call) _____ ourselves 'Duo' in those days. Jonny (5 join) _____ us two years later. He's the third member of *Trio*.
- Man** (6 you know) _____ Jonny before he became part of the band?
- Lucy** Yes, he's Ben's younger brother. So I (7 know) _____ him since I met Ben.
- Man** You're on tour now, aren't you?
- Lucy** Yes, we (8 be) _____ on tour for three months. We (9 not be) _____ home since February. But we (10 release) _____ our new album two days ago!

Comparison of adverbs

- 6 Complete the table with the comparative form of the adverbs.

Adverb	Comparative
Short adverbs	
fast	<i>faster</i>
hard	(1) _____
late	(2) _____
Long adverbs	
carefully	(3) _____
confidently	(4) _____
slowly	(5) _____
Irregular adverbs	
well	(6) _____
badly	(7) _____
far	(8) _____

- 7 Rewrite these sentences with comparative adverbs.

My dad is a faster walker than my mum.
My dad walks faster than my mum.

- Tim is a more confident player than James.

- Isobel is a harder worker than Hayley.

- Will is a better performer than Gareth.

- I'm a worse singer than my brother.

- Charlotte is a slower reader than her sister.

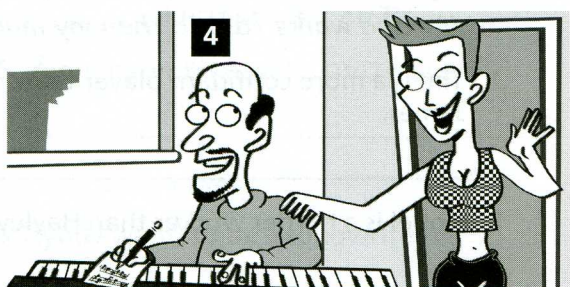
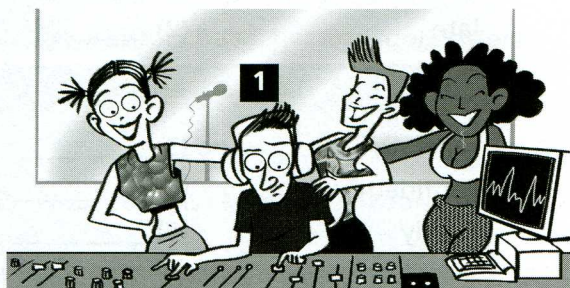
- Mrs Brown is a more careful driver than her husband.

Vocabulary

The world of pop!

- 1 Match the people in the pictures with the words in the box.

choreographer hair stylist lead singer
manager songwriter sound engineer



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

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

Three! Three! Three!

Darcey Burke, Teresa Wright and Jackie Crown are all members of the band *Three!*

Darcey is the *lead singer*, and she sings all the songs. She also works closely with the

(1) _____ when the band is in the recording studio. Jack Green has written a lot of songs for the band. He's a very good (2) _____ and the girls love his music.

Teresa's brother Richard is the band's (3) _____. He's looked after the girls' business affairs since the band started, and he arranged their latest tour. The girls have worked with a new (4) _____ – Jackie's sister! – on their dance routines for the tour. Jackie's sister also used to be a (5) _____, so she does the girls' hair before each show.

Word formation: suffixes

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct nouns. Use the verbs with the correct suffixes.

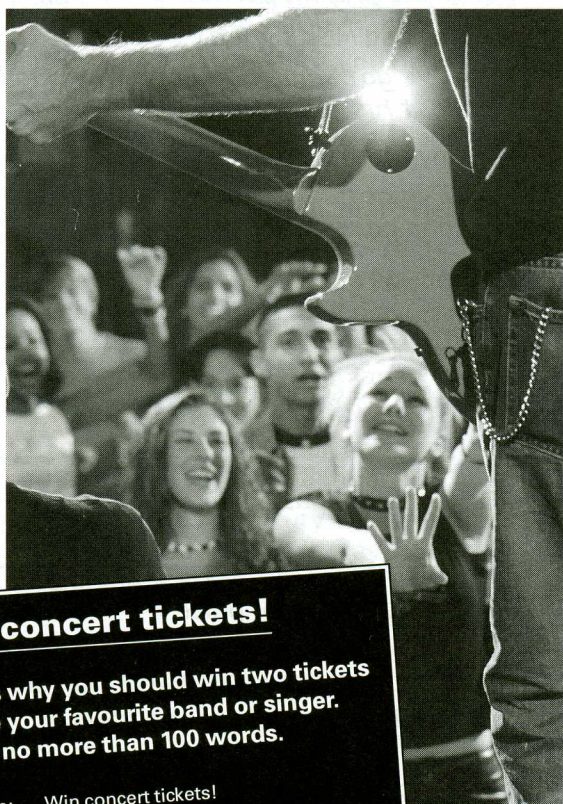
The *organizers* of the competition worked very hard. (organize)

- 1 Ant and Dec were the _____ of *Pop Idol*. (present)
- 2 How many albums have you got in your _____? (collect)
- 3 The band's _____ was great! (perform)
- 4 A three-month tour needs very good _____. (organize)
- 5 He's been a manager and a record _____. (produce)
- 6 The _____ of our music video had some great ideas. (direct)
- 7 Only three _____ got through to the final. (compete)
- 8 The _____ of the band gave an interview on TV. (manage)

Writing

Model text

- 1 Look at the advertisement and read Matthew's letter. Who is his favourite singer?



Win concert tickets!

Tell us why you should win two tickets to see your favourite band or singer. Write no more than 100 words.

Write to: Win concert tickets!
PO Box 777
London W1

7 Milton Street,
Edinburgh,
EH8 8E2
Scotland

15 February 2002

Dear Sir or Madam

I saw your advertisement for concert tickets last week. Please could you send me two Robbie Williams tickets.

I've liked Robbie since I saw him on TV two years ago. I'd give the second ticket to my older sister. She's been a Robbie fan since he made his first solo album *Life Thru a Lens* in 1996. Also, our family name is Williams!

Thank you very much for your help. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully
Matthew Williams

- 2 Read the letter again and answer the questions.

Which country is Matthew from?
Scotland.

- 1 When did he write the letter?

- 2 When did he see the advertisement for concert tickets?

- 3 How long has he liked Robbie Williams?

- 4 Who would the second ticket be for?

- 5 What is Matthew's family name?

Formal letters

- 3 Write a letter to *Win concert tickets!* Use the writing guide to help you.

(your address)
(the date)

start of the letter

Dear Sir or Madam

request

I saw your advertisement for ...
Please could you send me ...

information about yourself

I've liked ... I'd give the second ticket to ... He's / She's ... Also, ...

thanks

Thank you ... I look forward to hearing from you.

end of the letter

Yours faithfully
(your name)

Progress check

Grammar

- 1 Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of the present perfect or past simple.

Carl There's a new music shop in town.

Rick How long (it be) *has it been* open?

Carl Since Saturday. I (1 go) _____ there on Monday after school. I (2 buy) _____ the new Robbie Williams CD.

Miles We (3 visit) _____ my aunt in the USA last summer.

Rob How long (4 she live) _____ there?

Miles For ten years. She (5 live) _____ in Florida since she got married.

Tracy Do you like my CD player?

Anna How long (6 you have) _____ it?

Tracy I (7 get) _____ it two days ago. My brother (8 break) _____ my old one.

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

My cousins ~~have~~ bought concert tickets at the weekend. *have*

- 1 I've known my best friend for two years ago. _____
- 2 My sister sings the more confidently than she dances. _____
- 3 I watched a music programme on last night. _____
- 4 I've lived here for since one year. _____
- 5 The band performed more better last night. _____
- 6 I've played the guitar since I was eight years. _____

Communication

- 3 Give good and bad news. Write sentences with the present perfect.

my dad / lost his job

I've got some bad news. My dad has lost his job.

my brother / passed his music exam

I've got some good news. My brother has passed his music exam.

- 1 Olivia / got flu

- 2 I / won a competition

- 3 my sister / passed her exams

- 4 Beth / found her purse

- 5 Stephen / lost his concert ticket

Vocabulary

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct nouns. Use the verbs in the box with the correct suffixes.

collect manage organize perform
present produce

- 1 The _____ of the MTV awards was very exciting.
- 2 The lead singer is a great _____. She sings and dances very well.
- 3 My friend has got a fantastic _____ of CDs.
- 4 The manager's assistant is very good at her job. She's a great _____.
- 5 The _____ of DVDs has increased in the last few years.
- 6 Since Richard Wright left, the band has had a new _____.

Reading

1 Read the text. Put the missing sentences (A–E) in the correct spaces (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A There was nearly no cup in 1966 when the finals were in England.
- B A professional football match lasts for ninety minutes.
- C For example, Arsenal, the 2002 English League Champions, had players from France, Holland, Sweden, Brazil, Nigeria, Camaroon, Ukraine and Japan in their squad.
- D For example, the Greek national team has had a German manager.
- E From the sixth century onwards different types of football were played in Colombia, France, Italy and Britain.

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

- 1 The British were the first people to play football.
- 2 Football is more popular than other sports.
- 3 Robert Pires played for Arsenal in 2002.
- 4 Italy has never won the World Cup in Italy.
- 5 In 1966 the World Cup disappeared for a few months.
- 6 The England national team has had many foreign coaches.

3 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 origins (paragraph 1)
- 2 forms (paragraph 1)
- 3 chosen as (paragraph 2)
- 4 nearly (paragraph 3)
- 5 competition (paragraph 3)
- 6 defeat another team in a competition (paragraph 3)
- 7 plants like small trees with a lot of branches (paragraph 4)
- 8 football teachers (paragraph 5)
- 9 chose (paragraph 5)

Football: a global culture



1 From its beginnings five thousand years ago in China, football has grown into the most popular sport in the world. Versions of football were played in pre-Roman times. **1** It was in Britain that football developed into the sport that we know today.

2 These days, more and more players are leaving their own country to play in another country. **2** One of these players was the Frenchman Robert Pires, who was voted player of the year in England. The global nature of football culture means that individual players can become world-famous superstars.

3 Almost every country in the world competes for the World Cup. The first World Cup tournament took place in Uruguay in 1930. Thirteen countries took part, but there were only four from Europe. Uruguay became the first home country to win the World Cup when they beat Argentina 4–2 in the final. The others were Italy (1934), England (1966), West Germany (1974), Argentina (1978) and France (1998).

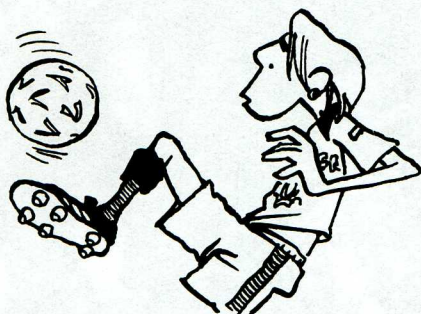
4 The tournament has taken place every four years since 1930 except during the Second World War. **3** Four months before the tournament, the World Cup was stolen. A few weeks later, a dog called Pickles found the cup in some bushes in London! The present cup was designed by an Italian, Silvio Cazzaniga. It is 36 centimetres high, weighs 5 kilos and is made of solid gold.

5 Successful coaches and managers move around the world as countries try to create the best possible team to win the World Cup. **4** The England national team also appointed its first foreign coach, Sven-Goran Eriksson from Sweden, in 2000. At first many English fans weren't happy about this, but they were happy with the team's results after his appointment!

Grammar

Present perfect with **ever** and **never**

- 1 Look at the information about the footballer Billy Briggs. Write questions and answers. Use the correct form of the present perfect with **ever**, **never**, **once**, **twice** and **three times**.



play for a foreign club **x**

Have you ever played for a foreign club?

No, I haven't. I've never played for a foreign club.

play in goal **✓✓**

Have you ever played in goal?

Yes, I have. I've played in goal twice.

- 1 kick another player **x**

- 2 break your leg **✓**

- 3 score three goals in a match **✓✓**

- 4 argue with the referee **x**

- 5 head a goal **✓✓✓**

- 6 shout at a spectator **x**

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

- 2 Write sentences with the present perfect. Put **just**, **yet** and **already** in the correct place.

he / finish / his race (just)

He's just finished his race.

- 1 Luis Figo / score / twice (already)

- 2 I / buy / my flippers (just)

- 3 you / see / the football results? (yet)

- 4 I / try / scuba-diving (already)

- 5 they / not have / a swimming lesson (yet)

- 3 Write one sentence with **already** and one sentence with **yet**.



the match / start

The match has already started.

she / not win / it

She hasn't won it yet.

- 1 they / jump / into the water

they / not start / swimming

- 2 he / buy / a snorkel

he / not use / it

- 3 I / make / a cup of coffee

I / not drink / it

Present perfect and past simple

4 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

◀ ▶ DELETE PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

Dear Katya

I *have sent* / **sent** you a postcard about two weeks ago. (1) *Have you received* / *Did you receive it yet?* I hope so!

I (2) *'ve just started* / *just started* tennis lessons, so I (3) *'ve bought* / *bought* a tennis racket at the weekend.

I (4) *haven't used* / *didn't use it yet.* I (5) *'ve never played* / *never played* tennis, so I'm looking forward to it.

I'm now in the hockey team. We

(6) *'ve already played* / *already played* two matches and won both of them.

I (7) *'ve scored* / *scored* three times in the last match! (8) *Have you ever played* / *Did you ever play* hockey?

Write soon with your news!

Love

Sophie

5 Correct the sentences.

Did you play tennis yet?

Have you played tennis yet?

1 I just saw a programme about surfing.

2 I've finished my lesson two hours ago.

3 Have you read the magazine yesterday?

4 I never won a race.

5 Look! I already finished my meal.

6 The competition didn't finish yet.

6 Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of the present perfect or past simple.



Jason These are my photos of David Beckham. I (take) *took* them when I (1 see) _____ Manchester United last weekend.

Matt They're great! I (2 never see) _____ a famous footballer.

Kelly (3 you ever play) _____ squash?

Jane No, but I (4 play) _____ tennis last year. Squash is a bit like tennis.

Patsy Would you like something to eat?

Jill No, thanks. I (5 already eat) _____ . I (6 have) _____ lunch half an hour ago.

Kim Where (7 you go) _____ on holiday last year?

Yvette I (8 go) _____ to London.

Lucy (9 you ever win) _____ a prize?

Dan Yes, I (10 win) _____ a football in a crossword competition two years ago.

Vocabulary

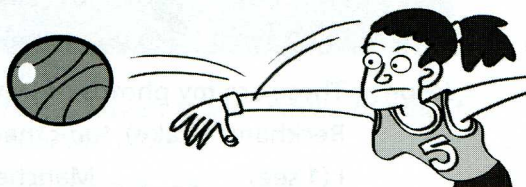
Ball games: verbs

- 1** What have the people in the pictures just done? Write sentences with *just* and the words in the box. There are two extra words which you don't need to use.

catch ~~head~~ hit hold kick roll
throw touch



He's just headed the ball.

3. _____

4

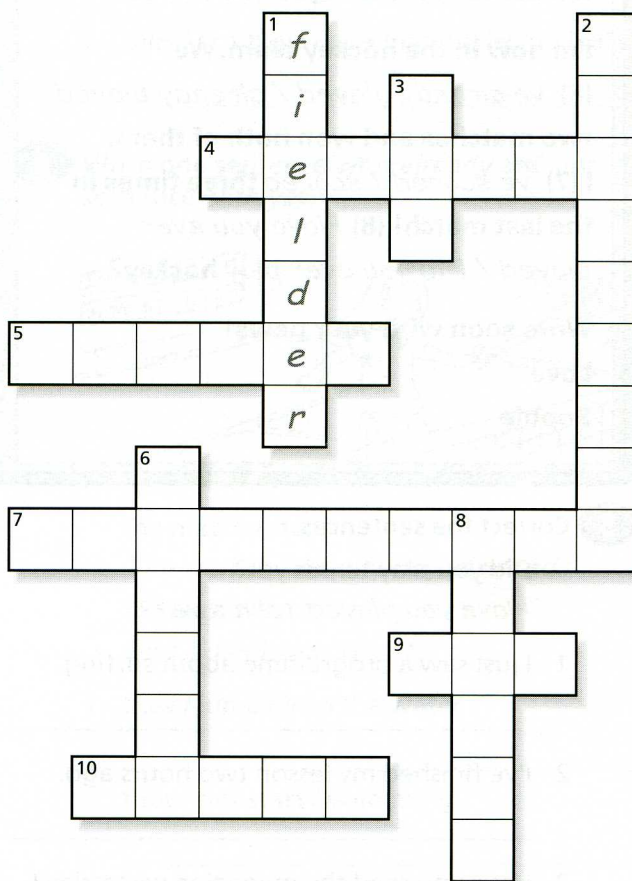


5 _____

Ball games: people and equipment

2 Complete the puzzle.

- 1 This player catches or stops the ball in baseball.
- 2 This person watches sport.
- 3 This piece of equipment divides the tennis court into two halves.
- 4 This person controls a football match.
- 5 You wear this on your head for some dangerous sports.
- 6 You use this to hit the ball in tennis.
- 7 This person stands in front of the goal.
- 8 This person plays a sport.
- 9 You use this to hit the ball in table tennis.
- 10 You use this to hit the ball in hockey.

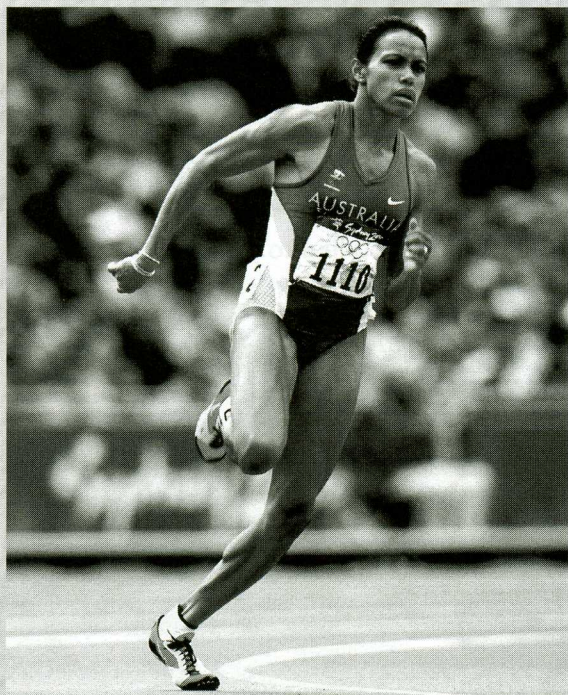


Writing

Model text

- 1 Read the composition and answer the questions.

Cathy Freeman



Cathy Freeman was born in Mackay, Queensland on 16 February 1973. She's the most famous Australian athlete in the world.

At sixteen, Freeman won a Commonwealth Games medal in the 4 x 100 metres relay team. She was also named 'Australian of the Year'.

At the 1996 Atlanta Olympics Freeman competed in the 400 metres. She didn't win the race although she ran faster than the previous Olympic record. She was second and won a silver medal.

At the Sydney Olympics, Freeman won the 400 metres race. She was the first Australian runner to win a gold medal since 1988.

- 1 What distance does Cathy Freeman run?

- 2 Where did she break the Olympic record?

- 3 How many Olympic gold medals has she won?

although

- 2 Rewrite the sentences using *although*.

He took part in the race. He didn't win a medal.

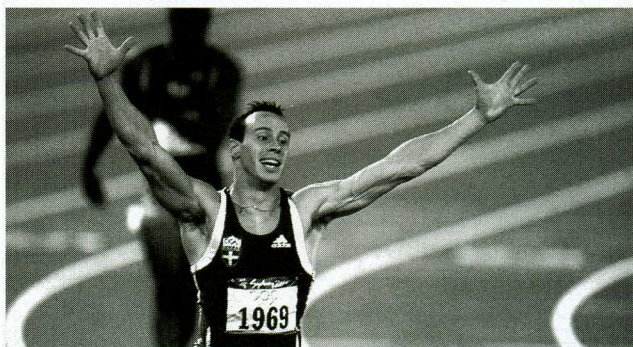
Although he took part in the race, he didn't win a medal.

- 1 The goalkeeper touched the ball. He didn't catch it.
- _____
- _____

- 2 I play tennis every week. I'm not very good at it.
- _____
- _____

- 3 They didn't score a lot of points. They won the match.
- _____
- _____

- 3 Write a composition about Konstantinos Kenteris. Use the writing guide to help you. Include a sentence with *although*.



Konstantinos Kenteris

paragraph 1: introduction

- born in Mytilini on 11 June 1973
- most famous Greek athlete in the world

paragraph 2: when he was younger

- started career as 200m and 400m runner
- bad injury in 1994, didn't compete for 4 years

paragraph 3: before the Sydney Olympics

- wasn't completely fit, set new Greek record for 400m in 1998
- decided to change back to 200m

paragraph 4: at the Sydney Olympics

- 200m gold medal (20.09 secs), new Greek record and first Olympic medal for Greek male runner

Progress check

Grammar

1 Choose the correct words.

Have you ever / *never* read a sports magazine?

- 1 The goalkeeper has *just* / *yet* kicked the ball.
- 2 Have you cleaned your boots *already* / *yet*?
- 3 Has she *never* / *ever* tried scuba diving?
- 4 My sister's *ever* / *never* ridden a bike.
- 5 They haven't finished the race *just* / *yet*.
- 6 I've *ever* / *never* been to a football match.

2 Complete Patrick's email. Use the correct form of the present perfect or past simple.

DELETED PRINT FORWARD REPLY DONE

Dear Scott

I (finish) *finished* my homework about half an hour ago. Mum and Dad (1 just go) _____ out, so now I can write to you.

(2 you ever play) _____ basketball? I (3 just start) _____ playing at school. It's great! I (4 already play) _____ in a match, but I (5 not score) _____ a basket yet!

I (6 hear) _____ some good news last night. We're going to California next summer! I'm really excited. Dad (7 already buy) _____ a guidebook, and Disneyland looks amazing. (8 you plan) _____ your holidays yet?

Write soon!

Patrick

Communication

3 Answer the questions. Use *Yes, I would*, *No, I'd rather ...* / *No, I'd prefer to ...* and your own ideas.

Would you like to go to the cinema? ✓
Yes, I would.

Would you like to watch a video? X
No, I'd prefer to listen to music.

- 1 Would you like to play basketball? X

- 2 Would you like to go to the park? X

- 3 Would you like to have meat for dinner? ✓

- 4 Would you like to go tenpin bowling? X

Vocabulary

4 Write the correct words.



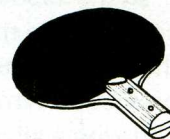
1 _____



2 _____



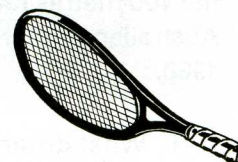
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

Reading

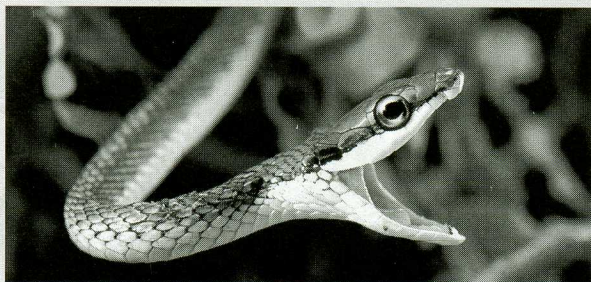
- 1 Read the article about snakes. Put the missing headings (A–G) in the correct spaces (1–6). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| A Going on a diet! | E Eating as much as they can |
| B The dangerous few | F Strange ways of travelling |
| C Unpopular creatures | G Eating what they find |
| D How they kill | |

- 2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 very interesting (Paragraph 1)
- 2 not dangerous (Paragraph 2)
- 3 meat-eaters (Paragraph 3)
- 4 put something around something else (Paragraph 4)
- 5 having a body temperature that changes (Paragraph 5)
- 6 parts of the body that produce movement (Paragraph 6)

S-s-s-nakes!



