

Student's Book 2

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English Plus

Student's Book 2

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LANGUAGE FOCUS

VOCABULARY

Starter unit

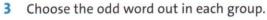
VOCABULARY ■ Family

I can talk about my family.

1 • 1.02 Check the meaning of words 1–14. Then match words 1–8 with the words in the box. Listen and check.

brother father grandfather grandson husband nephew son uncle

- 1 mother father 8 niece
 2 sister 9 cousin
 3 aunt 10 child
 4 grandmother 11 parent
 5 wife 12 grandparent
 6 daughter 13 partner
 7 granddaughter 14 twin
- 2 Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.



1 father uncle grandmother grandson
 2 nephew wife sister aunt
 3 husband mother father daughter

4 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your families using the key phrases.

KEY PHRASES O Asking about families

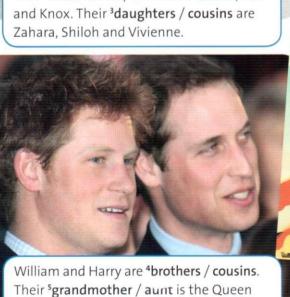
Have you got any brothers and sisters? What's your father's name? Have you got a favourite uncle or aunt? Where's your mother from? How old is your grandfather?

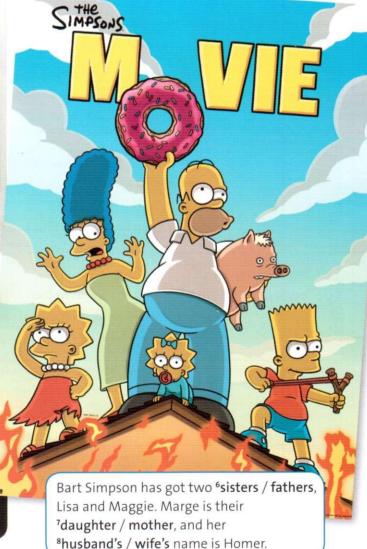
Have you got any brothers?

Yes, I have.



This is Brad Pitt and partner/husband Angelina Jolie with their 'nieces / children. Their three 'twins / sons are Maddox, Pax and Knox. Their 'daughters / cousins are Zahara, Shiloh and Vivienne.





of England.

LANGUAGE FOCUS • be + subject pronouns • Possessive 's

I can exchange personal information.



be + subject pronouns

 Complete the table using the correct form of be.

Affirmative

She's happy today.

Negative

She 1 ___ happy today.

Question

- 2 ___ she happy today?
- Complete the sentences using the affirmative form of be. Then write the negative and question forms.
 - 1 You ___ in my class.
 - 2 It ___ a nice day.
 - 3 I ___ fourteen years old.
 - 4 Your cousins ___ in France.
 - 5 We ___ partners.

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *be* and subject pronouns.

Paul and Lily aren't here. They're in a different class.

- 1 No, ___ sixteen. I'm fourteen.
- 2 ___ your sister? No, she isn't.
- 3 What time ___ ? It's five past three.
- 4 This is my uncle. ___ a teacher.
- 5 ___ from Leeds? Yes, they are.
- 6 My parents are happy with my brother and me because ___ good at school.
- 4 Write questions using *be* and the words in the boxes. Then ask and answer with a partner.

you your teacher your grandparents your best friend your mother or father

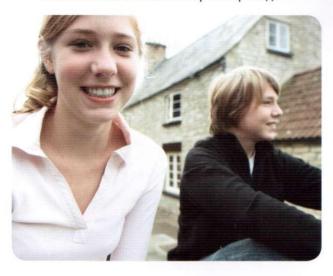
from here? strict? good at English? nice? interested in music? in this class? (a) football fan(s)?

Is your teacher from here?

Yes, he is.

Possessive's

Translate the sentences. When do we use 's and when do we use the apostrophe (')?



- 1 My cousins' house is very old.
- 2 Ethan's father is in France.
- 3 Where are Ryan and Amy's books?

More practice ← Workbook page 5

6 Write sentences using possessive 's.

This is (my uncle / car).

This is my uncle's car.

- 1 I like (Keira / hair).
- 2 Is that (David and Julie / mother)?
- 3 It's my (grandmother / birthday).
- 4 My (parents / car) isn't here.
- 5 What are (your friends / names)?
- 7 ACTIVATE Find out more about people in the class. Match 1–8 with a–h to make questions. Then ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 How old ... -
 - 1...
- a your parents' names?
- 2 Where ...
- 3 Who's your ...
- b are you?
 c you today?
- 4 When's ...
- d the next class?
- 5 What time's ...
- e phone number?
- 6 What are ...
- f favourite singer?
- 7 How are ...
- g your birthday?
- 8 What's your ...
- h are you from?

How old are you?

I'm fourteen.

Finished?

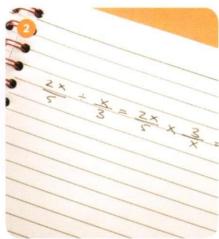
Write a short paragraph about you.

My name's Jacob and I'm fourteen years old ...

VOCABULARY School

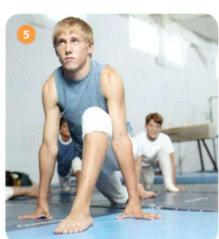
I can talk about schoolwork.

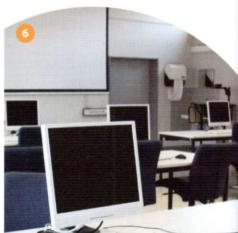












1 Write combinations of nouns for pictures 1–6 using the words in the box. You can use the words more than once.

geography class science exam maths book ICT* teacher French homework history notes music exercise English laboratory PE* room

*ICT = Information and Communication Technology PE = Physical Education

1 science laboratory

2 Choose the correct words.

- 1 This geography exercise / laboratory is easy.
- 2 I've got a list of verbs in my English / history notes.
- 3 She's in the music exercise / room.
- 4 I haven't got my maths homework / room.
- 5 We've got a big gymnasium for PE / geography classes.
- 6 My French teacher / exam has got a good accent.
- 7 It's on page twelve of your science exercise / book.

3 ACTIVATE Study the key phrases. Then ask and answer questions about schoolwork with a partner. Change the words in blue.

KEY PHRASES C Talking about schoolwork

Have we got maths homework today? When's the geography exam? Can I look at your history notes? Who's your ICT teacher? What time's the next English class?

Have we got science homework today?

Yes, we have.

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ have got • there is, there are

I can talk about school.



have got

1 Complete the tables using the correct form of have got.

I've / You've got He's / She's / It's got We've / They ¹ got	geography today. a strict teacher. French homework.
I / You haven't got He / She / It ² got We / They ³ got	geography today. a strict teacher. French homework.
Questions	
Have I / Have you got Has he / Has she / Has it got Have we / 4 they got	geography today? a strict teacher? French homework?

2 Order the words to make sentences.

haven't / a / maths book / good / we / got We haven't got a good maths book.

- 1 my sister / classes / history / got / hasn't
- 2 our / books / the teacher / has / got /?
- 3 what / for / got / we / have / exercises / homework / ?
- 4 got / our school / has / a good science laboratory
- 5 ICT / notes / I / got / haven't / your
- Write eight questions using have got and the words in boxes A-C. Then ask and answer with a partner.
 - A you our school your friends your teacher this English book
 - B good interesting strict difficult neat nice
 - C classes? writing? teachers? notes? exercises? topics? rooms?

Have you got neat writing?

Yes, I have.

there is, there are

4 Complete the table with the words in the box. There are two words that you do not need. When do we use any?

are are	is is isn't 's			
Singular	There's an exam on Friday.			
Plural	There 1 three people here.			
Singular	There 2 an exam on Friday.			
Plural	There aren't any people here.			
Singular	3 there an exam on Friday?			
Plural	Are there any people here?			
More practi	ce ⇐⇒ Workbook page 7			

- 5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *there* is and *there* are.
 - 1 ___ a teacher in the geography class?
 - 2 No, ___ any teachers.
 - 3 ___ two new people in this class.
 - 4 ___ any maths homework today?
 - 5 ___ a science laboratory next to this room.
 - 6 No, ___ a music room in my school. We don't study music.
 - 7 Yes, ___ three exercises for homework.
 - 8 ___ any notes in your book?
- 6 ACTIVATE Complete the questions using the correct forms of be and have. Then talk about school with a partner.
 - 1 ___ there an English exam this week?
 - 2 ___ you got a new teacher for science?
 - 3 What time ___ the next class?
 - 4 ___ the English teacher from America?
 - 5 ___ there any new students in this class?
 - 6 When ___ our next maths class?
 - 7 What teacher ___ we got for ICT this year?

Is there an English exam this week?

No, there isn't.

0000000

Possessions

Start thinking

- 1 What are your favourite possessions?
- 2 What is a monastery? Who lives there?
- 3 What do you do in your free time?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · talk about my possessions.
- · talk about school rules.
- · talk about habits and facts.
- · talk about my free time.
- · ask and answer about free time activities.
- · ask for and give opinions.
- · write about my likes and dislikes.

Vocabulary

- Everyday objects
- Free time activities

Language focus

- · Present simple: affirmative and negative
- · Adverbs of frequency
- · Present simple: questions
- · Capital letters and punctuation

English Plus Options



Joining a club

Page 88



Curriculum extra

Technology: Advertising

Page 96



Culture

Pocket money

□ Page 104



Everyday objects; Free-time activities

□ Page 112

VOCABULARY Everyday objects

I can talk about my possessions.

■ 1.03 Match the words in the box with objects a—i on page 9. Then listen and check.

bag bus pass clothes ID card keys mobile phone money mp3 player ticket wallet

Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then complete the sentences with the words.

jewellery keyring laptop make-up purse sunglasses watch

- 1 'Have you got a computer at home?' 'Yes, I use my dad's ___
- 2 'What's the time?' 'I don't know. I haven't got a ___.'
- 3 My sister keeps her money in a ____.
- 4 I can't find my keys. They're on a blue ____.
- 5 It's sunny today. I'm going to wear ____.
- 6 I've got some gold and silver ____, but I don't wear it to school.
- 7 My grandma has a pretty face and she doesn't wear _
- 3 Look at the questionnaire on page 9. Check the meaning of the six adjectives in blue in the key.
- Do the questionnaire with a partner. Then look at the key. Do you agree with the results?
- Write five sentences about your answers to the questionnaire.

I've got an old mobile phone. I'm not very trendy!

6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about your possessions.

Have you got a bus pass?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

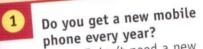
Finished?

Look again at the questionnaire on page 9. Write five sentences about a friend or someone in your family.

My sister: She's sentimental. She keeps photos of her friends, especially her boyfriend ...

Your things, your character-

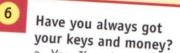
say about you?



a No, I don't need a new mobile phone. Old phones send the same texts!

b No. I like the new phones but they're too expensive. I've got an old one.

c Yes! The newest mobile phones are cool.



a Yes, I've always got them.

b No, I sometimes lose my kevs.

c Never. I always forget something!

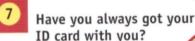




- Have you got a collection of tickets and bus passes at home?
 - a Yes, I've got a big box. I collect everything.
 - b Some. I only keep tickets from my favourite films.
 - c No! I don't collect things.

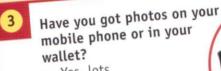






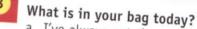
- a Yes, of course, It's important and I need it.
- b No, I sometimes leave it at home.
- c Never. I lose one every week!





- a Yes, lots.
- b Just one or two.
- c No, none.





- a I've always got the same possessions with me.
- I'm not sure, but there's usually a surprise!
- c I don't know. I can't remember everything!



Are all your clothes new?

- a No, old clothes are more comfortable.
- b They're not all new. I wear old clothes at home and new clothes to go out.
- c Yes! I love new clothes. Fashion is my life.



Have you got your mp3 player here now?

- a Yes. It's always in my pocket.
- b Usually, but today I forgot it.
- c No. I can never find it.



KEY

Questions 1-4

Mostly a: You're sentimental. You love your memories and old possessions.

Mostly b: You're sensible. You remember the past, but you think about the future

Mostly c: You're trendy. You only think about the future. The past is just a

Questions 5-8

Mostly a: You're very organized. You know where all your possessions are. Mostly b: You know where most of your possessions are, but not all the time! Mostly c: You're disorganized. You must be more careful with your possessions.

I don't go out without

I'm a monk and a monk doesn't go out without his robes!

In Thailand, most Buddhist schoolboys become monks for a year. A monk lives with almost no possessions.

A monk lives in a monastery and he is supposed to wear orange robes.

A monk doesn't wear jeans or T-shirts.

It's against the rules to have jewellery and mobile phones in the monastery, but we are allowed to have some family photos. My only other possessions are a bowl, a cup, sandals and an umbrella. Every day, very early in the morning, we walk around the streets with our bowls and people give us food. Why? We aren't supposed to have money, so we can't buy food.



I don't go out without my school tie and my purse. The tie is part of our school uniform. I've got a house key, my library card and my electronic ID card in my purse. School's OK, but it's very strict. We use the ID card when we arrive at school and when we go into each class. The head teacher doesn't ask the teachers how many classes we go to. The ID cards give the

head teacher this information!

We use the ID cards to pay for lunch, so we don't use money at school. I've got a mobile phone, but we aren't allowed to use our phones at school. It's against the rules.

1 Check the meaning of words 1-5. Then look at the photos. Which possessions do you think are Phra Pachak's and which are Laura's?

1 bowl

- 3 sandals
- 5 umbrella
- 2 library card
- 4 tie
- 2 Read the study strategy. Then use the strategy to check your answers in exercise 1.

STUDY STRATEGY O Scanning

To find answers in a text quickly, 'scan' the text:

- 1 Identify the key word(s) in the question.
- 2 Read the text quickly. Don't stop at difficult words. Only stop at the key words.
- 3 Read that part of the text again and check.
- 3 Listen and read the texts. Then write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Thai monks wear orange T-shirts.
 - 2 Monks don't talk to their families on mobile phones.
 - 3 People give money to the monks.
 - 4 All the students at Laura's school wear a tie.
 - 5 Laura doesn't go into her classes without a library card.
 - 6 Laura uses an ID card instead of money.

4 BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY Complete the sentences with the words in the text in blue.

He is supposed to wear orange robes.

1 We ___ __ have money.

2 ___ __ have jewellery.

3 We ____ have some family photos.

4 We ___ _ use our phones at school

- 5 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Are you allowed to take mobile phones to school?
 - 2 Are you allowed to wear jewellery at school?
 - 3 What are you supposed to do when you arrive every morning?
 - 4 What is against the rules at your school?

We're allowed to take mobile phones to school.

Yes, but we aren't supposed to use them in lessons.

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: affirmative and negative

1

I can talk about habits and facts.

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Check your answers in the texts on page 10.

don't don't doesn't doesn't give lives walk

A monk doesn't go out without his robes

- 1 A monk ___ in a monastery.
- 2 A monk ___ wear jeans or T-shirts.
- 3 We ___ around the streets.
- 4 People ___ us food.
- 5 I ___ go out without my school tie.
- 6 We ___ use money at school.
- 2 Complete the rules with the words in the box.

don't doesn't facts routines

O RULES

- 1 We use the present simple to talk about habits, ___ and ___.
- 2 We use ___ + base form of the verb after // you / we/ they.
- 3 We use ___ + base form of the verb after he / she / it.

More practice

── Workbook page 9

Write true sentences. Use affirmative or negative forms of the verbs.

we / need / ID cards We don't need ID cards.

- 1 I / like / jewellery
- 2 my parents / use / a laptop
- 3 I / collect / cinema tickets
- 4 we / wear / jeans at school
- 5 our teachers / give / us lots of homework
- 6 1/study/French
- 7 my best friends / live / near me
- 8 we / start / school at 8.30 a.m.

4 Study the spelling rules. Then complete the table using the words in the box.

carry copy finish go live mix need pass study try use walk watch wear

Spelling rules: third person (he / she / it)

Most verbs: add -s	Verbs ending in consonant + -y: -y → add -ies	Verbs ending in -o, -ch, -sh, -x, -ss: add -es
needs	carries	

5 Complete the text using the affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets.

Ali Aliadi, 15, lives (live) in Iran. Ali and his family are nomads, and they '__ (live) in tents. Ali's father '__ (keep) camels and goats. Ali 's_ (not go) to school, so his mother '__ (help) Ali to read and write. Ali 's__ (speak) Farsi, the national Iranian language, and Bakhtiari, a nomadic language. The nomads 's__ (not use) mp3 players and ID cards. They '__ (prefer) a simple life.

6 ACTIVATE Make four affirmative and four negative true sentences using the words in the box. Then compare with a partner.

> a laptop a new phone an mp3 player carry English live lots of money need new clothes speak study sunglasses use want wear

You use a laptop. I don't use a laptop.



Finished?

Write a message to Ali Ahmadi. Tell him about your life and your possessions.

Hi Ali, my name's Zelda. I'm 14 and I live in...

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Free-time activities

I can talk about my free time.

- 1 So 1.05 Choose the correct words. Then listen and check.
 - 1 watch magazines / TV
 - 2 listen to music / the cinema
 - 3 play the internet / computer games
 - 4 meet things / friends
 - 5 play sport / cycling
 - 6 collect things / French
 - 7 take mp3s / photos
 - 8 go shopping / shops
 - 9 surf TV / the internet
 - 10 go swimming / football
 - 11 play singing / in a band
 - 12 go tennis / cycling
 - 13 go to the cinema / films
 - 14 read magazines and books / money
- 2 1.06 Read the information about the Money Matters podcast. Then listen and choose the correct answers.
 - 1 Justine goes metal detecting with ...
 - a her friends. b her dad. c her mum.
 - 2 Justine goes metal detecting ...
 - a at the weekends.
 - b when she goes on holiday.
 - c when she isn't at school.
 - 3 Justine usually goes metal detecting ...
 - a near the sea. c in the park.
 - b at school.
 - 4 Justine ...
 - a has got €183 from metal detecting.
 - b pays €183 a year to go metal detecting.
 - c bought her metal detector for €183.

Language point: Adverbs of frequency

3 Study the diagram. Then order sentences a–f. Start with the least frequent. What is the position of the adverbs with *be*, *have got* and other verbs?



More practice → Workbook page 11

- ___ a You hardly ever find a hobby that pays you.
- ___ b It's usually me and my dad.
- ___ c I've always got free time then.
- __ d We sometimes go to the beach.
- 1 e We never find gold.
- ___ f We often find modern coins.
- Write true sentences using the present simple and adverbs of frequency.

I / meet / my friends after school loften meet my friends after school.

- 1 we / play / computer games
- 2 1/go/swimming
- 3 my friends and I / watch / DVDs
- 4 I / have got / a mobile phone with me
- 5 1 / be / late for class
- 6 my friends and I / go / cycling
- 5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Talk about your free time.
 Use the present simple and adverbs of frequency.

I always go shopping on Saturdays. I love it!

I'm always busy on Saturdays, so I don't go shopping. I usually play football.



LANGUAGE FOCUS Present simple: questions

1

I can ask and answer about free time activities.

1 Somplete the mini-dialogues with do, don't, does or doesn't. Then listen and check.

Do you listen to music at home?

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

1___ he play in a band?

Yes, he 2___. / No, he 3___!

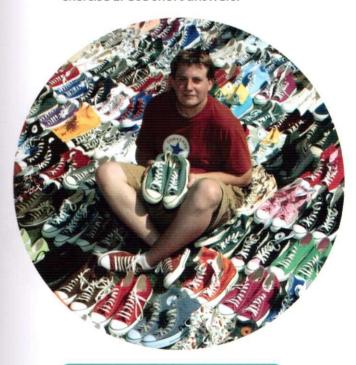
4___ they play sport?

Yes, they 5___. / No, they 6___!

Complete the questions using the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Does your best friend collect things? (collect)

- 1 ___ you ___ the internet? (surf)
- 2 ___ your friend ___ cycling? (go)
- 3 ___ your friends ___ computer games? (play)
- 4 ___ your friend ___ a mobile phone? (use)
- 5 ___ you ___ to classical music? (listen)
- 6 ____ your parents ____ lots of photos? (take)
- Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 2. Use short answers.



Does your best friend collect things?

Yes, he does. He collects shoes!

4 • 1.08 Read the answers and complete the questions with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

What When Where Who Why

What do you need?

You need a metal detector.

- 1 ___ do you go? In the school holidays.
- 2 ____ does she go in the holidays? Because she's always got free time then.
- 3 ___ do they go? They usually go to a park.
- 4 ___ do you usually go with? I go with my dad.

Write questions for the answers using what, when, where, who and why.

you / meet / your friends after school Why do you meet your friends after school? Because we go to the park.

- 1 you / read / in your free time I read magazines.
- 2 you / study / English Because I want to pass my exams.
- 3 you and your friends / play / sport We play sport on Friday afternoons.
- 4 you / do / at the weekend We go shopping at the weekend.
- 5 your best friend / meet / you He meets me in the park.
- 6 go to the cinema / with I go to the cinema with my best friend.
- 6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5. Use true answers.

Why do you meet your friends?

Because we often play sports.

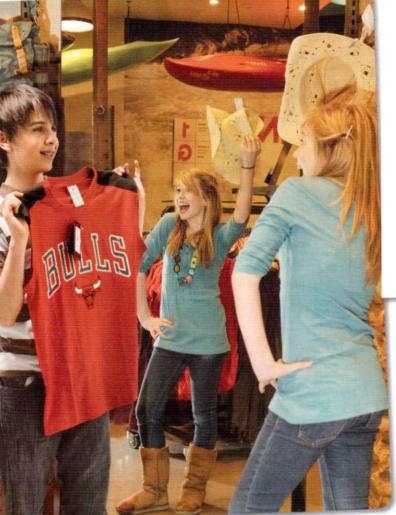
Finished?

Write six more interview questions for a friend.

- 1 Do you play any sports?
- 2 When do you play?
- 3 ...

SPEAKING Asking for and giving opinions

I can ask for and give opinions.



Leah Hey, Shaun, look at this.

Shaun What?

Leah This hat! What do you reckon?

Shaun Not much. Leah It's very trendy.

Shaun Well, I can't 1___ them!

Leah Oh, well, we can't all have good taste!

Shaun What about this T-shirt?

Leah It's OK, 2____.

Shaun Don't 3___? I think 4___.
Leah No, I'm not 5___ red.

Shaun Well, it's better than my brown

and blue shirt!

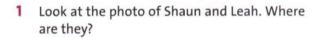
Leah Ha! That's true.

5 Invent mini-dialogues about possessions 1–6. Use the words in the box and your own ideas.

cool pretty trendy unusual useful

Do you like this bag?

Yes, I do. I think it's really cool.



- 2 Solution 1.09 Listen to the dialogue. What do Shaun and Leah think of the clothes?
- 3 Study the key phrases. Are responses a—e positive or negative?

KEY PHRASES Asking for and giving opinions

What do you reckon? Don't you like it?

- a It's OK, I suppose. positive
- b I can't stand
- c Not much.
- d I'm not very keen on
- e I think it's really nice.
- 4 © 1.09 Complete the dialogue with the key phrases. Then listen again and check. Now practise the dialogue with a partner.



6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Imagine you want to buy one or two of the things in exercise 5. Invent a dialogue with your partner. Use the dialogue in exercise 4 as a model and change the words in blue.

WRITING ■ An internet profile

1

I can write about my likes and dislikes.



- 1 Read the profile and answer the questions.
 - 1 What adjectives describe Jen's character?
 - 2 What does she like?
 - 3 What does she read in her free time?
 - 4 How does she want to communicate?
- 2 Study the profile and complete the key phrases. What follows these key phrases: a noun, verb + -ing, or both?

KEY PHRASES © Expressing likes and dislikes

I'm 1___ into
I'm 2__ mad ___
I'm a 3___ of
I like/love/enjoy/prefer/hate
I don't mind
I'm not too 4__ __

3 Write six true sentences using the key phrases in exercise 2.

I love listening to hip hop.

Language point: Capital letters and punctuation

4 Find capital letters, commas and apostrophes in the text. Then complete the rules with the words in the box.

contractions lists names

O RULES

Capital letters: Use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence and for 1____, nationalities and countries: Simon, Austrian. Switzerland.

Commas: Use commas in 2___: I like hip hop, rock, pop and classical music.

Apostrophes: Use apostrophes for 3___: I'm (= I am), I've (= I have), don't (= do not).

- 5 Correct the sentences using capital letters, commas, full stops and apostrophes.
 - 1 my names leo and i live in cardiff X
 - 2 im really into german and french X
 - 3 i love watching football tennis rugby and motor racing on tv x
- 6 ACTIVATE Follow the steps in the writing guide.

O WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

Write your internet profile.