1

1 Snakes may be fascinating, but they're not exactly everybody's favourite animal! This may be because some of them are very dangerous, or it may simply be because they look so strange.

2

2 The truth is that most snakes are perfectly harmless to humans. There are about 2,700 kinds of snake in the world and only a few of them attack people. However, over 10,000 people die from snake-bites every year. Some of the most dangerous snakes are Indian cobras, rattlesnakes and some adders.

3

3 Most snakes are carnivores. This means that they eat meat. They will eat almost anything they catch such as birds, frogs, lizards, rabbits and rats. But some, like the King cobras, prefer to eat other snakes!

4

4 Snakes swallow their prey whole and most also eat it while it is still alive! Pythons kill their prey by wrapping their bodies around them and squeezing hard. The rock python can swallow animals as large as antelopes.

5

5 Large snakes sometimes don't eat for more than a year. Some smaller ones can go without eating for six to twelve months. An African Gaboon viper in a zoo once ate nothing for two and a half years! Snakes can do this because they don't move much. They are also cold-blooded, so they don't need to eat a lot to keep their body temperature the same.

6

6 Snakes don't move unless they really need to. When they do, they push and pull with their muscles over rough parts of the ground. If they're on sand, they move sideways by throwing their head to one side and then pulling up the rest of their body. This strange movement is called sidewinding. The fastest snake is the black mamba, which can move at 11 kilometres per hour. Humans can run at speeds of 16 to 24 kilometres per hour. So that's good news!

Grammar

Present perfect continuous
(affirmative and negative)

1 Complete the tables.

Affirmative	
I	<i>'ve been working</i>
You (1)	_____
He	_____
She (2)	_____
It	_____
We	_____
You (3)	_____
They	_____

Negative	
I	<i>haven't been eating</i>
You (4)	_____
He	_____
She (5)	_____
It	_____
We	_____
You (6)	_____
They	_____

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

I (look for) *'ve been looking for* the cat all morning.

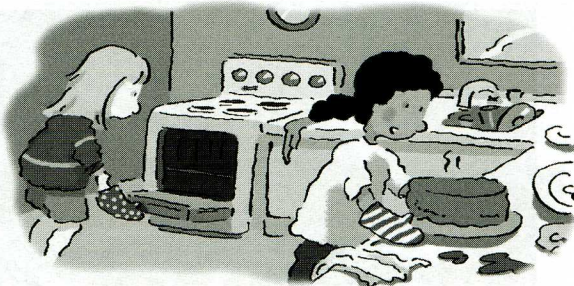
- She (look after) _____ her sister all day.
- Simon (not work) _____ very hard recently.
- The meat (cook) _____ for an hour. Is it ready yet?
- I (do) _____ my homework since 4 o'clock.
- Jack and Ann (not learn) _____ French for long.
- Jenny (go) _____ to dance classes since March.

Present perfect continuous
(interrogative and short answers)

3 Complete the table.

Interrogative	
<i>Have</i>	<i>I been playing?</i>
(1) _____	you _____?
	he
(2) _____	she _____?
	it
	we
(3) _____	you _____?
	they

4 What have they been doing? Write questions and short answers.



Alice and Helen / make a cake? ✓
Have Alice and Helen been making a cake?
Yes, they have.

- 1 you / give the dog a bath? ✓

- 2 Tom / play tennis? ✓

- 3 they / talk on phone? ✗

- 4 telephone / ring? ✗

- 5 Matt and Laura / tidy their rooms? ✓

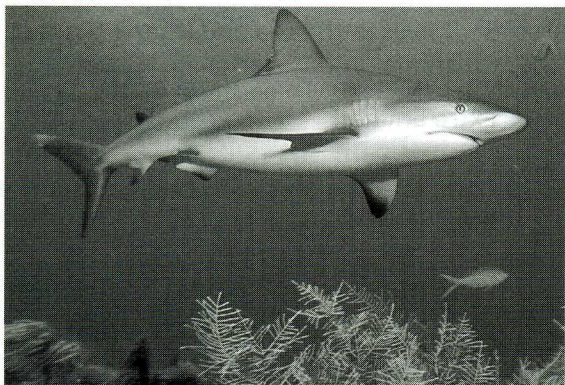
Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

5 Choose the correct tense of the verbs.

I (ve had) / 've been having my pet snake since last June.

- My sister *has never liked* / *has never been liking* spiders.
- I 've *visited* / 've been *visiting* Paris three times.
- We 've *known* / 've been *knowing* him for ages.
- George *hasn't broken* / *hasn't been breaking* his arm.
- Have you *learned* / Have you *been learning* English for long?

6 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.



We (do) 've *been doing* a project on sharks at school.

I (met) 've *never met* Paul.

- I (study) _____ French since I was ten.
- Mike (finish) _____ his homework now.
- We (look) _____ after our neighbour's rabbits this week.
- Good morning, everyone. (you remember) _____ your books today?
- He (never be) _____ interested in maths.
- I (always want) _____ a pet spider.
- (the sausages cook) _____ for long? They might burn!
- Lisa (already phone) _____ her grandparents.

7 Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.



James Hi Sally. How are you?

Sally I'm fine thanks, but I (have) 've *had* a bad day.

James Why? What (you do) *have you been doing*?

Sally Well. We (1 look after) _____ a pet spider for our neighbour's son this week, and guess what? It escaped this morning!

James Oh no! (2 you find) _____ it yet?

Sally No. We (3 look) _____ for an hour.

James Is it dangerous? (4 you call) _____ the fire brigade or the police?

Sally Oh, no. It isn't a tarantula! It's only a house spider!

James When are the neighbours coming back?

Sally Tomorrow. The boy's only five and he's going to be really upset. My mum (5 search) _____ for a new spider in the garden.

James (6 she catch) _____ one yet?

Sally No, she hasn't. She (7 run) _____ away from them! She's terrified of spiders!

Vocabulary

Animals

- 1 Match the pictures with the words in the box.

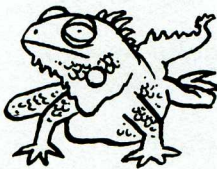
cheetah crocodile donkey eagle goat
lizard ~~python~~ rhino tarantula turtle
whale wolf



python



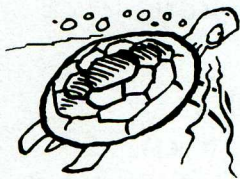
1 _____



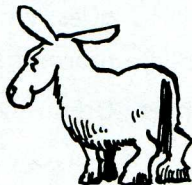
2 _____



3 _____



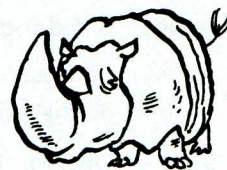
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____

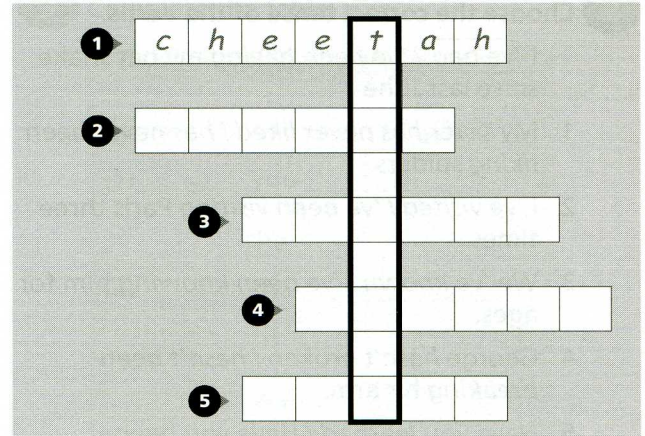


10 _____



11 _____

- 2 Complete the puzzle with the words from Exercise 1. What's the extra animal?



- 1 It's the fastest animal in the world.
- 2 It's a small animal. It lives in the desert.
- 3 It's tame, it's grey and it has big ears.
- 4 It's a very good swimmer. It has a shell.
- 5 It lives in the sea and it's the biggest animal in the world.

Extra animal: _____

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

endangered forests fur mammals
tail ~~teeth~~

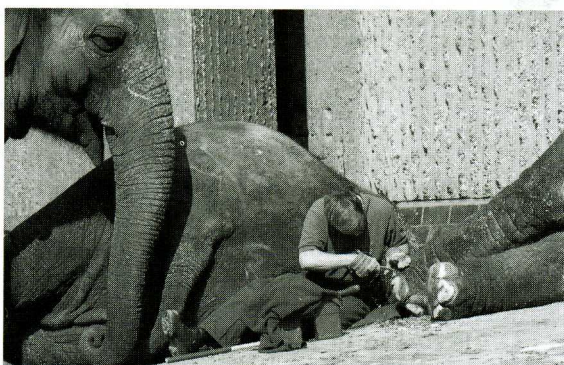


Wolves have large, sharp ~~teeth~~ and a big bushy (1) _____. There are two types of wolf: the grey wolf and the red wolf. The grey wolf can be grey or black, but it can also have red-yellow (2) _____. Wolves live on mountains and in (3) _____. They usually eat small (4) _____ and birds. There are still a lot of grey wolves in some countries, but they are an (5) _____ species in parts of the USA.

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Sam's diary. Which animals does he mention? Make a list.



Tuesday 6th June

► Diary

Today has been a great day! My uncle is a zoo keeper and I've been helping at the zoo! I've been feeding the dolphins and the camels. I've also been cleaning the elephants' feet! It's been great fun and I've learned a lot about animals as well. My uncle showed me the snakes and lizards in the reptile house! He told me where they live and what they like to eat. Yuck! I don't like snakes and I don't like lizards, either! I'm helping at the zoo again tomorrow. My uncle says I can help him feed the lions! I can't wait!

Linking words: additional information

- 3 Rewrite the sentences. Put the extra word in the correct position.

I like cats and I like dogs. (too)

I like cats and I like dogs, too.

- 1 I've been to the zoo and I've been to the circus. (also)

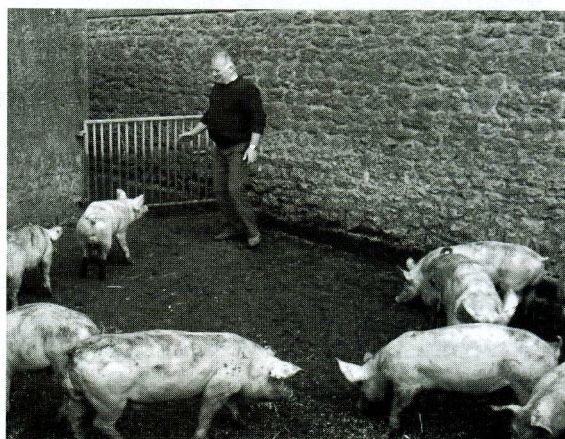
- 2 I don't like fish and I don't like chips. (either)

- 3 What have you done today? (else)

- 4 My best subject is English, but I like Maths. (too)

- 5 I haven't been swimming and I haven't played football. (either)

- 4 Imagine you are helping on your uncle's farm this week. Write your diary for one day. Use the writing guide to help you.



- 2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Which animals has Sam been looking after?

- 2 What did he learn about snakes and lizards?

- 3 What is he going to do at the zoo tomorrow?

(Today's date)

Paragraph 1

What does your uncle do?

What have you been doing today?

Paragraph 2

What animals have you learned about today?

Paragraph 3

What are you going to do tomorrow?

Progress check

Grammar

1 Write questions and short answers. Use the present perfect continuous.

1 Simon / read a magazine? ✓

2 your computer / work properly? ✗

3 Vicky and Chloe / watch a video? ✓

4 you / do your homework? ✗

2 Correct the sentences.

I've never ~~visit~~ that zoo before.
I've never visited that zoo before.

1 I've never saw him before!

2 He's cleaned the car all morning.

3 I've always been liking dogs.

4 We've knew Paul for a long time.

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

1 I (always love) _____ football.

2 Tom (eat) _____ sweets all day.

3 They (not eat) _____ anything since this morning.

4 I (never see) _____ an elephant.

5 She (feel) _____ much better for the last few days.

Communication

4 Complete the conversation.

Alex I like cats.

Liz *So do I.* ✓

Alex I like dogs.

Liz (1) _____ ✓

Alex I don't like mice.

Liz (2) _____ ✗

Alex I can't stand rabbits.

Liz Really? (3) _____ ✓

Vocabulary

5 Write the names of the animals.

urtelt *turtle*

1 ythpno _____

2 geela _____

3 iardlz _____

4 oagt _____

5 uatrnalta _____

6 lcordceoi _____

6 Match the sentences with the animals from Exercise 5.

It swims in the sea. *turtle*

1 It has a beak. _____

2 It lives in rivers. _____

3 It lives in the jungle. _____

4 It's tame. _____

5 It's a dangerous spider.

6 It lives in the desert.

Grammar

Present continuous, *will* and *going to*

- Choose the correct form of the present continuous, *will* and *going to*.
 - We *'ll play* / *'re playing* tennis with Lisa and Jack on Wednesday afternoon.
 - 'Would you like something to eat?' 'No, thanks, but I *'ll have* / *'m going to have* a drink.'
 - I *'m going to watch* / *'ll watch* my new video this evening. I bought it this morning.
 - 'I can't open this tin.' 'Don't worry. I *'m opening* / *'ll open* it for you.'
 - What's the time? I *'ll meet* / *'m meeting* Charlotte at half past ten.
 - Look at the cat! It *'s going to fall* / *'ll fall* off the wall!
 - I think Argentina *are winning* / *will win* the next World Cup.
 - My parents *are going* / *will go* to a pop concert this evening. They've got tickets to see Kylie Minogue!

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

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect.
 - Toby (just finish) _____ his Geography homework.
 - The animal programme on TV (already start) _____.
 - (you tidy) _____ your bedroom yet?
 - We (already see) _____ the new James Bond film.
 - My sister (not do) _____ the washing-up yet.
 - I (just phone) _____ my cousins in America.
 - (Sally send) _____ you an email yet?

Present perfect and past simple

- Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the present perfect or past simple.

Lucy I like your lion poster. How long *have you had* it?

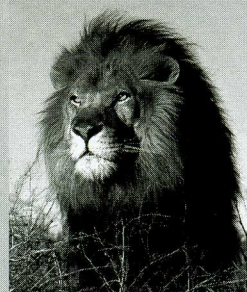
Emma I can't remember. My aunt (1 buy) _____ it

for me at the zoo in San Diego. She

(2 live) _____ in California a few years ago.

Lucy (3 you ever visit) _____ a zoo?

Emma No, I haven't. So I (4 never see) _____ a real lion. But I (5 watch) _____ a documentary about Africa on TV last night, and I (6 see) _____ lots of lions on the programme.



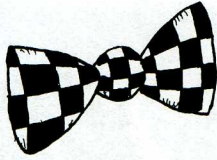
Present perfect simple and continuous

- Choose the correct form of the verbs.
 - Good! I *'ve finished* / *'ve been finishing* my homework.
 - My brother *has known* / *has been knowing* his best friend for a long time.
 - I can't find my pencil case. I *'ve looked* / *'ve been looking* for it all morning.
 - My sister *has stayed* / *has been staying* with a friend for a week. She's coming home today.
 - Have you tidied* / *Have you been tidying* your bedroom yet?
 - I *'ve played* / *'ve been playing* this computer game for ages, but I haven't won yet.
 - That's a good book! I *'ve read* / *'ve been reading* it twice.
 - We're exhausted! We *'ve played* / *'ve been playing* tennis for hours!

Vocabulary

Clothes

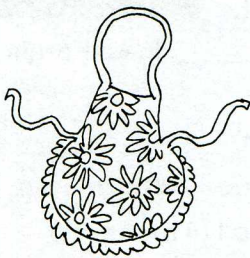
5 Complete the descriptions.



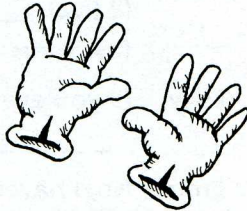
checked bow tie



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

Word formation: suffixes

6 Complete the table.

Verb	Person	Noun
collect	collector	(1) _____
compete	(2) _____	(3) _____
manage	(4) _____	management
organize	(5) _____	(6) _____
perform	(7) _____	performance
present	presenter	(8) _____

Ball games: verbs, people and equipment

7 Read the sentences and choose the word that best fits each space.

- You play tennis with a _____ and a ball.
a bat b helmet c racket
- _____ the ball to another player on your team.
a Hold b Throw c Touch
- There are eleven players on a football team, including a _____.
a goalkeeper b referee c spectator
- In hockey, you _____ the ball with your stick.
a catch b hit c hold

Animals

8 Complete the words.



1 f_r



2 b__k



3 w__s



4 s__l



5 t__l

Use of English

9 Complete the sentences with one word which best fits each space.

on plain although herself
since yet

- Oh, no! She's cut _____ with the knife!
- I'm hungry! I haven't had breakfast _____!
- I'm meeting my friend _____ Saturday morning.
- I've been at this school _____ last June.
- I bought a _____ white T-shirt.
- _____ I love table tennis, I never win.

Reading

- 1** Read the myth from New Zealand. Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

- 1 What do we learn about Maui when he was younger?
 - A His mother was a sea sprite.
 - B He had lived all his life in the sea.
 - C He had once lived with sea sprites.
 - D He was an unintelligent child.
- 2 When Maui's brothers heard the voice they
 - A knew at once that it was Maui.
 - B thought it was a sea sprite.
 - C believed a god was talking to them.
 - D ordered the speaker to leave.
- 3 What happened after Maui had thrown in his hook the first time?
 - A He caught a lot of fish.
 - B He caught a fish that changed into an island.
 - C The catch was too heavy to pull out.
 - D The whole sea turned into land.
- 4 What did the brothers catch the second time?
 - A A shoal of small islands.
 - B The Cook Islands.
 - C Another big fish.
 - D Lots of small fish.

- 2** Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 fairy-like creatures that live in the sea (paragraph 2)
- 2 to move a boat through water with a piece of wood (paragraph 3)
- 3 suddenly afraid and worried (paragraph 3)
- 4 a sharp, metal object for catching fish (paragraph 5)
- 5 a group of fish (paragraph 6)
- 6 very surprised (paragraph 6)

The Fish that Maui Caught



1 On an island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, there lived a Polynesian boy called Maui. He was very clever, but no one ever knew what he would say or do next.

2 Sometimes people said Maui wasn't a human child at all, but had come out of the sea. This was partly true, because when he was born his mother had thought he was dead. She had thrown him into the sea and some sea sprites had looked after him for a short time.

3 One morning, Maui's four brothers decided to go fishing without him. When they got to their favourite place, they heard a voice. 'Paddle further out!' it ordered. The brothers were alarmed. 'It must be the voice of Tangaroa, god of the ocean,' said one.

4 Suddenly they heard laughing and Maui jumped out from underneath a pile of fishing nets. The brothers were annoyed. 'We don't take orders from you,' they said. 'This is our favourite place to fish.'

'Take another look,' said Maui.

They were surrounded by open sea. 'Where are we?' the brothers cried.

'The sea sprites have brought us to my fishing place.'

5 The brothers threw in their lines and caught one fish after the other. Then Maui took his special hook and threw it into the blue waters. Almost at once he felt a heavy weight, and his brothers helped him to pull out the largest fish they had ever seen. It was miles and miles long and when Maui took out his hook, it became solid land.

'This shall be called Hawaii,' said Maui.

6 The brothers then paddled further to the north-west and once again Maui threw in his line. This time he and his brothers pulled out a whole shoal of little fishes and each one became a small island.

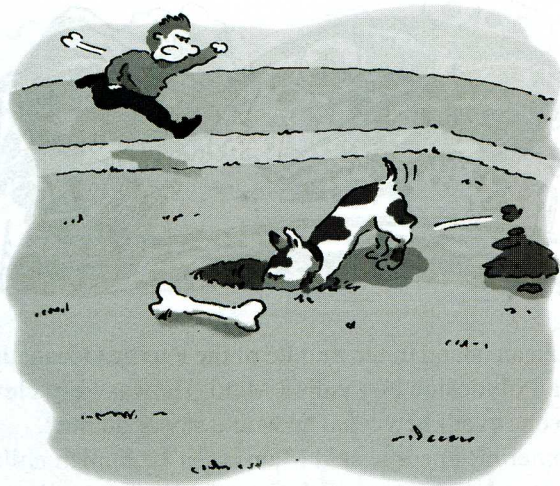
'These shall be the Hawaiian Islands,' said Maui to his amazed brothers.

7 Maui went on to catch the islands of Samoa, Tonga, Marquesa, Tahiti, Easter Island and the Cook and Tuamotu Islands! And that is why today there are so many beautiful little islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

Grammar

Past perfect simple (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect simple.



When the dog (eat) *had eaten* its bone, it dug a hole in the garden.

- 1 Andrea was tired because she (not sleep) _____ well for days.
- 2 (the party start) _____ when you got there?
- 3 After I (write) _____ my composition, I checked the spelling.
- 4 Stephen enjoyed the Harry Potter film, although he (not read) _____ the book.
- 5 (you finish) _____ your dinner when Dad arrived?
- 6 We celebrated because the exam (not be) _____ difficult.
- 7 What did you do after your friends (go) _____ home?
- 8 After they (see) _____ the film, they went to a café.
- 9 Although I (not met) _____ her before, I felt that I knew her.
- 10 Kirsty and Mel cheered because their team (win) _____ the match.

Past perfect simple and past simple

- 2 Put the sentences in the correct order.

upset / because / was / the exam / Sue / had failed / she

Sue was upset because she had failed the exam.

- 1 I / because / I / had bought / was / a new CD / happy

- 2 had already left / When / to the station / got / the train / I

- 3 When / I / had already started / switched on / the programme / the TV

- 4 because / I / my breakfast / was / hungry / hadn't eaten / I

- 5 to the library / After / had been / my books / I / took / home

- 6 angry / She / her bag / was / because / had taken / the thieves

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect simple or past simple.

When he got to the swimming pool, the class (finish) *had finished*.

- 1 When I arrived at the concert, it (already begin) _____.
- 2 (you see) _____ Michael when you went swimming?
- 3 They (not have) _____ any money because they had spent it all on CDs.
- 4 I didn't go to the cinema with them because I (already see) _____ the film.
- 5 (the class start) _____ by the time you got to school?
- 6 I (walk) _____ to my friend's house, because I had missed the bus.

Reported speech (present tense: statements)

- 4 Change the direct speech into reported speech.

'I like reading.'

She says *she likes reading*.

- 1 'My favourite food is pizza.'

Paul says _____.

- 2 'Maths is really interesting.'

Anna thinks _____.

- 3 'Your music is too loud.'

His dad says _____.

- 4 'Friday is the best day of the week.'

Simon thinks _____.

- 5 'I don't like watching TV.'

Jack says _____.

Reported speech (past tense: statements)

- 5 Change the reported speech into direct speech.



She said she was listening to music.

'I'm listening to music.'

- 1 She said she liked chocolate.

- 2 She said she had seen Madonna in concert.

- 3 He said he had done his homework.

- 4 He said he lived in Manchester.

- 5 He said he would come downstairs in five minutes.

- 6 Change the direct speech into reported speech.



'I've seen a great film.'

He said *he had seen a great film*.

- 1 'We heard a great new CD last night.'

They said _____.

- 2 'I saw Jack at the swimming pool.'

He said _____.

- 3 'I'll do the washing-up.'

He said _____.

- 4 'I'm watching my favourite TV programme.'

She said _____.

- 5 'My book is very interesting.'

He said _____.

- 6 'I've never been to America.'