B THINK AND PLAN

- 1 Think of two adjectives to describe you.
- 2 What do you look like?
- 3 What things do you like and dislike?
- 4 What do you do in your free time?
- 5 Who are you interested in meeting? What nationalities?
- 6 What languages or other things do you want to learn?

C WRITE

Copy the headings from Jen's profile. Then write your profile. Use the key phrases.

D CHECK

- capital letters
 commas in lists
- apostrophes

REVIEW Unit 1

Vocabulary

- 1 Match 1–5 with a–f. There is one word that you do not need.
 - bus
 ID
- a ringb phone
- 3 mp3 4 key
- c passd card
- 5 mobile
- e watch f player
- 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

group internet magazines music rules shopping

- 1 Do you play in a ___?
- 2 I don't read ____.
- 3 It's against the ___ to take photos.
- 4 He always surfs the ____.
- 5 I go ___ at the weekend.
- 6 When do you listen to ___?

Language focus

- 3 Complete the sentences using the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.
 - 1 He ___ things. (collect)
 - 2 I ___ swimming. (not go)
 - 3 You ___ friends after school. (not meet)
 - 4 She ___ the internet in the evening. (not surf)
 - 5 They ___ hip hop. (listen to)
 - 6 We ___ DVDs in English. (watch)
- Write true present simple sentences using the adverbs of frequency in the box.

never hardly ever sometimes often usually always

- 1 I / play football / at the weekend
- 2 I / walk / to school
- 3 I / meet friends / on Saturdays
- 4 1/go swimming / on Sundays
- 5 I/go to the cinema / with my parents
- 6 I / listen to music / at school

- 5 Write present simple questions. Then write true short answers.
 - 1 you / like / rock music
 - 2 your friends / wear / sunglasses
 - 3 your teacher / use / a laptop in class
 - 4 you / live / in Europe
 - 5 your friends / live / near you
 - 6 you / carry / an ID card at school
- 6 Complete the present simple questions. Then write true answers.
 - 1 What languages ___ (you / study)?
 - 2 Where ___ (you / keep) your money?
 - 3 When ___ (you / arrive) at school every morning?
 - 4 Who ___ (you / call) on your mobile phone?
 - 5 When ___ (you / go) to bed?

Communication

7 Match 1–5 with a–f to make key phrases. There is one part that you do not need.



- 1 I'm really
- 2 I can't
- 3 I'm a big
- 4 I'm not very keen
- 5 I love
- a fan of hip hop
- b on hip hop.
- c into hip hop.
- d stand hip hop.
- e listening to hip hop.
- f about hip hop.

Listening

- 8 1.10 Listen to the dialogue and write *true* or *false*. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Layla always loses things.
 - 2 They're allowed to use mobile phones at their school.
 - 3 Layla doesn't use her mobile phone in school.
 - 4 Chris looks in Layla's bag.
 - 5 Layla keeps a purse in her bag.



Read the texts. Then match paragraphs 1–4 with photos A–D.

MY COLLECTION FOR 2100

BY JAMIE HILL

In here are objects and photos which show my life today. It's a history lesson for you!

DON'T OPEN BEFORE 2100!!









- This is my mobile phone. I've always got it with me. It's got all my photos and music on it, and I use it to surf the internet, too. I spend a lot of time talking with my friends on my mobile. It's my favourite possession.
- This is a Twilight DVD. There are four books, and there are films, too. It's an American story about vampires, and I think it's fantastic.
- This is me on my skateboard. Skateboards are popular right now. People use them to travel or do tricks. There's a great skateboard park in town. Sometimes it's dangerous, but it's loads of fun.
- These are my keys and my wallet. I've got a student card, and a bus pass, so I can travel cheaply. The money is in Euros. Many different countries use the same money. I need these things every day, but I often lose them!

Make a poster of your Collection for the future. Follow the steps in the project checklist.

O PROJECT CHECKLIST

- 1 Think of four things for your collection. Think of objects or people that are interesting and popular. Use your own ideas or choose ideas, such as: things that you use, activities that you do every day, a book that you like, a famous person that you like, a person in your family, your favourite possessions, or food or drink that you like.
- 2 Use your own photos, or find a photo of each object or person on the internet or in a magazine.
- **3** Write a short text for each photo. Explain what the photo is.
- Stick your photos and texts on some paper. Write a title and your name.
- Exchange your Collection for the future with the rest of the class. Who has got an interesting collection?



Home

Start thinking

- 1 What furniture is in your bedroom?
- 2 Are there famous houses in your country?
- 3 Do you help your parents at home?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · describe the place where I live.
- · understand adverts and postcards.
- · describe what is happening.
- · talk about helping at home.
- · contrast present actions with routines.
- · make requests and compromises.
- · describe my ideal home.

Vocabulary

- · At home
- Housework

Language focus

- · Present continuous: affirmative and negative
- · Present continuous: questions
- · Present simple and present continuous
- · and, but, because

English Plus Options



Extra listening and speaking

Finding things





Curriculum outra

Language and literature: Poetry

Page 97



Culture

Homes in Britain

□ Page 105



Vocabulary puzzles

At home: Housework

□ Page 113

VOCABULARY ■ At home

I can describe the place where I live.

1 Which things in the box are **not** in the photo on page 19?

table chair sofa cupboard lamp picture desk bookcase mirror bed armchair shower microwave chest of drawers wardrobe washing machine bath

2 Choose the odd word out for each room.

Bedroom bed sofa wardrobe chest of drawers

- 1 Dining room table chair wardrobe picture
- 2 Living room microwave lamp armchair picture
- 3 Kitchen cupboard chair bed microwave
- 4 Bathroom mirror lamp bath shower

Pronunciation /a/ ⇐⇒ Workbook page 90

3 © 1.16 Complete the sentences about the photo. Listen and check.

behind between in front of near next to on under

There's a bookcase near the bed.

- 1 There's a microwave ___ the washing machine.
- 2 There's a chest of drawers ___ the bed.
- 3 There's a table ___ the sofa.
- 4 There's a mirror ___ the TV.
- 5 There's an armchair ___ the sofas.
- 6 There are some pictures ___ the washing machine.
- 4 Look at the photo again and correct the sentences.

There's a radio on the microwave. X near

- 1 There's a desk near the bed. X
- 2 There's a car under the bicycles. X
- 3 There's a chest of drawers behind the bookcase. X
- 4 There's a lamp next to the chest of drawers. X
- 5 There's a picture between the flowers on the desk. X
- 5 ACTIVATE Look at the photo and match key phrases 1–4 with a–d. In pairs, play the *Memory game* on page 19.

KEY PHRASES O Finding things

- 1 Where's the bookcase? a They're in front of the car.
- 2 Where are the bicycles? b No, there isn't.
- 3 Is there a vase? c Yes, there's one on the table.
- 4 Is there a DVD player? d It's next to the chest of drawers.

Is there an armchair?

Yes, there's one near the sofa.



V

Make anagrams of some of the words from exercise 1.

RESWHO = shower

Our home: A British family and their possessions

Memory game

Look at the photo. Write five questions about where things are. Close your book. Then ask and answer your questions with a partner. What can you remember?



See celebrity homes



The Classic Car Company offers a three-hour tour of celebrities' homes for up to five people.

We don't use a bus! We give tours of Los Angeles in a classic Cadillac car. We visit about thirty different celebrities' homes in Los Angeles. Don't forget your camera! Price

We also:

- pick you up from your hotel,
- give you drinks in the car.

\$395

3 800-789-9575

POSTCARD

We're having a great time in America. At the moment, I'm sitting in a Cadillac convertible in Mulholland Drive, Hollywood! You can see everything in Las Angeles from here

We're doing a tour of celebrity homes in a private car It's my mum's birthday present from Dad. She loves films.

At the moment, we're outside Britney Spears's house. It's really big and it looks like a traditional Mediterranean villa. I think I can see her living room at the front of the house. There are lots of windows, so she has a great view of Las Angeles!

There's a big balcony, but Britney isn't sitting outside. She isn't living here at the moment. Our driver said Britney is in London. She's looking for a holiday home there!

Love,

Jen

- Do you want to visit the home of a famous person? Which person's home and why?
- 2 Look at the advert. What does the Classic Car Company offer?
- 3 1.17 Read and listen to the advert and the postcard. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Five people can go on the tour.
 - 2 The tours start in Mulholland Drive.
 - 3 You need to take something to drink.
 - 4 Ellie is on the tour at the moment.
 - 5 Ellie's mum organized the tour.
 - 6 Britney Spears isn't at home at the moment.



- **BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY** Match words from the text 1-5 with their definitions a-e.
 - 1 view
- a old style
- 2 traditional
- b a space on the outside of
- 3 windows
- a house
- 4 balcony
- c what you can see
- 5 holiday home
- d you look through these
- e an extra home
- 5 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Is your home modern or old?
 - 2 Have you got a balcony or a garden?
 - 3 Are there lots of windows in your home?
 - 4 What is the view from your home?
 - 5 Have some people got holiday homes in your country? Where?

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous: affirmative and negative

2

I can describe what is happening.

1 Complete the sentences from the text on page 20 with the words in the box. Then choose the correct words in the rules.

're having isn't living 'm sitting is looking

We 1___ a great time in America.

12___ in a Cadillac convertible

She 3___ here at the moment.

Britney 4___ for a holiday home there!

O RULES

- 1 We use the present continuous to talk about habits / actions in progress.
- 2 We make the present continuous with verb / be and the -ing form of the verb.

More practice

○ Workbook page 17

Find three more examples of the present continuous in the reading texts on page 20.

STUDY STRATEGY Finding spelling rules

Write the -ing form of the verbs. Check your answers in the text on page 20. Then complete the spelling rules with words 1–6.

1 work

3 live

5 look

2 sit

4 have

6 put

O RULES

- 1 Most verbs: add -ing: working, __
- 2 Verbs that end in e: delete e and add -ing:
- 3 Verbs that end in a short vowel and a consonant: double the consonant and add -ing: ____, ___
- 4 1.18 Listen to the sounds and complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

call cry run sleep wash write

He's washing his hands.

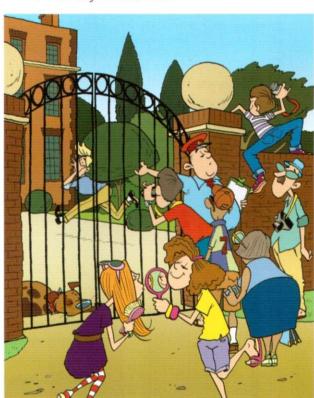
- 1 She ____.
- 2 He ___ an email.
- 3 They ____.
- 4 The woman ___ her friend.
- 5 The baby ____.

5 Look at the picture and complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

> climb describe listen look not look not rain run sleep take

Two teenage girls are looking in a mirror.

- 1 A dog ___ near the house.
- 2 The driver ___ the house.
- 3 The tourists ___ to the driver.
- 4 The actor ___ into his house.
- 5 The teenage girls ___ at the house.
- 6 It ____
- 7 Some tourists ___ photos.
- 8 The boy ___ the wall.



6 ACTIVATE Write three true and three false sentences about the people in the picture. Then close your book. Listen to your partner's sentences and say if they are true or false.

The dog is running.

False. The dog is sleeping.

Finished?

Find five photos in the book. Write a sentence about each photo using the present continuous. page 14: Shaun is showing Leah a basketball T-shirt.

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Thousework

I can talk about helping at home.

1.19 Check the meaning of the words in the box and complete the table. You can use some words more than once. Then listen and check.

breakfast / lunch / dinner out the rubbish the car the dog for a walk the floor the ironing the shopping the table the vacuuming the washing-up your bed your room

clear		tidy	
the table			

- Work in pairs. Do the questionnaire and compare your scores. Do you agree?
- 3 Listen to Jack and Megan. Choose the correct answer.
 - 1 Jack and Megan are ...
 - a brother and sister.
- b friends.

- 4 1.20 Listen again and choose the correct answers.
 - 1 Jack is reading a ____.
 - a comic b magazine c book
 - 2 Megan ___ makes her bed.
 - a always b sometimes c never
 - 3 ___ always does the food shopping.
 - a Megan b Megan's mum
 - c Megan's dad
 - 4 ___ enjoys cooking.
 - a Jack b Megan c Jack and Megan
 - 5 Megan ___ doing the washing-up.
 - a hates b doesn't mind c loves
 - 6 Megan's answers are mostly ____.
 - aabbcc
- 5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Take turns to mime housework activities in exercise 1. Guess what your partner is doing.

You're making breakfast.

Yes, I am.

Are you helpful around the house?



Do you help at home? Or do your parents do everything? Answer the questions.

1 How often do you make your bed?

- a l always make it in the morning.
- **b** I usually make it, but not always in the morning.
- c I never make my bed.

2 How often do you tidy your room?

- a I always tidy it at the weekend.
- b I don't often tidy it.
- c I never tidy it. Mum and Dad tidy it for me.

3 Who does the shopping in your family?

- a I often do it with my parents.
- b I occasionally do it, but I don't enjoy it.
- c I never do the shopping. My parents do it.

4 Do you ever make lunch or dinner at home?

- a I often make lunch or dinner for my family.
- b I sometimes make lunch when I'm at home alone.
- c I never make lunch or dinner. I can't cook!

5 What do you do after dinner?

- a I always clear the table, do the washing-up and take out the rubbish.
- b I usually clear the table and I sometimes do the washing-up.
- c I watch TV.

6 Do you help with the cleaning at home?

- a I often clean the floor and do the vacuuming.
- b I occasionally do the vacuuming, but I hardly ever clean the floor.
- c I never clean anything. My parents do it all!



Mostly a - Your parents must be very happy because you're very helpful.

Mostly b – You sometimes help at home, but you don't really enjoy it. Try to help a bit more

Mostly c - You're not helpful at all. You think you live in a hotel!

LANGUAGE FOCUS Present continuous: questions • Present simple and present continuous

I can contrast present actions with routines.

2

Present continuous: questions

- 1 Match questions 1–3 with answers a–c. Then complete the rules.
 - 1 Is Megan talking to Jack?
 - 2 What are Jack and Megan doing?
 - 3 Is Jack reading a comic?
 - a No. he isn't.
 - b Yes, she is.
 - c They're doing a questionnaire.

O RULES

- 1 We ask about actions in progress using the question form of the ____.
- 2 We make short answers with a pronoun and the auxiliary verb ____.

2 Order the words to make questions.

where / sitting / is / best friend / your Where is your best friend sitting?

- 1 in a chair / the teacher / sitting / is
- 2 learning / why / you / English / are
- 3 are / working / your parents
- 4 doing / your parents / are / what
- 5 the lesson / enjoying / are / you
- 6 talking / your teacher / to / who is
- 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 2.

Where is your best friend sitting?

She's sitting next to me.

Present simple and present continuous

4 Study the examples. Then write present simple or present continuous. Complete the rules.

I walk to school every day. 1___ He's reading a magazine now. 2___

O RULES

- 1 We use the ___ for actions in progress.
- 2 We use the ___ for routines or repeated actions.

5 Complete the telephone conversation with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Elise Hello.

Elise

Elise

Maria Hi, Elise. It's Maria. What are you

doing (do) at the moment?

[1] (watch) Celebrity Tours on TV. It's about famous people's houses and possessions.

Maria | 12___ (love) that programme! I usually

3___ (watch) it every week.
The presenter 4___ (look) at Jay Z and

Beyoncé's cars at the moment.

Beyoncé usually 5___ (drive) a 1959

Rolls Royce. Have a look!

Maria
I can't. My parents 6___ (watch) something different.

Oh, no!



6 ACTIVATE Write present simple and present continuous questions about routines using the words in the box and your own ideas. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.

> are does what dinner your sister you you the washing-up why talk to who your parents how often do the shopping when make where your brother study

How often does your sister make dinner?

Finished?

Write a puzzle about some students in your class.

She's wearing jeans and a blue t-shirt. She plays tennis and she gets good marks in English. Who is she?

SPEAKING Making compromises

I can make requests and compromises.

Mum Leah, can you tidy your room, please?

Leah Yes, but later, OK? I'm busy at the moment.

Mum Come on, Leah. What are you doing?

Leah I'm watching something on TV. It's really good.

Mum Leah! You need to tidy your room now!

Leah Please, Mum! Is it OK if I do it later?

Mum You always say that, Leah. When?

Leah I'll do it in ten minutes. I promise.

Mum I suppose so, but please don't forget

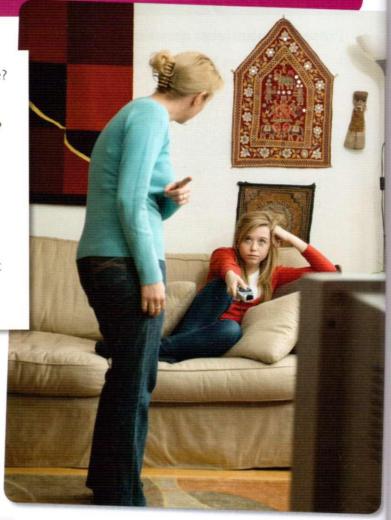
to do it!

Leah OK! OK!

- 1 Look at the photo. What is Leah's mum saying?
- 2 1.21 Listen to the dialogue. What does Leah's mum want Leah to do?
- Find the key phrases in the dialogue. Who says them?

KEY PHRASES () Making requests and compromises

- 1 Can you (tidy your room), please?
- 2 Yes, but later, OK?
- 3 I'm busy at the moment.
- 4 I'll do it in (ten minutes).
- 5 | suppose so ...
- 4 1.22 Listen and repeat the key phrases. Stress the words in bold. Why do we stress words?
- 5 1.23 Listen to the sentences. What are the stressed words?
 - 1 This article is really interesting. (2 words)
 - 2 Sorry, I haven't got time now. (2 words)
 - 3 I'm helping Dad in the kitchen. (2 words)
 - 4 Can you do your homework? (1 word)
 - 5 I'm watching something on TV. (2 words)
- 6 Work in pairs. Practise the dialogue. Pay attention to the stressed words.



7 Work in pairs. Practise mini-dialogues using the key phrases.

do your homework / play a computer game

Can you do your homework, please?

I'm playing a computer game at the moment.

- 1 get dressed / chat on the internet
- 2 make your bed / listen to my mp3 player
- 3 help Dad with the shopping / talk on my mobile
- 4 go to bed / write an email
- 8 ACTIVATE Study the dialogue. Change the words in blue and practise your new dialogue with your partner. Use the ideas in exercise 7 or your own ideas.

I can describe my ideal home.



- Here we are in my ideal home. It's a modern flat near the centre of town. It's quite small, but it's got everything. It's got a kitchen and a living room. It's also got three large bedrooms, each with bathrooms. The living room has got a nice balcony and you can see the cathedral from it.
- B Today, we're all at home. My mum and dad are sitting outside on the balcony. They're reading. My sister is in the kitchen. She's making lunch. I'm in my bedroom. I've got a new laptop and I'm buying some cool games on the internet.
- My favourite room is the living room. It's got a big sofa and a really modern TV. There's a DVD player next to the TV. I like being in this room because it's relaxing.
- Read the model text and match topics 1-3 with paragraphs A-C.
 - 1 Adrian's favourite room
 - 2 Description of Adrian's ideal home
 - 3 What's happening now
- Read the model text again and complete the key phrases with one or two words.

KEY PHRASES O Describing a place

- 1 ___ a modern flat, ___ the centre of town.
- 2 ___ three large bedrooms
- 3 You ___ the cathedral from it.
- 4 ___ a DVD player next to the TV.
- 5 My ___ is the living room.
- 6 I ___ in this room because

Language point: and, but, because

- 3 Study the words in blue in the text. Then complete the rules with and, but or because.
 - **O** RULES
 - 1 We use ___ to contrast two ideas.
 - 2 We use ___ to give additional information.
 - 3 We use ___ to give a reason.
- 4 Complete the sentences with and, but or because.
 - 1 There's a table, ___ there isn't a chair.
 - 2 There are two pictures ___ a mirror.
 - 3 My bedroom is my favourite room ___ it's got all my things in it.

5 ACTIVATE Follow the steps in the writing guide.

WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

Write about your ideal home.

B THINK AND PLAN

- 1 What sort of house is it?
- 2 Where is it?
- 3 What rooms has it got?
- 4 Has it got a balcony or a garden?
- 5 Can you see anything special from the house, like a cathedral or the sea?
- 6 Where is everyone at the moment? What are they doing?
- 7 What's your favourite room? What furniture has it got? Why do you like it?

C WRITE

Use and, but and because and the key phrases.

Paragraph 1: Description

Paragraph 2: What's happening now

Paragraph 3: Favourite room

D CHECK

- spelling and punctuation
- · present continuous verbs
- · use of and, but and because.

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- B Today, we're all at home. My mum and dad are sitting outside on the balcony. They're reading. My sister is in the kitchen. She's making lunch. I'm in my bedroom. I've got a new laptop and I'm buying some cool games on the internet.
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- Read the model text again and complete the key phrases with one or two words.

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O WRITING GUIDE

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C WRITE

Use and, but and because and the key phrases.

Paragraph 1: Description

Paragraph 2: What's happening now

Paragraph 3: Favourite room

D CHECK

- spelling and punctuation
- · present continuous verbs
- · use of and, but and because.

Vocabulary

1 Choose the odd word out in each group.

kitchen	bedroom	shower	bathroom
view	desk	lamp	chair
window	table	bookcase	cupboard
armchair	chair	sofa	mirror
bath	mirror	shower	microwave
wardrobe	bed	lamp	washing
			machine
	view window armchair bath	view desk window table armchair chair	view desk lamp window table bookcase armchair chair sofa bath mirror shower

- 2 Choose the correct verbs.
 - 1 do / make / clear your bed
 - 2 clear / tidy / take the table
 - 3 take / tidy / make your room
 - 4 clear / clean / make the car
 - 5 take / do / make the shopping
 - 6 take / clean / do out the rubbish

Language focus

3 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.



clean make not do not stand take

- 1 Mum ___ dinner.
- 2 The boy ___ the ironing.
- 3 The cats ___ on the chair.
- 4 The girl ___ the floor.
- 5 Dad ___ the dog for a walk.

- Write questions using the present continuous. Then look at the picture in exercise 3 and write short answers.
 - 1 Mum/wear/adress
 - 2 the cats / sleep
 - 3 the boy / watch / TV
 - 4 the children / listen to / music
 - 5 the girl / work
- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.
 - 1 Carl always ___ (make) his bed in the morning but he ___ (not tidy) his room!
 - 2 ___ you ___ (watch) this film? I ___ (not enjoy) it.
 - 3 I ___ (help) at home every day. At the moment I ___ (make) dinner for my family.
 - 4 At the moment, my American cousins ____ (stay) at our house. They always ____ (visit) us in England in the summer.

Communication

6 Complete the mini-dialogues with the words in the box.

it's is there there is where

Tom 1__ an email for me?

Sophie Yes, 2__.

Tom 3__ 's the laptop?

Sophie 4__ on my bed.

I'm I suppose is it can you

Dad 5__ do the washing up, please?

Josh 6__ busy at the moment. 7__ OK if I do it later?

8___ so, but don't forget to do it!

Listening

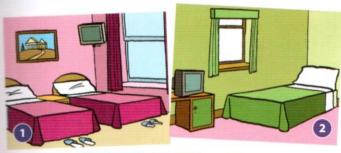
Dad

- 7 Listen to Ellen and Daisy and look at the sentences. Write *true* or *false*. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Ellen is speaking on her mobile phone.
 - 2 Ellen's brother is talking to his cousin.
 - 3 Daisy doesn't like Steve Dunton.
 - 4 Ellen's brother is in the living room.
 - 5 Ellen's dad is doing the vacuuming.
 - **6** Steve and Ellen's brother are talking about a girl called Stacy.



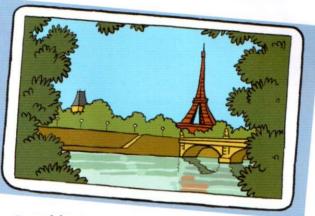
Listening

- 1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where do you think Alan is on holiday?
 - 2 Where do you think Bess is?
 - 3 Do you think Alan is having a good time?
- 1.25 Listen to Alan and Bess talking about Alan's holiday. Which is Alan's hotel room?



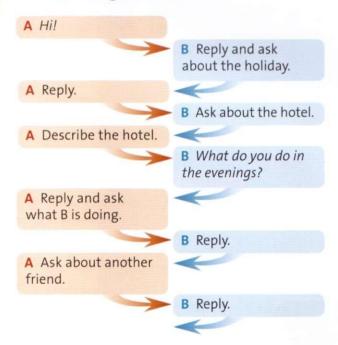


- 1.25 Listen again and complete the sentences with one, two or three words.
 - 1 Bess doesn't really like museums but she does like ____.
 - 2 Alan's hotel is in the centre of ____.
 - 3 The view from Alan's room is of a_
 - 4 Alan's parents go to bed at ____.
 - 5 Bess is ___ her room at the moment.
 - 6 Lily is coming on ____.
 - 7 Lily, Bess and Alan usually go to the ___ on Friday nights.
 - 8 Bess wants Alan to send her some ____.



Speaking

- 4 Work in pairs. Prepare a conversation. Imagine that person A is on holiday in another country.
 - 1 Where is A?
 - 2 Is A enjoying his / her holiday?
 - 3 What is A doing?
 - 4 Where is A staying?
 - 5 What does A do in the evenings?
 - 6 What is B doing now?
- 5 Have a conversation. Use your ideas in exercise 4 and the chart below to help you. One of you is A and one of you is B. When you finish, change roles.



Writing

6 Write an email to a friend. Tell your friend about your holiday. Begin like this:

Hi, ...,

We're in ... and I think it's really nice.

0000000

Looking back

Start thinking

- 1 Have you got a good memory?
- 2 What can you do if you've got a 'photographic' memory?
- 3 What did you do last weekend?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · describe feelings and events.
- · understand a text about people with good
- · talk about past events in my life.
- · talk about important life events.
- · talk about past events.
- · talk about experiences in the past.
- · describe an event in the past.

Vocabulary

- · Adjectives: feelings and events
- Milestones

Language focus

- · was, were
- · Past simple
- · Time expressions and ago
- · there was, there were

English Plus Options



An event in the past

Page 90



Curriculum extra

Language and literature: Folk stories

Page 98



Teenage years

□ Page 106



Adjectives: feelings and events; Milestones

□ Page 114

VOCABULARY Adjectives: feelings and events

I can describe feelings and events.

- 1 Think about your first memory and answer the questions.
 - 1 How old were you?
- 3 Where were you?
- 2 Were you happy?
- 4 Who was with you?
- 2 1.31 Match photos 1–7 with the phrases in the box. Then listen and check.

a nervous teenager a lonely dog a lucky girl a naughty child a scary film an upset baby a cute baby















- 3 Choose the correct words.
 - 1 On my first day at school I was very nervous / lucky.
 - 2 I was in a car accident when I was a baby. But I was OK. I was very lucky / lonely.
 - 3 I remember a trip to the circus. I didn't like it. The clowns were really scary / cute!
 - 4 I remember my baby brother on the day he was born. He was very cute / lonely.
 - 5 I was six. My mum was upset / lucky because I was very scary / naughty.
 - 6 I was at a party, but I didn't know anyone. I was naughty / lonely.
- 4 Do the How good is your memory? quiz with a partner. Then look at the key. Do you agree?
- 5 ACTIVATE Write true sentences. Compare your answers with your partner.

I'm sometimes upset when I argue with my best friend.

- 1 My ___ is cute.
- 2 I think ___ are scary.
- 3 When I'm naughty, my parents ____.
- 4 I'm usually nervous when ____.
- 5 When I'm feeling lonely I ____.

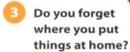
Finished?

Choose a photo in exercise 2 and write about it.

The teenager is nervous. She doesn't like exams. She doesn't understand ...

How good is your

- Look at the photos for ten seconds. Then cover the photos and repeat the words. How many can you remember?
 - a All or most of them.
 - b About half of them.
 - c Not many.



- a I never lose anything.
- b Sometimes. But I usually find them again.
- c Yes, I do. I get really upset sometimes.
- Is it easy for you to remember facts for exams?
 - a I'm lucky. I remember everything I read.
 - b It's hard. I forget some things.
 - I always forget everything I read.

Were you naughty as a young child?

- a Yes, I remember my teachers and parents were often angry with me.
- b I don't think so. I'm not sure.
- c I've no idea! I can't remember anything.

Do you remember your first day at school?

- a Yes, I do. I was really nervous.
- b I think so. It was a long time ago. I was about five.
- c I can't remember last week so I really can't remember when I was young.

Do you remember the first birthday party you went to?

- a Yes, I remember it well. It was a very happy day.
- b I remember a party, but I don't know if it was the first one.
- c I can't remember any parties.

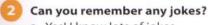
When you wake up, do you remember your dreams?

- a Tusually remember them. Hove dreams.
- b I only remember some dreams, like scary ones.
- c I wake up and forget them immediately.

Don't look back! How many things in question 1 can you remember?

- a 7-8 things.
- b 4-6 things.
- c 1-3 things.





- a Yes! I know lots of jokes.
- b I know a few.
- c No. I always forget them.

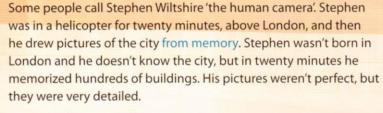


Mostly a = You have an excellent memory! You can remember things now and in the past. This is a useful skill for learning languages! You're very lucky.

Mostly b = Your memory is good, but not great. With practice, it can be better.

Mostly c = Your memory isn't great. Our advice: start writing a diary! Don't forget!

Meet the MASTERS

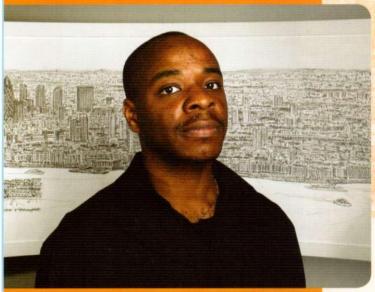


Most people haven't got a photographic memory like Stephen. In fact, the maximum number of things people can usually remember from a list is about six or seven. But it is possible to train your brain.

For example, Mahavir Jain, from India, memorized 18,000 words and definitions from an English dictionary. His English exams were easy after that and now he owns three English schools.

> People also try to memorize pi. For most people at school, 3.142 is enough, but Akira Haraguchi, from Japan, once recited 100,000 digits of pi in sixteen hours. He started at 9.30 a.m. on a Tuesday and finished at 1.28 a.m. the next day. It was a record.

There are also memory superstars. Dominic O'Brien was first interested in memory after he left school and he started to train his memory. In 1991 he won the World Memory Championships. He was World Memory Champion seven more times between 1992 and 2001. In 2002 Dominic memorized the order of cards in fifty-four packs of playing cards. That's 2,808 cards! The world record was 2,704 cards. When he repeated the cards, Dominic was wrong only eight times!



Study the numbers for fifteen seconds. Then close your book. How many can you remember?

> 65 8 31 18 74 90 55 4

- 2 Read and listen to the text. Which four people does the text mention? How are they similar?
- 3 Read the text again. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Stephen Wiltshire lives in London.
 - 2 Stephen drew a helicopter.
 - 3 Mahavir Jain learned 18,000 words and their meanings.
 - 4 Akira Haraguchi learnt 100,000 digits of pi in 16 hours.
 - 5 Dominic O'Brien was World Memory Champion seven times.

- 4 BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in blue in the text.
 - 1 Can you ___ what the homework is tonight?
 - 2 I ___ ten English irregular verbs every night.
 - 3 The girl said the poem ____.
 - 4 My mum's almost got a ___. She sees something and remembers it.
 - 5 I've got a terrible ___. I forget everything.
 - 6 My friend once ___ the alphabet from Z to A.
- 5 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Have you got a good memory? Give an example.
 - 2 How do you remember English vocabulary?
 - 3 What things do you often forget?
 - 4 What things do you memorize?
 - 5 How often do you recite something? What is it?
 - 6 Is it good to have a photographic memory? Why / Why not?

1 Look at the text on page 30 and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then complete the rules using the correct form of was and were.

was wasn't was were

Dominic O'Brien was the champion in 2001.

- Stephen's pictures of London weren't perfect but they ____ very detailed.
- 2 Stephen Wiltshire ___ born in London.
- 3 '___ the world record 2,704 cards?' 'Yes, it was.'
- 4 'How many times ___ Dominic wrong?' 'He was wrong only eight times.'

O RULES

- 1 In affirmative sentences, we use was or
- 2 In negative sentences, we use ___ or weren't.
- 3 In yes / no questions, we use ___ / were + pronoun + the verb in the base form.
- 4 In short answers, we use yes / no + pronoun + ___ / wasn't or were / weren't.

2 Somplete the sentences using the correct form of was and were. Then listen and check.

Barack Obama was US President in 2009.

- 1 The football World Cup ___ in 2008.
- 2 Michael Jackson ___ an American singer.
- 3 DVDs ___ popular in 1980.
- 4 Robert Pattinson and Kristen Stewart ___ in the *Twilight* films.
- 5 | ___ at school in 2001.



Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the sentences in exercise 2 using was and were.

Was Barack Obama US President in 2009?

Yes, he was.

4 Complete the questions with the words in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

What was What were When was Were you Was the Where were

Was the weather good last Thursday?

- 1 ___ the last birthday in your family?
- 2 ___ in a school play when you were young?
- 3 ___ the names of your first school friends?
- 4 ___ your favourite toy when you were young?
- 5 ___ you yesterday morning?

Was the weather good last Thursday?

Yes, it was!

5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Talk about past events using was and were and the words in the boxes.

When What Who Where

your last meal?
you at the weekend?
your homework?
you at seven o'clock in the morning?
your first teachers?
your last exams?
the weather like yesterday?
your first school?
your last visit to the dentist?

When was your last meal?

It was at half past seven.

Finished?

Write five quiz questions about famous people. Was William Shakespeare an English writer?

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Milestones

I can talk about important life events.

- 1 Solution 1.34 Choose the correct verbs. Then listen and check.
 - 1 have / do / become a professional
 - 2 have / go / start a child
 - 3 be / do / have born
 - 4 graduate / win / get a job
 - 5 leave / go / do to school
 - 6 move / get / learn to drive
 - 7 go / leave / do school
 - 8 do/win/go an exam
 - 9 buy / do / go a house
 - 10 graduate / go / leave from university
 - 11 win / get / graduate a competition
 - 12 leave / do / have home
 - 13 move / start / have to another country
 - 14 start / go / do a company
 - 15 get / do / go married
 - 16 become / go / have rich
- 2 Solution 1.35 Work in pairs. Match the names to the pictures. Then listen and check.

Angelina Jolie Beyoncé Bill Gates Brad Pitt Kate Moss Tom Cruise Keira Knightley Serena Williams

I think picture F is Angelina Jolie.

- 3 (S) 1.36 Listen and complete the sentences with one or two words.
 - 1 Kate Moss ___ when she was fifteen.
 - 2 Brad Pitt went to university to ___ a journalist.
 - 3 Angelina Jolie bought ___ in New Orleans in 2007.
 - 4 Bill Gates didn't ___ from university, but he became very rich.
 - 5 Keira Knightley got ___ on television at the age of nine.
 - 6 Tom Cruise learned to ___ before he was twenty.
 - 7 Beyoncé got ____ to rapper Jay-Z.
 - 8 Serena Williams ___ to school.
- 4 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about life events.

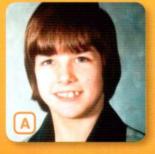
What age do people usually ...

- 1 ... first go to school?
- 2 ... leave school?
- 3 ... graduate from university?
- 4 ... leave home?
- 5 ... get married?
- 6 ... learn to drive?

What age do people usually go to school?

Children first go to school at the age of 5.

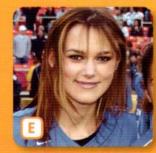
WHO'S WHO?

















LANGUAGE FOCUS Past simple

I can talk about past events.

1 Look at the verbs in the box and find them in your answers to exercise 3 on page 32. Then complete the table.

> become buy get go graduate learn leave

Past forms	
Regular (add -d or -ed)	
graduate - graduated	leave - left

Pronunciation: Past tense -ed endings -> Workbook page 90

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then answer questions a-c.

didn't go played taught

- 1 Serena first ___ tennis at the age of four.
- 2 She ___ to school.
- 3 Serena's father her at home.
- a Which sentence has a past simple form of a regular verb?
- **b** Which sentence has a past simple form of an irregular verb?
- c Which sentence is in the past simple negative?
- 3 Match questions 1–3 with answers a–c.
 - 1 When did Bill Gates start a company?
 - 2 Where did Angelina and Brad buy a house?
 - 3 Did Brad Pitt go to university?
 - a In New Orleans.
 - b Yes, he did.
 - c In 1975.
- 4 Study the examples in exercises 2 and 3. Then choose the correct words in the rules.

O RULES

- 1 The past simple form of a verb is the same / different for all persons.
- 2 In negative sentences, we use didn't + the verb in the base form / past simple.
- 3 In questions, we use (question word) did + noun or pronoun + the verb in the base form / past simple.

More practice ← Workbook page 27

STUDY STRATEGY () Learning irregular

- 5 Follow instructions 1–3.
 - 1 Find past tense verbs in the text on page 30. Add them to the table in exercise 1.
 - 2 When you find a new verb, check the irregular verbs list in your Workbook. Then add the verb to the table.
 - 3 Memorize five irregular verbs every week.
- 6 Complete the text using the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

A MEMORABLE LIFE

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in 1821 in Britain. At the age of 11, her family 1___ (move) to New York.

In those days women 2___ (not work) and they 3___ (not go) to university, but Elizabeth 4___ (want) to become a doctor. The medical schools 5___ (not want) a woman student, but Elizabeth 6___ (graduate) with the highest mark in her class and she 7_ (become) the first woman doctor in the USA.

7 ACTIVATE Complete the questions using the verbs in the box. Then ask and answer with a partner.

buy get graduate have leave

- 1 When ___ your dad ___ school?
- 2 When ___ your parents ___ married?
- 3 When ___ your parents ___ their first child?
- 4 When ___ your parents ___ their first car?
- 5 ___ your parents ___ from university?

When did your dad leave school?

He left school in 1995.

Finished?

Find the past simple forms of the verbs in exercise 1 on page 32. Add them to your table in exercise 1 on this page.

SPEAKING Your weekend

I can talk about experiences in the past.



- 1.37 Listen and read the dialogue. What football match did Gemma see?
- Match key phrases 1-4 with answers a-d. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

KEY PHRASES O Talking about an experience

- 1 How was your
- a A month ago.
- weekend?
- b Yes, it was.
- 2 What about you?
- c It was great.
- 3 When did you last go the cinema?
- d I went to the cinema.
- 4 Was it good?

Language point: Time expressions and ago

3 Complete the time expressions using ago. Where do we put ago in time expressions?

last year = a year ago

- 1 7.30 am = ___ hours ___
- 2 last Tuesday = ___ days ___
- 3 yesterday = 24 _____
- 4 on Saturday = ___ days ___
- 5 last week = a week ____

Hey Gemma. How was your weekend?

Gemma Not bad thanks. Shaun What did you do?

Gemma I went shopping on Saturday and

bought a DVD. What about you?

Shaun I watched a football match.

Gemma Cool. I love football.

Shaun Really? When did you last go to a

football match?

Gemma Three weeks ago. Shaun What did you see?

Gemma I saw Chelsea against Liverpool.

Shaun Wow! Was it good?

Gemma Yes, it was really exciting. Chelsea

won 2-1.

Imagine that today is Monday. Order the time expressions. Start with the most recent.

> a year ago an hour ago last Monday on Saturday yesterday morning

an hour ago

Work in pairs. When did you last do these activities? Invent mini-dialogues. Use time expressions and ago.

> go to the cinema watch a DVD celebrate a friend's birthday watch a football match have a party

When did you last go to the cinema?

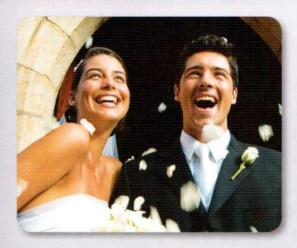
I went to the cinema two days ago.

Was the film good?

Yes, it was very funny!

6 ACTIVATE Look again at the dialogue in exercise 1. Change the words in blue and practise your new dialogue with a partner. Use the ideas in exercise 5 and your own ideas.

A day to remember



I remember my cousin's wedding six months ago. It was Saturday and there wasn't a cloud in the sky. It was a very memorable day.

First, a lot of people came to our house. At twelve o'clock we went to the church for the ceremony and after that we went to a hotel. We had lunch there and then the party started at about six o'clock. There was an amazing band and everybody danced. There weren't any problems. Finally, at about midnight, we went home.

There were about a hundred people at the wedding. I remember my grandmother clearly because she had a really strange hat! It was a really great day and I felt very happy.



1 Read the model text about a memorable day. Then order the key phrases.

KEY PHRASES O Linking events

- a After that everybody went to a hotel.
- b Finally everyone went home.
- c First a lot of people went to Kate's house.
- d At twelve o'clock we went to the church.
- e Then the party started.

1 c 2... 3...

Language point: there was, there were

2 Match 1-4 with a-d. Then translate the sentences.

1 There was

a a cloud in the sky.

2 There wasn't b an amazing band.

3 There were

c any problems.

4 There weren't d about a hundred people.

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative of there was, there were.

There was a cute boy at the party. His name was Tom.

- 1 ___ a big chocolate cake at Jen's birthday. It was tasty!
- 2 We had fruit and ice-cream at Charlie's birthday because ___ a cake.
- 3 ___ fireworks on New Year's Eve. I loved them.
- 4 ___ any interesting people at the party. I went home early.
- 4 ACTIVATE Follow the steps in the writing guide.

O WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

Write three paragraphs about one of these events:

- · Your first day at school
- A birthday
- A party

B THINK AND PLAN

- 1 What and where was the event?
- 2 What happened first?
- 3 What happened after that?
- 4 Who do you remember clearly?
- 5 How did you feel that day?

C WRITE

Paragraph 1: Introduction: I remember ...

Paragraph 2: Event: First ...

Paragraph 3: Conclusion: There were ...

people ...

D CHECK

- · past simple forms
- · linking words
- · ago

REVIEW Unit 3

Vocabulary

- Choose the correct words.
 - 1 I was a cute / lucky / nervous child. I didn't want to talk to other children.
 - 2 We saw a very upset / cute / scary film yesterday.
 - 3 My scary / lonely / lucky number is four.
 - 4 My younger brother is very lonely / naughty / cute. He never listens to mum.
 - 5 He was nervous / upset / lucky because he didn't pass his exam.
 - 6 Her cat is very small and beautiful. It's nervous / cute / lonely!
- 2 Complete the phrases with the verbs in the box. There is one verb you do not need.

become buy have move	do go graduate
1 rich	4 a house
2 to school	5 an exam
3 a child	6 from university

Language focus

Complete the dialogue using the affirmative or negative forms of was and were.

```
What is your first memory, Sally?
Sally I1__ in our kitchen at home and I
      2___ really upset.
Rob
      Why?
Sally I wanted some ice-cream but there
      3___ any.
Rob How old 4___ you?
Sally 15 very old - maybe four or five.
Rob 6— your parents there?
Sally No, they 7___. My sister 8___ with me.
```

4 Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

```
pass graduate not like not learn
live meet
```

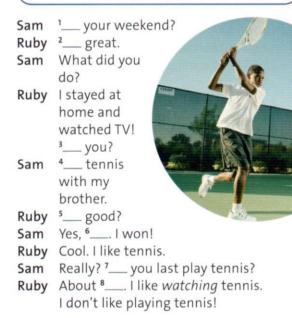
- 1 My grandmother ___ to drive when she was young. She ___ her driving test last year!
- 2 My dad ___ my mum at university. They ___ from university in 1988.
- 3 Our English teacher ___ in England for three years, but he ___ London.

- Write questions for the answers using the past simple.
 - 1 'When ___ to Spain?' 'He moved to Spain two years ago.'
 - 2 '___ to the cinema last week?' 'Yes, I did. I went to the cinema last Friday?'
 - 3 'Who ___ at the party?' 'I met Thomas's brother. He's cute.'
 - 4 'What ___?' 'She said there isn't any homework tonight!'
 - 5 '__ the party?' 'They left the party because they were tired.'

Communication

6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

> a year ago How was I played It was it was Was it What about When did



Listening

1.38 Listen to James and his dad talking about James's grandfather. Then complete the text.

```
James's 1___ didn't go to university. He left
2___ at 16 and his first job was in a 3___. He
started his own 4___ after James's 5___ Sally
was born. A year later, James's grandfather
bought his first 6___ and his first car. James's
7___ was a nervous driver. James thinks his
8 is also a nervous driver.
```

PROJECT Family history poster

- Read Katrina's paragraphs. Then match them with headings a-d.
 - a Their lives together c My grandparents
 - b Our family now
- d The 1950s

My family history poster

by Katrina Hill



My mother's parents, Alice and Joe, are both Scottish, and they live in Glasgow. Joe was born in Ireland in 1937, then his family moved to Scotland, and Alice was born in 1940 in Glasgow. Alice and Joe went to the same school, but they didn't meet.



Life was hard in the 1940s, when Joe and Alice were children, but things changed in the 1950s. 'Rock and roll' music started, and TV became very popular. Alice remembers her teenage years as a wonderful time.



Joe left school in 1951, and got a job as a builder. Alice became a nurse. They met in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary hospital, after Joe had an accident at work. They went out together for three years and then they got married in 1961.



Alice and Joe had five children, and now, they've got nineteen grandchildren. When we have big family parties, there are over thirty people! I love my big family. I've always got friends to talk to.



Make a family history poster. Follow the steps in the project checklist.

O PROJECT CHECKLIST

- 1 Decide who in your family you want to write about (uncles/aunts, grandparents, great-grandparents).
- 2 Find out more about their lives. Ask other people in your family about them, or ask them if they are still alive.
- **3** Collect family photographs, or use the internet to find photographs of times which were important in the lives of the people you are writing about.
- 4 Organize your ideas:
 - · early life

- · main life events
- the time he/she/they lived in
 their connection to your family life now
- 5 Make a poster of your family history. Stick the photos next to your writing and give each paragraph a heading.
- Exchange your family history poster with your classmates. What did they write about?

0000000

Dare!

Start thinking

- 1 What is a daredevil?
- 2 Why is Niagara Falls famous?
- 3 Do you want to explore the world? What do you want to see?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · make and respond to suggestions.
- read about the history of a famous place.
- · say what was happening this morning.
- · talk about places in the world.
- · invent a story about a world trip.
- · talk about amazing experiences.
- · write about a rescue.

Vocabulary

- · Prepositions: movement
- · Geographical features

Language focus

- · Past continuous: affirmative and negative
- · Past continuous: questions
- · Past simple and past continuous
- · when, while, as soon as

English Plus Options



Extra listening and speaking

Directions

Page 91



Curriculum extra

Natural science: Geological formations

Page 99



Culture

Adventure sports in New Zealand

Page 107



Vocabulary puzzles

Prepositions: movement; Geographical features

⇒ Page 115

VOCABULARY Prepositions: movement

I can make and respond to suggestions.

Match pictures 1–9 with the prepositions in the box.

around down into off over through across under up











- Read the Daredevils guiz and choose the correct prepositions.
- 2.02 Do the guiz. Then listen and check your answers.
- Work in pairs. Describe the pictures in exercise 1 using the verbs in the box and a preposition.

climb cycle fall jump run swim walk

- 1 climb up
- 5 Complete the sentences with the prepositions in exercise 1.

Did he sail across the Atlantic?

- 1 He fell ___ the bridge but he was OK. He was lucky.
- 2 I like skiing ___ big mountains!
- 3 Can you climb ___ a fifty-metre high tree?
- 4 Kate is crazy. She ran ___ the sea in December!
- 5 They're sailing ___ the Greek islands.
- 6 We cycled ___ the forest. There were trees all around us.
- 6 Study the key phrases. Then complete them with Yes or No.

KEY PHRASES O Making and responding to suggestions

Why don't we (jump into the river)?

Let's (cycle across

1 ___, it looks (exciting). 3 ___, that sounds (boring).

Scotland in the holidays).

2 ____, it's too (scary).

4 ___, that a (good) idea!

ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Make suggestions. Use the key phrases and the verbs and prepositions in exercises 1 and 4.

Shall we climb over that wall?

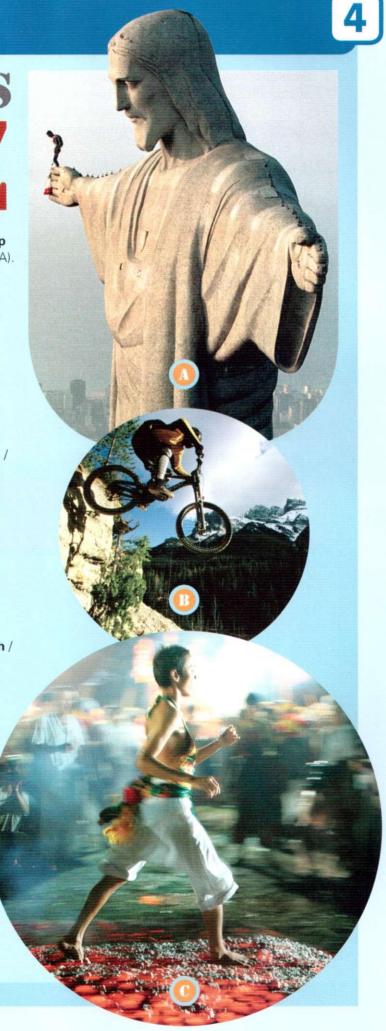
Yes, it looks easy.