She said _____.

- 7 'My sister doesn't like Westlife.'

He said _____.

- 8 'My friends are playing football.'

She said _____.

- 9 'I'll phone Jess and Nick.'

He said _____.

- 10 'Emma has already sent me an email.'

She said _____.

Vocabulary

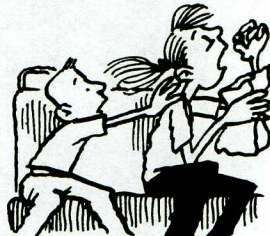
Describing personality

1 Match the pictures with the words in the box.

brave cheerful cowardly dishonest
generous honest mean miserable
polite rude



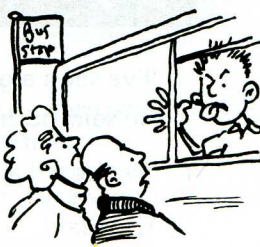
dishonest



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



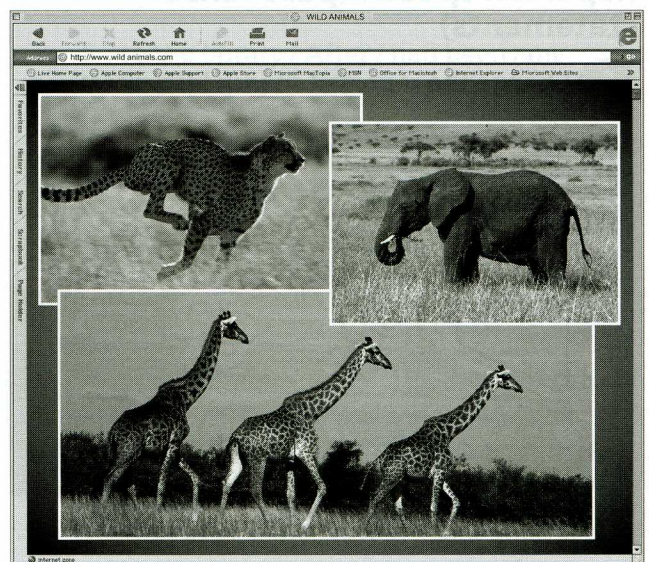
9 _____

2 Find eight words from Exercise 1 in the puzzle.

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

Phrasal verbs with look

3 Underline the phrasal verbs in the sentences. Match them with the correct definitions.



I'll look up the information on the Internet. *d*

- 1 The teachers are looking into the problem.
 - 2 Are you looking forward to the party?
 - 3 He's been looking after his neighbour's dog.
 - 4 Where were you? We looked for you everywhere.
- a try to find out about something
b feel excited about something
c try to find somebody or something
d search for information
e take care of somebody or something

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Emily's composition about her favourite story. Who is Glooscap?

Glooscap and the Giant



My favourite story is *Glooscap and the Giant*. It's a story from North America, and it's about a group of North American Indians.

One day, the water in the river dried up and the people in the village discovered that a giant had swallowed it! Glooscap was a very clever old man. He looked for the giant and asked him to give the water back. When the giant refused, Glooscap grew taller and taller until he was much bigger than the giant. Then he squeezed the giant until all the water came rushing out of his mouth. The giant became smaller and smaller and his skin became more and more wrinkled. Finally he turned into an ugly little frog and hopped away!

I like the story because Glooscap is an interesting character. I also like the ending because I think it's funny and clever.

- 2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The story is about a group of South American Indians.

- 2 The giant had taken the water from the river.

- 3 Glooscap made him give the water back.

- 4 The giant changed into a fish.

Order of adjectives

- 3 Complete the sentences. Put the adjectives in the correct order.

He's a *wonderful old* man. (old / wonderful)

- 1 She was wearing a _____ dress. (lovely / yellow)
- 2 They lived in a _____ house. (old / huge)
- 3 He is a _____ man. (generous / young)
- 4 They've got a _____ dog. (big / black)
- 5 I like your _____ bike. (new / nice)

- 4 Write about your favourite story. Use the writing guide to help you.

Paragraph 1

What is the title?

Where is the story from?

What is it about in general?

Paragraph 2

What happened at the beginning of the story?

Which characters were important?

What happened in the middle?

What happened at the end?

Paragraph 3

Why do you like the story?

Progress check

Grammar

- 1** Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect simple.

- 1 She was unhappy because she (not enjoy) _____ her holiday.
- 2 When I got to the beach, they (already eat) _____ the sandwiches.
- 3 We arrived late at Kate's party because we (miss) _____ the bus.
- 4 (the exam start) _____ by the time you arrived?
- 5 After he (finish) _____ the washing-up, he went out.

- 2** Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect simple or past simple.

- 1 I felt happy because I (buy) _____ some new clothes.
- 2 The little girl was sad because she (lose) _____ her doll.
- 3 The concert had started by the time I (arrive) _____.
- 4 We (be) _____ surprised because we hadn't expected to see her.

- 3** Change the direct speech into reported speech.

- 1 'I've finished my book.'
James said _____.
- 2 'I'll buy him a CD.'
Anna said _____.
- 3 'We're going to England soon.'
They said _____.
- 4 'I went to a great party.'
She said _____.
- 5 'It didn't arrive on time.'
He said _____.

Communication

- 4** Write questions and answers about you. Use *make*.

mum / cook the dinner
Does your mum make you cook the dinner?
No, she doesn't.

- 1 dad / tidy your bedroom ?

- 2 parents / clean the car ?

- 3 teacher / work hard ?

Vocabulary

- 5** Write the opposites.

- 1 generous _____
- 2 miserable _____
- 3 polite _____
- 4 honest _____
- 5 brave _____

- 6** Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

after for into to up

- 1 The police are looking _____ the theft.
- 2 Can you look _____ my fish next week?
- 3 They're looking forward _____ the concert.
- 4 I've been looking _____ you all morning!
- 5 Can you look _____ 'mythology' in the dictionary?

Reading

- 1 Read the text about hurricanes. Put the missing sentences (A–G) in the correct spaces (1–5). There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

Hurricane time!



1 Watch out, it's hurricane season again! Hurricanes are violent storms with powerful swirling winds. They mostly happen from June to November, and the worst hurricanes have winds that blow at over 200 kilometres an hour! The winds move upwards around the 'eye' at the centre of the storm. 0 C This is a fairly calm area – the strongest winds occur immediately around it!

2 Hurricanes start over an area of warm sea and then they rush towards land. People know when a hurricane is approaching because the winds blow for several hours beforehand. 1 Then the air pressure drops and everything becomes quiet before the terrible winds suddenly start again.

3 Hurricanes can tear up trees, destroy buildings, and even lift up boats and cars and throw them around! They also bring strong waves. In the early evening of 8 September 1900, a hurricane hit Galveston in Texas. 2 Nobody had been expecting the hurricane to be so powerful, and huge areas of the city were destroyed.

4 Technology has improved since then. 3 Sometimes several hurricanes occur at the same time, so they are given the names of people, such as *Hurricane Camille* and *Hurricane Hugo*. 4 However, if a hurricane causes a lot of damage, such as *Hurricane Mitch*, the name is not used again.

5 Although experts are now able to identify and track a hurricane, they still can't predict exactly where a hurricane will go. When there is a hurricane warning, people are asked to listen to the news and wait for instructions from their local police. 5 It's not a good idea to ignore this kind of warning. The best safety measure you can take with a hurricane is to get out of its path!

- A These days weather experts can identify storms and follow them on satellite photographs as they move across the ocean.
- B Sometimes people that live along the coastline are asked to leave their homes.
- C The eye of the hurricane may be 40 kilometres across.
- D One name can be used several times for different hurricanes.
- E The waves were more than 4.5 metres high, and the winds blew at 210 kilometres per hour!
- F Close all windows and bring garden chairs and other moveable objects inside.
- G These winds get stronger and stronger as the centre approaches.

2 Find words and phrases in the text that mean:

- 1 turning and spinning in different directions (paragraph 1)
- 2 move very quickly (paragraph 2)
- 3 pull something up from the roots (paragraph 3)
- 4 harm or injury (paragraph 4)
- 5 people who know a lot about a subject (paragraph 5)
- 6 follow the progress of something (paragraph 5)

Grammar

Past perfect continuous (affirmative, negative and interrogative)

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect continuous.



It (rain) *had been raining* for days before the sun finally came out.

- I was happy because I (talk) _____ to my best friend all afternoon.
- They (travel) _____ for an hour when their car broke down.
- We knew the dog was ill because it (not eat) _____ its food.
- We (wait) _____ for a long time before Sally finally arrived.
- (the people expect) _____ the hurricane?

Past perfect simple and continuous

- 2 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

She was tired because she *had studied* / *had been studying* all morning.

- James went home after he *had finished* / *had been finishing* his project.
- The team *had played* / *had been playing* for ten minutes when the captain scored a goal.
- I *had gone* / *had been going* to dance classes for several weeks before I met Lisa.
- When we got there, the film *had already started* / *had already been starting*.
- He *had listened* / *had been listening* to music for an hour before the neighbours complained.

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

I (tidy) *had been tidying* my room for over two hours.

- I (study) _____ English for years before I finally went to England.
- Mark (leave) _____ the party by the time I arrived.
- I (not finish) _____ my homework when the TV programme started.
- She said she (look) _____ for me all day.
- (the fans wait) _____ for long when the band came on stage?
- She was thirsty because she (not drink) _____ anything all day.

Defining relative clauses

Relative pronouns: *who* and *which/that* (subject)

- 4 Complete the sentences with *who* or *which/that*.



This is the café *that* has fantastic pizzas!

- He's the doctor _____ works in our local hospital.
- Oxfam is a charity _____ gives aid to countries around the world.
- A hurricane is a storm _____ has strong winds.
- That's the shop _____ sells good sports clothes.
- Alice is the girl _____ lives next door.
- I'm the runner _____ came first in the race.

Relative pronouns: *who* and *which/that* (object)

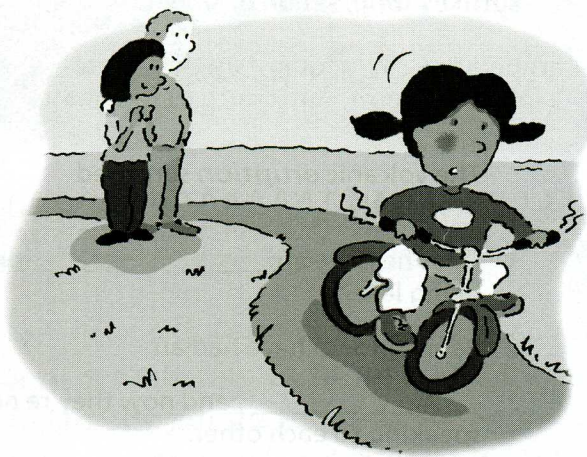
- 5 Look at the sentences. Which relative pronouns can you leave out? Cross them out.

I enjoyed the video ~~which~~ you lent me.
Look! That's the girl ~~who~~ danced with me.

- 1 He's the boy ~~who~~ I met last week.
- 2 He's got a bike ~~which~~ is better than mine.
- 3 I liked the book ~~which~~ I borrowed from the library.
- 4 Those are the people ~~who~~ live by the sea.
- 5 That's the man ~~who~~ mended our car.
- 6 We went to a place ~~which~~ we had been to before.

Relative pronouns: *whose*, *where* and *when*

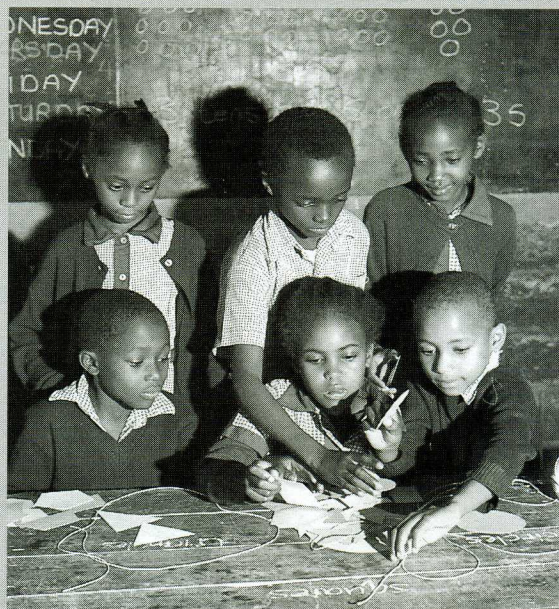
- 6 Complete the sentences with *whose*, *where* or *when*.



I'll never forget the day ~~when~~ I rode my bike for the first time.

- 1 I spoke to the woman _____ daughter I know.
- 2 The island _____ I go on holiday is a beautiful place.
- 3 That was the year _____ I started playing the guitar.
- 4 I met somebody _____ son was a Red Cross volunteer.
- 5 I like to visit places _____ nobody else goes.
- 6 Stella is the student _____ exam results were fantastic.

- 7 Complete the text. Use *who*, *which/that*, *whose*, *where* and *when*.



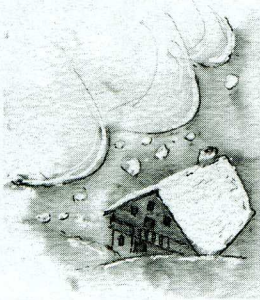
There are still 125 million children worldwide (1) _____ parents are too poor to send them to school. This happens in poor countries (2) _____ the governments cannot afford to give children free education. Kibera is a poor town (3) _____ is near the capital city of Nairobi in Kenya. In Kibera there are people from Oxfam (4) _____ are working to change the situation. Oxfam is providing books, and paying for twelve trainee teachers (5) _____ have been employed in Kibera. Old classrooms are being rebuilt, and now 572 pupils are looking forward to the day (6) _____ they are going to go to school.

Vocabulary

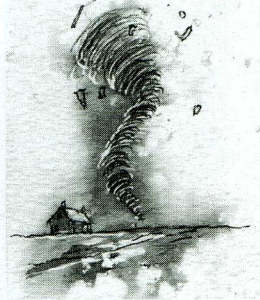
Natural disasters

1 Match the picture with the words in the box.

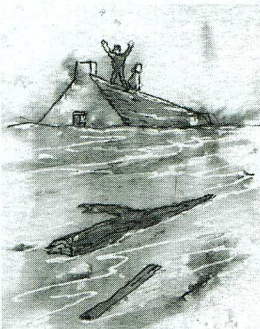
flood earthquake drought
~~avalanche~~ tornado blizzard volcano
 hurricane



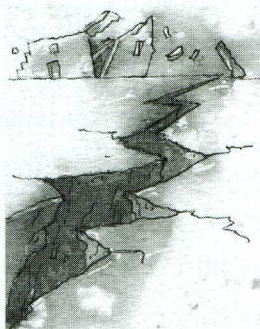
avalanche



1 _____



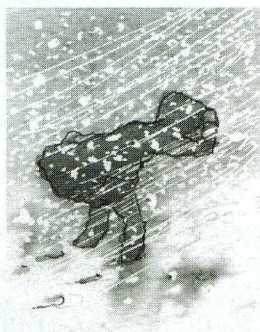
2 _____



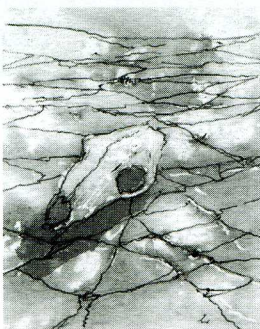
3 _____



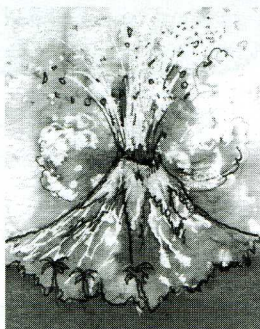
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

2 Find eight words from Exercise 1 in the puzzle.

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

Word formation: suffixes *-tion*, *-ation*, *-ment*.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct nouns. Use the verbs in the box with the suffixes *-tion*, *-ation* or *-ment*.

argue destroy equip ~~erupt~~ excite
 explain inform introduce investigate

The volcanic *eruption* surprised everybody.

- Does he have an _____ for being late?
- Paul and Sam have had an _____, and now they're not speaking to each other.
- Excuse me. Where can I find some _____ about dinosaurs?
- Since the _____ of email, people have not written so many letters.
- There was great _____ about the school trip.
- The _____ that the hurricane caused was terrible.
- Swimming is a good sport to do because you don't need expensive _____.
- The police have now completed their _____ into the robbery.

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Liam's description of the worst weather he's ever seen. What types of weather does he mention?



Last October I went with my family to a small seaside town on the south coast of England. My grandmother had been living there for years and we'd often visited her in the summer, but we'd never been there in the winter before!

We arrived on Saturday and it was freezing. It was also really windy. We went for a walk by the sea and watched the huge waves.

That night there was a terrible storm. The thunder woke me up and I watched the lightning from my bedroom window. The storm went on for ages and I was really scared. But when we woke up the next day, the weather was beautiful!

- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 When did Liam go away?

- 2 Where did he go?

- 3 Who did he visit?

- 4 What was the weather like before the storm?

- 5 How did Liam feel as he watched the storm?

Checking your spelling, punctuation and grammar

- 3 Underline and identify the mistakes in the sentences. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

I had been knowing Tom for years before we decided to play in a band.

Wrong tense
I had known Tom for years before we decided to play in a band.

- 1 Can you borrow me your pen? I can't find mine anywhere.
- 2 There's a really nice new boy who he started in my class today.
- 3 I sometimes go to the beech in winter.
- 4 I bought a green beautiful dress last week.
- 5 I have been to the cinema yesterday.
- 6 After I had been swimming, I went to home.

- 4 Write about the worst weather you've ever seen. Use the writing guide to help you.

Paragraph 1

Where were you?

Who were you with?

Paragraph 2

What happened before the weather changed?

Paragraph 3

Describe the bad weather.

How did you feel?

Progress check

Grammar

- 1** Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect continuous.

- 1 He was dirty because he (work) _____ in the garden all day.
- 2 They (not shop) _____ for long when they met Lucy.
- 3 Simon wasn't tired because he (sleep) _____ all morning.
- 4 I (wait) _____ to hear from Anna all day when finally the telephone rang.
- 5 (you learn) _____ the guitar for long when you took your first exam?

- 2** Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

- 1 I (clean) _____ the house all day, so I felt tired.
- 2 He was upset because he (not pass) _____ the exam.
- 3 We (finish) _____ our homework, so mum said we could watch TV.
- 4 (she visit) _____ the island before her family moved there?
- 5 My brother (talk) _____ for hours on the the phone before mum told him to stop.

- 3** Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns. Use *who*, *which/that*, *whose*, *where* and *when*.

- 1 He's the man _____ son goes to my school.
- 2 It's a beach _____ tourists like to go.
- 3 It was October _____ I met her.
- 4 The bike _____ I got for my birthday is much bigger than my last one.
- 5 She's the girl _____ lives in our street.

Communication

- 4** Write the questions. Then answer them with your own opinion.

- 1 What's your opinion / helping / of / poor people ?

- 2 raising money / Do you agree / for charity / with ?

- 3 send aid / Do you think we should / to other countries / that need it ?

Vocabulary

- 5** Complete the words for natural disasters. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*.

- 1 fl _ _ d
- 2 _ v _ l _ n c h _
- 3 h _ r r _ c _ n _
- 4 t _ r n _ d _
- 5 d r _ _ g h t
- 6 b l _ z z _ r d

- 6** Write the nouns.

- 1 erupt _____
- 2 introduce _____
- 3 argue _____
- 4 excite _____
- 5 explain _____
- 6 investigate _____

Reading

1 Read the magazine article. Choose the best answer, A, B, C or D.

A Zoe B Ryan C Tina D John

Who made a friend recently? 0 C

Who is sure they've been to a place before? 1

Who found their homework in a strange place? 2

Who nearly had an accident? 3

Who makes things stop working? 4

Who went on a journey? 5

Who loses things? 6

2 Find words or phrases in the text which mean:

- 1 burst with a loud noise (paragraph A)
- 2 when surprising things happen by chance (paragraph A)
- 3 appearing (paragraph B)
- 4 happening (paragraph B)
- 5 immediately (paragraph C)
- 6 strange (paragraph C)
- 7 a long hole under the ground for a road or railway (paragraph D)
- 8 know something before it happens (paragraph D)

Can you explain it?

Has something ever happened to you that you can't explain?
Find out about four of our readers who are convinced there's something weird going on.



A Zoe

I have a strange effect on machines! I was five the first time it happened. I was sitting on my own watching our new TV. Suddenly it stopped and the lights went out! The shop gave us another TV, but nobody understood what was wrong with it. These days, lamps break, clocks stop and light bulbs explode when I'm in the room! I've read that there are people who have this effect on machines. Do you believe this, or is it just a strange coincidence?

C Tina

Have you had that feeling when you think you've done something, or been somewhere before? A new girl started at our school a couple of months ago and we liked each other straight away. But when I went to her house, I had a very strange feeling. Before I went in, I imagined what all the rooms would look like. When I went inside, everything was exactly like I'd imagined it! I've never told my friend about it because I'm sure she'd think it was too weird. What do you think?

B Ryan

My things keep moving! I first noticed about a month ago. I couldn't find my homework. I looked everywhere and in the end my mum found it in the bin. I thought I must have dropped it in there by mistake, but then other things kept disappearing and turning up in the weirdest places! Once I found my football in the washing machine. Another time my shoes were in the fridge! Am I going mad, or is there something strange going on?

D John

I dreamed I was sitting in a dark tunnel. The next day, my mum told me my aunt was ill. She lives in France and we travelled there by train – through the Channel Tunnel! Another night I dreamed I was swimming all alone in the middle of a huge lake. A month later we went to the beach and I swam in the sea. Suddenly I realised I was too far out! I started shouting and screaming and luckily my dad heard me. I've had a few dreams like this. Do you think my dreams predict the future?

Grammar

Reported questions

- 1 Paul has just come back from the cinema. Complete the dialogue with the questions in the box.

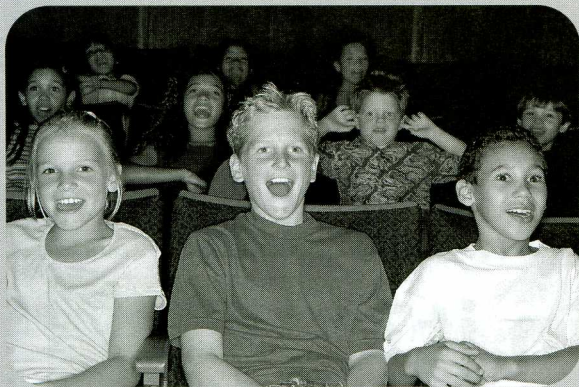
What time did the film end?

Did you enjoy the film?

What did you do after the film?

Who did you go with?

Did you see Jack?



Mum Hello Paul. *Did you enjoy the film?*

Paul Yes, I did. It was great fun.

Mum (1) _____ ?

Paul Sam and Helen.

Mum (2) _____ ?

Paul No, he wasn't there.

Mum (3) _____ ?

Paul 3 o'clock.

Mum (4) _____ ?

Paul We went for a pizza.

- 2 Change the direct questions from the dialogue in Exercise 1 into reported questions.

She asked him if he had enjoyed the film.

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

Reported commands and requests

- 3 Change the reported commands into direct commands.



He told her not to touch his computer.

'Don't touch my computer!'

- 1 She told the dog to fetch the ball.

2 They told the boys not to walk on the grass.

- 3 I told Simon to give me the CD.

- 4 We told the ghost to go away.

- 4 Change the reported requests into direct requests.

He asked James to help him with his homework.

'James, please help me with my homework.'

- 1 She asked Tom to open the window.

2 He asked his mum not to make him clean the car.

- 3 She asked Kate to buy her some sweets.