Finished?

Choose five places and invent adventures there. Climb up the Tatra Mountains and ski down them

DAREDEVILS

- Some people like jumping off / around / up buildings, bridges and monuments (photo A). This activity is called ...
 - base jumping.
 - crazy jumping.
 - basic flying.
- Dave Kunst walked into / around / down the world. He walked ...
 - 1,100 kilometres.
 - 2,200 kilometres.
 - 23,200 kilometres.
- Drivers in the Paris-Dakar rally drive down / across / under the Sahara Desert. The Sahara is in ...
- Asia.
 Africa.
 Australia.
- Downhill mountain bikers cycle under / down / into huge mountains (photo B). They use ...
 - a mountain bikes.
 - hill bikes.
 - BMX bikes.
- Martin Strel, from Slovenia, swam through / off / along the River Amazon in 66 days. He swam ...
 - 526 kilometres.
 - 15,260 kilometres.
 - 5,265 kilometres.
- Firewalkers walk around / across / into hot coals (photo C). The coals are ...
- ② 50°C. ⑤ 500°C. ⑥ 5,000°C.
- Stunt motorcyclists can jump into / through / over fifty or more cars. The record distance for a motorcycle jump is ...
 - a 18 metres.
 - 58 metres.
 - 98 metres.



READING Daredevils

I can read about the history of a famous place.

- 1 Read the text. Which daredevils does it mention?
- 2 2.03 Match headings 1–5 with paragraphs A–E. Then listen and check.

A new tightrope champion C

- 1 A lady at the Falls
- 2 Tightrope hero
- 3 The end of stunts at Niagara
- 4 Facts about Niagara Falls
- 3 Read the text again. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Tourists go to Niagara Falls now.
 - 2 Blondin watched and copied Farini.
 - 3 Farini became popular with his new stunts.
 - 4 It wasn't a surprise for the crowd when Annie Taylor survived.
 - 5 Only one or two people do stunts at Niagara now.

- 4 BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY Complete the sentences with the words in blue in the text.
 - 1 My ___ and ___ are all sportspeople. I admire them.
 - 2 He's very ___ and brave. He doesn't think anything is scary.
 - 3 I saw some ___ on TV. They were sailing around the world.
 - 4 He can do some new ___ on his bike.
 - 5 This place is fantastic. The mountains are ____

5 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think of the daredevils in the text?
- 2 Which films that you've seen have stunts? Describe them.
- 3 What places in your country are spectacular?
- 4 Who are your heroes and heroines? Why?
- 5 Do you know anyone who's daring? In what way?

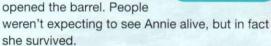
NIAGARA FALLS - DON'T LOOK DOWN!

- At Niagara Falls, on the border between the USA and Canada, the River Niagara suddenly falls more than fifty metres. Every hour, 2.5 million litres go over the waterfalls. Niagara Falls is popular with tourists and in the past it was also popular with daredevils. Three of the most famous were The Great Blondin, Signor Farini and Annie Taylor.
- In 1859, Blondin walked across Niagara Falls eight times. Once he cooked eggs while he was standing on the tightrope. Another time, he nearly fell into the river while he was carrying a man on his back. That day, a man called William



Hunt was at Niagara with his girlfriend. As they were watching Blondin, Hunt decided to invent stunts which were more spectacular and daring than Blondin's. He changed his name to Signor Farini and began to practise.

- In 1860 a crowd went to see Farini at Niagara. He was walking along his tightrope when he stopped and climbed down a thirty-metre rope to a boat. He had a drink, then climbed up the rope again and continued walking. He was the new king of the falls.
- There were many heroes of Niagara and also some heroines. In 1901 Annie Taylor became the first woman to go over the falls in a barrel. People were waiting for forty minutes before Annie's helpers opened the barrel. People



Many others survived stunts at the falls in barrels, balls or simply a bathing suit, but a lot of people also died. These days, daredevil acts are prohibited there and there is a maximum fine of \$10,000.

LANGUAGE FOCUS Past continuous: affirmative and negative

4

I can say what was happening this morning.

 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Check your answers in the text on page 40. Then choose the correct words in the rule.

was carrying was standing were watching weren't expecting

- 1 He ___ on the tightrope.
- 2 He ___ a man on his back.
- 3 They ___ Blondin.
- 4 People ___ to see Annie alive.

O RULE

The past continuous describes a finished action / an action in progress in the past.

More practice

○ Workbook page 33

STUDY STRATEGY O Using the rules boxes

Study the spelling rules for -ing forms on page 21. Then write the -ing form of the verbs.

1 drive 3 jump 5 cycle 2 run 4 fly 6 swim

3 Complete the text using the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Write true sentences about today. Use the affirmative or negative form of the past continuous.

I / sleep / at 9 a.m.

I wasn't sleeping at 9 a.m.

- 1 my friends / play / football at 6 a.m.
- 2 1/sit/in a car at 8.15 a.m.
- 3 we / listen / to the teacher five minutes ago
- 4 my friends and I / talk / at 8.45 a.m.
- 5 1/sleep/at5a.m.
- 6 it / rain / before school
- 5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Look at the photos and imagine you saw the event. Describe what was happening. Use the questions to help you.
 - 1 What were you doing when you saw this?
 - 2 What was the stunt person doing?
 - 3 Who was watching?
 - 4 What were the crowd doing?



Pronunciation: Weak forms > Workbook page 91

Alain Robert: Spiderman

the Petronas Towers (452 metres) in Kuala Lumpur, Malyasia. Sonia Marks saw him: '11_ (walk) across a bridge near the Petronas Towers one day. The street was full of people, but it was strange. They were very quiet they 2___ (not talk). They _ (look) at one of the towers. I looked and I saw a man on the building. He 4_ (climb) up the metal wall. He 5___ (not wear) a helmet or special clothes. Then I realized he 6_ (not use) ropes!'

Alain Robert, 48, loves tall buildings. He wanted to climb up

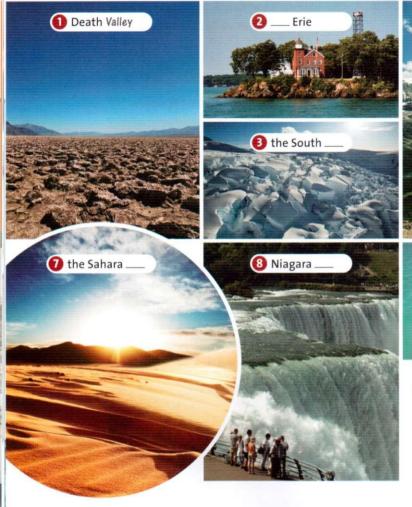
Finished?

Imagine that you are one of the daredevils in this unit. Write the story of one of your stunts.

I was at Niagara Falls. I was walking across the falls on a tightrope ...

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Geographical features

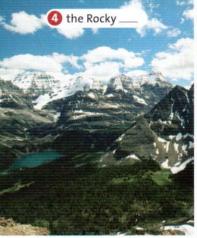
I can talk about places in the world.



1 2.04 Complete the names of places 1–10 with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

Desert Falls Forest Lake Mountains Ocean Pole River Sea Valley

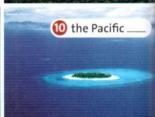
- Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with the words in exercise 1.
 - 1 The Andes are
 - 2 It never rains in the Atacama ____.
 - 3 There isn't any land at the North ___
 - 4 The Atlantic ____ is between America and Europe.
 - 5 There's a Red ____, a Black ____ and a Yellow ____.
 - 6 The Amazon is a ___ and a ___.
- 3 2.05 Listen to Laura and Emily's story. Which trip did they make?
 - a From the North Pole to the United States.
 - b From Greenland to the North Pole.
 - c From the North Pole to the Equator.











- 4 2.05 Choose the correct answers. Listen again and check.
 - 1 How long was Laura and Emily's trip?
 - a 700 kilometres **b** 1,700 kilometres
 - c 17,000 kilometres
 - 2 Where were they skiing when Laura fell through the ice?
 - a the United States b Greenland
 - c Panama
 - 3 How far did they sail to North America?
 - a 400 kilometres **b** 4,000 kilometres
 - c 14.000 kilometres
 - 4 What was the problem while they were cycling?
 - a There were storms. b It was too cold.
 - c It was too hot.
 - 5 How did they get to Quito?
 - a They walked and climbed.
 - b They cycled. c They sailed.
- 5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Write clues about a geographical feature which you know in your country, or other countries. Then test your partner.

This is a famous desert in Asia.

Is it the Gobi Desert?

Yes, it is!

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past continuous: questions • Past simple and past continuous

I can invent a story about a world trip.

Past continuous: questions

- Match questions 1-6 with answers a-f. Then complete the rule.
 - 1 Were you skiing?
- a In Quito.
- 2 Was she cycling?
- b They were travelling.
- 3 Were they sailing?
- c No, they weren't.
- 4 What were they doing?
- d My dad.
- 5 Who was waiting?
- e Yes, I was.
- 6 Where were you waiting? f No, she wasn't.

O RULE

We form past continuous questions with (question word) + ___ + subject + -ing.

Write questions and answers about Emily and Laura's trip using the past continuous.

> Was Emily travelling with her parents? (travel) No. she wasn't.

- 1 ___ Emily and Laura ___ in Greenland? (ski)
- 2 ___ Laura ___ in the Atlantic Ocean? (swim)
- 3 Where ___ they ___ ? (cycle)
- 4 Where ___ they ___ to? (sail)
- 5 Who ___ for them in Quito? (wait)
- 3 Write questions using the past continuous. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 what / you / do / at 6.30 yesterday evening
 - 2 you and your family / have / breakfast at 7.30 a.m.
 - 3 what / your parents / do / at 8.30 a.m. yesterday
 - 4 you/walk/to school at 8 o'clock
 - 5 where / you / sit / at 9.30 yesterday
 - 6 who / sit / next to you / in your English lesson / last week

Past simple and past continuous

Study the examples. Then complete the rules with past simple and past continuous.

While they were skiing across Greenland, Laura fell through the ice.

They were skiing across Greenland when Laura fell through the ice.

O RULES

- 1 We use the ___ to describe past actions that were in progress.
- 2 We use the ___ to interrupt the action that was in progress.
- 3 We often use when before the ___ and while before the _

Complete the sentences. Use the past simple and the past continuous in each sentence.

He wasn't looking (not look) when he fell (fall) through the ice.

- 1 He ___ (swim) when he ___ (see) the shark.
- 2 They ___ (meet) while they ___ (walk) near the river.
- 3 Peter ___ (have) an accident while he ___ (ski).
- 4 I ___ (not wear) a cycle helmet when I ___ (fall off) my bike.
- 5 They ___ (not sleep) when we ___ (phone) them.
- 6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Imagine you went on a world trip. Talk about what you did using the past simple and past continuous. Use the verbs in the box and your own ideas.

climb cycle meet see speak stay swim travel visit walk sail buy

I saw the pyramids while I was travelling along the River Nile.

Finished?

Imagine you are interviewing an explorer about an adventure. Write six interview questions. Use the past simple and past continuous. Then write the explorer's answers.

How did you feel while you were sailing across the Atlantic?

SPEAKING Expressing interest

I can talk about amazing experiences.

Leah Did you take this photo, Shaun?

Shaun Yes, do you like it?

Leah Yeah. But what was happening?
Shaun ¹This skateboarder was jumping

over a table.

Leah Oh! That's amazing! 2 Where were you

when you saw that?

Shaun I was 3 on holiday in Madrid. These kids

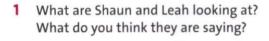
were doing tricks on their skateboards.

Leah Really? 4 Why were they doing that?

Shaun 5 It was a show. Leah Did you try it?

Shaun You're kidding! 61 can't skateboard. Leah Well, it's a great photo. Well done!

Shaun That's very kind of you.



- 2 © 2.06 Cover the dialogue and listen. Did Shaun try skateboarding?
- 3 © 2.07 Cover the dialogue and complete the key phrases. Listen, read and check. Practise the intonation of the key phrases. How do we use intonation to show surprise?

KEY PHRASES O Expressing interest

Oh! That's 1__! 3___done!

Really? That's 4___ of you.

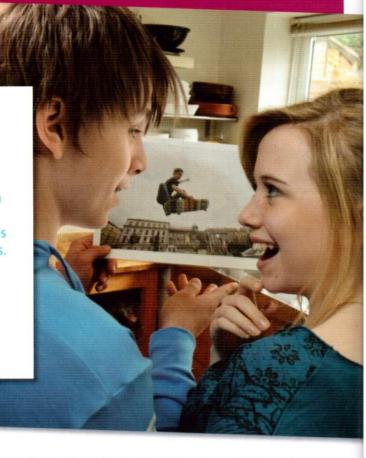
You're 2__!

4 Invent five amazing experiences. Use the ideas in the box and your own ideas. Compare your ideas with a partner. Remember to use intonation to show surprise.

climb up Everest dive with sharks fly a helicopter meet Lionel Messi see Alicia Keys skateboard down some stairs swim across the English Channel visit Hollywood and Las Vegas

I jumped off a bridge last year.

Really? That's amazing!



5 Look at the photo of the diver. Replace the phrases in blue in the dialogue with phrases a-f. Practise a dialogue about the diver with your partner.



- a This diver was diving from a ten-metre diving board.
- b I don't like the water.
- c in Barcelona with my dad. We were visiting sites from the 1992 Olympics.
- d There was an international diving competition.
- e What were they doing at that pool?
- f Where did you take it?
- 6 ACTIVATE Look again at the dialogue in exercise 2. Change the words in blue and practise your new dialogue with a partner. Use the ideas in exercise 4.

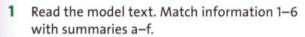
I can write about a rescue.

A Brave Rescue

¹The rescue happened while we were on holiday in Australia last year. It was really amazing and 21 was lucky to get a photo of it.

I was walking along the beach with my family. There were a lot of big waves, and it was raining and windy. There was a man with a dog. He was walking on some rocks. 3Suddenly, a huge wave crashed into them. The man was OK, but I couldn't see his dog. After a few minutes, we saw the dog again. It was swimming, but it went under the water a few times. Two surfers on the beach were watching as well. ⁴As soon as they saw the dog, they swam towards it on their surfboards.

5When they reached the dog, they put it onto a surfboard. Then they swam back to the beach. They were very brave because the sea was dangerous.



- a how the rescue ended
- **b** what the writer thought about the rescuers
- c how the rescue started
- d where the rescue happened
- e how the writer felt about his/her photo
- f how the accident happened
- 2 Complete the key phrases with the words in the box.

after as soon as suddenly when while

KEY PHRASES O Linking events

- 1 The rescue happened ___ we were on holiday.
- 2 ___ they reached the dog, they put it on a surfboard.
- 3 ___ a few minutes, we saw the dog again.
- 4 ___ they saw the dog, they swam out to it.
- 5 ___, a huge wave crashed into them.

Language point: when, while, as soon as

- 3 Choose the correct words.
 - 1 I saw the shark while / as soon as I was swimming.
 - 2 As soon as / While I saw it, I swam away.
 - 3 When / While he saw the accident, he went to help.

4 ACTIVATE Look at the photo of the helicopter rescue and follow the steps in the writing guide.

O WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

Imagine that you took the photo of the helicopter rescue. Write a story with the title A Brave Rescue.

B THINK AND PLAN

- 1 When and where did the rescue happen?
- 2 What happened to the person in the stretcher?
- 3 How did the rescuers know about the accident?
- 4 Why was the rescue dangerous?
- 5 How did the rescue end?

C WRITE

Paragraph 1: Introduction

The rescue happened ...

Paragraph 2: The people and the rescue

There was ... / There were ...

Paragraph 3: The end and your opinion

The rescuers ...

D CHECK

- · when, while, as soon as
- · there was, there were
- past simple and past continuous verbs
- linking words

Vocabulary

- Choose the correct words.
 - 1 I was swimming down / across / up a lake.
 - 2 Don't fall through / up / off the bridge!
 - 3 Walk over / across / through the door.
 - 4 I'm climbing up / under / into a mountain.
 - 5 The cat jumped over / through / in the chair!
 - 6 We ran down / off / into the mountain.
- 2 Match descriptions 1–6 with the words in the box.

desert valley forest lake ocean pole

- 1 The point at the north or south of the world.
- 2 An area of water with land all around.
- 3 A place with lots of trees.
- 4 A low area of land between mountains.
- 5 A place where it hardly ever rains.
- 6 A very big area of water where ships sail.

Language focus

Write an affirmative and a negative sentence for each picture using the past continuous form of the verbs.



1 cycle / run



2 read a magazine / listen to music



3 clean the floor / clear the table



4 swim / climb



5 make his bed / do his homework



6 watch a DVD / play in a group

- 4 Look at the pictures in exercise 3. Write questions and short answers using the past continuous.
 - 1 he/wear/a helmet
 - 2 she / read / a book
 - 3 they / help / at home
 - 4 the cat / jump / over a tree
 - 5 he / listen / to music
 - 6 they / sing / in a group
- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple and the past continuous in each sentence.
 - 1 She ___ (fall) off her bike while she was ___ (cycle) down the mountain.
 - 2 We ___ (do) an exam when the fire ___ (start).
 - 3 I ___ (see) Katy while I ___ (sit) on the bus.
 - 4 You ___ (not listen) when the teacher ___ (call) your name.

Communication

- 6 Complete the mini-dialogues.
 - 1 'You did a great trick on your skateboard.' 'Really? That's very k_ _d of you.'
 - 2 'Why d__'t we visit Niagara?' 'Yes, it l___s amazing.'
 - 3 'I visited Death Valley last year.'
 'You're k____g! That's a____g!'
 - 4 'L__'s watch Avatar.' 'No, it s____s boring.'

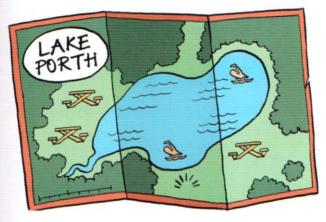
Listening

- 7 2.08 Listen to Lucy and Clare. Complete the sentences with one, two or three words.
 - 1 Lucy wants to go on holiday before ____.
 - 2 Lucy went to Italy ___ with her parents.
 - 3 In the Tatra Mountains you can climb, swim, or go kayaking across ____.
 - 4 Clare isn't a ____. She doesn't like dangerous sports.
 - 5 Clare doesn't want to ___ across Scotland because there are ___.
 - 6 Clare likes reading, ____, and beaches and sunny afternoons.



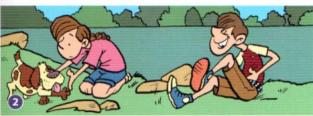
Listening

- 1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where did Alan and Lily go at the weekend?
 - 2 What do you think happened?



2 2.09 Listen to Alan, Bess and Lily talking about last weekend. Which is the correct picture?







- 2.09 Listen again. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Bess's grandparents moved house recently.
 - 2 Lily and Alan went walking around the lake.
 - 3 Lily hurt her leg on Sunday.
 - 4 The weather was good at the lake.
 - 5 Lily fell off her bike when she hit a dog.
 - 6 Alan cycled into Lily's bike.
 - 7 Lily fell into the lake.
 - 8 The dog was jumping on Alan.





Speaking

- Work in pairs. Prepare a conversation about last weekend. Imagine that person A had an accident.
 - 1 Where was A when he / she had the accident?
 - 2 What was he / she doing?
 - 3 What happened after the accident?
 - 4 How does he / she feel now?
- 5 Have a conversation. Use your ideas in exercise 4 and the chart below to help you. One of you is A and one of you is B. When you finish, change roles.

A Ask about B's weekend.

A Reply and say you had an accident.

A Tell the story of your accident.

A Say how you are feeling now.

A Reply.

- B Tell A about your weekend.
- B Ask about A's accident.
- B Express interest.
- B Suggest an activity for next weekend.

Writing

6 Write a postcard to a friend. Imagine you had an accident at the weekend. Explain how it happened. Begin like this:

Hi

How are you? Last weekend, I ... Unfortunately, I had an accident and ...



Clever

Start thinking

- 1 Which composers, painters and writers do
- 2 What are you good at?
- 3 Which animals are intelligent?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · say how much I know about a person.
- · understand a text about child prodigies.
- · talk about past and present abilities.
- · describe the qualities of things.
- · use comparative and superlative adjectives.
- · compare ideas for a present.
- · write a biography of a person.

Vocabulary

- · Skills and people
- · Adjectives: qualities

Language focus

- · Ability: can and could
- · Questions with How ...?
- · Comparative and superlative adjectives
- · should and must

English Plus Options



and speaking

Buying tickets

Page 92



Natural science: Adapting to the environment

□ Page 100



Culture

National Festivals

□ Page 108



Vocabulary puzzles

Skills and people: Adjectives: qualities

⇒ Page 116

VOCABULARY ■ Skills and people

I can say how much I know about a person.

- Work in pairs. Do the Clever kids quiz.
- 2.15 Complete the table with verbs and nouns from the Clever kids quiz. Then listen and check.

Skill (verb)	Person (noun)	Skill (verb)	Person (noun)
paint	painter	write	4
compose	1	win	5
swim	2	6	programmer
3	player	sing	1

STUDY STRATEGY (Learning words in groups

3 2.16 Writing groups of related words is a useful way of expanding your vocabulary. Complete the table with related words. Then listen and check.

Verb	Person	Noun
invent	inventor	invention
act	1	2
3	4	dancing
5	cook	6

Which words in the box can be used in key phrase 1 and which can be used in phrase 2?

a bit a lot anything

KEY PHRASES O Expressing knowledge

2 I don't know ___ about 1 | know___about

5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Talk about the people in the box using the key phrases in exercise 4.

Jane Austen Beethoven Cristiano Ronaldo John Lennon J.K. Rowling William Shakespeare Van Gogh Leonardo DiCaprio Emma Watson

I don't know much about Jane Austen.

I think she was an English writer.

Finished?

Use a dictionary. Find five more words you can add to the Verb list in exercise 3. Then complete the Person and the Noun lists.

CLEVER KIDS QUIZ

Pablo Picasso was Spanish. He painted this when he was nine years old. Which of these painters was Spanish?

- Salvador Dalí
- Leonardo da Vinci
- C Vincent van Gogh





The Brontë sisters were writers. They wrote stories and poems for each other when they were children. Which is not a Brontë novel?

- Jane Eyre
- Wuthering Heights
- Oliver Twist

Mozart started to compose music when he was five. Which of these people wasn't a composer?

- Ludwig van Beethoven
- Henry Ford
- Richard Wagner



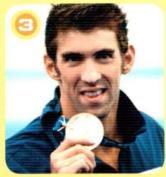


Will Jenkins was the winner of a photography competition when he was eight. Which of these is a part of a camera?

- lens
- nouse
- printer

Michael Phelps was fifteen when he swam in the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney. Five months later he broke the world record for 200m butterfly. Which of these is not an Olympic sport?

- able tennis
- karate
- basketball





S. Chandra Sekhar started to program computers when he was seven years old. Which of these is not a computer language?

- Java
- (C++
- Chinese

Judit Polgár played in international chess competitions when she was eight. Which of these is not a chess piece?

- prince
- king
- queen





Now a famous singer, Leona Lewis wrote her first song when she was twelve. In which TV competition did Leona sing?

- Big Brother
- 1 The X Factor
- Survivor

READING Whizz-kids

I can understand a text about child prodigies.

- 1 What does prodigy mean? Do you know the names of any prodigies?
- 2 2.17 Read and listen to the text. Then choose the correct summary.

The author of the text describes:

- a how different the life of a prodigy is.
- b how prodigies study at university.
- c how to become a prodigy.
- 3 Read the text again and complete the sentences with one, two or three words.

Wendy Vo was very good at languages.

- S. Chandra Sekhar went to university at the age ____.
- 2 Some parents like the same things as their
- 3 Ainan Cawley's parents wanted him to start
- 4 Parents can help child prodigies if ___ their children, but not push them too hard.
- 5 Albert Einstein had an IQ of ____.

4 BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY Study the text. Find and complete the phrases with the verbs in the box. You need to use some verbs more than once.

(break	start	make	take	
2	a r an a b	exam	5 _	a decision friends university	

- 5 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 How often do you take English exams?
 - 2 How often do you take a break when you revise for exams?
 - 3 Would you like to start university at your age? Why? Why not?
 - 4 Did you make friends quickly in this class?
 - 5 Do you want to break a record? What is it?

-> R-H + HO MGBY

6 Which decisions are difficult for you to make?

PRODIGY!

Could you speak another language at the age of eight? At this age, Wendy Vo could speak eleven languages fluently. She couldn't brush her teeth by herself, though! Another child genius, S. Chandra Sekhar, could program a computer at seven. At ten he took exams at the company Microsoft and two years later, he went to university.

Prodigies are children with incredible talents. They can do things that many adults can't do. Some scientists think prodigies are born with their talents. However, their parents usually help them. Sometimes children and parents have got the same interests. For example, Mozart's father was a composer and Picasso's father was a painter.

Some parents of prodigies are very ambitious or strict. Ainan Cawley is a chemistry prodigy. At seven, his parents wanted him to start university! When János Starker, a famous cello player, was young, his mother taught their parrot to say 'Practise, János, practise!'.



Clearly, life is sometimes difficult for prodigies. How do you make friends at university when you're twelve? And it's difficult to take a break when a parrot is shouting at you!

Psychologists believe that parents of prodigies need to help their children but not push them too hard. Two-year-old Elise Tan-Roberts' mum is a good example. Elise broke a record when she scored 156 in an IQ exam. Albert Einstein's score was only 160! Elise's mother made an important decision about her daughter. She said, 'Her IQ is really high, but if it goes down we won't be upset.'

LANGUAGE FOCUS Ability: can and could • Questions with How ...?

I can talk about past and present abilities.



Ability: can and could

Complete the sentences. Use the text on page 50 to help you.

They can do things that many adults 1___. Wendy Vo 2___ speak eleven languages. She 3___ brush her teeth by herself.

2 Choose the correct words.

O RULES

- 1 We use an infinitive with / without to after can and could.
- 2 The he / she / it form of can is can / cans.
- 3 The negative of can is don't can / can't.
- 4 We use can to talk about the present /
- 5 We use could to talk about the present /
- 3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

can can't could couldn't couldn't

- 1 Beethoven couldn't hear when he composed his 9th symphony, but he ____ imagine the music.
- 2 Agatha Christie ___ spell very well, but she wrote eighty detective books.
- 3 The actor Ben Affleck lived in Mexico when he was a teenager. Now he ___ speak English and Spanish.
- 4 Franklin D. Roosevelt had polio and ___ walk, but he became President of the USA.
- 5 Beyoncé sings some of her songs in Spanish, but she ___ speak the language.

Questions with How ...?

- 4 Match 1–7 with a–g to make questions. Then ask and answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 How far can ...
- a are in your class?
- 2 How strict is ...
- b go to the cinema?
- 3 How often do you ... c do you drink?
- 4 How intelligent are ... d are you?
- 5 How many people ... e you swim?
- 6 How much cola ...
- f your teacher?
- 7 How tall ...
- g your friends?

Write questions for the sentences using How ... ? and the words in the box.

> fast high long long many times



Danny Way jumped seven metres high on a skateboard.

How high did Danny Way jump?

- 1 Samantha Druce, 12, swam 33.8 kilometres across the English Channel.
- 2 Jef Sarver played a guitar for forty-eight hours.
- 3 Yam Bhandari's hair is 2.9 metres long.
- 4 Chris Carr travelled at more than 600 kilometres per hour on a special motorcycle.
- 5 Ang Rita Sherpa climbed Everest five times between 1983 and 1996.

6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about abilities. Use the ideas in the box and your own ideas.

	far			jump		
	much				run	
	high	can		remember	?	
How	many English words	could	you	swim	when you were?	
	fast			speak		

How far can you swim?

I can swim about two kilometres.

Finished?

Write sentences about what you couldn't do in the past, but that you can do now.

When I was one I couldn't talk, but now I can speak two languages.

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Adjectives: qualities

I can describe the qualities of things.

2.18 Find pairs of opposite adjectives. Then listen and check.

artistic aggressive common domesticated fast heavy intelligent

light peaceful practical rare slow stupid wild

artistic - practical

Work in pairs. Write sentences about each animal using three adjectives from exercise 1. Use not very, quite, very and really.

Cat Cats are domesticated, quite fast and very common.

- 1 elephant
- 4 whale
- 2 dog
- 5 monkey
- 3 octopus
- 3 2.19 Listen to Sophie and Joe talking about animals. Which animal that they talk about is not in the photos?

- 4 2.19 Choose the correct words. Then listen again and check your answers.
 - 1 Octopuses can remember people's names / faces.
 - 2 Octopuses can / can't change colour.
 - 3 Elephants can / can't understand human language.
 - 4 Dogs can understand a lot of vocabulary / grammar.
- 2.19 Listen again and complete the sentences with one, two or three words.
 - 1 The elephant is more ___ Joe.
 - 2 Elephants are the most ___ animal.
 - 3 ___ faster learners than elephants.
 - 4 An elephant's brain is bigger than a ____
 - 5 Sophie thinks her dog is the ___ on the planet.
- 6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Think of an animal. Then describe it using the adjectives in the box and in exercise 1. Can your partner guess your animal?

horrible small boring interesting big nice beautiful

It's big, it's wild and aggressive. It lives in forests.

Is it a bear?





LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Comparative and superlative adjectives

5

I can use comparative and superlative adjectives.

 Complete the table with comparative and superlative adjectives.

Adjective		
fast	1	the fastest
big	2	the biggest
rare	rarer	the rarest
noisy	noisier	the 3
artistic intelligent	more intelligent	the most artistic
good	bad	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Study the example sentences and the table in exercise 1. Then complete the rules with the and than.

The elephant is more artistic than me.

An elephant's brain is bigger than a whale's brain.

Elephants are the most intelligent animal.

O RULES

- 1 We often use ___ after comparative adjectives.
- 2 We often use ____ before superlative adjectives.
- 3 Study the table in exercise 1 again. Complete the spelling rules and add examples.

Spelling rules		
Type of adjective		
Most short adjectives	Add -er / -est	faster / 1
Short adjectives that end in -e	Add -r/-st	²/ rarest
Short adjectives that end in -y	-y → -i + -er / -est	heavier / heaviest
Short adjectives that end in a short vowel and a consonant	Double the consonant and add -er / -est	3/ biggest

4 Study the information. Then make sentences using comparative and superlative forms.

	Atlantic marlin	Common dolphin	Blue whale
Population	400,000	2-3 million	11,000
Length	4 metres	2.3 metres	25 metres
Speed	80 km/h	50 km/h	48 km/h
Weight	450 kg	100 kg	150,000 kg
Aggressive	1111	!!	!
Intelligent	**	***	***

Atlantic marlin (fast)

The Atlantic marlin is the fastest.

- 1 Atlantic marlin / blue whale (aggressive)
- 2 common dolphin (short)
- 3 Atlantic marlin / common dolphin (heavy)
- 4 blue whale / Atlantic marlin (rare)
- 5 blue whale (slow)
- 6 blue whale / Atlantic marlin (intelligent)
- 5 ACTIVATE Ask and answer questions about the animals in exercise 4 using comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.

long fast heavy aggressive slow intelligent rare short common

Which animal is the rarest?

The blue whale is the rarest.

Which animal is longer than the Atlantic marlin?

The blue whale is longer than the Atlantic marlin.

Finished?

Write six quiz questions with comparative and superlative adjectives.

Are humans more intelligent than rats?

SPEAKING ■ Choosing a present

I can compare ideas for a present.

Shaun I must be home at five o'clock,

Gemma. How long will you be?

Gemma Just a few minutes. I'm looking

for a poster for my dad's birthday.

He's into art.

Shaun Can I see?

Gemma Yes. What do you think of this?

It's by Picasso.

Shaun It's OK. What about this one?

Gemma Who's it by?

Shaun It's by van Gogh. It's called Starry

Night.

Gemma This one's better. I like it.

Shaun Me too. You should get him this

one.

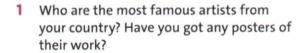
Gemma Do you think so?

Shaun Yes, it's more interesting. The

other one's a bit boring.

Gemma Yes, I think you're right. Thanks,

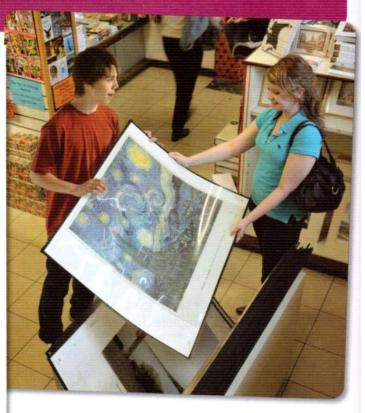
Shaun.



- 2 2.20 Listen to the dialogue. Does Gemma agree with Shaun about the posters?
- 3 2.21 Listen to the key phrases. Then answer the questions.

KEY PHRASES O Choosing a present

- 1 'He's into art.' Who is 'he'?
- 2 'Who's it by?'
 Who is the second painting by?
- 3 'This one's better. I like it.'
 Which is 'this one'?
- 4 'The other one's a bit boring.' Which is 'the other one'?
- 4 Work in pairs. Practise the dialogue.



Language point: should and must

5 Study the examples and complete the rules with *should* and *must*.

I must be at home at five o'clock.

You should get him this one.

We mustn't use our phones at school. It's against the rules.

You shouldn't buy that shirt. It's horrible!

O RULES

We use 1___ to talk about obligation and we use 2___ to give advice.

- 6 Complete the sentences with should or must.
 - 1 Tom loves jazz. We ___ buy him this CD.
 - 2 We ___ leave our mp3 players in our bags in exams.
 - 3 In some countries you ___ carry your ID card all the time.
 - 4 You're good at singing. You ___ join a band.
- 7 ACTIVATE Look again at the dialogue in exercise 2. Imagine that you're buying a present for a friend. Change the words in blue and practise your new dialogue with a partner. Use the ideas in the box and your own ideas.

book CD clothes jewellery bag computer game DVD

Jane Austen

Jane Austen was a
British writer. She was
born in England in 1775.
She lived in England for
her whole life. She died on
18th July in 1817.



By the age of sixteen, Jane Austen was writing stories, poems and plays. She finished her first novel in 1795 and her second novel a year later. However, her father couldn't find a publisher. Her life changed in 1811 when she found a publisher for her first book. She published the book anonymously under the name, 'A Lady'.

In total she wrote six novels. She is most famous for the books *Sense and Sensibility* and *Pride and Prejudice*. Her novels were funnier and more realistic than other novels of the time.

Now, students at school and university study her novels and there are about fifty different film and TV versions of her stories. There are also two Jane Austen museums in England.

- 1 Read the model text. Then match headings 1–5 with paragraphs A–D. There is one heading that you do not need.
 - 1 How Jane Austen started writing
 - 2 Jane Austen's style of writing and her most famous books
 - 3 Jane Austen's likes and dislikes
 - 4 How Jane Austen is still famous today
 - 5 A summary of Jane Austen's life
- Study the model text and find the time expressions in blue. Then match 1–6 with a–f.

KEY PHRASES O Writing a biography

- 1 She was born in ...
- 2 She lived in England for ...
- 3 By ...
- 4 A year later ...
- 5 She died on ...
- 6 Now ...

- a 18th July.
- **b** students study her novels.
- c she finished her second novel.
- d her whole life.
- e 1775.
- f the age of sixteen, she

3 ACTIVATE Follow the steps in the writing guide.

O WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

Write a biography. Use the notes on Hergé or details about another writer you admire.

B THINK AND PLAN

- 1 Where and when was he born?
- 2 Where did he grow up?
- 3 When did he die?
- 4 Where did he study?
- 5 What did he do as a job?
- 6 What is his most famous character? How many books did he write?
- 7 Why were the books successful?
- 8 Is Tintin still famous? Why?

C WRITE

Paragraph 1: Summary of life
Hergé was born in ...
Paragraph 2: Education and work
He studied at school in ...
Paragraph 3: Most famous for ...
His most famous cartoon character is ...
Paragraph 4: How he is famous today
Today, the Tintin books ...

D CHECK

- · comparative and superlative forms
- · time expressions

HERGÉ Writer and artist

BORN: Brussels, Belgium, 1907

REAL NAME: Georges Remi

LIVED: in Belgium, travelled all over the world

DIED: Brussels, Belgium, 3rd March, 1983

STUDIED: school in Brussels, good at all subjects except art

WORKED: 1927, as a cartoonist for a Belgian newspaper

MOST FAMOUS CHARACTER: Tintin (24 books) – about a young journalist and his dog, Snowy

QUALITIES OF HIS BOOKS: very detailed, exciting, funny

NOW: Tintin books are in 91 languages, Steven Spielberg is making films of the books.

REVIEW Unit 5

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

compose paint dance cook write

- 1 J K Rowling became a ___ in 2003. In the next five years she ___ five books.
- 2 Ludwig Van Beethoven was a ___. He ___ some of the most famous classical music in the world.
- 3 My sister is a great ___. She can ___ Flamenco, ballet and Salsa.
- 4 I'm a good ____. I often ___ dinner for my family.
- 5 Tom ___ pictures of animals. He's a great ___ and he wants to be an artist.
- 2 Complete the adjectives with a, e, i, o and u. Then find pairs of opposites.
 - 1 sl_w 2 d_m_st_c_t_d b _nt_ll_g_nt
 - a p__c_f_l
 - 3 st_p_d
- c w_ld
- 4 l_ght
- d r_r_
- 5 c_mm_n
- e h__vy
- 6 _ggr_ss_v_
- f f_st

Language focus

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

can can't could couldn't how many must should

- 1 You ___ turn off mobile phones in exams. It's one of the rules!
- 2 '___ you swim when you were four?' 'No, I ____. I learned when I was six.'
- 3 '___ languages ___ your parents speak?' 'Only English. They ___ speak any other languages.'
- 4 'Have you got any advice?' 'Yes, you ___ tell your teacher.'

Write comparative and superlative sentences about the dogs.

	Whippet	Ridgeback	St Bernard
Weight	***	****	****
Top speed	****	***	**
Rare	*	****	**
Aggressive	*	****	**

- 1 The St Bernard / rare / the Whippet
- 2 The Whippet / fast
- 3 The St Bernard / common / the Ridgeback
- 4 The Ridgeback / aggressive
- 5 The Ridgeback / rare
- 6 The Ridgeback / slow / the Whippet

Communication

Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

> should she's into about this do you think who's it this one's

Rachel You know a bit about classical music, Sue. What 1___ of this CD?

Beethoven's 1st Symphony? Yes, it's very good. Why are you asking?

Rachel I'm looking for a present for my mum's birthday. 2___ classical music.

OK. 3___ better, I think. Sue

Rachel 4___ by?

Beethoven again. It's his 5th Symphony.

Rachel What 5___ one? His 9th symphony. No, you 6 ___ get her the 5th symphony.

Listening

- 6 222 Listen to the conversation and look at the sentences. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Tom's parents think their house is too small.
 - 2 Tom had a cat.
 - 3 Tom likes taking dogs for a walk.
 - 4 Martha thinks Tom should get a dog.
 - 5 Tom is moving closer to school.
 - 6 Tom is moving into Martha's road.

PROJECT Celebrity quiz



1 Read Emily's *Celebrity quiz* and try to answer the questions. Then match the quiz questions with the answers.

المطلة ومقوم

A celebrity quiz by Emily Roberts

HER LIFE

- I What is Lady Gaga's real name?
- 2 Is she the oldest child in her family?
- 3 How tall is Lady Graga?

HER MUSICAL CAREER

- 4 Could she play the piano when she was five years old?
- 5 How old was she when she was composing her first songs?
- 6 What was her first big hit?

HER IDEAS

- 7 Where does her celebrity name come from?
- 8 who are her heroes?
- 9 What is unusual about her?
 - . She was composing songs at the age of just 13.
 - Yes, she la.
 - leading about in 35cm. She are mears ingh-neeted shoes!
 - A 1980s song by the band Queen, Radio dia dia station Joanne Angelina diemanotta
 - She wears very unusual clothes and make-up. Tust bance from her 2008 album "The fame."
 - Yes, she could. She learned to play when she was just four.
 - allstanod nanglesb earthold arth oth oels eight e0191 art to enste

She loves David Bowle and Freddie Mercury, Griam Rock, music

YNSMEKS



2 Make a quiz about a celebrity from TV, films, music or sport. Follow the steps in the project checklist.

O PROJECT CHECKLIST

- Choose your celebrity.
- 2 Find out about him/her using magazines or the internet.
- **3** Write 8–10 questions about him/her. Think about his/her life, achievements, and ideas. Organize your questions under headings. Make sure you have the answers to your questions!
- **4** Make a quiz with your texts and photos. Write out your answers on a different piece of paper.
- 3 Exchange your quiz with the rest of the class. Who knows the most about your celebrity? Then give them the answers and ask them to match them with your questions. How fast can they do it?

60000000

Life in numbers

Start thinking

- 1 How many years are in a millennium?
- 2 Have you got a lucky number? Why is it lucky?
- 3 What's your personality like?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · use a wide variety of numbers and times.
- · understand a text about numbers.
- · make predictions using will and won't.
- · talk about people's personality.
- · talk about conditions and their results.
- · speak about the future.
- · write a report about a survey.

Vocabulary

- · Time and numbers
- · Adjectives: characteristics

Language focus

- · will, won't
- · First conditional
- Expressing probability
- · nobody and everybody

English Plus Options



Extra listening and speaking

Can I take a message?

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Curriculum extra

Maths: Statistics and charts

Page 101



Culture

The USA in Numbers

□ Page 109



Vocabulary puzzles

Time and numbers; Adjectives: characteristics

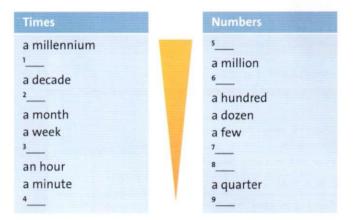
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VOCABULARY ■ Time and numbers

I can use a wide variety of numbers and times.

1 2.29 Complete the lists with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

a billion a century a couple a day a half nought a second a thousand a year



2 2.30 Listen and say the numbers.

Numbers	0.2	1,965	2,800	
Ordinals	fifth	twelfth	thirteenth	twentieth
Dates	1965	2008		
Prices	€6.40	€12.50		
Distances	100 kilo	metres		

- 3 Correct the sentences using numbers and ordinals.
 - 1 There are third bedrooms in our house. X
 - 2 Elizabeth Blackwell was the one woman to become a doctor. X
 - 3 I live on the twelve floor of a block of flats. X
 - 4 She finished two in the race. X
 - 5 My dad travelled to other countries fifth times last year. X
- 4 S 2.31 Work in pairs. Do the *Numbers quiz* on page 59. Then listen and check your answers.
- 5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 What's your date of birth?
 - 2 What's your lucky number?
 - 3 What's your house or flat number?
 - 4 In what year will you be twenty?
 - 5 What's the price of a cinema ticket in your town?
 - 6 How long do you need to sleep each night?
 - 7 How much money do you need to be happy?

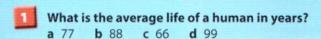
☐ Finished?

Write five more questions for the Numbers quiz.

What is the population of the UK?

a 41 million b 51 million c 61 million d 71 million

Numbers



What is the approximate population of the planet? a 4 billion b 4 million c 7 million d 7 billion

What is the distance from London to New York? a 585 kilometres c 1.585 kilometres **b** 5,585 kilometres **d** 10,585 kilometres

How many millimetres are there in a kilometre? a 100,000 c 10,000,000 **b** 1,000,000 **d** 100,000,000

How many years are there in millennium? a 1,000 b 100 c 10 d 1,000,000

What is half of a dozen? a four b five c six d seven

How much time does the average child in Britain watch TV every day?

a 1 hour b 2 hours c 3 hours d 5 hours

In which century was William Shakespeare born? a 15th b 16th c 17th d 18th

What distance is a marathon running race? a 22.519 kilometres c 32.915 kilometres **b** 42.195 kilometres **d** 52.591 kilometres

How many minutes are there in three quarters of an hour?

a 30 b 40 c 45 d 60

What was the year of the first Olympic games? a 776 BC b 136 BC c 1844 AD d 2004 AD

What is the number $pi(\pi)$? a 1.621 b 3.142 c 2.118 d 9.876



READING Superstitions

I can understand a text about numbers.

- Look at the photo of the buttons in the lift. What do you notice? Why do you think this happens?
- 2 2.32 Read the text. Add sentences a-e to the paragraphs. There is one sentence that you do not need. Then listen and check.
 - a Maybe he'll change the number to 12½!
 - **b** So a building whose top floor is 50 may only have 36 floors.
 - c In 2016 a lot of children will be eight years old in China!
 - d Seven is a lucky number in most cultures.
 - e Eight is also a popular number in phone numbers, addresses and PIN numbers.

- 3 BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY Check the meaning of the words in blue in the text. Then complete the sentences.
 - 1 She's happy, healthy and rich. She's ____.
 - 2 Many people have a ___ of the dark.
 - 3 My aunt doesn't like black cats. She's very
 - 4 I never win anything. I'm ___.
 - 5 I think the number 13 is unlucky. It's my _
- 4 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Are you superstitious about any numbers?
 - 2 What superstitions can bring you good or bad fortune?
 - 3 Do you have a fear of anything?
 - 4 Do you have a lucky number?
 - 5 Do you think you are a lucky person or an unlucky person? Why?

Lucky numbers

At eight minutes past eight on the eighth day of the eighth month of 2008, the Olympic Games started in Beijing. In China eight is a lucky number, and people believe that an eight in your date of birth will bring good fortune. Millions of Chinese people tried to have an 'Olympic baby' and in 2008 there were a lot more births than in a normal year. 1_

But why eight? In Mandarin, the pronunciation for eight (ba) sounds similar to the word for 'prosperity'. In 1992 someone paid \$640,000 for a car number plate with the single number 8 on it.

In contrast, you won't be lucky in China if you have the number four in your date of birth. The number four in Mandarin (si) sounds like the word for 'death', so many people think it is an unlucky number, which will bring you bad fortune. In many East Asian countries buildings don't have any floor numbers with a four in them.

In some European countries and in the USA, the unlucky number is thirteen. The superstition started because Judas was the thirteenth person at the Last Supper. People with a fear of the number thirteen are triskaidekaphobic. Unfortunately the phobia can also affect people who aren't superstitious, like the man who was happy to buy house number 13 in his road, but couldn't sell it. 4___





LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ will, won't

I can make predictions using will and won't.

6

 Complete the sentences from the text on page 60. Then complete the rules.

People believe that an eight in your date of birth will bring good fortune.

In 2016 a lot of children 1___ be eight years old in Chinal

You 2___ be lucky in China if you have the number four in your date of birth.

O RULE

We use ___ / ___ + infinitive without *to* when we make a prediction about the future.

- 2 Match the questions with the answers. Then complete the rules.
 - 1 Will 2044 be a lucky year in China?
 - 2 What will an eight in your date of birth bring you?
 - 3 Will a lot of children be eight years old in China in August 2016?
 - a Good fortune. b Yes, they will.
 - c No, it won't.

O RULES

- 1 We make questions with ___ + subject + infinitive without to.
- 2 We make short answers with Yes / No + pronoun + will / ___.

More practice ← Workbook page 49

Write sentences. Predict the future for you and your friends.

Eva will write a book.

1 write a book 4 become a teacher

2 visit China 5 be on TV

3 buy a fast car 6 travel a lot

4 Study the key phrases. Then use them to compare your predictions in exercise 3 with a partner.

KEY PHRASES O Making predictions

I reckon (that) I imagine (that)
I bet (that) I'm pretty sure (that)

I reckon that Eva will write a book.

Pronunciation: '//

── Workbook page 91

Make predictions with the words in the boxes, and will and won't. Compare your predictions with your partner using the key phrases.



People won't be more intelligent in the future.

Really? I'm pretty sure they will be more intelligent.

6 Order the words to make questions.

will / where / you / live / when you're older Where will you live when you're older?

- 1 have / how many / children / you / will
- 2 you / be a millionaire / will
- 3 will / do / job / what / you
- 4 be alive / will / you / in the next century
- 5 you / when / will / leave home

STUDY STRATEGY O Speaking clearly

- 7 Read instructions 1-3.
 - 1 Read the guestion before you speak.
 - 2 Practise saying the question quietly. Memorize it.
 - 3 Look at your partner when you speak.
- 8 ACTIVATE Ask and answer questions about your future with a partner. Use the questions in exercise 6 or your own ideas. Use the study strategy.

Finished?

Imagine the world in 50 years from now. Write predictions using will and won't.

Children won't study in schools.

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Adjectives: characteristics

I can talk about people's personality.

- Work in pairs. Write pairs of opposite adjectives using one adjective from box A and one from box B.
 - A helpful easy-going impatient ambitious friendly negative shy generous creative modest peaceful serious
 - B mean patient outgoing moody positive unambitious unfriendly funny unhelpful arrogant aggressive unimaginative

helpful - unhelpful

Choose adjectives from box A to describe the people.

Adam is very relaxed. easy-going

- 1 Ben always gets the best marks in exams but he never talks about it.
- 2 Katy always does the washing-up.
- 3 Simon always gives us expensive presents.
- 4 Jenny wants to be the best at everything.
- 5 Tom is a quiet and calm boy.
- 6 Rachel always thinks everything is bad.
- 7 Josh doesn't like big parties.
- 8 Sally is good at meeting new people.
- 9 Mark hates waiting.
- 10 Ellie writes stories and songs.
- 11 Tim doesn't like having fun.