4 He asked his dad to play football with him.

- 5 Write C for command or R for request. Then change the direct speech into reported speech.

'Beth, go away!' he said.

C. He told Beth to go away.

- 1 'Paul, please buy me an ice cream,' she said.

- 2 'Please don't make me go to school, Mum,' he said.

- 3 'Boys! Stop talking!' the teacher said.

- 4 'Harry, please close the window,' Mark said.

- 5 'Alice, leave my books alone!' she said.

- 6 Rewrite the sentences so that the second sentence has a similar meaning. Use between two and five words.

'What did you do, yesterday?' Sally asked her.

had

Sally asked her *what she had done* yesterday.

- 1 'Have you seen my bag?' Amy asked him.

if

Amy asked him _____ her bag.

- 2 'Jason! Don't eat my sandwiches!' Mike said.

not

Mike _____ his sandwiches.

- 3 'Why are you sitting on your own?' Katie asked him.

was

Katie asked him _____ on his own.

- 4 'Anna, please don't tell my mum,' Ben said.

to

Ben _____ his mum.

Indefinite pronouns

- 7 Complete the table.

People	Things
someone / <i>somebody</i>	<i>something</i>
anyone / (1) _____	(2) _____
everyone / (3) _____	(4) _____
no one / (5) _____	(6) _____

- 8 Complete the text with indefinite pronouns.



I did (1) _____ very strange last week. I stayed the night in a haunted hotel! Dalston Hall used to be a large but ordinary old house in Cumbria. Then (2) _____ had the idea of changing it into a spooky hotel. When you look at the house, you may think there is (3) _____ strange about it, but if you stay there you will change your mind. When I stayed there, I woke up in the middle of the night feeling very cold. It was dark so I couldn't see (4) _____, but I could hear (5) _____ laughing and whispering. I turned on the light, but there wasn't (6) _____ there! I've told lots of people about what happened, and so far, (7) _____ really believes me! But (8) _____ wants to stay at Dalston Hall. They all want to hear the ghosts, too!

Vocabulary

Making sounds

- 1 Match the pictures with the words in the box.

cry laugh scream shout speak
whisper whistle



scream



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Adjectives and prepositions

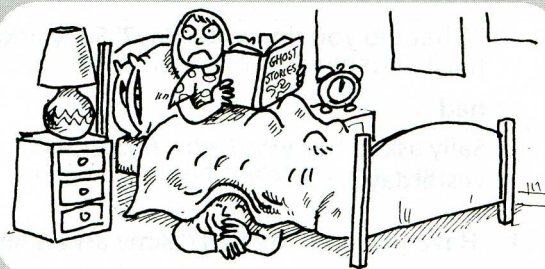
- 2 Choose the correct preposition for each adjective.

I always go to sleep with the light on because I'm frightened *of* the dark.

- 1 I'm not worried _____ the exam. I've been studying hard.
- 2 I'm tired _____ people telling me what to do!
- 3 My brother is jealous _____ my new bike.
- 4 Are you excited _____ the party?
- 5 I'm very fond _____ Ben. We've been friends for years.
- 6 He's annoyed _____ me because I didn't help him with his homework.
- 7 My mum's proud _____ me because I won the race.

- 3 Complete the text with the words in the box

annoyed fond frightened laughing
screamed shout whispering



I'm really (1) _____ of my little brother Joey but I sometimes get (2) _____ with him too! The other night, I was lying in bed reading a ghost story. Suddenly I heard a noise. I'm not usually (3) _____ of ghosts, but I was really scared then. The noise came from under my bed. It sounded like somebody (4) _____. I wanted to (5) _____ for my mum to come, but I was too scared. I decided to look under the bed, and I saw two eyes shining in the dark. I (6) _____ and my mum came rushing into the room. Then I heard somebody (7) _____, and my little brother's smiling face appeared.

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Helen's letter to *Teen Life* magazine. What is Helen's problem?



Dear *Teen Life*

I've been having the same dream every night for a week now and I don't know what it means!

In my dream, I'm walking alone to school. I'm happy because it's a nice sunny day. I see a group of my friends and I try to catch up with them, but I can't walk very fast. I shout and ask them to wait, but they don't. I feel horrible and then I wake up.

My mum thinks I have this dream because I had an argument with my best friend last week. What do you think?

Best wishes

Helen Roberts

- 2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Helen has been having the dream for over a month.

- 2 In her dream, she's walking with somebody else.

- 3 Her friends wait for her.

- 4 Her mum has no idea why she's having the dream.

Narrative and description

- 3 Look at these pairs of sentences. In each pair, which sentence is narrative and which sentence is description?



- a The bus was late. *Narrative*
b Everybody was cold and miserable. *Description*

- 1 a I woke up early.
b It was a beautiful summer day.
2 a She went into the garden.
b It was a lovely place.
3 a I felt unhappy.
b I went up to my bedroom.
4 a He had never felt so sad.
b He knocked on her door.
5 a I went upstairs.
b The smell of perfume became stronger.
6 a Outside the moon was bright and the stars shone.
b Paul opened the window.

- 4 Write a letter to *Teen Life* magazine about a dream you have often had (real or imaginary). Use the writing guide to help you.

Dear

Paragraph 1

How long have you been having the dream?

Paragraph 2

What happens at the start of your dream and how do you feel?

How does the dream continue?

How does the dream end and how do you feel?

Paragraph 3

What do you or anybody else think it means?

Best wishes

...

Progress check

Grammar

1 Rewrite the reported questions as direct questions.

1 I asked him why he hadn't rung me at 6 o'clock.

2 She asked me if I had noticed anything unusual.

3 They asked us what we were doing.

4 He asked me if I would help him.

2 Change the direct commands and requests into reported commands and requests.

1 'Mark, please stop talking,' the teacher said.

2 'Sally, don't touch my CDs!' Mike said.

3 'Mum, give me my book, please,' Amy said.

4 'Go and play in the garden, boys!' Dad said.

3 Complete the sentences with indefinite pronouns.

1 Has _____ seen Paul today?

2 Hello _____! It's nice to see you all again!

3 I'm really bored! I've got _____ to do!

4 When I got home, there was _____ there. The house was really quiet.

5 I'd like to go _____ nice today. Let's go to the beach!

Communication

4 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

believe exist really think

Ally Do you (1) _____ in monsters?

Rick No, not (2) _____.

Ally Do you think UFOs (3) _____?

Rick Yes, I do.

Ally Do you (4) _____ there are fairies in the garden?

Rick No, I don't!

Vocabulary

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cried screamed shouted laughed

1 I _____ with fright when I saw the robber in our house.

2 The little boy _____ when he dropped his ice cream.

3 The teacher _____ at the class because they weren't listening.

4 Everybody _____ when the clown appeared.

6 Complete the sentences with *of*, *with* or *about*.

1 I'm tired _____ working so hard.

2 We're very excited _____ our holiday.

3 My mum's annoyed _____ me because my room is untidy.

4 Are you worried _____ starting your new school?

5 I'm very fond _____ my best friend.

Reading

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 How far was Shaun's home from the fires?
- 2 What happened when Shaun's mum tried to wash away the soot?
- 3 Who wasn't at home when the fires started?
- 4 What did Mr Lowery's friend lose in one of the fires?
- 5 How many animals died in the bush fires?
- 6 What will happen to the burnt land?

2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 not used for farming (paragraph A)
- 2 not like anything else (paragraph A)
- 3 black powder that comes from burning things (paragraph B)
- 4 a person who does something for no money (paragraph C)
- 5 attitude of mind (paragraph C)
- 6 breathing in (paragraph D)

The Australian bush fires

A On Christmas Day 2001 a fire began in New South Wales, Australia. It began in an area of wild, uncultivated land, which Australians call 'the bush'. Soon, hundreds of bush fires were burning, causing damage to people's homes and the country's unique wildlife. We asked three young Australians how the fires affected them.

B I'm twelve years old and I live in Sydney. Our home was just 15 kilometres from the closest fires. Every morning we woke up to thick smoke. When we went outside, we could smell it everywhere. The smoke made it harder to breathe and my eyes watered badly. Things seemed to get better as the day went on, but then the smoke returned at night. It was awful! Our balcony was covered in burnt leaves and black soot. My mum tried to wash away the soot, but it returned almost immediately.

Shaun Ewing, aged 12

C My dad and uncle are both volunteer fire-fighters. My dad works in an office and my uncle is a chef, but they work for the fire service in their free time. We were on holiday when the fires started, but my dad wanted to help his friends in the service. So we came home. Everyone said that the fire-fighters were fantastic. But my dad thought that the Australian spirit was amazing, too. A friend of my parents lost his home and some of his animals. After the fire had passed, the friend just said, 'My wife and children are safe. That's the most important thing!'

Charlene Lowery, aged 11

D I'm a nature lover, so I was very worried about what was happening to the animals in the bush. Although some animals were rescued and given medical treatment for burns and smoke inhalation, the fires killed tens of thousands of them, including deer, kangaroos, possums and koalas. They also destroyed 90% of the trees and plants that surround Sydney. I can't remember the bush fires of 1994. But my dad told me that after the fires, the bush soon grew back again. I'm looking forward to seeing lots of new plants. I'm sure they'll be very beautiful when they first appear on the burnt land.

Michael Baldock, aged 13



Grammar

Zero conditional

1 Write sentences using the zero conditional.



go to bed very late / feel tired the next day

If you go to bed very late, you feel tired the next day.

1 not have breakfast / feel hungry

2 mix red and blue / get purple

3 read for a long time / get a headache

4 multiply 20 by 5 / get 100

5 put ice in a drink / make it cold

6 add 64 and 36 / get 100

First conditional

2 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

We aren't / won't be late if the bus comes / will come soon.

- 1 If we *leave* / *'ll leave* now, we *don't miss* / *won't miss* the start of the film.
- 2 Dad *is* / *will be* angry if I *get* / *'ll get* home late.
- 3 Are you / *Will you be* upset if you *don't see* / *won't see* your favourite TV programme this evening?
- 4 If it *rains* / *'ll rain* tomorrow, we *don't play* / *won't play* tennis.
- 5 Mum *isn't* / *won't be* pleased if I *don't pass* / *won't pass* my exam.
- 6 If you *walk* / *'ll walk* down this street, you *see* / *'ll see* the park on your left.
- 7 If you *get up* / *'ll get up* late tomorrow, *do you have* / *will you have* breakfast?
- 8 Our teacher *is* / *will be* very happy, if we *do* / *'ll do* this exercise well.

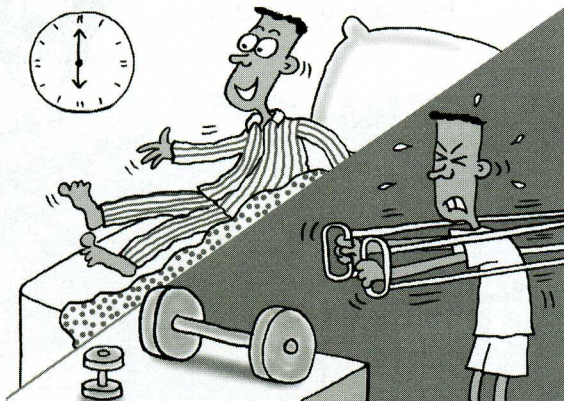
3 Complete the first conditional sentences.

My sister (not learn) *won't learn* to snorkel unless she (take) *takes* some lessons.

- 1 My mum (be) _____ angry if she (not find) _____ her credit card.
- 2 If you (touch) _____ that cooker, you (burn) _____ yourself.
- 3 We (move) _____ to London if my dad (get) _____ a job there.
- 4 Unless my sister (do) _____ well in her exam, she (not be) _____ very pleased.
- 5 What (your teacher say) _____ if you (not finish) _____ this exercise?
- 6 If the telephone (ring) _____ while you're out, I (answer) _____ it.
- 7 I (enjoy) _____ myself if I (go) _____ to my friend's party.
- 8 If he (take) _____ this medicine, (he feel) _____ better soon?

Second conditional

- 4 Rewrite the sentences using the second conditional.



My brother gets up early because he goes to the gym every morning.

If my brother didn't go to the gym every morning, he wouldn't get up early.

- 1 James doesn't play tennis because he doesn't have a tennis racket.

James would play tennis if _____

- 2 I don't speak English every day because I don't live in England.

If I lived in England, _____

- 3 My sister walks to school because she doesn't have a bike.

If my sister had a bike, _____

- 4 Alan goes swimming every day because he lives near the swimming pool.

Alan would go swimming if _____

- 5 My cousin is tired in the morning because he goes to bed late.

If he didn't go to bed late, _____

- 6 Katy doesn't have enough time for her homework because she plays computer games every evening.

Katy would have enough time for her homework if _____

Zero, first and second conditionals

- 5 Circle the correct form of the verb.

My sister *will borrow* / *would borrow* some money from my mum if she needed it.

- Oh, no! It's raining. If we *take* / *took* our umbrellas, we won't get wet.
- My mum *won't be* / *wouldn't be* very pleased if she lost her job.
- I *phone* / *'ll phone* my cousin tonight if I have time.
- What do you get if you *multiply* / *multiplied* three by three?
- If I won some money, I *buy* / *'d buy* a CD player.
- Water turns into ice if it *freezes* / *will freeze*.
- You *don't get* / *won't get* better unless you take this medicine!
- What *will you do* / *would you do* if you saw a famous person in the street?

- 6 Look at the mistakes. Correct the sentences.



Jane isn't here yet.
We ~~miss~~ the bus if she doesn't come soon.

'll miss

- If you leave now, you ~~wouldn't~~ be late for school. _____
- Lesley's got a sore throat. She ~~feels~~ better if she had something to drink. _____
- What ~~do~~ you do if you found some money in the street? _____
- If I ~~broke~~ my mum's favourite vase, I ~~buy~~ her a new one. _____
- If I go out for a meal with my family, I always ~~had~~ chicken. I love it! _____
- I like helping with the housework. My mum gives me some money if I ~~helped~~ her. _____

Vocabulary

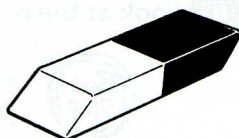
Materials and shapes

- 1 Find ten materials in the puzzle. Then match the pictures with the correct words from the puzzle.

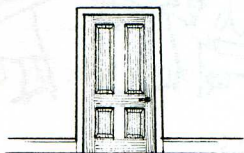
A	H	J	G	K	O	V	E	T	G
S	W	E	L	T	S	H	I	R	T
K	P	L	A	S	T	I	C	A	X
I	A	E	S	W	F	W	O	O	D
R	P	A	S	B	R	I	T	N	R
M	E	T	A	L	S	H	T	E	U
H	R	H	M	A	W	W	O	R	B
Y	T	E	O	U	O	E	N	S	B
C	A	R	D	B	O	A	R	D	E
G	L	O	V	E	L	E	B	S	R



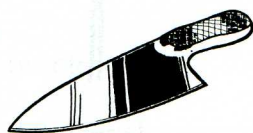
plastic



1 _____



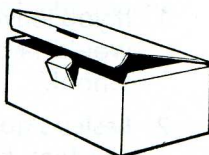
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



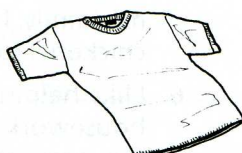
6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____

- 2 Complete the descriptions. Use words for shapes and materials.

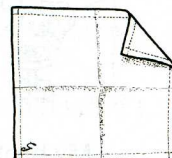
This bucket is *round*.
It's made of *plastic*.



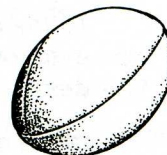
- 1 This table is _____.
It's made of _____.



- 2 This handkerchief is _____.
It's made of _____.



- 3 This rugby ball is _____.
It's made of _____.



Word formation: adjective suffixes -ive, -ous and -able

- 3 Complete the sentences with adjectives.

My mum can't find a job that suits her.
My mum can't find a suitable job.

- 1 He likes having lots of adventures.
He's very _____.
- 2 Horse riders wear hats that protect their heads.
Horse riders wear _____ hats.
- 3 There are dangers in rock-climbing.
Rock-climbing is _____.
- 4 We all like our swimming teacher.
Our swimming teacher is very _____.
- 5 My sister dreams of fame.
My sister dreams of being _____.
- 6 I enjoy playing computer games.
Playing computer games is very _____.

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Hannah's composition and answer the questions.



Traffic problems in my town: Oxford

Traffic is a problem in Oxford. There are too many cars in the city centre and too many traffic jams.

What is the situation now? There are already four 'park-and-ride' car parks just outside Oxford. People from outside the city pay to park their cars in these car parks, and then they have to pay again to take a bus into the city centre. The bus service for local people is good, but it is too expensive. It is cheaper for everyone to drive into the city centre and pay to park there.

What should we do about the situation? The 'park-and-ride' car parks should be free so that people leave their cars there and don't drive into the city centre. If the buses were free or cheaper, then more local people would leave their cars at home.

so that and to

- 2 Complete the sentences with *so that* or *to*.



- 1 People should walk and cycle _____ get some exercise every day.
- 2 There should be fewer cars in city centres _____ reduce pollution.
- 3 Buses should be cheaper _____ more people would use them.
- 4 We should use bikes instead of cars _____ we get more exercise.
- 5 We need more buses _____ provide a better service.
- 6 There should be fewer city-centre car parks _____ people can't park in the city centre.

- 3 Write about traffic problems in your town or in another town in your country. Use the writing guide to help you.

Traffic problems in my town: (name)

Paragraph 1: introduction

Traffic is a problem in ...

Paragraph 2: the problem

What is the situation now?

Paragraph 3: the solution

What should we do about the situation?

- 1 Where should you park if you live outside Oxford?

- 2 Why do a lot of local people drive into the city centre?

- 3 What would encourage people to leave their cars just outside Oxford?

Progress check

Grammar

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

- If ice _____, it becomes water.
a melts b will melt c melted
- If you fall off the wall, _____ hurt yourself.
a you b you'll c you'd
- What _____ you get if you divide 99 by 9?
a do b did c would
- If I had a bike, I _____ it to school.
a ride b rode c 'd ride
- You _____ save electricity if you leave those lights on.
a don't b won't c wouldn't
- What _____ you do if you won some money?
a do b will c would
- If you finish this exercise soon, _____ you start the next one?
a do b did c will
- Animals die if they _____ drink water.
a don't b didn't c won't

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

We (not play) *won't play* tennis if it rains.

- The audience (not hear) _____ him unless he speaks clearly.
- We (save) _____ energy if we used less electrical equipment.
- She (not go) _____ to school on Monday unless she feels better.
- If I (have) _____ a headache, I would drink some water.
- Plants don't grow if they (not have) _____ sunshine and water.
- When we (use) _____ cars, we pollute the air.

Communication

3 Complete the conversation with the sentences in the box.

That's a good idea.

I don't know what to do!

I'd send her an email.

Chloe (1) _____.

Sarah is angry with me.

Mum If I were you,

(2) _____.

Chloe (3) _____.

I'll do that.

Vocabulary

4 Put the words in the box in the correct groups.

cardboard metal oval rectangular
round rubber square wood

materials

shapes

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5 Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives. Use the words in brackets and the correct suffixes.

- We had an _____ afternoon at the beach. (enjoy)
- Dentists wear _____ rubber gloves on their hands. (protect)
- My sister's got a new boyfriend – he's very _____. (like)
- Most TV stars are very _____. (attract)
- Watersports aren't _____ if you're careful. (danger)

Grammar

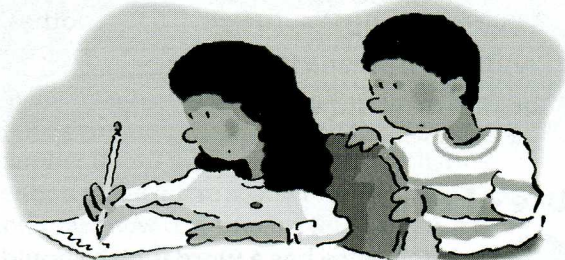
Past perfect simple and continuous

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 Sally was tired because she *'d worked* / *'d been working* hard.
- 2 My cousins *had gone* / *had been going* home when we arrived.
- 3 We *'d sat* / *'d been sitting* on the train for an hour before it left.
- 4 My hands were very clean because I *'d washed* / *'d been washing* them before the meal.
- 5 Julia said her parents *hadn't come* / *hadn't been coming* back from America yet.

Reported speech

2 Rewrite the text as a dialogue.



Jack asked Emma what she was doing. Emma said she was writing to her French penfriend. Jack asked Emma how long she had known her penfriend. She said she had been writing to her for two years. Jack asked if Emma wrote her letters in French. Emma said she did. Jack asked if she was going to visit her penfriend in France. Emma said she hoped to visit her one day.

Jack *What are you doing, Emma?*

Emma *I'm writing to my French penfriend.*

Jack (1) _____

Emma (2) _____

Jack (3) _____

Emma (4) _____

Jack (5) _____

Emma (6) _____

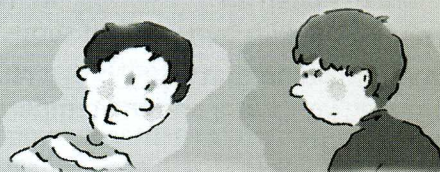
Relative pronouns

3 Complete the sentences. Use *who*, *which/that*, *whose*, *where* and *when*.

- 1 That was the day _____ I first met Lisa.
- 2 Look! There's the girl _____ brother is a professional footballer.
- 3 Do you know _____ you left your jacket?
- 4 Those are the dungarees _____ I'd like to buy.
- 5 That's the house _____ I used to live.
- 6 There are the girls _____ came to my party.

First and second conditional

4 Complete the dialogue. Use the first or second conditional.



Rob Do you think you'll pass the test tomorrow?

Luke I haven't worked very hard, so I'll be surprised if I (1 pass) _____. The teacher (2 be) _____ surprised if I pass, too! And you?

Rob Well, I've been working hard, so I think I'll pass. If I did badly, I (3 be) _____ very disappointed.

Luke I think I'm getting a sore throat. So, if I don't feel well tomorrow, I (4 stay) _____ at home.

Rob Luke, you are terrible! If I had a sore throat, I (5 go) _____ to bed early! I never miss a test!

Vocabulary

Describing personality

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the opposites of the underlined words.

1 She's never cheerful. She's always _____.

2 He's mean. He isn't _____.

3 She hasn't been honest. She's been _____.

4 They aren't usually rude. They're usually _____.

5 I'm sure she'll be brave. She won't be _____.

Natural disasters

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- After the _____ erupted, hot ash and rocks covered the land.
- There was no rain for a long time, and the country suffered a terrible _____.
- There has been an _____ in the mountains, with huge falls of snow.
- Don't go out in that _____! It's snowing very hard, and the temperature is freezing!
- We knew it was a _____, because we could see the wind twisting over the land.
- The earth shook for thirty seconds during the _____.

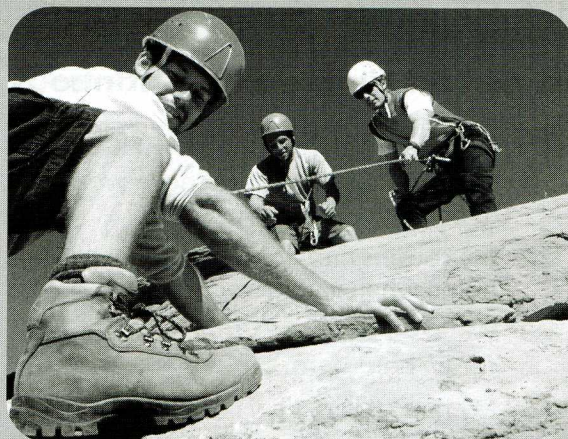
Making sounds

- 7 Complete the words in the definitions.