3 Look at the *Numerology* test and calculate the number for someone in your family.

My brother's number is 6. I agree that he is sometimes impatient!

- 4 2.33 Listen to Holly, Mark and Becky and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who doesn't believe in numerology at all?
 - 2 Who thinks horoscopes are fun?
 - 3 Who thinks these tests can really describe your personality?
- 5 2.33 Listen again and complete the sentences with one or two words.
 - 1 Mark's birthday is ____.
 - 2 Mark and Holly were born in the year ____.
 - 3 The test says Mark is creative, generous and
 - 4 Becky's numerology number is ____.
 - 5 Becky says she isn't ____.
- 6 ACTIVATE Look at the Numerology test and calculate your number. Do you agree? Explain your answers.

It's true because I'm creative. I like writing stories. I'm also sometimes moody, especially in the morning!

NUMEROLOGY: numbers and personality

Add the digits in your birthdate until you have a number between 1 and 9.

Examples:

Johnny Depp - 09/06/1963= 9 + 6 + 1 + 9 + 6 + 3 = 34 = 3 + 4 = 7Jennifer Aniston - 11/02/1969

= 1 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 9 + 6 + 9 = 29 = 2 + 9 = 11 = 1 + 1 = 2





1	+ positive, likes action- sometimes aggressive
2	+ modest, thinks about other people- sometimes shy
3	+ artistic, has a good imagination- sometimes negative
4	+ practical, likes organizing- sometimes serious
5	+ positive, likes doing things- sometimes impatient
6	+ artistic, likes helping people- sometimes impatient
7	+ intelligent, peaceful- sometimes argues
8	 + works a lot, good at deciding things - sometimes ambitious, occasionally impatient
9	+ creative, generous

sometimes moody

LANGUAGE FOCUS First conditional

I can talk about conditions and their results.



1 Choose the correct words in the sentences you heard in the listening on page 62. Then complete the rules with condition and result.

If you 'go /'ll go to a café today, you 'meet /'ll meet two friendly girls.

We ³ find out / 'II find out if you ⁴ tell / 'II tell me your birthday.

⁵ Do / Will you leave me alone if I ⁶ tell / 'II tell you?

O RULES

- 1 We use the first conditional to talk about a condition in the future and the result of this condition.
- 2 We describe the ___ with if + present simple.
- 3 We describe the ___ with will + infinitive.
- 4 The sentence can start with the ___ or the result.
- 5 We never use *if* + will: *If you will go, I'll be* happy. **X**

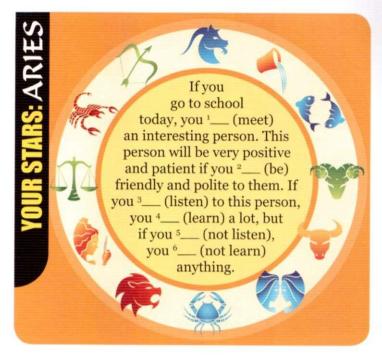
More practice ← Workbook page 51

2 Choose the correct words.

SUPERSTITIONS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

- 1 If it rains when someone moves house, they 're / 'Il be rich. (Iceland)
- 2 If you 're / 'II be the seventh son of a seventh son, you'll have special powers. (Ireland)
- You won't / don't get married if you sit at the corner of a table. (Russia)
- Your money will disappear if you put / will put your wallet on the floor. (Brazil)
- If you see / will see a spider in your house, people visit / will visit you. (Turkey)
- You'll lose / lose your memory if you wash / 'll wash your hair on the day of a test. (Korea)

3 Complete the text using the first conditional. Who is the person you will meet?



- 4 Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the first conditional.
 - 1 Our teacher will be happy
 - 2 If I become rich and famous
 - 3 What will we do ...?
 - 4 He's shy. If you speak to him
 - 5 If it's sunny at the weekend
- 5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer first conditional questions using the words in the table and your own ideas.

do your homework early buy tonight? go What your keys? see Where (not) a lot of money? meet Who the cinema tonight? remember shopping? finish the park later? lose

What will you do if you finish your homework early tonight?

If I finish it early, I'll go out and meet some friends.

Finished?

What horoscope sign is your partner? Invent a horoscope prediction for him or her.

SPEAKING A future survey

I can speak about the future.



Callum Leah, can I ask you some questions? I'm doing

a survey.

Leah Yes, sure, Callum.

Callum Right, the first question is, 'Do you think that

the world will be a better place in the future?'
Let me think ... No, definitely not. I think it'll

be a worse place.

Callum Why's that?

Leah

Leah Because I think we won't have enough energy.

What about you?

Callum I disagree with you.

Leah What do you think then?

Callum I think it'll probably be a better place because

we'll invent other forms of energy.

Leah OK. What's the next question?

Callum The next question is

- 1 Look at the picture. What are Callum and Leah doing?
- 2 2.34 Listen and read the dialogue. Are Callum and Leah positive or negative about the future?
- Find the key phrases in the dialogue. Who says them?

KEY PHRASES Asking for and giving opinions

- 1 What about you?
- 2 Lagree/disagree with you.
- 3 I think it'll
- 4 Why's that?
- 5 Do you think ... ?
- 6 Let me think.

Language point: Expressing probability

4 Study the answers to the question, Do you think that the world will be a better place in the future? Order the answers. Start with the most probable.

> No, probably not. Yes, probably. Yes, definitely. No, definitely not.

1 Yes, definitely. 2 ___ 3 __ 4 __

5 Study the example sentences. Where do we put probably and definitely in affirmative and negative sentences?

It'll probably be a better place.

I probably won't go.

They'll definitely help us.

They definitely won't understand.

More practice ← Workbook page 51

6 Look at the Future survey. Write answers for questions 1–6 using probably (not) and definitely (not), and your reasons.

I think that the world will probably be a better place in the future because we won't have as many problems.

7 ACTIVATE Look again at the dialogue in exercise 2. Change the words in blue and practise a new dialogue using the Future Survey. Extend your dialogue to include questions 2–6 from the Future survey.

FUTURE SURVEY Human life in the future

- 1 Will the world be a better place in the future? Why / Why not?
- 2 Will humans become more intelligent?
- 3 Will humans become more friendly or meaner?
- 4 Will space travel be normal in the next hundred years?
- 5 Will humans live on other planets in the future?
- 6 Will you travel into space if you have the opportunity?

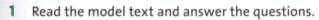
I can write a report about a survey.

REPORT: The next millennium survey

The topic of the survey was 'Human life in the future'. A group of ten people did the survey and in general they were positive about the future. These are the results:

More than half of the group think that the world will be a better place in the future. Some people think that the world will be better because we will learn to protect the planet. A lot of people think that humans will become more intelligent, but nobody thinks that we will become more friendly.

Most people think that space travel will be normal in the next century and about half of the people think that humans will live on other planets in the future. Everybody says that they will travel into space if they have the chance.



- 1 How many people did the survey?
- 2 How many people think the world will be a better place?
- 3 Where do about half the people think that humans will live?
- 4 Is the language formal or informal?
- 2 Order the phrases. Start with the phrase which expresses the smallest quantity.



more than half nobody one or two people half most / a lot some everybody

Language point: nobody and everybody

3 Study the survey. Then choose the correct words. Do we use a singular or plural verb with nobody and everybody?

A superstition survey

	Yes	No
Have you got a lucky number?	8	2
Do you read horoscopes?	7	
Are you superstitious?	3	
Do you stay at home on the 13th day of the month?	0	

- 1 Most / Half of the group have got a lucky number.
- 2 A lot of / One or two people read horoscopes.
- 3 More than half / Some are superstitious.
- 4 Everybody / Nobody stays at home on the 13th day of the month.

Will the world be a better place in the future?



4 ACTIVATE Follow the steps in the writing guide.

O WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

Do a class survey about the future. Write a report with the results.

B THINK AND PLAN

Look again at the *Future survey* on page 64. Answer the questions as a class. Complete the table and use the information in your report.

Results of the Futu	re survey		
	Yes	No	
Question 1			
Question 2			

C WRITE

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Topic and general opinion: question 1

Paragraph 2:

People in the future: questions 2-3

Paragraph 3:

Travel in the future: questions 4-6

D CHECK

- · singular and plural verbs
- · quantity expressions
- · nobody and everybody

REVIEW Unit 6

Vocabulary

Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

> billion couple decade dozen quarter

- 1 a ___ of an hour = 15 minutes
- 2 a ___ = two
- 3 a ___ = twelve
- 4 a ___ = 10 years
- 5 a ___ = a thousand million
- 2 Find pairs of opposite adjectives.
 - 1 funny
- a unimaginative
- 2 moody
- b aggressive
- 3 peaceful
- c easy-going
- 4 patient
- d serious
- 5 creative
- e impatient

Language focus

3 Complete the questions and answers with the pairs of verbs in the box. Use will.

take / go have / not get have / start go / study

- 1 '___ your brother ___ to university?' 'Yes, he will. I think he ___ English.'
- 2 'What time ___ you ___ dinner this evening?' 'I imagine that Dad ___ cooking at half past six, so at about seven o'clock.'
- 3 '___ you ___ children when you're older?' 'No, I won't. And I ___ married.'
- 4 'Where ___ you ___ the dog for a walk?' 'I think I ___ to the park.'
- 4 Choose the correct form of the verbs to make conditional sentences.
 - 1 If you put / will put your keys in your bag, you don't / won't lose them.
 - 2 You don't / won't forget his birthday if you write / will write it in your diary.
 - 3 If you go / will go shopping on Saturday, will / do you buy Sam a birthday present?
 - 4 If you don't / won't buy a ticket soon, there aren't / won't be any left.
 - 5 | phone / 'll phone you later if | remember / will remember.

- Match 1-5 with a-f. Then write first conditional sentences. There is one ending you do not need.
 - 1 you are unfriendly
 - 2 you take out the rubbish
 - 3 they forget my birthday
 - 4 it's a scary film
 - 5 you not have any money
 - a we do the washing-up
 - **b** play football
 - c people not speak to you
 - d I be really upset
 - e buy you a drink
 - f I not watch it

Communication

6 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

> me think I'm pretty I imagine reckon that do you why's that Lagree what about you

- 1___ think that we will use books in the future?
- Let 2____ 3___ sure that we won't use Mark normal books.
- Jenny
- Mark Well, computers will be cheaper and lighter. 5___ that we'll all have small electronic books for everything. 6___?
- 7___ with you. I 8___ we'll use them Jenny for everything - reading and writing.
- I can't wait. Books are heavy! Mark

Listening

- 7 2.35 Listen to Zoe and her dad. Then choose the correct answers.
 - 1 This evening Zoe wants to ...
 - a go to the cinema. b go to a party.
 - c stay at home.
 - 2 The party will finish at ...
 - a 10.00 p.m. b 10.30 p.m. c 11.00 p.m.
 - 3 Zoe and her Dad agree that she will leave
 - a 10.00 p.m. b 10.30 p.m. c 11.00 p.m.
 - 4 What will Dad do if Zoe isn't outside at the right time?
 - a He'll drive home.
 - b He'll talk to Zoe's mum.
 - c He'll go into the party.

Listening

Look at the photos and complete the words.







2 W_

3 p_





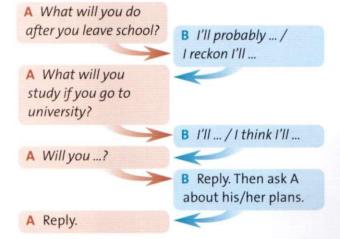


5 p_

6 s___

- 2.36 Listen to Alan, Bess and Lily talking about future plans. Which job in exercise 1 do they not mention?
- 2.36 Listen again and complete the sentences with one or two words.
 - 1 Bess went to bed ___ than usual.
 - 2 Bess's ___, David, has got a 'life plan'.
 - 3 If David gets good marks at ___, he'll be a programmer.
 - 4 David is more ___ Bess.
 - 5 Bess thinks she'll be a ___ before she gets married.
 - 6 Lily reckons she'll become a ___ or a ___.
 - 7 Alan thinks he'll become a ____.
 - 8 Bess doesn't think that Alan can ____

Work in pairs and have a conversation. Use your ideas in exercise 4 and the chart below to help you. One of you is A and one of you is B. When you finish, change roles.



Speaking

- 4 What will you do after you leave school? Think about what you enjoy now and make predictions about your future. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Will you go to university?
 - 2 What job will you do?
 - 3 Will you learn to drive?
 - 4 Where will you live?
 - 5 When will you leave home?
 - 6 Will you get married?

Writing

Write ten ideas for your own 'life plan'. You can write about the plans you talked about in exercise 5 or you can describe new plans.

If I go to university, I'll ...

7 0000000

Sport for all

Start thinking

- 1 Which sports do you like? Why?
- 2 Are there sports events for disabled people?
- 3 What companies sponsor sports teams?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · make suggestions about sport.
- · understand an interview.
- · talk about plans and predictions.
- · talk about sport.
- · talk about future arrangements.
- · invite a friend to a sports event.
- · write a letter to ask for sponsors.

Vocabulary

- · People in sport
- · Compound nouns: sports

Language focus

- Imperatives
- · be going to
- · will and be going to
- · Present continuous for future arrangements
- · Indefinite pronouns
- · Layout and language in a formal letter

English Plus Options



Extra listening and speaking

Talking about scores

Page 94



Curriculum extra

Maths:

Average speed

□ Page 102



Culture

National sports

○ Page 110



Vocabulary puzzles

People in sport; Compound nouns: sports

VOCABULARY ■ People in sport

I can make suggestions about sport.

1 3.02 Match photos 1–6 with six of the words in the box.
Then listen and check.

captain champion finalist supporter TV reporter manager owner referee sponsor loser trainer



- 2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.
 - 1 ___ is the captain of __
 - 2 ___ is the manager of ___.
 - 3 ___ were champions last year.
 - 4 ___ were finalists in a big competition last year.
 - 5 ___ are sponsors of ___
- 3 Work in pairs. Play the Team manager game on page 69.

Language point: Imperatives

4 Study the imperative sentences in the table. Then answer the questions.

Affirmative	Negative	
Buy the player.	Don't buy the player.	
Speak to them.	Don't speak to them.	

- 1 What is the difference between the affirmative and negative forms?
- 2 Do you use a subject with the imperative?

5 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. A friend wants to become a sportsperson. Make suggestions. Use affirmative and negative imperative forms of the words in the box.

contact drink eat go out late go to bed practise plan smoke

Practise every day.



Think of some good and bad situations for a team manager. Use the words in exercise 1.

Good - your sponsors want to give your team more money.

11/21/21 G1:13 You're the manager of a team. Look at the situations and make decisions. Then look at the key.

The captain of the team is very negative at the moment.

Change the captain. That's OK. He's a

good player.



You've got the best trainer in the world. He wants to go to another team, but he's got a contract with your club.

- He must stay. He's got a contract.
- He must go if he isn't happy.



The owner of the club wants to buy a player. The player isn't very good, but he's the owner's friend.

- Buy the player.
- Don't buy the player.



You think that a referee made very bad decisions in a match.

- Speak to journalists and players about the referee.
- Don't speak to journalists or players about the referee.



The sponsors want to change the name of the club.

- Accept. You need the money.
- Don't accept. The club and its name are 100 years old.



You were champions last year. Now you can buy new players.

- Don't buy new players. Your team is good.
 - Buy new players. The team can always be better.



Some journalists say that you're a loser and you aren't a good manager.

- Don't speak to them.
- Be patient and polite.



The supporters aren't coming because the tickets are too expensive.

- Don't change the price. Play better.
- Change the price and play better.



MOSTLY a: Watch out! You aren't a bad person, but as a manager you are sometimes negative. You must also learn to be more flexible.

MOSTLY b: Congratulations! You're a good manager. You're fair and very positive. You're flexible, but you've also got principles.

I can understand an interview.

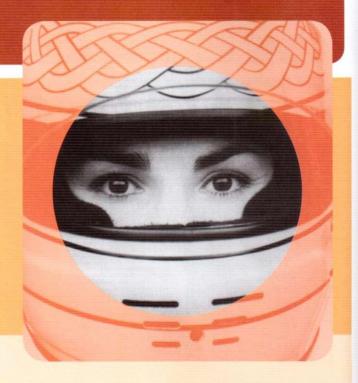
Driving

Karen Lowe wants to be the fastest woman on four wheels.

- A My dad used to race cars, and I watched him when I was younger. I loved the crowds and the atmosphere. I competed in karts when I was nine. Then I drove rally cars. This year, I'm going to have a go at Formula 3.
- It's massive! The UK is a world centre for motor racing. There are 750 clubs in this country and 100,000 competitors.
- Not at all. There are more women competitors than you think, but you don't see them very often because there aren't a lot of women in Formula 1.
- Sportsmen are often more famous than sportswomen. Why is this? Is it fair? Is this situation changing? How?
- 2 3.03 Read the interview and match interview questions 1-6 with answers A-G in the text. Then listen and check.

Are most of those competitors men? C

- 1 How popular is motor racing in the UK?
- 2 How did you become interested in racing?
- 3 So, what are your plans?
- 4 Why are there fewer women in Formula 1?
- 5 Is it easy to become a racing champion?
- 6 Will a woman win Formula 1 one day?
- 3 Read the text again and complete the sentences with one, two or three words.
 - 1 Karen ___ her dad when she was a girl.
 - 2 After karts, Karen raced ____.
 - 3 Motor racing is ___ in the UK.
 - 4 In the future, more women will become __
 - 5 Karen hasn't got a lot of ___ this year.
 - 6 Her dad needs to find more ___ this year.



- Not many women were interested in the past. Also, journalists, sponsors and some drivers didn't support us. Now they say that it's good to have more women in the sport. I think the situation will change.
- Yes, there will be a woman champion, one day. Definitely.
- Not at all! Racing is really hard. Obviously, you have to be a great driver. Apart from that, you need a lot of money in this sport. Last year I was OK, but this year my sponsors aren't going to give me much money. I think I'll be OK, but I can never be certain.
- I'm not going to stop racing! My dad is my manager now and he's going to contact more sponsors. I know that my family will always support me. They're my biggest supporters.
- 4 BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY Complete the sentences with the words in blue in the text.
 - 1 Which football team do you ___?
 - 2 I love learning new sports. I want to ____ everything once.
 - 3 She ___ in the championship. She won!
 - 4 My brother loves motorbike ____.
 - 5 The ___ was quite serious. He broke his leg.
 - 6 The crowd cheered. The ___ was amazing.
- 5 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 What kinds of racing do you like?
 - 2 What team sports do you compete in?
 - 3 Which sports do you want to have a go at?
 - 4 Which teams do you support?
 - 5 Who are your favourite sports stars?

LANGUAGE FOCUS **be** going to • will and be going to I can talk about plans and predictions.



be going to

- Order the words to make sentences. Check your answers in the text on page 70. Then choose the correct words in the rule.
 - 1 going to / I'm / have a go at / Formula 3
 - 2 racing / stop / going to / I'm / not
 - 3 contact / he's / going to / more sponsors
 - 4 going to / me much money / aren't / my sponsors / give

O RULE

We use *be going to* to make predictions / explain plans and intentions.

More practice

○ Workbook page 57

2 Study the information and complete the sentences.

Plans	Karen	Karen's dad
Find more sponsors	X	1
Buy a new car	1	1
Race next year	1	Х
Contact journalists	X	1
Look for a manager	X	Х

Karen's dad is going to find more sponsors.

- 1 Karen and her dad ___ a new car.
- 2 Karen ___ next year.
- 3 Her dad ___ next year.
- 4 Her dad ___ journalists.
- 5 Karen ___ journalists
- 6 They ___ a manager.
- Write sentences about your plans using the affirmative and negative form of be going to. Then talk about your plans with a partner.

(join) a tennis club next year

- 1 (race) motorbikes when I'm older
- 2 (support) a different football team next season
- 3 (go) to the Olympics when I'm older
- 4 (watch) sport on TV this weekend
- 5 (play) basketball soon
- 6 (have) a go at skateboarding one day

I'm not going to join a tennis club next year.

will and be going to

- 4 Study the examples. Which sentence is a plan and which is a prediction?
 - 1 This year, I'm going to have a go at Formula 3.
 - 2 I think the situation will change.

Write sentences with be going to (for plans and intentions) or will (for predictions).

I think that our team will win. (win)

- 1 The players ___ tomorrow morning. (meet)
- 2 That was brilliant! Your manager ___ very happy with you. (be)
- 3 The finalists ___ at three o'clock. (play)
- 4 Maybe you ___ a journalist when you're older. (be)
- 5 Her trainer ___ next month. She told me yesterday. (leave)

STUDY STRATEGY Remembering grammar

- 6 Read the study strategy. Then write examples of two plans and two predictions. Memorize them. Then tell your plans and predictions to a partner without looking at your work.
 - 1 When you learn a new grammar rule, write example sentences in your note book.
 - 2 Memorize your sentences and test yourself every week.
- 7 ACTIVATE Write sentences about your plans and predictions. Use the ideas in the box and your own ideas. Then discuss with a partner.

My predictions	My plans
win the league	one day
be a champion	today
finish this book	this year
have a Ferrari	when I'm older

Finished?

Write three predictions and three plans or intentions for next year.

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Compound nouns: sports

I can talk about sport.

- 3.04 Choose the correct words. Then listen and check.
 - 1 Wimbledon is a famous British tennis tournament / tennis instructor.
 - 2 France won the last rugby match / rugby
 - 3 Chelsea is my favourite football fan / football team.
 - 4 Michael Phelps is an American swimming race / swimming champion.
 - 5 The new athletics champion / athletics stadium holds 20,000 people.
 - 6 Arsene Wenger of Arsenal is a good team manager / football pitch.
- Work in pairs. Complete the sentences with a word from box A and a word from box B.
 - A football tennis basketball running athletics cycling table tennis swimming skiing rugby
 - B match trophy tournament champion court competition season pitch fans player stadium team instructor race

The Champions League is a football tournament.

- 1 Rafael Nadal is a ____.
- 2 The Tour de France is a ____.

- 3.05 Look at the photos and listen to three interviews about disabled people and sport. Which person played rugby and tennis?
- 4 3.05 Write true or false. Then listen again and correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Susan is going to prepare for one skiing competition next year.
 - 2 Susan is going to talk to children about sport.
 - 3 Oscar Pistorius is going to compete in the next Olympic Games.
 - 4 Oscar has got eleven gold medals.
 - 5 Harriet's basketball team is going to buy a new bus.
 - 6 The basketball team is going to play a match in London on Friday.
- **ACTIVATE** Write six more quiz questions using compound nouns from exercise 2. Then ask and answer your questions with a partner.
 - 1 When does the football season start?
 - 2 How many people are in a basketball team?



LANGUAGE FOCUS be going to: questions • Present continuous for future arrangements

I can talk about future arrangements.

7

be going to: questions

1 Complete the questions from the interviews on page 72 with the words in the box.

going to how is is what where

- 1 ___ are you going to do next season?
- 2 ___ are you going to go?
- 3 Are you ___ be one of the skiing instructors?
- 4 ___ he going to be a big star? Yes, he ___.
- 5 ___ are you going to spend the prize money?

More practice ← Workbook page 59

- 2 Order the words to make questions.
 - 1 going to / play / are / you / tennis / later
 - 2 going to / join / you and your friends / any teams / next year / are
 - 3 go / to any tournaments / you / going to /
 are / this year
 - 4 your friend / going to / is / go cycling / this weekend
 - 5 going to / what sport / you / are / play / next week
- Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 2.

Present continuous for future arrangements

- 4 Study mini-dialogues a—b. Then match them with rules 1–2.
 - a 'Have you got any plans for the weekend?' 'Yes, I'm meeting my friend on Sunday.' 'Are you meeting her in the gym?' 'No, we're meeting in the park.'
 - b 'Hi! What are you doing?'
 'I'm watching a match on TV at the moment.'

O RULES

- 1 We can use the present continuous when we talk about arrangements in the future. We often use a time expression when we talk about future arrangements.
- We also use the present continuous when we talk about actions in progress. (See page 21)

More practice Workbook page 59

5 Study the sentences. Then write action in progress or future arrangement.

When are you going to the cinema? future arrangement

Hi. Are you waiting here for Steven? action in progress

- 1 Where are you having dinner tonight?
- 2 Sorry, are you talking to me?
- 3 I'm meeting Tom on Sunday morning
- 6 Complete the mini-dialogues using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

cycle do practise swim visit watch

- 1 'What's happening on Monday afternoon?' 'We ___ for the running race.'
- 2 'Have you got any plans for the summer holidays?'

'Yes, we ___ across France on our bikes.'

- 3 'What are you up to at the weekend?'
 'I ___ my cousins in Paris!'
- 4 '___ you ___ anything on Saturday?'