- If you make a loud sound when you are frightened, you s _____.
- If you make a noise by blowing through your lips, you w _____.
- If you talk to a friend normally, you s _____.
- If you talk very, very loudly, you s _____.
- If you talk very, very quietly, you w _____.

Adjective suffixes: -ive, -ous and -able

- 8 Complete the text. Use the correct form of the words with the correct suffix.



Rock climbing can be a very (1 enjoy) _____ hobby. If you're quite (2 adventure) _____, then you'll love it! There are many (3 fame) _____ rock climbers – people who have done difficult and (4 danger) _____ climbs. If you want to go rock climbing, make sure that you're wearing (5 suit) _____ clothes. And always wear a (6 protect) _____ helmet on your head.

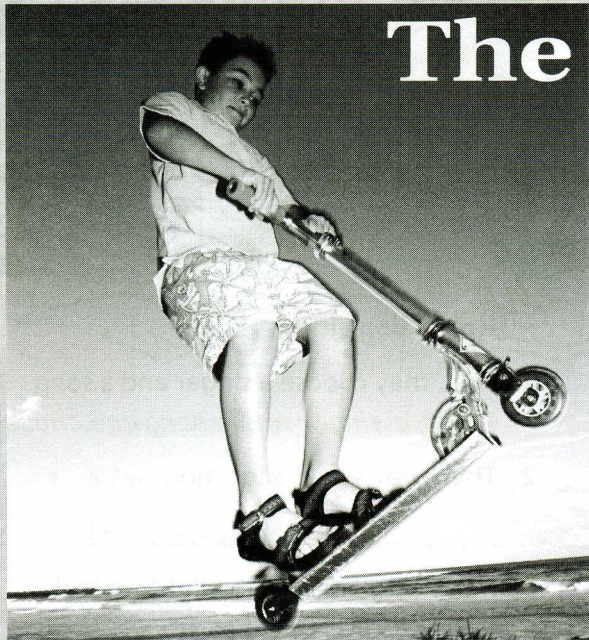
Use of English

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

- When I got there, the bus had left yet. _____
- Emma sent to her parents a postcard. _____
- We didn't already buy the book about monsters. _____
- Martin went to home after the party. _____
- That's the girl I met her yesterday. _____
- He asked her if where she lived. _____
- If you multiply 6 by 6, you don't get 36. _____

Reading

- 1 Read the text. Put the missing sentences (A–E) in the correct spaces (1–4).
There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.



The Micro Scooter

A Scooters were first invented in the 1950s. Perhaps your parents and grandparents remember them? **1** However, with the invention of the micro scooter in 1990, the original scooters are now very much a thing of the past.

B The micro scooter was designed by Wim Ouboter, a Swiss inventor. Today's scooters have the same basic design as the original version. They look a bit like a skateboard with two wheels. And, like the originals, they have a steering column and handlebars. **2** For example, the new models are made from much lighter metals. They also have faster and stronger wheels, and are narrow enough to get along crowded pavements. There is no fixed top speed for a micro scooter – your speed depends on how flat the road is and how strong you are. But if you're worried about going too fast, they also have a brake to slow your speed. In addition, their steering columns fold down so that they can be carried, either by hand or in a bag. This is very useful if you want to take your scooter on a bus or a train!

C Micro scooters are massively popular throughout the world. The biggest market is Japan, where sales were originally 50,000 per week. Some people use them when they go to work or school; others use them simply for pleasure.

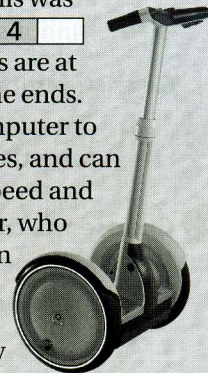
D Here are some tricks you might like to try:
Bunny-Hop: Stand with both feet on the scooter.

3

Pop-a-Wheelie: While you're standing on the scooter, pull up the handlebars. Lean back a little to raise the front wheel.

One-Footed Wheelie: This is exactly the same as Pop-a-Wheelie, but with one foot only on the scooter.

E The latest invention for getting about quickly is the Segway Human Transporter. This was invented by Dean Kamen in 1999. **4** But the difference is that the wheels are at the sides of the board, and not at the ends. The transporter uses a built-in computer to remain upright. It also has no brakes, and can go at speeds of up to 18 kph. The speed and direction are controlled by the rider, who can move his or her weight and turn a switch on one of the handlebars. The transporter sounds like fun – the only problem is that it currently costs \$3,000!



- A** However, there are some enormous improvements.
B Like the other scooters, this has two wheels.
C At first, scooters were cheaper in the USA than in Europe.
D Perhaps they even owned one?
E Then jump and pull up the handlebars.

2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 controlling the direction of a vehicle (paragraph B)
- 2 bend something to make it smaller (paragraph B)
- 3 enjoyment, not work (paragraph C)
- 4 lift something up (paragraph D)
- 5 standing vertically (paragraph E)
- 6 at the moment (paragraph E)

Grammar

Active and passive sentences

- 1 Look at these pairs of sentences. In each pair, which sentence is active and which sentence is passive?
- a They grow cotton in the USA. *Active*
 - b Cotton is grown in the USA. *Passive*
- 1 a Cars are made in Germany.
 - b They make cars in Germany.
- 2 a The house was sold very quickly.
 - b They sold the house very quickly.
- 3 a They don't grow olives in England.
 - b Olives aren't grown in England.
- 4 a They didn't switch on the television.
 - b The television wasn't switched on.
- 5 a Basketball is played by millions of people.
 - b Millions of people play basketball.
- 6 a A famous artist painted the pictures.
 - b The pictures were painted by a famous artist.

2 Choose the correct passive or active form of the verbs.

The room *painted* / *was painted* white and blue.

The boys *play* / *are played* football every day.

- 1 Clocks *use* / *are used* for telling the time.
- 2 School uniform *doesn't wear* / *isn't worn* in every school.
- 3 This CD *recorded* / *was recorded* by a sound engineer.
- 4 The children in this school *drink* / *are drunk* a lot of milk.
- 5 We *didn't invite* / *weren't invited* to our cousin's party.
- 6 John *did* / *was done* his homework after school.
- 7 My grandfather *grows* / *is grown* tomatoes in his garden.
- 8 A lot of computers *make* / *are made* in Japan.
- 9 The game *invented* / *was invented* in America in 1953.
- 10 Sally *phoned* / *was phoned* a lot of people yesterday.

The passive (present simple, past simple)

- 3 Change the active sentences into present simple passive sentences.



How a pop video is made

- 1 First, they choose a singer and a song.
First, a singer and a song are chosen.
- 2 Then they select a location.

- 3 Next, they arrange the lighting and sound.

- 4 Then they film the video.

- 5 Finally, they add the song to the video.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the past simple passive.

Stamps (use) *were used* for the first time in 1841.

- 1 Your jeans (wash) _____ two days ago.
- 2 This photo (take) _____ when we were on holiday.
- 3 Mount Everest (climb) _____ for the first time in 1953.
- 4 Some money (steal) _____ from our neighbour's house last week.
- 5 This book (write) _____ by three people in England.
- 6 The 2002 World Cup (won) _____ by Brazil.

The passive (present continuous, present perfect, will)

- 5 Look at the picture. What is happening? Use the correct form of the present continuous passive and the verbs in the box.

answer clean ~~eat~~ send water
write



A sandwich *is being eaten*.

- 1 A fax _____
- 2 The windows _____
- 3 The telephone _____
- 4 A letter _____
- 5 The plants _____

- 6 Look at the picture. What has happened? Use the correct form of the present perfect passive.



A sandwich *has been eaten*.

- 1 A fax _____
- 2 The windows _____
- 3 The telephone _____
- 4 A letter _____
- 5 The plants _____

- 7 Complete the sentences. Use the correct active or passive *will* form of the verbs.

By the end of the 21st century ...

People (work) *will work* fewer hours a week.

- 1 English (teach) _____ everywhere.
- 2 Computers (use) _____ for studying at home.
- 3 Men (look after) _____ the children.
- 4 Houses (clean) _____ by robots.
- 5 Less time (spend) _____ watching TV.
- 6 Most people (heat) _____ their houses with solar energy.

The passive (all forms)

- 8 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

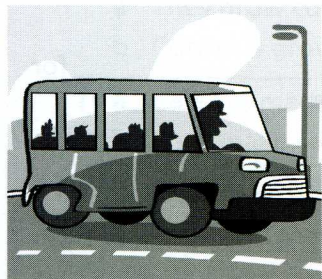
- 1 My shoes _____ repaired at the moment.
a are b are being c will be
- 2 These days millions of emails _____ sent every day.
a are b were c will be
- 3 The Internet _____ invented in 1969.
a has been b was c will be
- 4 The window _____ closed yet.
a isn't being b hasn't been c wasn't
- 5 Fax machines _____ used much in the future.
a aren't b aren't being c won't be
- 6 Look at the boys! They _____ taught a dance routine.
a are b are being c were
- 7 The World Cup _____ won by England since 1966.
a isn't b hasn't been c wasn't
- 8 Fewer power stations _____ built in the next century.
a are b are being c will be

Vocabulary

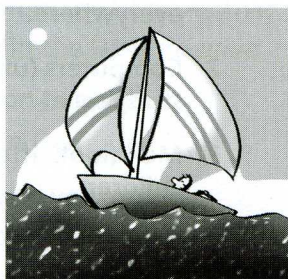
Methods of transport

- 1 Complete the puzzle. What's the extra word?

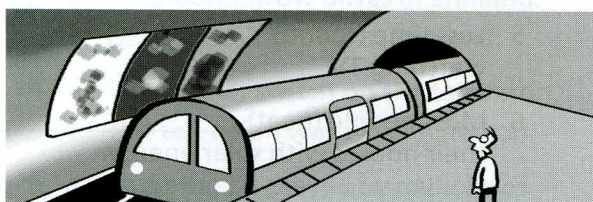
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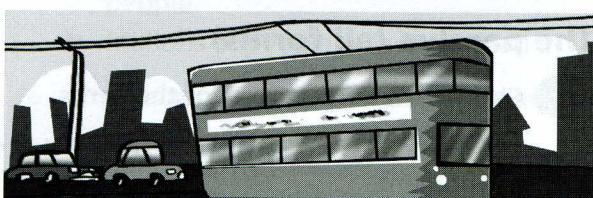
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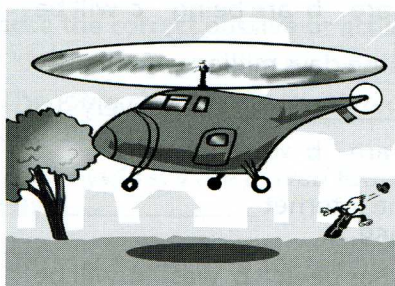
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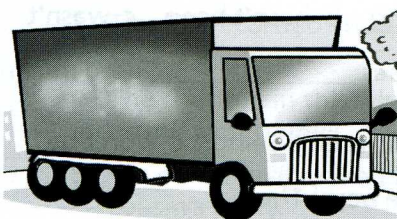
4



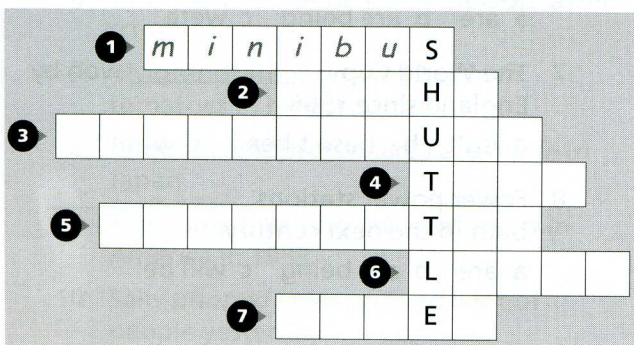
5



6



7



- 2 Read the text. Change the pictures into words.

Richard and his dad travelled to London

in a friend's (1)



They went by (2) to the airport and then they flew to Athens.



They went by (3) to Piraeus. From there they went to Hydra



by (4)



they went on (5)



to their hotel. Unfortunately, Richard's dad broke his leg on holiday. So they travelled back to Athens by

(6)



!

Easily confused words

- 3 Look at the mistakes. Write the correct words.

Can I ~~lend~~ some money for the bus? *borrow*

2 My uncle and his ~~woman~~ haven't got any children. _____

3 My ~~trip~~ to school doesn't take very long. _____

4 I didn't ~~tell~~ 'thank you' for the present. _____

5 Mum and I are going on a shopping ~~journey~~ at the weekend. _____

6 I'll ~~say~~ my friend the good news. _____

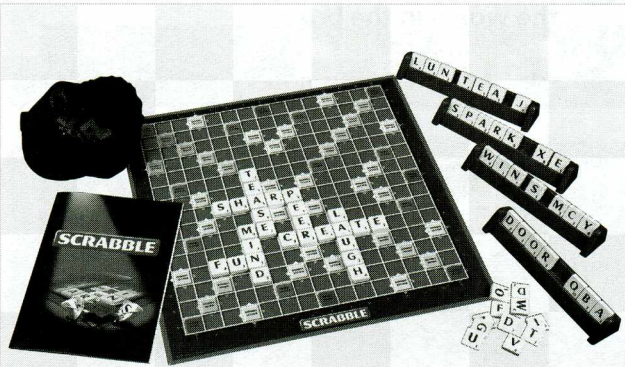
7 My aunt is a very likeable ~~wife~~. _____

8 I can ~~borrow~~ you my bike. _____

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read the text about SCRABBLE and answer the questions.



SCRABBLE® was invented in the 1940s by Alfred Butts, an unemployed architect, and James Brunot, a retired government worker, both from New York. At first, games manufacturers weren't interested in SCRABBLE®. So, in 1949 Brunot and his wife made 200 sets a week in the living room of their home.

Only 2,250 sets were sold in the first year. In 1952 the owner of a big New York department store played SCRABBLE® on holiday. He was amazed to find out that his shop didn't sell the game. The next year 4.5 million sets were sold.

Since then around 40 million SCRABBLE® games have been sold in 15 different languages and over 90 countries.

- 1 Who invented the game of SCRABBLE?

- 2 What did games manufacturers think of SCRABBLE at first?

- 3 Why was the store owner surprised?

- 4 How many sets have been sold since 1952?

Using notes

- 2 Write the notes as complete sentences.

Trivial Pursuit invented by three men from Canada

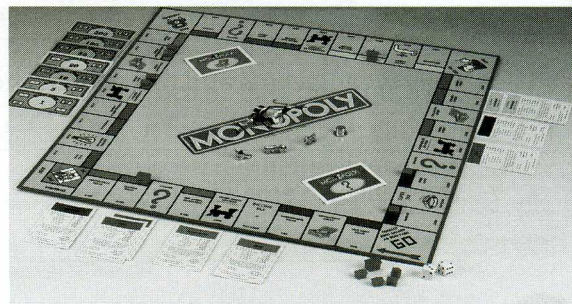
'Trivial Pursuit' was invented by three men from Canada.

- 1 invented 1982

- 2 first sets sold four years later

- 3 since then 60 million sets sold

- 3 Write about *Monopoly*. Use the notes in the writing guide to help you.



Paragraph 1

Monopoly invented by Clarence B. Darrow – unemployed heating engineer from Philadelphia

At first: games manufacturers not interested in *Monopoly*

1934: Darrow asked local manufacturer to make 5,000 sets

Paragraph 2

5,000 sets sold very quickly

October 1935: big US games manufacturer Parker Brothers took over production

Paragraph 3

Since then: about 100 million *Monopoly* games sold – 19 different languages – over 90 countries

Progress check

Grammar

- 1** Change the active sentences into passive sentences.

They have switched the lights off.
The lights have been switched off.

- 1 They grow coffee in Brazil.

- 2 They will play the match on Saturday.

- 3 They have built this road very quickly.

- 4 They arranged the appointment yesterday.

- 5 They are recording their new album.

- 6 They wear jackets and ties at this school.

- 7 They will use email in future.

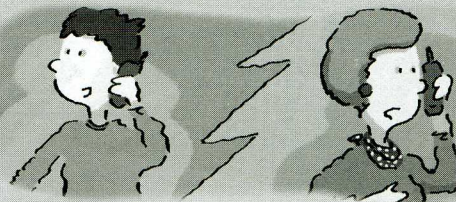
- 2** Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb.

- 1 The game of *Trivial Pursuit* (play) _____ since 1982.
- 2 (this computer use) _____ ? If not, switch it off!
- 3 Our clothes (wash) _____ every day.
- 4 (the telephone invent) _____ before 1900?
- 5 If people watch more TV in future, fewer books (read) _____.
- 6 How many cars (make) _____ in Japan every year?
- 7 The match (play) _____ tomorrow afternoon.
- 8 Ten emails (send) _____ from this computer since yesterday.

Communication

- 3** Complete the telephone conversation with the words in the box

course get It's moment speak speaking



- Paul's mum** Hello?
- Mick** Could I (1) _____ to Paul, please?
- Paul's mum** Yes, of (2) _____.
 Who's (3) _____?
- Mick** (4) _____ Mick.
- Paul's mum** Just a (5) _____, Mick.
 I'll (6) _____ him.

Vocabulary

- 4** Complete the words for methods of transport. Use a, e, i, o and u.

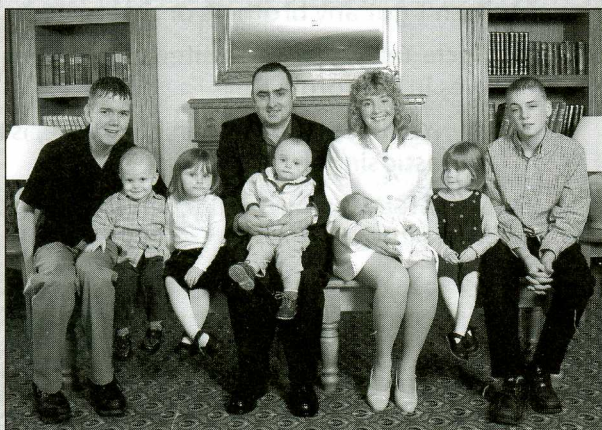
- 1 h _ l _ c _ p _ t _ r
- 2 _ n _ d _ r _ g _ r _ _ n _ d
- 3 m _ n _ b _ s
- 4 m _ p _ d
- 5 s p _ c _ s h _ t t l _

- 5** Choose the correct word.

- 1 Can I *borrow* / *lend* some money from you, please?
- 2 My uncle's *husband* / *wife* is my aunt.
- 3 Dad's *trip* / *journey* to work takes thirty minutes. He goes by train.
- 4 Please don't *tell* / *say* Mum what happened.

Reading

A week of children



A Everyone in the Derbyshire family has their own day of the week. This is because each of the seven children was born on a different day. The set was completed on Thursday 8 November, 2001 when baby Connor was born.

B The full week of children is as follows:

Name	Age	Born
Jason	2	Monday April 29, 1999
Amy	4	Tuesday December 12, 1997
Jamie	1	Wednesday July 19, 2000
Connor		Thursday, November 8, 2001
Chloe	5	Friday, November 15, 1996
Aaron	13	Saturday, June 11, 1988
Michael	16	Sunday, March 10, 1985

C Before Connor arrived, the children's mum, 34-year-old Karen Derbyshire joked, 'I just needed a baby born on a Thursday to cover all the days of the week'. They were just laughing about it at the time, but now it's come true!

D All seven children have been born in the same hospital. Mrs Derbyshire had her first child there when she was seventeen. People often think that she and Michael are sister and brother! And when Connor was born, the nurses were astonished. 'The nurses asked me if Connor was going to be my first,' she said. 'They couldn't believe it when I said I already had six.' And they were even more

surprised when she said that she had one for each day of the week except Thursday.

E Mrs Derbyshire's husband Neil says that mornings can be tough when the children all get up and get dressed. Also, taking the family out isn't easy. He has to make two car journeys to transport everyone. At the moment, both parents stay at home to look after the children. Mrs Derbyshire had planned to work as a secretary after Chloe was born, but then Amy arrived soon afterwards. Mr Derbyshire is planning to return to work when the children are a bit older.

F Mrs Derbyshire has no complaints about her large family. The children are all very good and because the five youngest are very close in age, they are very loving and don't fight much. They play together while she does the housework. 'The great thing about having so many children is that they all look after each other and keep each other entertained,' she says, 'so it isn't as hard as people might think.'

1 Read the article and choose the best answer, A, B or C.

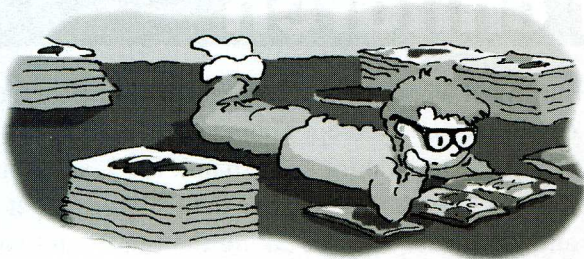
- Mrs Derbyshire's oldest child
 - was born in March.
 - was born on a Saturday.
 - was born sixteen years ago.
- The nurses in the hospital thought
 - that Mrs Derbyshire was seventeen.
 - that Connor was her first child.
 - that she already had six children.
- Mrs Derbyshire
 - doesn't work at the moment.
 - is planning to return to work.
 - works with her husband.
- Mrs Derbyshire thinks that having a big family
 - is very difficult.
 - is easier than people think.
 - is harder than people think.

Grammar

Non-defining relative clauses

Relative pronouns: *who* and *which* (subject)

1 Circle the correct relative pronoun.



- 1 Tom Brown, *who / which* wears glasses, reads a lot of comics.
- 2 This ruler, *who / which* is made of plastic, didn't cost very much.
- 3 Emma's brother, *who / which* is ten years old, goes to my school.
- 4 Football, *who / which* is my favourite sport, is shown on TV a lot.
- 5 Our flat, *who / which* is quite small, is on the second floor of an old building.

2 Combine the sentences. Use *who* or *which*.

The swimming pool is new. It's in the town centre.

The swimming pool, which is in the town centre, is new.

- 1 My aunt speaks English and French. She's a teacher.

- 2 The box is small and round. It's made of metal.

- 3 James Roberts is in my class at school. He lives in our street.

- 4 Our local shop sells everything. It's open seven days a week.

Relative pronouns: *who* and *which* (object)

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

The twins, who I know ~~them~~ from judo lessons, don't go to my school. *them*

- 1 These computer games, which my dad bought them for me, are great.
- 2 My cousin, who I see her at weekends, hasn't got any brothers or sisters.
- 3 Uncle Terry, who we visited him last year, lives in California.
- 4 Will Young, who I've seen him twice, is a fantastic singer.
- 5 My sister's favourite film, which she's got it on video, is *Shrek*.

Relative pronouns: *where*, *when* and *whose*

4 Combine the sentences. Use *where*, *when* or *whose*.

The new sports centre is great. We play badminton there.

The new sports centre, where we play badminton, is great.

- 1 My uncle lives with my grandparents. His girlfriend is French.

- 2 The Cool Café is very popular. My sister works there on Saturdays.

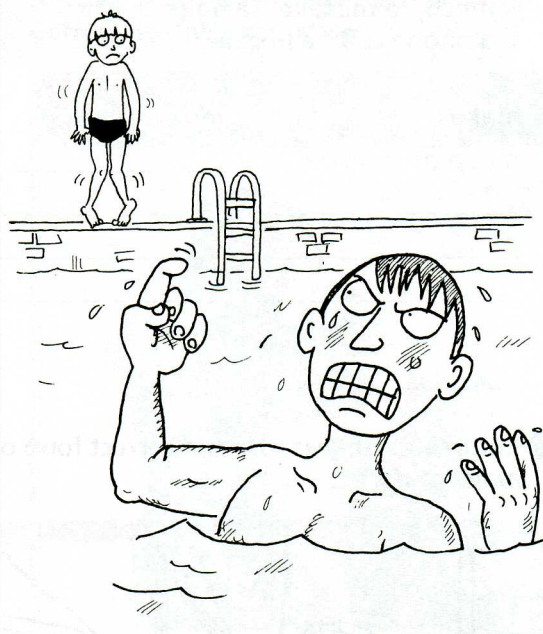
- 3 July was a very hot month. We were on holiday then.

- 4 My grandmother is very old. Her hair is white.

- 5 The city park is very big. I sometimes go there with my friends.

Gerunds and infinitives

- 5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb. Use gerunds or infinitives.



On Saturday morning I went to the swimming pool with my brother. He had promised (teach) *to teach* me to dive. At first, my sister didn't want (1 go) _____ with us. She doesn't like (2 swim) _____ very much, and she hates (3 get) _____ her hair wet. Then she decided (4 meet) _____ her best friend in the café there – they love (5 chat) _____. ! So she came with us after all.

When we got to the swimming pool, my sister discovered that she didn't have her purse. My brother refused (6 lend) _____ her any money, and they had an argument. In the end, he agreed (7 give) _____ her some coins. After that he was very bad-tempered, and I didn't enjoy (8 learn) _____ to dive with him. I think I prefer (9 go) _____ to the swimming pool on my own!

Question tags

- 6 Complete the sentences with question tags. Then answer the questions.

You aren't from England, *are you?*
No, I'm not.

- 1 You're ten years old, _____ ?

- 2 You've got short hair, _____ ?

- 3 You study English at school, _____ ?

- 4 You don't wear glasses, _____ ?

- 5 You stayed at home yesterday evening, _____ ?

- 6 You haven't been to London, _____ ?

- 7 You can windsurf, _____ ?

- 8 You'll be at school tomorrow, _____ ?

- 7 Write questions to ask a partner. Use question tags.

You were *in bed at midnight*, *weren't you?*

- 1 You don't _____ ?

- 2 You're _____ ?

- 3 You didn't _____ ?

- 4 You've _____ ?

- 5 You can _____ ?

Vocabulary

Life stages

- 1 Put the life stages in the correct order from youngest to oldest.

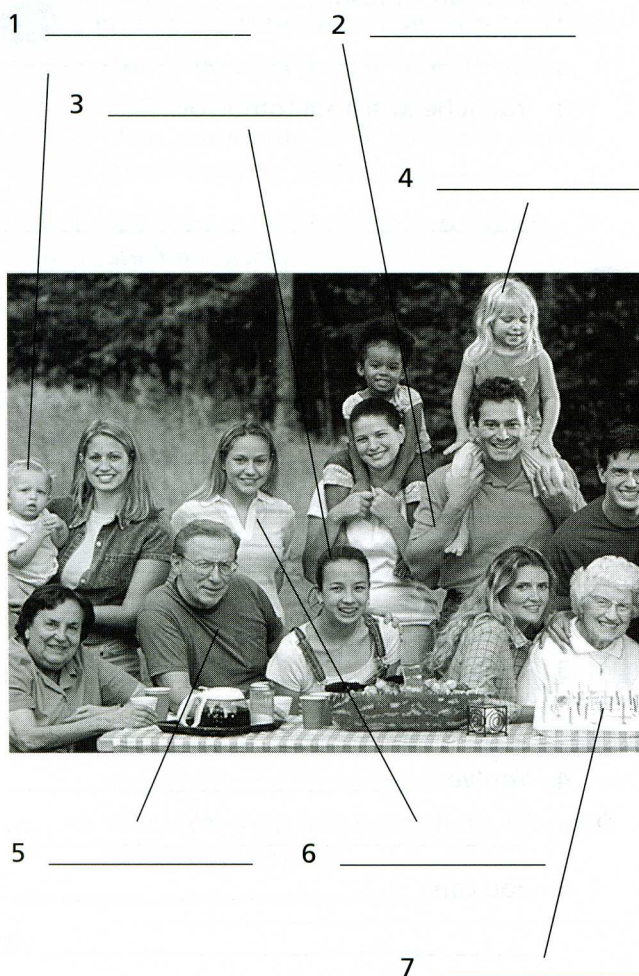
adult ~~baby~~ child ~~elderly person~~
middle-aged person teenager
toddler young adult

baby

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

elderly person

- 2 Match the people in the photograph with the correct words from Exercise 1.



make and do

- 3 Complete the table.

a cup of coffee a decision exercises
your homework the housework
lunch a mistake a noise
a phone call a puzzle

make

do

a cup of coffee

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 4 Complete the text. Use the correct form of *make* or *do*.



Yesterday morning I got up very early.
I didn't *make* a noise as I went downstairs.
I (1) _____ a cup of coffee and took it into the living room. While I was drinking my coffee, I (2) _____ a jigsaw puzzle which Mum had given me for my birthday. Then I decided (3) _____ my homework. I (4) _____ three exercises. Then I got bored, so I stopped and (5) _____ a phone call to my grandmother. It was only half past seven, but she (6) _____ her housework!

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Nathan's profile of his favourite relative. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

My favourite relative



My favourite relative is my aunt. Her name is Judy and she's my mum's younger sister. Judy isn't married. She doesn't live near us, so we don't see her very often.

There are three reasons why Judy is my favourite relative. To start with, she spends a lot of time with me when she comes to our house. She plays football and computer games, does jigsaw puzzles, and goes swimming and cycling with me. Also, Judy's very funny. She tells lots of jokes. Finally, when she isn't here, she sends me text messages on my mobile phone. I love getting messages from Judy! She's a fantastic aunt!

Judy is younger than Nathan's mum.

True

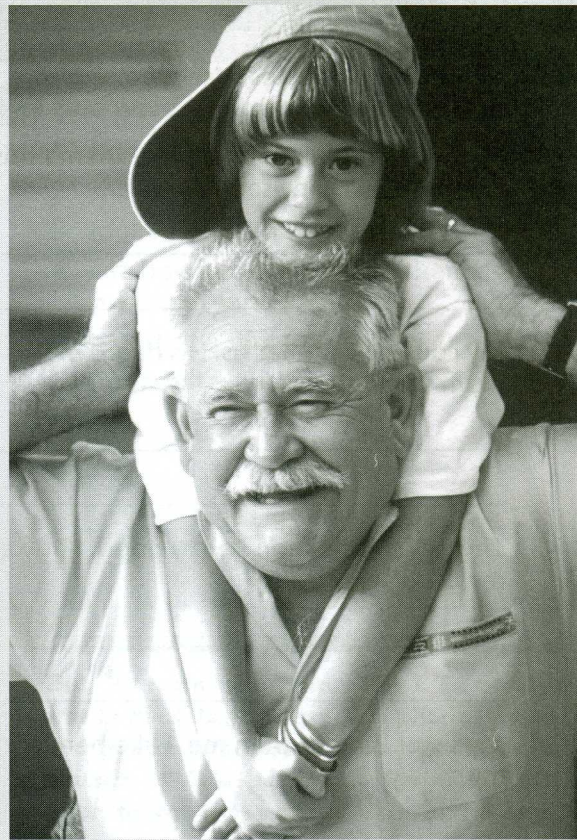
- 1 Judy lives with her husband.

- 2 Nathan plays computer games with his aunt.

- 3 Nathan gets phone calls from his aunt.

Sequencing expressions

- 2 Choose the correct words.



There are three reasons why my grandfather is my favourite relative. (1) Also / To start with, he never gets angry with me. (2) Also / Thirdly, he takes me to football matches. We both support our local team. (3) Finally / First of all, he buys me chocolate, which I love!

- 3 Write a profile of your favourite relative. Use the writing guide to help you.

My favourite relative

My favourite relative is my

His/Her name is ... and ...

There are ... reasons why I like

To start with / Firstly, ...

Also / Secondly, ...

Finally / Thirdly, ...

He's/She's a great ... !

Progress check

Grammar

1 Combine the sentences. Use *who, which, where, when* or *whose*.

- 1 My favourite film is on at the cinema this week. I've already seen it twice.

- 2 My cousin lives near us. His dad is my mum's brother.

- 3 The new music shop is very good. I buy all my CDs there.

- 4 My sister is older than me. I like her very much.

- 5 Saturday is my favourite day of the week. I don't go to school then.

2 Complete the table with the verbs in the box.

enjoy promise decide hate want
prefer refuse love

Verb + gerund

Verb + infinitive

3 Complete the sentences with question tags.

- 1 Chris lives in Green Street, _____ ?
3 You haven't seen my dog, _____ ?
2 She can play tennis, _____ ?
4 Your parents didn't go out yesterday, _____ ?

Communication

4 Write the questions. Then answer them.

like / helping your parents in the house
Do you like helping your parents in the house?
I don't mind it.

- 1 like / playing computer games ?

- 2 like / going to museums ?

- 3 like / watching soaps ?

Vocabulary

5 Complete the sentences with stages of life.

You're a *child* until you are twelve.

- 1 You're a _____ from the age of 13 to 19.
2 If you're an _____, you are usually too old to work.
3 A young child is a _____ if he or she can only just walk.
4 Being a _____ is the first stage of life.
5 A _____ is someone who is older than 45, but probably still at work.

6 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *make* or *do*.

- 1 I love _____ jigsaw puzzles.
2 I've decided _____ my homework.
3 I _____ a mistake, haven't I?
4 Don't _____ a noise!
5 I'd prefer _____ a phone call.

Reading

1 Read the article. 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 Life on earth
- B Repeating a good thing
- C Make a choice!
- D Improvements and additions
- E Bad reviews
- F Escaping from danger

2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 immediate (paragraph 1)
- 2 shown at the cinema again (paragraph 1)
- 3 looked after (paragraph 2)
- 4 catch someone and hold them as a prisoner (paragraph 3)
- 5 a part of a film (paragraph 4)
- 6 interesting and amusing (paragraph 4)

E.T. phone home - again



3

But despite the fun, all E.T. really wants to do is go home. 'E.T. phone home!' is his famous line. It soon becomes a matter of life or death for the little alien to get there as quickly as he can. This is because some bad scientists, led by a man called Keys, are trying to capture him!

4

The new film has extra moments and new special effects. 140 shots were changed or filmed again, and E.T. was made to look more real. In the original film, the famous scene of Elliot's bicycle flying across the moon was made with a life-size doll. In the new film the scene was re-shot with a real child on a bicycle. The biggest addition is an entertaining scene in which E.T. and Elliot take a bath.

1

In June 1982, a strange little alien called E.T. got left behind on earth and had some adventures with an 11-year-old boy called Elliot. The film, E.T., became an instant success! It won four Oscars and was enjoyed by people of all ages from all around the world! Twenty years later, we can experience the magic of E.T. all over again. The film is being re-released, but this time it has a new and improved look!

2

In the story, E.T.'s spaceship leaves without him and E.T. is found and cared for by three children. They are Elliot (Henry Thomas), his older brother Michael (Robert MacNaughton) and little sister Gertie (Drew Barrymore). E.T. experiences all sorts of new and exciting things on earth and has a lot of fun.

5

E.T. is a great family film, and the re-release is a wonderful chance for people to see it once again at the cinema. For those who aren't sure which version they prefer, there are two different films on DVD - one of the original, unchanged 1982 film and another of the new 21st century version!

Grammar

Third conditional

1 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

If I (had known) / *would have known* your number, I would have phoned you.

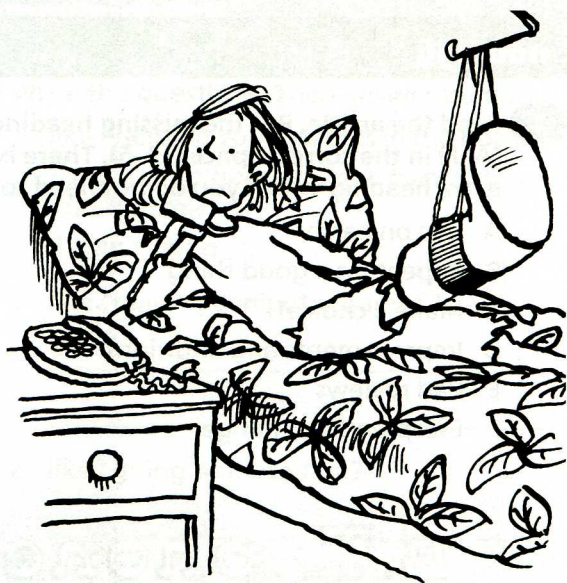
- 1 I would have gone to the party if my mum *had taken* / *would have taken* me.
- 2 I *hadn't been* / *wouldn't have been* his friend if I'd known he was so horrible.
- 3 If you'd learned the vocabulary, you *had understood* / *would have understood* the lesson.
- 4 If you *had told* / *would have told* me about the test, I would have studied last night.
- 5 If we *wouldn't have gone* / *hadn't gone* to the cinema, we wouldn't have seen the film.
- 6 She *would have been* / *had been* happier if she had passed the exam.
- 7 We *hadn't told* / *wouldn't have told* her if we had known it was a secret.
- 8 If I *would have met* / *hadn't met* Jack, I would have been lonely.

2 Complete the third conditional sentences.

If I (know) *had known* the DVD was boring, I (not buy) *wouldn't have bought* it.

- 1 If she (not be) _____ so busy, she would've rung Sally.
- 2 He wouldn't have missed the bus if he (get up) _____ earlier.
- 3 The boys (not be) _____ hungry if they'd eaten their lunch.
- 4 If Sarah (had) _____ more money, she'd have bought a new bike.
- 5 If you'd told me about the concert, I (go) _____ with you!
- 6 I (lend) _____ you my CD if you'd asked me.
- 7 The film would've been better if it (not be) _____ so long.
- 8 We (not move) _____ to the city if my dad hadn't got a new job.

3 How could Anna's day have been different? Rewrite the sentences using the third conditional.



Anna was bored. She phoned Tom.

If Anna hadn't been bored, she wouldn't have phoned Tom.

- 1 Anna phoned Tom. They decided to go to the cinema.

- 2 They decided to go to the cinema. Anna got on her bike.

- 3 Anna got on her bike. She fell off it.

- 4 Anna fell off her bike. She broke her leg.

- 5 Anna broke her leg. The doctor told her to stay in bed.

- 6 Anna stayed in bed. She was bored.

wish

- 4 Complete Nick's diary with the sentences in the box.

- a I wish I was there now!
- b I wish I could run as fast as him.
- c I wish I was taller.
- d I wish there was one near my home.
- e I wish I was a better player.

I played football today with Joe and Luke. We had a great time, but I didn't score any goals.

(1) _____

Luke's quite small and he's really quick.

(2) _____

We played basketball as well today. I like basketball but I don't get many baskets because I'm too short.

(3) _____

My best sport is swimming. I'm good at that, but the closest pool is miles away.

(4) _____

When we were on holiday I went swimming in the sea every day. It was great.

(5) _____

- 5 Write wishes for the situations.

You haven't finished your homework.
I wish I had finished my homework.

- 1 Your hair is too short.

- 2 You can't sing.

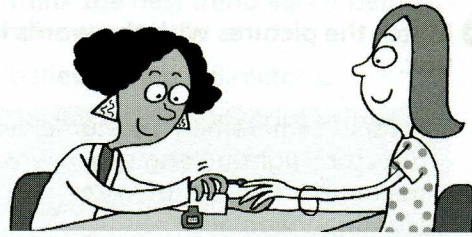
- 3 You aren't good at tennis.

- 4 Your dad smokes.

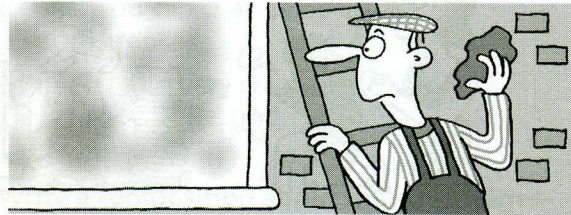
- 5 You can't do your maths homework.

have something done

- 6 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

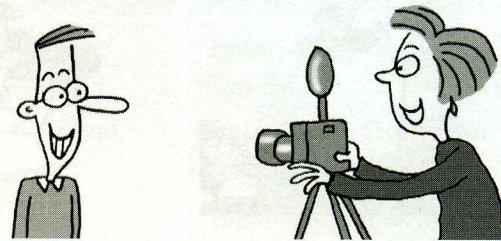


Somebody is painting her nails.
She *'s having her nails painted.*



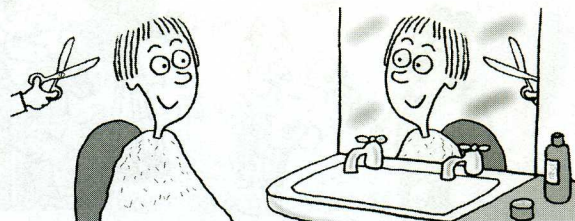
- 1 Somebody is going to clean the windows for us.

We _____



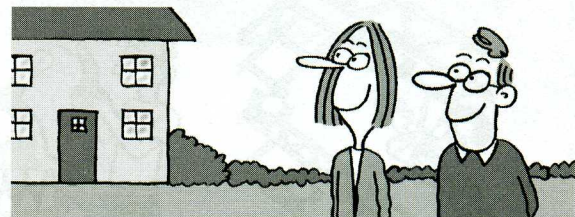
- 2 Somebody is taking my photo.

I _____



- 3 Somebody has cut her hair.

She _____



- 4 Somebody painted the house for them last week.

They _____

Vocabulary

The world of films

- 1 Match the pictures with the words in the box.

actors cameraman costume designer
director lighting engineer
make-up artist scriptwriter
stuntman/woman



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



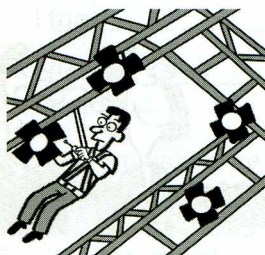
4 _____



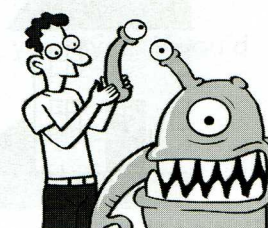
5 _____



6 _____

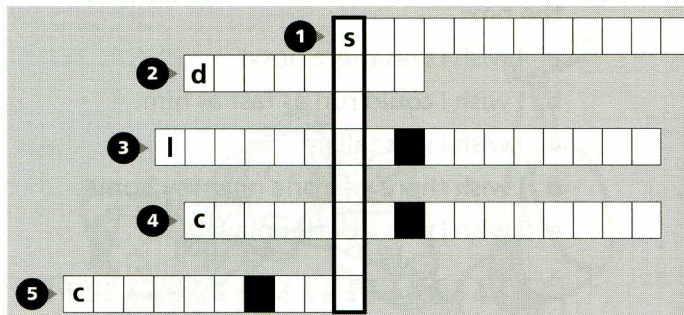


7 _____



8 _____

- 2 Complete the puzzle with words from Exercise 1. What's the extra word?



-ed / -ing adjectives

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

annoyed annoying embarrassed
embarrassing exciting surprised

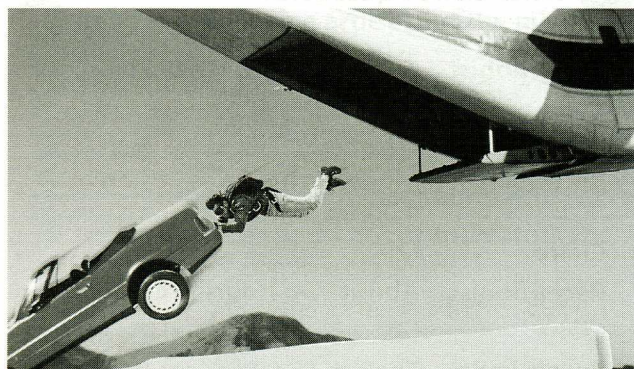


I had a very (1) _____ experience at the cinema yesterday. It made me feel really silly. My mobile phone rang in the middle of a really (2) _____ part of the film. Everybody in the cinema looked at me, and some of them told me to be quiet. I could see that they were (3) _____ with me. I went very red and quickly turned the phone off. I was so (4) _____ ! I was also quite (5) _____ because not many people know my number. I agree it's (6) _____ when people don't turn their mobiles off, but I really did forget. I later found out it had been my mum. She'd rung to remind me to turn my phone off!

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Adam's composition. Would you like to be a stuntman or woman?



The advantages and disadvantages of being a stuntman

I'm not sure whether I'd like to be a stuntman. It sounds like a really exciting job, but it has some disadvantages, too.

In my opinion, the best thing about being a stuntman is that you do a lot of different things. One moment you're jumping off a high building, the next you're travelling on the top of a train! I also think it's great to meet all those stars. Imagine all the parties you'd go to!

The worst thing about the job is that you never get famous. It seems to me you do all the dangerous work but nobody knows who you are! I think you probably have to retire early, too. You have to be young and very fit to do the things stuntmen do.

- 2 Read the text again. Tick three advantages and two disadvantages that Adam mentions.

Advantages		Disdvantages	
good money	<input type="checkbox"/>	not being famous	<input type="checkbox"/>
variety	<input type="checkbox"/>	being lonely	<input type="checkbox"/>
work with famous people	<input type="checkbox"/>	being bored between stunts	<input type="checkbox"/>
chance to travel	<input type="checkbox"/>	being away from your family	<input type="checkbox"/>
lots of parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	short career	<input type="checkbox"/>

Giving opinions

- 3 Match the two parts of each sentence.

- 1 I think the best thing about being a make-up artist is
 - 2 I believe being a director is
 - 3 It seems to me that scriptwriters
 - 4 In my view, being a
 - 5 In my opinion, some
- a actors are paid too much!
 - b stuntman is a very dangerous job.
 - c that you can change people's appearance.
 - d need to be very creative.
 - e really hard work.

- 4 Write a composition about the advantages and disadvantages of being a child actor. Choose ideas from the table and use the writing guide to help you.

Advantages	Disdvantages
being famous	being away from your family
chance to travel	being away from your friends
lots of money	missing schoolwork
chance to meet stars	growing up too quickly

Being a child actor

Paragraph 1
introduce the topic

Paragraph 2
write about two or three of the advantages

Paragraph 3
write about two or three of the disadvantages

Progress check

Grammar

1 Complete the third conditional sentences.

- If you (go) _____ to the cinema, you (see) _____ a great film.
- If she (feel) _____ better last night, she (finish) _____ her composition.
- We (not met) _____ Simon if we (not go) _____ to the beach that day.
- If Mark (open) _____ the invitation, he (know) _____ about the party.
- I (not arrive) _____ late if I (not miss) _____ the bus.

2 Complete the sentences.

- I'm tired. I wish _____
- I can't afford a new bike. I wish _____
- I'm bored. I wish _____
- It's raining. I wish _____
- I'm hungry. I wish _____

3 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done*.

- Somebody is cutting his hair.
He _____
- Somebody mended the car for my parents.
My parents _____
- Somebody tested my eyes.
I _____
- Somebody is going to clean her flat.
She _____

Communication

4 Write Claire's questions.

Receptionist	Good morning. The Odeon Cinema.
Claire	(1) _____
Receptionist	Monsters Inc.? Yes, it's on at 4.00pm and 7.00pm.
Claire	(2) _____
Receptionist	About two hours.
Claire	(3) _____
Receptionist	They're £5.00 for adults and £3.50 for children.
Claire	Great. Thank you very much.