 'Yes, I ___ in the tournament at the local pool.'
- 5 'Do you want to come to the café tomorrow?'

'I can't. I ___ my dad play rugby.'

7 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in blue in exercise 6. Use the present continuous for future arrangements and your own ideas.

What's happening on Monday afternoon?

I'm meeting Sara. We're playing football.

Pronunciation: Recognizing contractions

Workbook page 92

☐ Finished?

Write six sentences about imaginary future arrangements.

I'm meeting Roger Federer on Saturday afternoon.

SPEAKING Making plans and arrangements

I can invite a friend to a sports event.

Gemma Callum ... Callum!

Callum Yes? Oh, hi, Gemma.

Gemma 1___

Callum 2_ Why? 3_

Gemma I'm going to a basketball match 4____ Callum Yes, great. What time does it start?

Gemma 5___ eight o'clock at the sports

centre.

Callum OK. Is anyone from school going?

Gemma No, but someone you like is going to be

there!

Gemma Who? Callum Lucy!

Callum Oh, OK. 6 the sports centre at about

seven thirty?

Gemma Yeah, OK. I'll see you there. **Callum** See you later, Gemma.



- 1 Solution 3.06 Listen and read the dialogue. Where and when are Callum and Gemma meeting?
- 2 3.06 Study the key phrases. Who says each phrase? Listen and check.

KEY PHRASES O Making plans

- a What are you up to?
- b Are you doing anything this evening?
- c ... if you're interested.
- d No, nothing special.
- e Shall I meet you outside ...?
- f It's on at ...
- 3 3.06 Complete the dialogue with the key phrases. Listen again and check. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

Language point: Indefinite pronouns

4 Study the examples. When do we use anyand some-?

Is anyone from school going?
Someone you like will be there.
There isn't anywhere to play tennis.

5 Complete the sentences with the indefinite pronouns in the box.

anything anyone somewhere something

- 1 Is ___ from school going to the match?
- 2 There's a tennis court ___ in the park.
- 3 There isn't ___ to watch on TV.
- 4 There's ___ I want to tell you.

More practice

── Workbook page 59

6 ACTIVATE Imagine that you want to invite a friend to a tennis tournament or a football match. Look at the posters and choose one. Invent a dialogue. Change the words in blue in the model dialogue. Practise your dialogue with a partner.



I can write a letter to ask for sponsors.

- Read the model text and answer the questions.
 - 1 What is the letter writer's name?
 - 2 Do we know the name of the person who is going to receive the letter?
 - 3 Which paragraph gives a suggestion about what to do next?
 - 4 Which paragraph explains the event?
 - 5 Which paragraph introduces the writer and explains what she needs?

Language point: Layout and language in a formal letter

- 2 Study the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where is the writer's address?
 - 2 Where is the date?
 - 3 Where is the address of the company that is going to receive the letter?
 - 4 Does the writer use full forms of verbs or contractions? Find examples.
 - 5 Does the writer use formal or informal phrases? Find examples.
- 3 Study the key phrases. Then order them.

KEY PHRASES O Writing formal letters

- I am writing to you because
- Yours faithfully
- Please contact me
- I look forward to hearing from you.
- Dear Sir or Madam



44 Limerick Road, Cork, Republic of Ireland

Creditbank Limited Pearse Street Bandon County Cork

3rd May

Dear Sir or Madam

- A I am the captain of a basketball team in Cork. The team's name is the Cork Bouncers. I am writing to you because we are planning a tournament and we are looking for sponsors.
- B The tournament will take place in Cork in August. Teams and fans from six countries are going to be in Cork for this event. Sponsoring this event will be good publicity for your company.
- C Please contact me if you are interested in sponsoring us or if you need further information. I look forward to hearing from you. Yours faithfully

Mary Grant (Team Captain)

4 ACTIVATE Follow the steps in the writing guide.

O WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

You are going to compete in a cycling competition. Write a formal letter to a local company about becoming your sponsor.

B THINK AND PLAN

Read the model text again. Then order ideas a-e for your new letter.

- a Need a sponsor
- b Planning to compete in a big competition
- c Member of the Cyclox cycling team
- d Teams from 23 countries
- e In London in May

C WRITE

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Who are you? Why are you writing?

Paragraph 2: Explain the event

Give information about the competition.

Paragraph 3: Suggest what to do next

Ask the person to contact you.

D CHECK

- · layout of the letter
- formal expressions
- full form of verbs (not contractions)

REVIEW Unit 7

Vocabulary

- Find the odd one out in each group.
 - 1 captain finalist trainer trophy
 - 2 cycling race supporter tennis tournament rugby match
 - 3 rugby team manager owner referee
 - 4 journalist TV reporter skiing season sponsor
- 2 Choose the correct words.

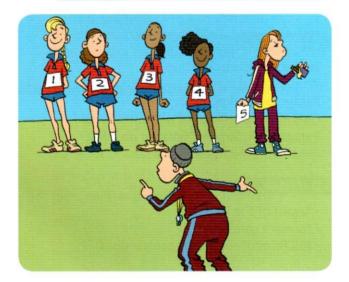
I usually watch my team's football ¹ matches / sponsors / situations on the TV. The TV is OK, but the 2 atmosphere / season / trophy inside a big football 3 court / race / stadium is much more exciting. On the TV, it's often difficult to see the ball. But at a real game, you can see and hear everything. The 4 journalists / referees / supporters sing their team's songs and they shout at the other team's players. They also shout when they disagree with the 5 owner's / trainer's / referee's decisions!

Language focus

3 Give advice to the new girl in the running team (number 5). Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences using the words in the boxes.

> arrive eat listen run wear

chocolate late for races running shoes the trainer every day



- 4 Write sentences using be going to or will.
 - 1 I think / my favourite team / win / the league next year
 - 2 who / win / the match tomorrow /?
 - 3 I/go/to the cinema/with Nick/later
 - 4 they / not play / tennis tomorrow. They're going to play football.
 - 5 the PE teacher / train / us tonight
- Complete the sentences using the present continuous for future arrangements form of the verbs.
 - 1 We ___ to the match on Saturday. (not go)
 - 2 ___ the captain tonight? (the owner / meet)
 - 3 They ___ the tennis tournament at 5.00. (watch)
 - 4 I ___ on Saturday. I'm playing basketball. (not swim)
 - 5 You ___ in the next race. (not compete)
 - 6 ___ in the team tomorrow? (play)

Communication

Complete the letter with the words in the box.

contact faithfully forward madam sir writing

Dear 1___ or 2___

I am 3___ to you because I love tennis. Are you looking for people to work at the tournament next month? I am very interested in working for you. I can work every weekend.

Please 4___ me on 07792 36579.

I look 5___ to hearing from you.

Yours 6___

Roger McEnroe

Listening

- 3.07 Listen to the telephone conversation. Then complete the sentences with one, two or three words.
 - 1 When Ben calls, Mel is ____.
 - 2 Oxford United is a ____ team.
 - 3 Oxford United has got a new ____.
 - 4 They ___ 2.30 p.m.
 - 5 Ben ___ buy the tickets online.



Read the proposal. What's your opinion of Ethan's solutions?

Proposals for sport in Norchester by Ethan King

I live in Norchester. We've got £100,000 to improve the sports facilities. If we spend it on the right things, our town will be much better for everyone. What do you think of my proposals?



Swimming facilities

There is a successful swimming team in Norchester, but the town swimming pool is dirty and old. If we build a new swimming pool, it will definitely use all of the money. Proposal: The council should find business sponsors. If they give 50% of the money, then we'll build a swimming pool and still have money for other projects.

Now give your opinion.









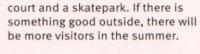
Making sports affordable

There aren't many sports facilities in Norchester. There's a modern leisure centre 6km away, but not many young people use it. It's difficult to get there if you can't drive and it also has lots of sports that people don't know about, such as Tai Kwon Do and trampolining. Proposal: They should start a bus service to the sports centre, with a bus pass for younger people. If the sports centre organizes short courses in the summer holidays, people can have a go at the new sports.

Now give your opinion.







but nobody uses it.

Now give your opinion.



centre





Improving the local youth

There aren't many things for young

people in Norchester, but there's a

youth club. It's a good place because

a lot of people come here, especially

in winter, but the rooms are dirty and

boring. There's lots of space outside,

Proposal: They should use the

outside space for a basketball





Bad idea!





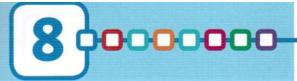




2 Make a proposal for sports facilities in your neighbourhood or town. Follow the steps in the project checklist.

O PROJECT CHECKLIST

- Think of three things that you'd like to change. What will be better if the changes are made?
- 2 Take a photo of each thing that you're writing about, or find one on the internet or in a magazine.
- **3** Write a short introduction to your neighbourhood or town. Then write a paragraph for each of the three things. Describe the situation at the moment, say why you'd like to change it, and make a proposal.
- Make a poster with your texts and photos. Include an opinions key, so that other students can give their opinion of your proposals.
- Exchange your proposal with the rest of the class. What's your opinion of their proposals?



Are you scared?

Start thinking

- 1 What's a roller coaster? Is it fun or scary?
- 2 What is arachnophobia?
- 3 What's the most dangerous job in the world?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

- · explain how I feel about activities.
- · talk about fears and phobias.
- · talk about experiences.
- · talk about injuries I've had.
- ask about people's experiences and react to their answers.
- · help someone with an injury.
- · describe an accident.

Vocabulary

- Feelings
- · Injuries

Language focus

- · Modifiers
- · Present perfect: affirmative and negative
- · Present perfect: questions
- · so and because

English Plus Options



Extra listening and speaking

Phoning a medical helpline





Curriculum extra

Language and literature: Stories

□ Page 103



Culture

The police

○ Page 111



Vocabulary puzzles

Feelings; Injuries

VOCABULARY ■ Feelings

I can explain how I feel about activities.

- 1 Do the Risks and danger questionnaire. Then look at the key. Do you agree?
- 2 Add *about, at, in* or *of* to each adjective. Then check your answers in the questionnaire on page 79.

enthusiastic about

1 bad 3 good 5 interested 7 scared

2 fond 4 happy 6 worried 8 stressed-out

3 Are the phrases in exercise 2 positive or negative?

Language point: Modifiers

4 Complete the table with the modifiers in blue in the questionnaire. Do the modifiers go before or after the adjective?

Weak feel	ing		Strong feeling
Samuel and			
1	not very	2	really 3

- 5 Choose the correct words.
 - 1 I like motorbikes and I'm quite interested in / not at all happy about motorcycle racing.
 - 2 I like trying new dishes. I'm very worried about / really fond of curries and spicy food.
 - 3 Alan's really enthusiastic about / quite worried about skateboarding. He skateboards every day!
 - 4 I'm not at all happy about / quite fond of swimming in deep water. It's really scary!
 - 5 I'm not very scared of / really bad at cooking. My pasta dishes are terrible!
 - 6 Sue's very keen on / not very fond of mountain biking. She goes mountain biking every Sunday.

6 ACTIVATE Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about the activities in orange in exercise 5. Use modifiers and adjectives.

I'm interested in motorcycle racing. What about you?

No, I'm not at all interested in racing.

Finished?

Write five questions using the phrases in exercise 2. Are you scared of spiders?

Venturous are vous



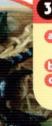
2 Martial arts and adventure sports

- 1 like martial arts and I've tried one of these sports: climbing, mountain biking or skiing.
- I've often wanted to try climbing or skiing.
- I'm not at all enthusiastic about martial arts or adventure sports.



Thrill/

- I love scary roller coasters. I'm not worried about anything. I'll try anything once.
- I'll try things if they aren't too scary, but I'm frightened of things that are high or fast.
- O I hate roller coasters! I prefer to have my feet on the ground.



Jew experiences

- I'm very fond of exotic food, especially Chinese and Indian food.
- 1've tried one or two new dishes this year.
- I'm not good at eating spicy food, like curry.



5 Phobia/

- I'm really interested in insects. I've had spiders and insects on my hand. I'm not scared of them.
- l've touched a spider or insect, but I wasn't happy about it!
- G I'm scared of spiders and insects. I don't go near them.

4 In the wild

- 1 like being outside in a storm in the dark. It's great!
- 1'm not very keen on being outside in a storm.
- I never go out in a storm and I don't like the dark.



6 Speaking in public

- I often speak in English in front of my class. I'm not really scared of speaking in public.
- I've spoken English in front of my class, but it isn't fun. I get quite stressed-out about it.
- I never speak in front of the class in any language. I'm bad at speaking in public.



Mostly a: You love risks and danger! You're definitely adventurous, but be careful. Life isn't just a game.

Mostly b: You aren't scared of danger and you enjoy adventure, but you don't take unnecessary risks.

Mostly c: It's good to respect danger, but a life without risks is boring. Why not try an adventure sport or some exotic food? You might discover a new 'you'.

8 0000000

Are you scared?

Start thinking

- 1 What's a roller coaster? Is it fun or scary?
- 2 What is arachnophobia?
- 3 What's the most dangerous job in the world?

Aims

Communication: I can ...

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- · describe an accident.

Vocabulary

- · Feelings
- · Injuries

Language focus

- · Modifiers
- · Present perfect: affirmative and negative
- · Present perfect: questions
- · so and because

English Plus Options



Extra listening and

Phoning a medical helpline





Curriculum extra

Language and literature: Stories



Culture

The police

□ Page 111



Vocabulary puzzles

Feelings; Injuries

← Page 119

VOCABULARY ■ Feelings

I can explain how I feel about activities.

- 1 Do the Risks and danger questionnaire. Then look at the key. Do you agree?
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enthusiastic about

1 bad 3 good 5 interested 7 scared

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 - 5 I'm not very scared of / really bad at cooking. My pasta dishes are terrible!
 - 6 Sue's very keen on / not very fond of mountain biking. She goes mountain biking every Sunday.

6 ACTIVATE Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about the activities in orange in exercise 5. Use modifiers and adjectives.

I'm interested in motorcycle racing. What about you?

No, I'm not at all interested in racing.

☐ Finished?

Write five questions using the phrases in exercise 2. Are you scared of spiders?

ABUILLOUS BLE LOW'S



2 Martial arts and adventure sports

- 1 like martial arts and I've tried one of these sports: climbing, mountain biking or skiing.
- 1've often wanted to try climbing or skiing.
- I'm not at all enthusiastic about martial arts or adventure sports.



Theille

- I love scary roller coasters. I'm not worried about anything. I'll try anything once.
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- I'm really interested in insects. I've had spiders and insects on my hand. I'm not scared of them.
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- I'm scared of spiders and insects. I don't go near them.

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- I like being outside in a storm in the dark. It's great!
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Mostly c: It's good to respect danger, but a life without risks is boring. Why not try an adventure sport or some exotic food? You might discover a new 'you'.

I can talk about fears and phobias.

Feel the fear!

I hate spiders. A lot of people dislike spiders, but I'm really scared of them. If there's a spider in a room, I won't go in. I have stayed at friends' houses three times because there were spiders in our house. It sounds ridiculous, but if you haven't got a phobia, you won't understand. I have got a phobia - arachnophobia.

Two months ago, I went with my mum to see a specialist called Mark Tanner. Mark has helped a lot of patients with phobias. Some patients had 'normal' phobias, like being frightened of dogs, or snakes, or the dark. Some patients had really weird ones, like phobias of bananas, or eating in public. He's helped a girl with a phobia of school as well. She hasn't been at school this year!

I've seen the specialist a few times and he's been really helpful. First, we looked at photos of spiders, and then we watched spiders on a DVD. Next, he gave plastic spiders to my family and they hid them around the house. That was really unpleasant, but it's made me much less phobic. I also wrote in my 'spider diary' every time I saw a real spider.

I've looked at hundreds of spiders with Mark and my phobia has improved a bit. That's the idea of 'exposure therapy'. After you've seen a thousand spiders, you aren't scared of them anymore. Next week, Mark says that I must touch one. I don't think I'm ready for that! I haven't touched a spider before and I don't know if I can. We'll see ...

by Georgia Bushell, Birmingham



fear of flying - aerophobia fear of thunderstorms - brontophobia fear of being in a small space - claustrophobia fear of dentists - dentophobia fear of teenagers - ephebiphobia fear of snakes - ophidiophobia

Answer the questions.

- 1 What are you scared of?
- 2 Have you got any phobias?
- 3 What is the difference between a fear and a phobia?

2 @ 3.11 Read and listen to the text. How can you cure a phobia?

- Read the text again and write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 There were spiders at Georgia's house.
 - 2 Georgia was Mark Tanner's first patient.
 - 3 Some people are scared of eating in public.
 - 4 Georgia's family hid real spiders at home.
 - 5 Georgia is less scared of spiders now.
 - 6 Georgia is definitely going to touch a spider.

- 4 BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY Find adjectives 1-5 in blue in the text. Then match them with definitions a-f. There is one definition you do not need.
 - 1 ridiculous
 - 2 weird
 - 3 unpleasant
 - 4 phobic
 - 5 real
- a having a phobia
- b existing, not imaginary
- c being scared of spiders
- d very silly, absurd
- e not nice
- f unusual, strange

5 ABOUT YOU Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think of spiders and insects?
- 2 What do you think is unpleasant?
- 3 Is it ridiculous to be scared of flying?
- 4 Are you scared of anything that isn't real? What?

LANGUAGE FOCUS Present perfect: affirmative and negative I can talk about experiences.



- Complete the sentences from the text on page 80. Then choose the correct answers in the rules.
 - 1 He ___ a girl with a phobia of school.
 - 2 I ___ the specialist a few times.
 - 3 It ___ me much less phobic.
 - 4 After you ___ a thousand spiders

O RULES

- 1 We use the present perfect to talk about experiences in the past / present which are important now / in the future.
- 2 We say / don't say exactly when a present perfect action happened.
- 3 We form the present perfect with have / be + past participle.
- 4 We often use the short forms: 've, 's.

STUDY STRATEGY () Checking and learning past participles

2 Complete the table with the past simple and past participle forms of the verbs in the box.

> do speak find go help look see make play stay touch visit

Past simple and past participle forms

regular irregular
help - helped - helped do - did - done

Work in pairs. Cover your tables and test your partner. What are the past simple and past participle forms of the verbs in exercise 2?



Do-did-done

4 Complete the sentences using the present perfect form of the verbs.

The specialist has helped Georgia. (help)

- 1 I ___ Mark Tanner a few times. (see)
- 2 They ___ about their phobias. (not speak)
- 3 You ___ at her house. (not stay)
- 4 We ___ at a lot of spiders. (look)
- 5 Georgia ___ a spider before. (not touch)

5 Complete the text using the present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

go have not find not speak see upset visit

School phobia

Peter Ford 1 to school only three times in three months. He 2 two different specialists, but they 3 a solution to his problem. Peter is terrified of school, but he 4 to many people about his problems. The police 5 Peter's parents because it's illegal not to go to school.

In Britain about 1.3% of teenagers aged 14–16 have a phobia of school, or *didaskaleinophobia*. A lot of them are scared of school because they are worried about being away from home. This sometimes happens because something ⁶— them in their life, like moving house, changing schools, or because they ⁷— problems with friends or family.



6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Talk about experiences 1–8. Use the words in the box and the affirmative and negative forms of the present perfect.

> Everyone My friends I My mum / dad Nobody One of my friends One or two people in my class

- 1 see a shark
- 5 win a competition
- 2 visit the USA
- 6 have a pet insect
- 3 save €200
- 7 study English
- 4 drive a car
- 8 live in another country

One of my friends has seen a shark.

☐ Finished?

Write six ridiculous sentences about experiences.

I've met President Obama!

I haven't done any homework this year!

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING Injuries

Check the meaning of the words. Then complete the table.

Verb	Past participle and / or adjective	Noun
cut	cut	a cut
burn	1	a burn
2	broken	a break
bruise	bruised	3
4	bitten	a bite
sprain	sprained	5
injure	6	an injury

- Choose the correct words.
 - 1 He's been in the sun and he's burnt / injured his nose.
 - 2 I fell off my bike. I've got some cuts and bruises / breaks and bites.
 - 3 Ouch! That mosquito has injured / bitten me!
 - 4 One of their best players is injured / injury.
 - 5 I've never break / broken my leg.
 - 6 How did you cut / bruised your hand?
- 3 Look at photos A-D and match them with jobs 1-4 in the programme guide.

- 3.12 Work in pairs. Write true or false. Then listen and check your answers. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 Volcanologists know a lot about volcanoes.
 - 2 Volcanoes erupt quite frequently.
 - 3 Venomologists study dangerous places.
 - 4 Fishing is the most dangerous job.
 - 5 Farming is dangerous because of the weather.
- 3.12 Listen again and complete the sentences with one, two or three words.
 - 1 Leo Williams has visited four places in ____
 - 2 When the volcano erupted, Ted Amber had a ___ and some burns.
 - 3 Snakes ___ Sasha a few times.
 - 4 Dan Murphy has ___ toe and ___ his arms this season.
 - 5 Jill Brown works ___ farm.
 - 6 ___ cause accidents to farmers.
- 6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Talk about injuries you have had. Use the words in exercise 1 and the words in the box.

arm foot hand head leg nose

I've broken my leg.

DANGER ATWORK



Preview: Leo Williams speaks about his new documentary series. Leo has travelled around the USA, talking to people with dangerous jobs.

Sasha Jacobs 1 Venomologist Ted Amber ² Volcanologist

Dan Murphy 3 Fisherman Jill Brown 4 Farmer





I can ask about people's experiences and react to their answers.

 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then choose the correct words in the rule.

ever has has have no they

- 1 Has he travelled around the USA? Yes, he ____.
- 2 Has a snake ___ bitten you?
 - ___, it hasn't.
- 3 ___ they had many accidents? Yes, ___ have.

O RULE

We make present perfect questions by using Have / Has + subject + (ever) + infinitive / past participle + other words.

More practice ← Workbook page 67

- 2 Choose the correct words.
 - 1 Have / Has you bruised your leg? Yes, I have / has.
 - 2 Has Tim had / have an accident? No, he haven't / hasn't.
 - 3 Have / Has the train arrived? Yes, it have / has.
 - 4 Has / Have they visited Montana? No, they hasn't / haven't.
 - 5 Have you broken / break your arm? No, I haven't / hasn't.
- Write questions and answers. Use the information in the table.

	Bess Kline (stunt person)	Vin Hardman (bodyguard)
(break) a bone	V	×
(jump) off a building	V	×
(meet) the President	x	~
(drive) at 200kph	V	~

Bess (break)

Has Bess broken a bone? Yes, she has.

- 1 Vin (break)
- 2 Bess (jump)
- 3 Bess (meet)
- 4 Vin (meet)
- 5 they (drive)

Write questions using ever and the present perfect form of the verbs.



(do) a stunt?

Have you ever done a stunt?

- 1 (touch) a spider?
- 2 (swim) across a river?
- 3 (break) a bone?
- 4 (meet) a famous person?
- 5 (visit) a volcano?
- 6 (have) a spider bite?

Pronunciation: /I/ and /i:/ ⇒ Workbook page 92

5 3.13 Complete the key phrases with the words in the box. Then listen and check.

amazing have haven't neither

KEY PHRASES O Reacting

Really?

I have! 1___ you? That's 3___! So 2___ I! 4___ have I.

6 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4 using the key phrases.

Have you ever done a stunt?

No, I haven't.

Neither have I.

☐ Finished?

Invent jobs for your friends. Write about their experiences.

Stefan is a vulcanologist. He's travelled to Hawaii.

SPEAKING Helping with problems

I can help someone with an injury.

Teacher Leah, what's wrong? Are you OK?

Leah I've hurt my arm. Teacher Have you broken it? Leah No, I've 2 cut it.

Teacher How did that happen?

Leah It was an accident. 3 I fell while I was

running to the basketball game.

Teacher Oh, right. Have you ⁴ cleaned it?

Yes, I have, but it hurts. Leah Teacher Do you need help? Leah 5 No, I think I'll be OK.

Teacher Mmm. Maybe you need to 6 see

a nurse.

- 3.14 Look at the picture. What has happened? Listen to the dialogue and check. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.
- 2 Match key phrases 1-4 with a-d.

KEY PHRASES O Helping someone

- 1 What's wrong? a rest your leg.
- 2 Are you OK?
- b I think I've sprained
- 3 How did that happen?
- my ankle. c I was playing football
- 4 Maybe you need to ...
- in the gym. d Yes. I think so.
- Match photos 1-8 with the words in the box.

ankle elbow finger knee neck

shoulder toe wrist

- Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the key phrases.
 - 1 elbow? (bruise)
- 4 finger? (break)
- 2 toe? (cut)
- 5 knee? (injure)
- 3 shoulder? (burn)
- 6 ankle? (sprain)

What's wrong with your elbow? Are you OK?

No. I think I've bruised it.