Vocabulary

5 Complete the words from the world of films. Use *a, e, i, o* and *u*.

- l _ g h t _ n g _ n g _ n _ _ r
- c _ s t _ m _ d _ s _ g n _ r
- m _ k _ - _ p _ r t _ s t
- d _ r _ c t _ r
- s c r _ p t w r _ t _ r

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bored boring frightened frightening

- I was _____ because I thought there was someone in the house.
- I was really _____ yesterday. I had nothing to do.
- I nearly fell asleep during the film because it was so _____.
- She told us a really _____ ghost story. I couldn't sleep afterwards.

Reading

1 Read the magazine article. Put the missing sentences (A–F) in the correct spaces (1–5). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A These include the three great pyramids of Khufu, Khafra, and Menkaura.
- B There were thousands of spectators and they all sat on marble seats.
- C Building began in about 200 BC, but it didn't stop then.
- D It's probably the tallest tower in the ancient world.
- E Some people believe that it can also be seen from the moon.
- F He wanted to show the world how much he loved her by creating something wonderful.

2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 people who are fighting against another country (paragraph A)
- 2 made longer (paragraph A)
- 3 people who travel in space (paragraph A)
- 4 a man who rules a group of countries (paragraph B)
- 5 a hard, shiny rock that is used for building (paragraph B)
- 6 things that have been built (paragraph C)
- 7 a place where a building or a monument is (paragraph C)
- 8 floors or levels in a building (paragraph D)
- 9 shouting to show that you are pleased (paragraph D)

Ancient wonders

Do you have any favourite ancient places? Read about some of the ones we like best!

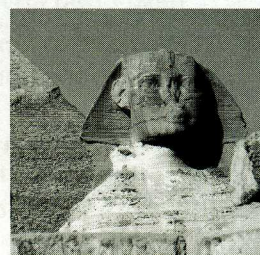
A The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall is one of the largest building projects ever completed, and we think it's amazing! The wall stretches across the mountains of northern China and was built to keep China's enemies out. **1** Between 1368 and 1644 it was extended until it reached 6,400 kilometres! The Great Wall can be seen from space. **2** However, according to astronauts Neil Armstrong, Jim Lovell, and Jim Irwin, who went there in 1969, this isn't true!



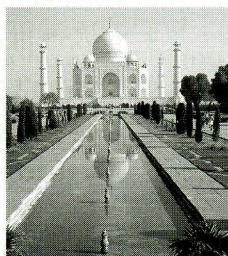
C The Great Sphinx

There are lots of amazing structures in Egypt, but one of our favourites is the incredible Great Sphinx at Giza! The site, which is west of Cairo, has plenty of other ancient monuments too. **4** The Sphinx is a stone statue of a lion with a human head. It is 240 feet long and 20 metres high! It may have been built about 4,500 years ago, but people disagree about its age. However, we all agree that you should visit it if you can!



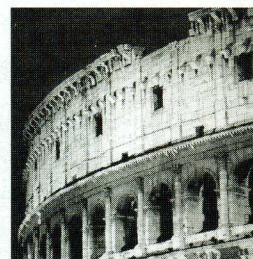
B The Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal is in the city of Agra in North India, and we think it's one of the most beautiful buildings in the world! The emperor Shah Jahan ordered it to be built in 1630 after his wife died. **3** The palace is made of white marble and is particularly beautiful at sunrise and sunset. It has an amazing black and white marble floor and four tall minarets, or towers, which are 40 metres high.



D The Coliseum

Amphitheatres were large, round stadiums where people went to watch events. The Coliseum was the largest amphitheatre in ancient Rome and could hold about 50,000 spectators! It had four storeys and a huge arena where events such as gladiator fights took place. **5** Can you imagine them cheering as the gladiators fought? Much of the original structure is still there, although a lot of it has been damaged by earthquakes.



Grammar

must, mustn't, have to and don't have to**1** Choose the correct form of the verbs.

You *must* / *mustn't* swim there. It's dangerous.

- 1 You *must* / *don't have to* buy a ticket now, but it's a good idea.
- 2 You *have to* / *mustn't* pay if you want to visit the ruins.
- 3 I *have to* / *don't have to* study tonight. We've got a test tomorrow!
- 4 You *must* / *mustn't* go in there. It's the teachers' room.
- 5 I *must* / *don't have to* feed the cat. It hasn't had any food all day.
- 6 We *have to* / *mustn't* take these books back to the library tomorrow.

2 What does Martin have to do this evening? What doesn't he have to do? Look at the list and write sentences.

- take the dog for a walk ✓
- clean the car ✗
- phone his uncle ✓
- send an email ✓
- study for an exam ✗
- feed the rabbits ✓
- help his mum ✗
- go to bed early ✗

He has to take the dog for a walk.

He doesn't have to clean the car.

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

may, might and could**3** Complete the sentences about your plans for the weekend. Use the ideas below.

buy some new clothes/CDs
do some cooking do my homework
go to the cinema
phone my grandmother tidy my room
visit some friends watch TV

I might *buy some new CDs*.

I may not *tidy my room*.

- 1 I may _____
- 2 I may not _____
- 3 I might _____
- 4 I might not _____
- 5 I could _____

should and ought to**4** Match the situations with the advice.

- 1 I'm late for school every day. *c*
 - 2 I've been horrible to my best friend.
 - 3 I don't like learning the guitar.
 - 4 I haven't got any money left.
 - 5 I always feel sick when I travel.
 - 6 My teacher is angry with me.
- a You ought to tell your doctor.
 - b You should have piano lessons instead.
 - c You should get up earlier.
 - d You shouldn't talk so much in class.
 - e You ought to say sorry.
 - f You ought not to spend so much.

5 Give advice to these people. Complete the sentences.

I can't do this exercise.

You should listen harder in class.

You ought not to talk all the time.

- 1 My parents are always shouting at me.

You ought to _____

You shouldn't _____

- 2 I'm really cold.

You should _____

You ought not to _____

- 3 I've got toothache.

You shouldn't _____

You ought to _____

Modals practice

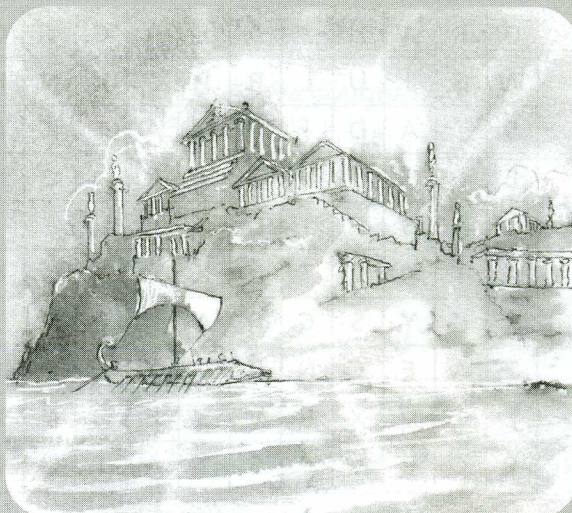
6 Complete the sentences with a modal verb. More than one answer may be possible.

I may / couldn't go to the beach tomorrow. I'm not sure yet.

- 1 You *mustn't* / *should* talk to Mel and ask her why she's upset.
- 2 The exam starts at 9 o'clock and you *mustn't* / *ought to* be late!
- 3 I *must* / *don't have to* tidy my room now. I can do it later.
- 4 We *might not* / *have to* go to an island this summer. We're thinking about going to the mountains instead.
- 5 You *couldn't* / *shouldn't* dive here. The water isn't very deep.
- 6 He *should* / *could* go to the doctor's. His leg has been hurting for days.
- 7 I'm not sure what to do this evening. I *have to* / *may* watch a video, or I might send some emails.
- 8 You *don't have to* / *should* pay for the CD. It's free!

Past modals

7 Complete the dialogue with past modals.



Matt Did you see the programme about lost cities last night?

Sophie No, I didn't.

Matt You (should / see) *should have seen* it! It was fantastic!

Sophie Did it mention Atlantis?

Matt Atlantis? That doesn't exist!

Sophie Well, some people think it (1 might / exist) _____ a long time ago!

Matt I think it's just a story! Anyway, I don't really know much about it.

Sophie Well, 11,000 years ago, there (2 could / be) _____ an island in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean called Atlantis. It is thought that a group of powerful people (3 may / live) _____ there.

Matt So what happened to them?

Sophie Well, some people think that the island (4 might / disappear) _____ beneath the sea!

Matt That's just a myth!

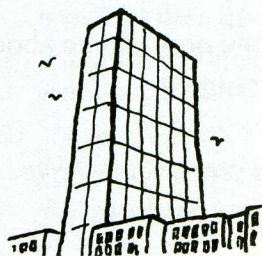
Sophie Well, lots of important explorers have looked for it.

Matt And why haven't they found it?

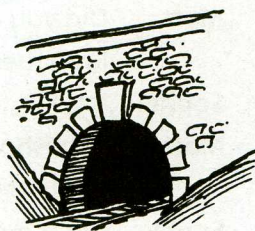
Sophie I don't know! Maybe they (5 ought to / look) _____ harder!

- 1 Find the names of eight buildings and structures. Then match the pictures with the correct words from the puzzle.

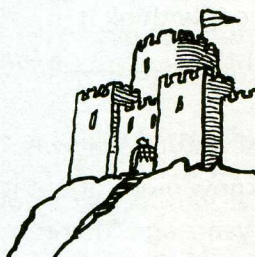
G	R	W	H	P	A	L	A	C	E	O
W	G	J	U	L	B	P	C	X	N	H
S	T	A	D	I	U	M	A	T	K	R
E	F	H	J	V	Z	I	R	U	C	U
C	A	B	R	I	D	G	E	N	P	I
A	T	N	C	T	N	X	M	N	O	N
S	K	Y	S	C	R	A	P	E	R	J
T	W	E	C	N	K	M	X	L	B	A
L	I	V	X	E	M	S	E	O	N	X
E	C	B	M	E	S	T	A	T	U	E



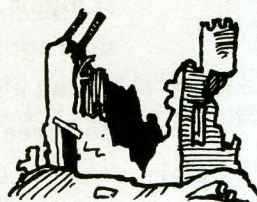
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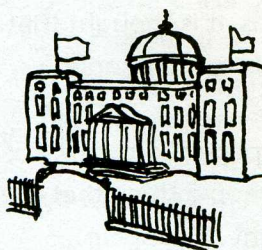
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3



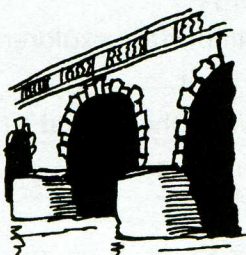
4



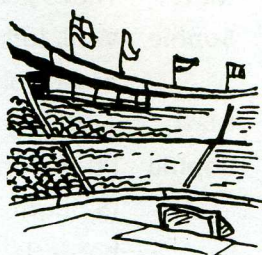
5



6



7



8

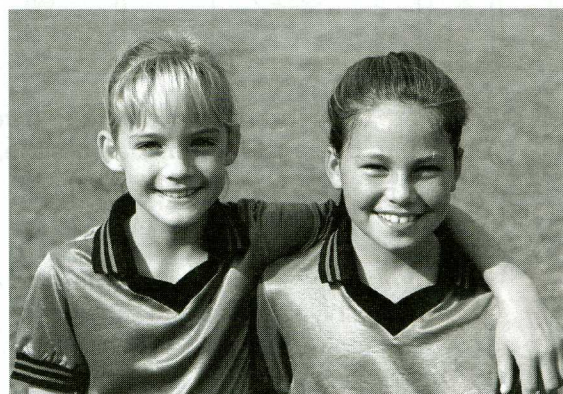
- 2 Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 1.

There used to be an old *castle* on top of the hill.

- 1 Suddenly it went dark as the train went through the _____.
- 2 They have built an enormous _____ of the king just outside the city.
- 3 They're building a new _____ across the river.
- 4 The building is a _____. Nobody lives there now.
- 5 The cup final will be played at the new football _____.
- 6 I'd like to be a king and live in a _____!
- 7 That _____ is the tallest building in the city.

Phrasal verbs

- 3 Underline the phrasal verbs in the sentences. Match the phrasal verbs with the definitions.



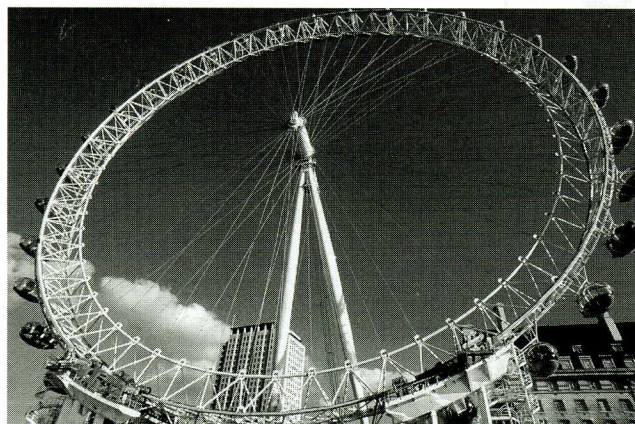
Last week I came across a photo of my old friends Belinda and Kelly. *d*

- 1 It started to rain, so we headed for the nearest building.
 - 2 They tell you to keep to the paths because they're safer.
 - 3 Let's look round the castle after lunch.
 - 4 They set off late and missed the train.
- a not leave a path or road
b start a journey
c go in the direction of somewhere
d find something
e spend time seeing a place

Writing

Model text

- 1 Read Tanya's email. What country does her penfriend live in?



Dear Scott

Hi! How are you? Thanks very much for your email. Sorry I haven't written for so long! I'm really looking forward to your visit next month!

We don't live far from London, so we can visit some great places. Have you heard of the London Eye? I've bought two tickets for it! We can also visit the Tower of London, and go on a boat trip on the River Thames. Then we can go shopping. There are some fantastic music shops in London.

Let me know what time your plane arrives from Australia, and we'll meet you at the airport. Hope to hear from you soon!

Lots of love
Tanya

- 2 Read the email again. Answer the questions.

- 1 When is Scott visiting London?

- 2 What has Tanya bought tickets for?

- 3 Where might Tanya and Scott go on a boat trip?

- 4 What kind of shops does Tanya mention?

- 5 How is Scott travelling to London?

Informal expressions

- 3 Write the informal expressions.

very / your / much / Thanks / letter / for
Thanks very much for your letter.

- 1 my / to / Give / everybody / love

- 2 write / I'll / soon / again

- 3 great / It / hear / you / was / to / from

- 4 hello / to / Say / me / for / everybody

- 5 OK / everything's / you / with / hope / I

- 4 Imagine your penfriend is coming to visit you. Write an email telling him or her some of your plans for the visit. Use the writing guide to help you.

Paragraph 1

Start the letter. Say when your penfriend is coming.

Paragraph 2

Talk about your plans for the visit.

Paragraph 3

Ask for more details about your penfriend's arrival. Finish the letter.

Progress check

Grammar

1 Choose the correct modal verb.

- 1 I *should / may / must* go shopping tomorrow, but I'm not sure.
- 2 You *couldn't / might not / mustn't* feed the animals. They have their own food.
- 3 He *mustn't / doesn't have to / may not* give the CD back. She said he could keep it.
- 4 Paul says he *should / might / must* visit me tomorrow. I'd love to see him!
- 5 I've finished my homework so I *could / have to / ought to* go swimming this afternoon.
- 6 I *must / don't have to / may* take the dog to the park. He really needs a walk.

2 Give advice to these people. Complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm always bored at the weekend.
You should _____
- 2 I find English really difficult.
You ought to _____
- 3 My sister is always angry with me.
You shouldn't _____
- 4 I want to be rich.
You ought not to _____

3 Complete the sentences with past modals.

- 1 Jack hasn't arrived yet. He (may / miss) _____ the bus.
- 2 I failed the exam. I (should / study) _____ more.
- 3 Sam was really angry. You (ought not / speak) _____ to him like that.
- 4 The car was going really fast. There (could / be) _____ an accident.

Communication

4 Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

about might sure tomorrow visit yet

- Joe Where are you going (1) _____ ?
- Tom I'm not (2) _____. I may (3) _____ my grandmother. What (4) _____ you?
- Joe I don't know (5) _____. I (6) _____ meet my friends in town.

Vocabulary

5 Write the buildings and structures.

- | | | |
|---|------------|-------|
| | nuir | ruin |
| 1 | utates | _____ |
| 2 | dregib | _____ |
| 3 | telsac | _____ |
| 4 | mustadi | _____ |
| 5 | pressarcky | _____ |

6 Complete the phrasal verbs with the prepositions in the box.

to around across for off

- 1 They got off the bus and headed _____ the hotel.
- 2 I set _____ very early in the morning.
- 3 Did you look _____ the museum?
- 4 While we were walking around the town, we came _____ a lovely cafe.
- 5 You must keep _____ the road. Otherwise you may lose your way.

Grammar

The passive

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the passive tense.

The machine will be bought tomorrow.

- Portuguese (speak) _____ in Brazil.
- The car (sell) _____ yesterday.
- Shoes (make) _____ here since 1922.
- The computer (use) _____ at the moment.
- Their bedroom (not tidy) _____ yet.

Non-defining relative clauses

- 2 Complete the text. Use *who*, *which*, *whose*, *where* and *when*.



Every summer my friends, (1) _____ are all in my class at school, come to my house for the day. My mum, (2) _____ is a great cook, always makes us a fantastic picnic. At about two o'clock, (3) _____ we've finished lunch, we play team games. There are prizes, (4) _____ Mum gives out later, for the winning team. Last year Susie, (5) _____ team was winning, hurt her arm in one of the games. Luckily the hospital, (6) _____ she saw the doctor, isn't far from our house. But when she came back, her team had lost!

Gerunds and infinitives

- 3 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs. Use gerunds or infinitives.

- What do you like (wear) _____ in your free time?
- Where do you want (go) _____ at the weekend?
- Do you prefer (play) _____ football or basketball?
- Why did you refuse (help) _____ her?
- Did you agree (join) _____ the music club?

Third conditional

- 4 Complete the third conditional sentences.

I (have) *would have had* breakfast if I (not get up) *hadn't got up* so late.

- If Sally (work) _____ harder, she (not fail) _____ her exam.
- Gary (not win) _____ a prize if he (not come) _____ first in the race.
- I (not feel) _____ sick if I (not eat) _____ so many sweets.
- If Mark (not forget) _____ his tennis racket, he (play) _____.
- We (phone) _____ you if we (know) _____ it was your birthday.

Modal verbs

- 5 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

could have don't have to may
mustn't should have

- You _____ go near the water. You might fall in.
- You can go by bus. You _____ walk there.
- You _____ worked harder. Then you wouldn't have got bad marks.
- We _____ stay at home at the weekend. We're not sure.
- Jenny's late. She _____ missed the bus.

Vocabulary

Methods of transport

6 Which methods of transport could you use? Complete the sentences.

- You could travel across a big city by
tram or u_____.
- You could travel to an island by
h_____ or s_____.
- You could travel to the moon by
s_____.
- You could transport furniture by
l_____ or v_____.

Life stages

7 Complete the table.

Age	Life stage
→ 1 year	_____
1 – 3 years	_____
4 – 12 years	child
13 – 19 years	_____
20 – 29 years	_____
30 – 44 years	adult
45 – 59 years	_____
60+ years	_____

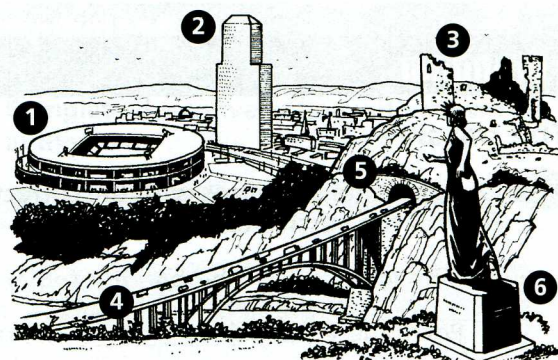
Jobs in film

8 Complete the text with the correct words.

The new film by *director* Harry Greenberg is brilliant! The (1) _____ has written a fantastic story. There are a lot of famous (2) _____ in the film, including Tom Cruise and Brad Pitt, although the dangerous scenes were acted by a (3) _____. The clothes, by _____ Liz Smith, are wonderful, and the (4) _____ made the actors' faces look amazing. The lighting effects, by (5) _____ Adam Jones, are great! Everyone thinks the film will be a great success.

Buildings and structures

9 Label the picture.



Phrasal verbs

10 Rewrite the sentences using the word in brackets.

We didn't find the ruin for hours. (come)
We didn't come across the ruin for hours.

- We'll go in the direction of the palace. (head)

- We didn't leave the motorway for two hours. (keep)

- We'll start our journey at six o'clock. (set)

- We're going to spend time looking at the castle. (look)

Use of English

11 Read the sentences and choose the word that best fits each space.

had by on aren't wish of much

- I always go to school _____ foot.
- The Harry Potter books were written _____ J. K. Rowling.
- I'm late, _____ I?
- First _____ all, I want to thank you for the present.
- I'm bored. I _____ I had a book to read.
- We've _____ our car washed recently.
- Thanks very _____ for your email.

Welcome back!

Free time activities

playing football /pleɪŋ 'fʊtbɔ:l/
listening to music /lɪsnɪŋ tə 'mju:zɪk/
reading magazines /ri:dn̩ məgə'zi:nz/
playing table-tennis /pleɪŋ 'teɪbl̩ tennis/
watching TV /wɒtʃɪŋ ti: 'vi:z/

Geographical features

river /'rɪvə(r)/
coast /kəʊst/
lake /leɪk/
valley /'væli/
mountain /'maʊntən/
forest /'fɒrɪst/

Negative prefixes

lucky /'lʌki/
unlucky /ʌn'lʌki/
possible /'pɒsəbl̩/
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl̩/
correct /kə'rekt/
incorrect /ɪnkə'rekt/
safe /seɪf/
unsafe /ʌn'seɪf/
tidy /'taɪdi/
untidy /ʌn'taɪdi/
obedient /ə'bi:diənt/
disobedient /dɪsə'bi:diənt/

Computers

mouse /maʊs/
modem /'məʊdem/
website /'websaɪt/
speaker /'spi:kə(r)/
screen /skri:n/
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/

Describing personality

polite /pə'laɪt/
mean /mi:n/
bad-tempered /bæd 'tempəd/
rude /ru:d/
cheerful /'tʃi:fl̩/
hard-working /hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/
shy /ʃaɪ/

Words that go together: verb + noun

make a mistake /meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/

pass an exam /pɑ:s ən ɪg'zæm/
answer a question /ɑ:nsə ə 'kwɛstʃən/
do (sb) a favour /du: ... ə 'feɪvə(r)/
give (sb) some advice /gɪv ... səm əd'vaɪs/
break a rule /breɪk ə 'ru:l/

Unit 1

Clothes

waistcoat /'weɪskəʊt/
boots /bu:ts/
bow tie /bəʊ 'taɪ/
handkerchief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/
socks /sɒks/
dungarees /dʌŋgə'reɪz/
apron /'eɪprən/
neckerchief /'nekətʃɪf/
dress /dres/
gloves /glʌvz/
tracksuit bottoms /træksu:t 'bɒtəmz/
head band /'hed bænd/
striped /straɪpt/
plain /pleɪn/
checked /tʃekt/
patterned /'pætənd/
spotted /'spɒtɪd/
flowery /'flaʊəri/

Other nouns

grown-up /'grəʊn ʌp/
relative /'relatɪv/
dish /dɪʃ/
tennis court /'tenɪs kɔ:t/
wedding /'wedɪŋ/
barbecue /'bɑ:bəkjuz/
costume /'kɒstju:m/
builder /'bɪldə(r)/
grape /greɪp/
bucket /'bʌkɪt/
rice cake /'raɪs keɪk/
fireworks /'faɪəwɜ:ks/
evil spirit /ɪvl̩ 'spɪrɪt/
decoration /dekə'reɪʃn/
badminton /'bædmɪntən/
reason /'ri:zn/
preparation /prepə'reɪʃn/
opinion /ə'pɪnjən/
good times /'gʊd taɪmz/

laughter /'lɑ:ftə(r)/

pleasure /'pleʒə(r)/

Verbs

change (your) mind /tʃeɪndʒ ... 'maɪnd/

get wet /get 'wet/

sound /saʊnd/

behave /br'heɪv/

worry /'wʌri/

protect /prə'tekt/

celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/

chime /tʃaɪm/

frighten /'fraɪtn/

dress up /dres 'ʌp/

Adjectives

enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/

engaged /ɪn'geɪdʒd/

sure /ʃʊə(r)/

Adverb

traditionally /trə'dɪʃənəli/

Expressions

Get well soon!

Many happy returns!

Good luck!

Happy New Year!

up to you

Unit 2

The world of pop!

songwriter /'sɒŋraɪtə(r)/

hair stylist /'heə staɪlɪst/

choreographer /kə'reɪ'ɒgrəfə(r)/

manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/

sound engineer /'saʊnd ɛndʒɪniə(r)/

lead singer /li:d 'sɪŋə(r)/

Word formation: suffixes

compete /kəm'pi:t/

competitor /kəm'petɪtə(r)/

competition /kəmpe'tɪʃn/

collect /kə'lekt/

collector /kə'lektə(r)/

collection /kə'lekʃn/

direct /də'rekt, dɪ-, daɪ-/

director /də'rektə(r), dɪ-, daɪ-/

direction /də'rekʃn, dɪ-, daɪ-/

manage /'mænɪdʒ/

manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/

management /'mænɪdʒmənt/

organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/

organizer /'ɔ:gənaɪzə(r)/

organization /ɔ:gənə'zeɪʃn/

perform /pə'fɔ:m/

performer /pə'fɔ:mə(r)/

performance /pə'fɔ:məns/

present /prɪ'zent/

presenter /prɪ'zentə(r)/

presentation /prezən'teɪʃn/

produce /prə'dju:s/

producer /prə'dju:sə(r)/

production /prə'dʌkʃn/

Other nouns

idol /'aɪdl/

round /raʊnd/

finalist /'fainəlɪst/

telephone line /'telɪfəʊn laɪn/

vote /vəʊt/

contract /'kɒntrækt/

fortune /'fɔ:tju:n/

agreement /ə'ɡri:mənt/

amount /ə'maʊnt/

choice /tʃɔɪs/

prize /praɪz/

dance routine /'dɑ:ns ru:tɪ:n/

business affairs /'bɪznɪs əfeəz/

record company /'rekɔ:d kʌmpəni/

album /'ælbəm/

soundtrack /'saʊndtræk/

autograph /'ɔ:təgrɑ:f/

music industry /'mju:zɪk ɪndəstri/

rainbow /'reɪnbəʊ/

Other verbs

take part in /teɪk 'pɑ:t ɪn/

vote /vəʊt/

audition /ɔ:'dɪʃn/

announce /ə'naʊns/

fail /feɪl/

record /rɪ'kɔ:d/

interview /'ɪntəvjʊ:/

Adjective

legal /'li:gl/

Expressions

I've got some good news.

I've got some bad news.

for ages

cool

count on me

stick together

the sky's the limit

the world at your feet

Unit 3

Ball games: verbs

catch /kætʃ/
head /hed/
hit /hɪt/
hold /həʊld/
roll /rəʊl/
throw /θrəʊ/
touch /tʌtʃ/
kick /kɪk/

Ball games: people and equipment

bat /bæt/
fielder /'fi:ldə(r)/
goalkeeper /'gəʊlki:pə(r)/
helmet /'helmt/
net /net/
player /'pleɪə(r)/
racket /'rækɪt/
referee /refə'ri:/
spectator /spek'tetə(r)/
stick /stɪk/

Other sports and activities

scuba-diving /'sku:bə daɪvɪŋ/
water-skiing /'wɔ:təski:ŋ/
white-water rafting /waɪt wɔ:tə 'rɑ:ftɪŋ/
breaststroke /'brestrəʊk/
snorkelling /'snɔ:kəlɪŋ/
rock-climbing /'rɒk klɑ:mɪŋ/
snowboarding /'snəʊbɔ:dɪŋ/
skiing /'ski:ŋ/
hang-gliding /'hæŋ glɑ:ɪdɪŋ/
backstroke /'bækstrəʊk/
warm-up /'wɔ:m ʌp/
crawl /krɔ:l/

Other sports equipment

flippers /'flɪpəz/
skis /ski:z/
goggles /'gɒɡlz/
surfboard /'sɜ:fbo:d/
snowboard /'snəʊbɔ:d/

Other nouns

risk /rɪsk/
accident /'æksɪdənt/
rapids /'ræpɪdz/
jury /'dʒʊəri/
school record /sku:l 'rekɔ:d/
medal /'medl/
race /reɪs/
opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/

amateur /'æmətə(r)/
ceremony /'serəməni/
life-jacket /'laɪf dʒækɪt/

Other verbs

surf /sɜ:f/
capsize /kæp'saɪz/
fall (off) /fɔ:l '(ɒf)/
continue /kən'tɪnju:/
last /lɑ:st/
abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/
revive /rɪ'vaɪv/
admire /əd'maɪə(r)/
beat /bi:t/

Adjectives

pure /pjʊə(r)/
secure /sɪ'kjʊə(r)/
durable /'djʊərəbl/
nervous /'nɜ:vəs/
outdoor /'aʊtdɔ:(r)/
indoor /'ɪndɔ:(r)/

Unit 4

Animals

cheetah /'tʃi:tə/
crocodile /'krɒkədail/
eagle /'i:gl/
lizard /'lɪzəd/
goat /gəʊt/
wolf /wʊlf/
whale /weɪl/
donkey /'dɒŋki/
python /'paɪθən/
rhino /'raməʊ/
tarantula /tə'ræntfələ/
turtle /'tɜ:tl/
worm /wɜ:m/
platypus /'plætɪpəs/
echidna /ɪ'kɪdnə/
spider /'spaɪdə(r)/
snake /sneɪk/
rabbit /'ræbɪt/
mouse / mice /maʊs, maɪs/
farm animals /'fɑ:m ænɪmlz/
iguana /ɪg'wɑ:nə/

Animals: parts of the body

wing /wɪŋ/
beak /bi:k/
tail /teɪl/
shell /ʃel/
fur /fɜ:(r)/

tongue /tʌŋ/
spine /spain/

Animal habitats

desert /'dezət/
jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/
river /'rɪvə(r)/
forest /'fɒrɪst/
field /fi:ld/

Other nouns

mammal /'mæml/
monotreme /'mɒnəʊtri:m/
species /'spi:ʃi:z/

Verbs

lay /leɪ/
develop /dɪ'veləp/
rest /rest/
break up /breɪk 'ʌp/
separate /'sepəreɪt/
upset /ʌp'set/
explore /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/

Adjectives

fierce /fɪəs/
tame /teɪm/
endangered /ɪn'meɪndʒəd/
wild /waɪld/
weird /wɪəd/
deadly /'dedli/
lonely /'ləʊnli/
outside /aʊt'saɪd/
mighty /'mɑ:ti/

Expressions

I'm interested in

Unit 5

Describing personality

brave /breɪv/
cheerful /'tʃɪəfl/
cowardly /'kaʊədli/
dishonest /dɪs'ɒnɪst/
generous /'dʒenərəs/
honest /'ɒnɪst/
mean /mi:n/
miserable /'mɪzəbl/
polite /pə'laɪt/
rude /ru:d/

Phrasal verbs with look

look for /'lʊk fɔ:(r)/
look after /lʊk 'ɑ:ftə(r)/

look into /lʊk 'ɪntu:, 'ɪntə/
look up /lʊk 'ʌp/
look forward to /lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:, tə/

Myths

myth /mɪθ/
monster /'mɒnstə(r)/
mythology /mɪ'θɒlədʒi/
giant /'dʒaɪənt/
Minotaur /'maɪnəʊtɔ:(r)/
Cyclops /'saɪklɒps/
Hydra /'haɪdrə/
Harpie /'hɑ:pi/
Siren /'saɪrən/

Other nouns

sickle /'sɪkl/
housework /'haʊswɜ:k/
heroine /'herəʊn/
ending /'endɪŋ/

Verbs

turn sth into sth /tɜ:n ... ɪntə '.../
refuse /rɪ'fju:z/
agree /ə'ɡri:/
rush /rʌʃ/
shout /ʃaʊt/
blind /blaɪnd/
flow /fləʊ/
seek /si:k/

Adjectives

afraid of /ə'freɪd əv/
amazed /ə'meɪzd/
wicked /'wɪkɪd/
one-eyed /'wʌn aɪd/

Adverb

instantly /'ɪnstəntli/

Expression

It's a shame!

Unit 6

Natural disasters

tsunami /tsu:'nɑ:mi/
volcano /vɒl'keməʊ/
avalanche /'ævələ:nʃ/
hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/
blizzard /'blɪzəd/
drought /draʊt/
earthquake /'ɜ:θkweɪk/
flood /flʌd/
tornado /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/

Word formation: suffixes *-tion, -ation, -ment*

erupt /ɪˈrʌpt/
eruption /ɪˈrʌpʃn/
introduce /ɪntrəˈdjuːs/
introduction /ɪntrəˈdʌkʃn/
destroy /dɪˈstrɔɪ/
destruction /dɪˈstrʌkʃn/
equip /ɪˈkwɪp/
equipment /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/
excite /ɪkˈsaɪt/
excitement /ɪkˈsaɪtmənt/
argue /ˈɑːɡjuː/
argument /ˈɑːɡjəmənt/
inform /ɪnˈfɔːm/
information /ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/
explain /ɪkˈspleɪn/
explanation /ekspləˈneɪʃn/
investigate /ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt/
investigation /ɪnvestɪˈɡeɪʃn/

Other nouns

islander /ˈaɪləndə(r)/
ash /æʃ/
aid /eɪd/
dust /dʌst/
wind /wɪnd/
bank /bæŋk/
vulcanologist /vʌlkəˈnɒlədʒɪst/
talk /tɔːk/
volunteer /vɒlənˈtɪə(r)/
war /wɔː(r)/
rock /rɒk/
gas /ɡæs/
opening /ˈəʊpənɪŋ/
conclusion /kənˈkluːʒn/
expert /ˈekspɜːt/
damage /ˈdæmɪdʒ/
lightning /ˈlaɪtnɪŋ/
sale /seɪl/
charity shop /ˈtʃærəti ʃɒp/
jewellery /ˈdʒuəlri/
model /ˈmɒdl/
clay /kleɪ/

Other verbs

believe /brɪˈliːv/
expect /ɪkˈspekt/
burst /bɜːst/
shake /ʃeɪk/
split /splɪt/
cause /kɔːz/

Adjectives

surrounding /səˈraʊndɪŋ/

fiery /ˈfaɪəri/
left behind /left brɪˈhaɪnd/
damaged /ˈdæmɪdʒd/
particular /pəˈtɪkjələ(r)/
exhausted /ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/
furious /ˈfjʊəriəs/
voluntary /ˈvɒləntəri/
terrible /ˈterəbl/
burning /ˈbɜːnɪŋ/
noisy /ˈnɔɪzi/

Adverbs

definitely /ˈdefɪnətli/
suddenly /ˈsʌdnli/
completely /kəmˈpliːtli/

Expressions

lend a hand
down and out

Unit 7

Making sounds

cry /kraɪ/
laugh /lɑːf/
scream /skriːm/
shout /ʃaʊt/
speak /spiːk/
whisper /ˈwɪspə(r)/
whistle /ˈwɪsl/

Adjectives + prepositions

frightened of /ˈfraɪnd əv/
fond of /ˈfɒnd əv/
worried about /ˈwʌrɪd əbaʊt/
tired of /ˈtaɪəd əv/
excited about /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd əbaʊt/
annoyed with /əˈnɔɪd wɪð/
jealous of /ˈdʒeləs əv/
keen on /ˈkiːn ɒn/

Other nouns

evening /ˈiːvənɪŋ/
ghost /ɡəʊst/
building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/
ward /wɔːd/
figure /ˈfɪɡə(r)/
nightgown /ˈnaɪtgaʊn/
mattress /ˈmætrəs/
nightmare /ˈnaɪtmeə(r)/
alien /ˈeɪliən/
Martian /ˈmɑːʃn/
fairy /ˈfeəri/
witch /wɪtʃ/

wizard /'wɪzəd/
 trick /trɪk/
 tin /tɪn/
 tick /tɪk/
 perfume /'pɜːfjuːm/
 lip /lɪp/
 tear /tɪə(r)/
 owner /'əʊnə(r)/
 feeling /'fiːlɪŋ/
 footstep /'fʊtstɛp/
 murderer /'mɜːdə(r)/
 dream /driːm/

Verbs

change shape /tʃeɪndʒ 'ʃeɪp/
 wake up /weɪk 'ʌp/
 spin /spɪn/
 exist /ɪg'zɪst/
 scare /skeə(r)/
 lend /lend/
 copy /'kɒpi/
 turn (your music) down /tɜːn '... daʊn/
 tidy /'taɪdi/
 go out /gəʊ 'aʊt/
 bang /bæŋ/
 smell /smel/
 slam /slæm/
 murder /'mɜːdə(r)/
 describe /drɪ'skraɪb/

Other adjectives

personal /'pɜːsənəl/
 lost /lɒst/
 freezing /'friːzɪŋ/
 boiling /'bɔɪlɪŋ/
 terrified /'terɪfaɪd/
 tiny /'tɪni/
 scared of /'skeəd əv/
 thick /θɪk/
 alone /ə'ləʊn/
 strange /streɪndʒ/
 ghostly /'gəʊstli/

Unit 8

Materials and shapes

wood /wʊd/
 plastic /'plæstɪk/
 glass /glɑːs/
 metal /'metl/
 wool /wʊl/
 paper /'peɪpə(r)/
 rubber /'rʌbə(r)/

cardboard /'kɑːdbɔːd/
 leather /'leðə(r)/
 cotton /'kɒtn/
 square /skweə(r)/
 round /raʊnd/
 oval /'əʊvl/
 rectangular /rek'tæŋɡjələ(r)/

Word formation: adjective suffixes -ive, -ous, and -able

protect /prə'tekt/
 protective /prə'tektɪv/
 attract /ə'trækt/
 attractive /ə'træktɪv/
 possess /pə'zes/
 possessive /pə'zesɪv/
 fame /feɪm/
 famous /'feɪməs/
 danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/
 dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/
 adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/
 adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/
 enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/
 enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/
 suit /suːt/
 suitable /'suːtəbl/
 like /laɪk/
 likable /'laɪkəbl/

Other nouns

sea life /'siː laɪf/
 object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/
 diver /'daɪvə(r)/
 tourist /'tuərɪst/
 environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/
 oil spill /'ɔɪ spɪl/
 trekker /'trekə(r)/
 community /kə'mjuːnəti/
 liquid /'lɪkwɪd/
 punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/
 rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/
 quantity /'kwɒntəti/
 habitat /'hæbɪtæt/
 seed /siːd/
 cork /kɔːk/
 camel /'kæml/
 bottled water /bɒtld 'wɔːtə(r)/
 tap water /'tæp wɔːtə(r)/
 inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/
 way of life /weɪ əv 'laɪf/
 shelter /'ʃeltə(r)/
 eco-holiday /'iːkəʊ hɒlədeɪ/

Other verbs

harm /hɑ:m/
pollute /pə'lu:t/
disturb /dr'stɜ:b/
stretch /stretʃ/
fine /faɪn/
cover /'kʌvə(r)/
interrupt /ɪntə'rʌpt/
annoy /ə'noɪ/
reduce /rɪ'dju:s/
sow /səʊ/
sink /sɪŋk/
dissolve /dr'zɒlv/
switch off /swɪtʃ 'ɒf/
move away /mu:v ə'weɪ/
originate /ə'rɪdʒɪneɪt/
gather /'gæðə(r)/
survive /sə'vaɪv/

Other adjectives

forbidden /fə'bɪdn/
extinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/
harmful /'hɑ:mfl/
medical /'medɪkl/
rare /reə(r)/
certain /'sɜ:tn/

Preposition

instead of /ɪn'sted əv/

Unit 9

Methods of transport

ship /ʃɪp/
helicopter /'helɪkɒptə(r)/
lorry /'lɒri/
yacht /jɒt/
tram /træm/
underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/
van /væn/
minibus /'mɪnɪbʌs/
moped /'məʊpəd/

Easily confused words

journey /'dʒɜ:ni/
trip /trɪp/
say /seɪ/
tell /tel/
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/
lend /lend/
wife /waɪf/
woman /'wʊmən/

Other nouns

pedal /'pedl/
invasion /ɪn'veɪʒn/
sole /səʊl/
sneaker /'sni:kə(r)/
bean /bi:n/
frame /freɪm/
gears /gɪəz/
handlebars /'hændlbɑ:z/
factory /'fæktəri/
DVD player /di:vi:'di:pleɪə(r)/
music system /'mju:zɪk sɪstəm/
fax machine /'fæks məʃɪn/
tyre /'taɪə(r)/
tablet /'tæblət/
the public /ðə 'pʌblɪk/
text messaging /'tekst mesɪdʒɪŋ/
station /'steɪʃn/
stadium /'steɪdiəm/
biometrics /'baɪəʊmetrɪks/
entertainment /entə'teɪnmənt/
bumper /'bʌmpə(r)/
pedestrian /pə'destriən/
fan /fæn/

Adjectives

rubber-soled /'rʌbə səʊld/
delicious /dr'liʃəs/
pedestrian /pə'destriən/
solar-cooled /'səʊlə ku:ld/
solar-powered /'səʊlə paʊəd/

Verbs

spread /spred/
prepare /prɪ'peə(r)/
manufacture /mænʃə'fæktʃə(r)/
pay /peɪ/
cancel /'kænsəl/
test /test/
press /pres/
abbreviate /ə'brɪvɪeɪt/
cool /ku:l/

Telephone expressions

Could I speak to ...?
Who's speaking?
Just a minute.
I'll get him / her.

Unit 10

The stages of life

adult /'ædʌlt/
baby /'beɪbi/
child /tʃaɪld/
elderly person /'eldəli pɜːsn/
middle-aged person /'mɪdl eɪdʒd pɜːsn/
teenager /'tiːneɪdʒə(r)/
toddler /'tɒdlə(r)/
young adult /jʌŋ 'ædʌlt/

make and do

make a cup of coffee /meɪk ə kʌp əv 'kɒfi/
make lunch /meɪk 'lʌntʃ/
make a mistake /meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/
make a phone call /meɪk ə 'fəʊn kɔːl/
make a decision /meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/
make a noise /mek ə 'nɔɪz/
do (your) homework /duː ... 'həʊmwɜːk/
do exercises /dʊ 'eksəsaɪz/
do the housework /duː ðə 'haʊswɜːk/
do a jigsaw puzzle /duː ə 'dʒɪɡzɔː pʌzl/

Other nouns

advice /əd'vaɪs/
single parent /sɪŋɡl 'peərənt/
great-grandmother /ɡreɪt 'ɡrænməðə(r)/
extended family /ɪk'stendɪd 'fæməli/
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/
boarding school /'bɔːdɪŋ skuːl/
washing-up /wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/
traffic jam /'træfɪk dʒæm/
wax /wæks/
theme park /'θiːm pɑːk/
candle /'kændl/
railway /'reɪlweɪ/
slope /sləʊp/
equality /ɪ'kwɒləti/
sexes /'seksɪz/
attention /ə'tenʃn/
Sunday best /sʌndeɪ 'best/

Other verbs

bring up /brɪŋ 'ʌp/
overlook /əʊvə'lʊk/
end up /end 'ʌp/
treat /tri:t/
hang around /hæŋ ə'raʊnd/

Adjectives

divorced /dɪ'vɔːst/
close /kləʊs/
steep /sti:p/

Adverbs

almost /'ɔːlməʊst/
underwater /ʌndə'wɔːtə(r)/
recently /'riːsəntli/
smoothly /'smuːðli/

Unit 11

The world of films

actor /'æktə(r)/
cameraman /'kæməɾəmæn/
stuntman/woman /'stʌntmæn, -wʊmən/
costume designer /'kɒstjuːm dɪzəɪnə(r)/
lighting engineer /'laɪtɪŋ endʒɪniə(r)/
scriptwriter /'skɪptraɪtə(r)/
director /də'rektə(r), dɪ-, daɪ-/
make-up artist /'meɪk ʌp ɑːtɪst/

-ed / -ing adjectives

annoyed /ə'noɪd/
annoying /ə'noɪɪŋ/
bored /bɔːd/
boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/
embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/
embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
frightened /'fraɪnd/
frightening /'fraɪnɪŋ/
surprised /sə'praɪzd/
surprising /sə'praɪzɪŋ/

Other nouns

plot /plɒt/
child star /tʃaɪld 'stɑː(r)/
moment /'məʊmənt/
villain /'vɪlən/
cloak /kləʊk/
cast /kɑːst/
broomstick /'bruːmstɪk/
wand /wɒnd/
story /'stɔːri/
success /sək'ses/
career /kə'ɪə(r)/
theatre /'θɪətə(r)/
voice /vɔɪs/
lead role /liːd 'rəʊl/
award /ə'wɔːd/
commercial /kə'mɜːʃl/
audition /ɔː'dɪʃn/
pain /peɪn/
tale /teɪl/

Verbs

wish /wɪʃ/
feel ill /fi:l 'ɪl/
oversleep /əʊvə'sli:p/
do (your) nails /du: ... 'neɪlz/
operate /'ɒpəreɪt/
fall over /fɔ:l 'əʊvə(r)/
laugh at /'lɑ:f æt, ət/

Adjectives

entertaining /entə'teɪnɪŋ/
orphaned /'ɔ:fnd/
bossy /'bɒsi/
hilarious /hɪ'leəriəs/
talented /'tæləntɪd/
silly /'sɪli/

Expressions

out to get me
not a trace of doubt
What's the use in ...-ing?

Unit 12

Buildings and structures

bridge /brɪdʒ/
castle /kɑ:sl/
palace /'pælɪs/
ruin /'ru:m/
skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/
stadium /'sterdiəm/
statue /'stætʃu:/
tunnel /'tʌnl/

Phrasal verbs

come across /'kʌm əkrɒs/
head for /'hed fɔ:(r), fə(r)/
keep to /'ki:p tu:, tə/
set off /set 'ɒf/
look round /'lʊk raʊnd/

Other nouns

mystery /'mɪstri/
empire /'empaɪə(r)/
civilization /sɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/
structure /'strʌktʃə(r)/
peak /pi:k/
royalty /'rɔ:əlti/
height /haɪt/
litter /'lɪtə(r)/
monument /'mɒnjəmənt/
calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/
crops /krɒps/
wall /wɔ:l/

tower /'taʊə(r)/
path /pɑ:θ/
cupboard /'kʌbd/
capsule /'kæpsju:l/
wheel /wi:l/
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/
wonder /'wʌndə(r)/
creation /kri'eɪʃn/
amazement /ə'meɪzmənt/

Other verbs

defeat /dr'fi:t/
conquer /'kɒŋkə(r)/
sigh /saɪ/
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/
plant /plɑ:nt/
guide /gaɪd/
fit /fɪt/
get off /get 'ɒf/

Adjective

religious /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/

Adverb

originally /ə'rɪdʒənəli/

Preposition

above /ə'bʌv/

Expression

on top of the world

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

Irregular verbs

base form	past simple	past participle
be	was	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden

ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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