- **ACTIVATE** Replace the phrases in blue in the dialogue with phrases a-f. Write and practise a new dialogue with your partner.
 - a hurt my finger
- d go to the chemist
- **b** put it in cold water
- e I put my hand on
- the cooker.
- f burnt it c No, it isn't serious.

















WRITING Emails

I can describe an accident.















A Hiva Kate

Thanks for your last email. How's it going? Have you heard from Amy?

Guess what! I've broken my leg! 11 happened last Saturday when I was walking in the mountains with Nick. It was getting dark, so we were hurrying. Suddenly, I fell down. I landed on a rock about three metres down the side of the mountain. OI couldn't move my legs, so Nick called the rescue services. They arrived really quickly. I went to hospital in their helicopter!

I'm really bored now because I'm still in hospital. I've been in bed for three weeks! Write back soon.

See you,

Jen

- 1 Read the email and find three examples of the present perfect and three examples of the past continuous.
- 2 Match descriptions 1-5 with parts of the email A-E.
 - 1 What she was doing when the accident happened. C
 - 2 Greetings and introduction.
 - 3 Where and when the accident happened.
 - 4 What's happened since the rescue.
 - 5 What happened as a result of the accident.
- 3 Match key phrases 1-5 with meanings a-f. There is one meaning that you do not need.

KEY PHRASES O Writing emails

- 1 How's it going?
- 2 Have you heard from (Amy)?
- a Has (Amy) written/ spoken to you? b I miss you.
- 3 Guess what!
- c How are you?
- 4 Write back soon. d Listen to my news!
- 5 See you
- e Send me an email.
- f Goodbye

Language point: so and because

- 4 Complete the examples and rules with so or because.
 - 1 I'm really bored now ___ I'm still in hospital.
 - 2 It was getting dark, ___ we were hurrying.

O RULES

- 1 We use ___ to give a reason.
- 2 We use ___ to explain a result.
- 3 We use a comma before ___ but not before
- **ACTIVATE** Follow the steps in the writing guide.

WRITING GUIDE

A TASK

Imagine that you have had an accident while you were playing football or basketball. Write an email to a friend.

B THINK AND PLAN

Check the meaning of the words. In what order will you put the words in your email?

ambulance fall over hospital score a goal/a basket kick/throw broken ankle

C WRITE

- 1 Greetings and introduction.
- 2 Where the accident happened.
- 3 What you were doing when the accident happened.
- 4 The result of the accident.
- 5 What's happened since the accident.

D CHECK

- informal phrases
- · because and so
- · use of present perfect and past tenses

REVIEW Unit 8

Vocabulary

- Choose the correct words.
 - 1 'I'm not interested / bad / fond in horror
 - 'Neither am I. They're usually worried / phobic / ridiculous.'
 - 2 'Are you phobic / good / interested about anything?'
 - 'Yes, I'm scared / bad / good of dogs!'
 - 3 'Is she worried / stressed-out / fond of spiders?'
 - 'No, she thinks they're really unpleasant / phobic / real.'
 - 4 'What are you bad / worried / good about?' 'My best friend has sent me a weird / fond / scared text message.'
 - 5 'Maths is a real / worried / phobic problem
 - 'Me too. I'm really fond / interested / bad at it.'
- 2 Complete the words.
 - 1 Something has bi____ my foot.
 - 2 Is that a bru___ on your arm?
 - 3 Has Kim sp____ her wrist?
 - 4 He fell and in____ his leg.
 - 5 I've bu___ my hand.
 - 6 He's got some c___ on his face.
 - 7 When did you bre__ your arm?
 - 8 That's a bad in____. Will she be OK?

Language focus

- 3 Choose the correct words.
 - 1 I'm not at all / quite / very enthusiastic about rollercoasters. They're horrible and scary!
 - 2 I love cakes and I'm not very / not at all / really fond of chocolate cakes.
 - 3 My doctor isn't very / is very / is really worried about me. He says I'll be OK soon.
 - 4 I'm quite / really / not at all interested in films. I sometimes go to the cinema, but not
 - 5 She's quite / very / not very good at running. She won all the races last year.
 - 6 You're not at all / really / not very stressed-out about something. What's wrong?

- 4 Complete the sentences using the present perfect form of the verbs.
 - 1 You don't know Lee. You ___ him. (not meet)
 - 2 He loves scary places. He ___ a few volcanoes! (visit)
 - 3 We'll be late. Our bus ___. (not arrive)
 - 4 I'm quite good at basketball. I ___ for our school three times. (compete)
 - 5 It's my first Spanish lesson today. I ___ Spanish before. (not study)
- Look at the picture. Write present perfect questions and short answers.



- 1 the man / break / his foot
- 2 the girls / sprain / their ankles
- 3 the mother / cut / her leg
- 4 the mother / hurt / her arm
- 5 the boys / burn / their arms
- 6 the man / bruise / his arm

Communication

6 Complete the dialogue.

Amy What's 1 w___g?

Lisa I think I've 2 b____n my finger.

Amy How did that 3 h____n?

Lisa It was an ⁴a_____t.

Amy Are you OK?

Lisa Yes, I⁵t___k so.

Amy Maybe you 6 n_ _d to go to hospital.

Listening

7 S 3.15 Listen to Luke and Sara talking about their jobs and complete the table.

	Luke	Sara
Job	Diving instructor	3
Feeling about job	1	4
Injury	2	5

Listening

- 1 3.16 Listen to the conversation. Then answer the questions.
 - 1 What is Lily doing?
 - a She's reading a magazine.
 - **b** She's writing a questionnaire.
 - c She's doing her homework.
 - 2 What is the questionnaire about?
 - a surfing
 - b being brave
 - c phobias
- 2 S 3.16 Look at pictures A–F. In what order do they appear in the conversation? Listen again and check.













- 3 Sale Listen again and complete the sentences with one or two words.
 - 1 Alan thinks he is ___ person at school.
 - 2 Alan isn't ___ spiders.
 - 3 Bess and Alan have never touched ____.
 - 4 Alan is ___ sharks.
 - 5 Bess loves ____.
 - 6 Alan doesn't like doing ____.

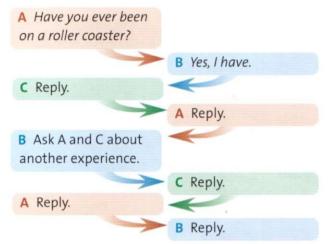
Speaking

Write the questions from Lily's questionnaire and prepare three more questions using the present perfect and ever. Use the words in the boxes and your own ideas.

be climb dive drive jump see swim touch watch ride

bridge elephant horror film mountain plane racing bike rollercoaster shark snake spider

5 Work in groups of three. Take turns to ask the questions from exercise 4. Use the chart below to help you. Who is the bravest in your group?



Writing

6 Write about two true and one false experience. Write twenty words about each experience. Read your experiences to a partner. Can your partner guess the false experience?

I've ...

It happened when ...

EXTRA LISTENING AND SPEAKING Joining a club

I can ask for and give personal information.

1 Match parts of an application form 1–7 with information a–g. Then listen and check.

1 date of birth

5 postal address

2 email address

6 post code

3 first name

7 surname

4 mobile number

a mark

1 Haywood

mark.haywood@webwise.com

07793 67580

@ 25th June 1997

1 23 Southfield Avenue, Oxford

OX4 4BW

2 1.12 Look at the photos and match them with the words in the box. Then listen to a conversation between an assistant at a youth club and Eve. What class does Eve join?

drama horse riding judo scuba diving

3 Study the key phrases. Then listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

KEY PHRASES Asking for and giving personal information

I'd like to join

How do you spell your surname? Can I have your contact details? My email address is

It's £ ... for a year's membership, please.

1 What is Eve's surname?

2 What is Eve's mobile number?

3 What town does Eve live in?

4 What time does the first drama class start?

5 What costs £28?

4 S 1.13 Listen and repeat the dialogue.

Mark Hello. I'd like to join the scuba

diving club.

Assisstant Of course. No problem. What's

your date of birth?

Mark It's 25th June 1997.

Assisstant Great. What's your name?

Mark Haywood.

Assisstant How do you spell your surname?

Mark It's H-A-Y-W-O-O-D.

Assisstant Can I have your contact details?

Mark Yes. My email address is

mark.haywood@webwise.com. My mobile is 07793 67580.

5 Copy the application form in exercise 1. Complete it with your personal information.

6 ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in the dialogue in exercise 4 using the information in your application form. Then practise your new dialogue with a partner.





EXTRA LISTENING AND SPEAKING Finding things

I can talk about the location of things.



1.26 Listen to eight false sentences about the picture. Correct the sentences using the prepositions in the box.

> behind between on in infront of near next to under

- 1 The oranges are in front of the sink. The oranges are near the sink.
- 1.27 Listen to Eva and her dad. What are they looking for?
- 1.27 Study the key phrases. Then listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

KEY PHRASES O Finding things

Look, here's ...! Is this what you're looking for? That's the wrong one. Here it is!

- 1 Why does Eva need the book today?
- 2 Where are Eva and her dad?
- 3 Where does she usually do her homework?
- 4 Where does Eva find the book?
- 5 Why does she want to find her brother?

1.28 Look at the house plan and listen. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

Stacey What's wrong?

Danny I can't find my laptop.

Stacey Is it under the table in the living room?

Danny No, it isn't.

Stacey Look, here's a laptop! Is this what you're looking for?

Danny No, that's the wrong one.

Stacey What about the bedroom? Is it in the wardrobe?

Danny No, it isn't. Oh, here it is! It's on the bed.

ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in the dialogue in exercise 4 using the information in the house plan. Then practise your new dialogue with your partner.

EXTRA LISTENING AND SPEAKING An event in the past

I can talk about an event in the past.

1.39 Listen to people talking about a party. Match speakers 1–4 with the topics they are talking about, a–e. There is one topic that you do not need.

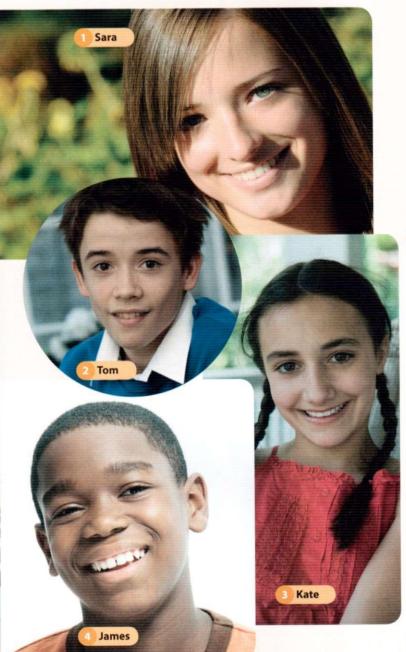
a people

d food

b music

e presents

c drinks



2 1.40 Listen to Clare talking about a party. Which of the things in the box does she talk about?

drinks Sally's parents music games food

3 1.40 Study the key phrases. Then listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

KEY PHRASES () Talking about an event

Why didn't you go to ...? How was it? I had a great time. Were there many people? What was the music like?

What did you buy him / her for a present?

- 1 Where was Karen on the night of Sally's party?
- 2 Who was at the party?
- 3 What is Ruth (Sally's sister) like?
- 4 Who played the music?
- 5 What did Clare buy Sally for a present?
- 4 1.41 Listen to the dialogue. Then practise it with a partner.

Rob Hi. Sam. Why didn't you go to Jack's birthday party?

Sam I couldn't come. It was my dad's birthday and we went out to a restaurant. How was it?

Rob Fantastic! I had a great time!

Sam Were there many people?

Rob Yes, there were about 100 people.

Yes, there were about 100 people.

I met Jack's sister, Tamsin. She's cool.

Sam I don't know her. What was the music like?

Rob Really good. And there were lots of snacks and drinks.

Sam What did you buy him for a present?

Rob I got him a computer game. He really liked it!

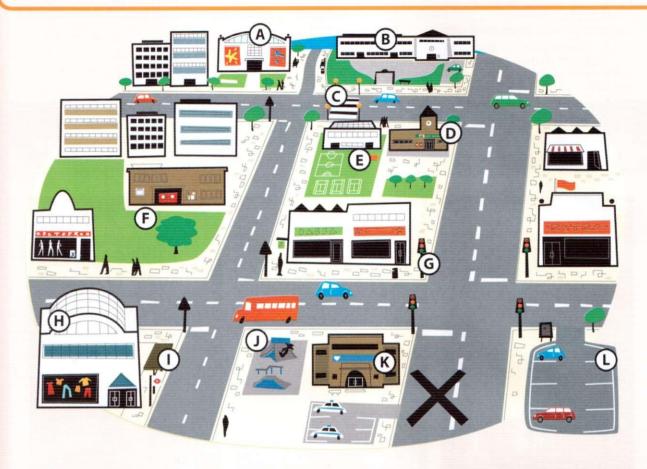
5 ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in the dialogue in exercise 4 using the information in the diary. Then practise your new dialogue with your partner.

I went to Lisa's birthday party on Saturday. Jen couldn't go. She was at her grandfather's house. He lives about 100 km away.

I thought the party was amazing. About 50 people were there. I met Lisa's brother, Mark. He was really friendly. The music was quite good and Lisa's cousins made lots of nice snacks. I bought Lisa a poster and she loved it!

EXTRA LISTENING AND SPEAKING Directions

I can ask for and give directions.



2.10 Match words 1–12 with the words in the box to form compound nouns. Then listen and check.

> centre centre club crossing gallery park park office lights school station stop

- 1 art gallery 7 secondary ____ 8 shopping ___ 2 bus ___ 9 skateboard ___ 3 car ____ 4 pedestrian ___ 10 sports ___ 11 traffic ___ 5 police ___ 12 youth ___ 6 post ___
- Look at the map and match places A-L with the words in exercise 1.

A art gallery	G t I
B s s	H s c
C p c	1 b s
D p o	J s p
E s c	K p s
F v c	L c p

2.11 Study the key phrases. Then listen. Where do the people want to go? Start at 'X'.

KEY PHRASES (Asking for and giving directions

Do you know where the (youth club) is? How do I get there? Turn left / right at (the traffic lights). It's on the left / right. Go straight on.

2.12 Listen. Then practise the dialogue.

Excuse me. Do you know Liam where the youth club is? Police officer Yes, it isn't far. How do I get there? Liam Turn left at the traffic lights. Police officer

Then go straight on. Cross the road. The youth club is on the

Great! Thanks for your help. Liam

You're welcome. Police officer

5 ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in exercise 4. Then practise your new dialogue with your partner. Use the map.

I can buy tickets for a play or film.

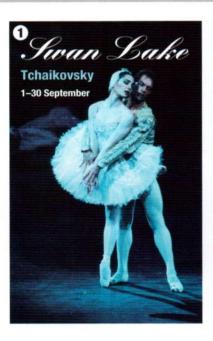
Match posters 1-3 with the types of show in the box.

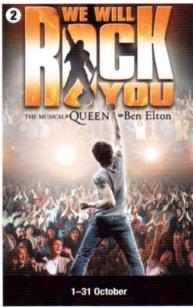
musical ballet play

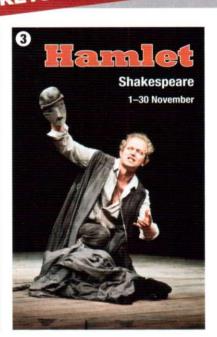
OON THEATRE

AUTUMN PROGRAMME

TICKETS: £23, £28, £35







- 2.23 Look at the posters and listen to the conversation. Which type of show is Tom buying tickets for?
- 3 2.23 Study the key phrases. Then listen to the conversation again. Complete the ticket with the correct information.

KEY PHRASES O Buying tickets

Can I have two tickets for ..., please? Where would you like to sit? Front, middle or back?

That's seats ... and ... in row That's £ ... altogether, please.

TICKET Show: 2___ October Date: 3____ 4___ Seats: Row: Total price: 6___

- 4 2.24 Listen and write the numbers and letters. Then listen and repeat.
- 5 2.25 Listen to the dialogue. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

Amy Can I have three tickets for Swan Lake, please?

Clerk Certainly. Which date?

Amy 22 September.

Clerk Where would you like to sit? Front, middle or back?

Amy Front, please.

Clerk Certainly. That's seats 41, 42 and 43 in row B. They're £35 each.

Amy Great!

Clerk That's £105 altogether, please.

Amy Here you are.

Clerk Thanks. Enjoy the show.

6 ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in exercise 5 using the information in the posters. Then practise your new dialogue with your partner.

EXTRA LISTENING AND SPEAKING Can I take a message?

I can leave a phone message for someone.

- Match types of information 1-5 with details
 - 1 phone number
- a 68 Long Road
- 2 time
- b 18.40
- 3 date
- c 07702 90453
- 4 price
- d 18 August
- 5 address
- e £9.50
- 2.37 Listen and write the details. Then listen again and repeat.
- 2.38 Listen to a telephone conversation and a message. Which numbers from exercise 1 do you hear?



2.38 Study the key phrases. Then listen to the telephone conversation and message again and answer the questions.

KEY PHRASES \(\bigcup \) Leaving a message

Can I speak to ..., please? He's / She's out at the moment. Can I take a message? Can you ask him / her to call me? Can you tell him / her that ...?

- 1 Where is Liam when Lucy phones?
- 2 What message does Liam's dad take?
- 3 Where are Lucy and Liam going this evening?
- 4 What will happen if Liam is late?

2.39 Read the message and listen to the dialogue. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

> Matt, Steven called. He's meeting the girls at eight o'clock tonight at the cinema

Matt's mum Hello.

Steven

Hi, it's Steven here. Can I

speak to Matt, please? Matt's mum Sorry, he's out at the

> moment. Can I take a message?

Steven

Yes, please. Can you tell him

that I'm meeting the girls at eight o'clock at the cinema?

Matt's mum OK, meeting the girls ... eight

o'clock ... cinema.

Steven

That's right.

Matt's mum OK, I'll give him the message.

Steven

Thanks. Bye.

Matt's mum Bye.

ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in exercise 5 using the information in the messages. Then practise your new dialogue with your partner.

> Matt, Rachel called. She's having a party on saturday 16 September - 53 London Road.

Matt, Craig called. The tickets for the concert cost £12.95.

EXTRA LISTENING AND SPEAKING Talking about scores

I can talk about the scores in football games.



Check the meaning of the words in the box.
Then complete the sentences with the words.

fan goal match score

- 1 Paula is a big Liverpool ____.
- 2 He's going to ___! Yes!
- 3 What a beautiful ___!
- 4 Do you want to watch the ___ on TV?
- 2 3.08 Listen to the conversation. Which match are Paula and Andy watching?
- 3 3.08 Study the key phrases. Then listen to the conversation again and write *true* or *false*. Correct the false sentences.

KEY PHRASES Talking about sport

What's the score? It's 3–3 (three all). It's 1–0 (one-nil) to I think it'll be a draw. I'm sure we'll win / lose.

- 1 The match started twenty-five minutes ago.
- 2 Andy was late because he was playing a computer game.
- 3 Liverpool didn't score first.
- 4 Liverpool are winning.
- 5 Paula doesn't think that Liverpool will win.

4 S 3.09 Listen to the dialogue. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

Paula What's the score?

Andy It's 2–1 to Barcelona.

Paula Who scored first?

Andy Lyon scored after twenty-four

minutes.

Paula Really?

Andy Then Barcelona scored after fortythree minutes and again after fifty-six minutes. I'm sure Barcelona will win.

Paula I don't think so. I think it'll be a draw.

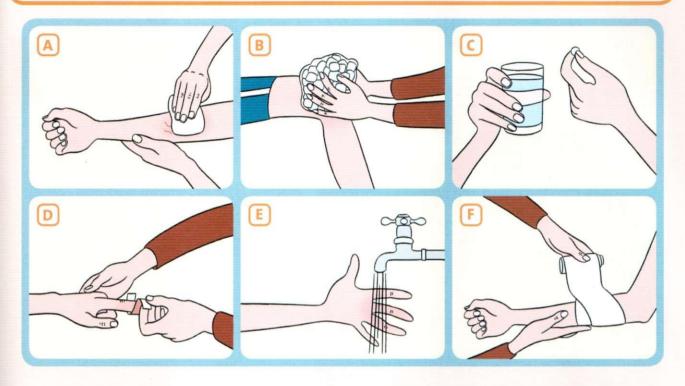
5 ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in exercise 4 using the Latest scores information. Then practise your new dialogue with your partner.

LATEST SCOR	ES	
Chelsea	1-3	Porto
Goals: 4		22, 34, 79 (minutes)
Lyon	1-2	Stuttgart
Goals: 24		43, 56 (minutes)
Internazionale	1-1	Dynamo Kiev
Goals: 42		64 (minutes)
Hamburg	2-2	Arsenal
Goals: 3, 52		19, 44 (minutes)



EXTRA LISTENING AND SPEAKING Phoning a medical helpline

I can get help for a medical problem by phone.



- Match instructions 1-6 with pictures A-F.
 - 1 Put some ice on it.
 - 2 Put it under cold water.
 - 3 Clean it.
 - 4 Put a bandage on it.
 - 5 Put a plaster on it.
 - 6 Take an aspirin.
- 3.17 Listen to two telephone calls to a medical helpline. Which instructions from exercise 1 do you hear?
- 3.17 Study the key phrases. Then listen to the telephone calls again and answer the questions.

KEY PHRASES Phoning a medical helpline

Can I take your name, please? How can I help you? I've burnt / bruised / cut my ... You need to ... You mustn't ... Thanks for your help.

- 1 What has Lisa done?
- 2 How did she do it?
- 3 How does her hand feel now?
- 4 What has Robert's mum done?
- 5 What is her plan for tonight?
- 6 What mustn't she do?

- 3.18 Listen and write the sentences. Then listen and repeat.
- 3.19 Listen to the dialogue. Then practise the dialogue with a partner.

Operator Medical Direct. Can I take your

name, please?

Yes, it's Clare Mason. Clare

Operator OK, Clare, how can I help you? Well, I've cut my finger and I'm Clare

not sure what to do.

Operator First, put your finger under cold

water.

Clare OK, and then what?

Operator Then put a plaster on your finger. Clare OK, I'll do that. Thanks for your

help.

Operator You're welcome. Bye.

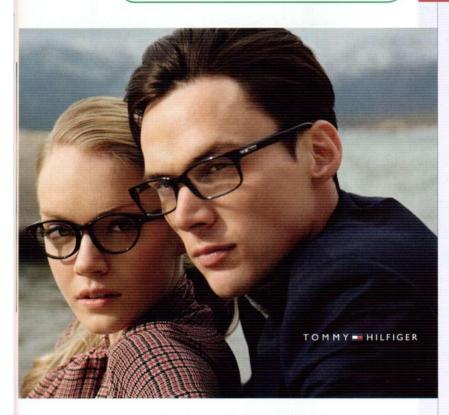
6 ACTIVATE Change the words in blue in exercise 5 using your own ideas and the instructions in exercise 1. Then practise your new dialogue with your partner.

CURRICULUM EXTRA Technology: Advertising

I can understand a text about advertising.

1 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then complete the text. Listen and check.

brand company essential non-essential



Read the text again and write true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 An essential product is something that we need to buy.
- 2 It isn't necessary to advertise a non-essential product.
- 3 It isn't important for companies to have a popular brand.
- 4 People sometimes buy products because they like the brand.

3 Look at the adverts and answer the questions.

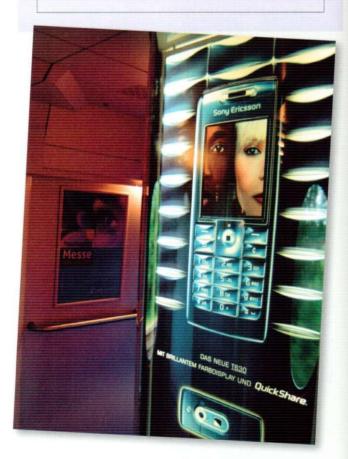
- 1 What are the products?
- 2 Do you know any famous brands for these products? What are they?
- 3 Are the products essential?
- 4 Do you want to buy these products? Why / Why not?
- 5 What other famous adverts do you know?
- 4 ACTIVATE Find photos of three adverts and write short descriptions of them.

WHY DO WE BUY?

very day, people buy products from shops, markets or the internet. Some products are essential, but others aren't. An '__ product is something that we need, for example, basic food. A '__ product is something that we want, but isn't always necessary, like clothes with designer labels or a new mobile phone.

Advertising is very important for nonessential products. For example, these days most people have got a mobile phone. A mobile phone company uses advertising to make people change their phone and buy a new one. Advertising also makes people choose a particular ³—. When people buy a new pair of trainers, for example, they often choose a brand. It's very important for a ⁴— to make their brand popular with advertising.

Look at the advert for Tommy Hilfiger glasses. The people look attractive and cool. But is it the advert, the product, or the brand which is attractive? A lot of people buy the product because they like the brand, even if there are similar, cheaper glasses!



CURRICULUM EXTRA Language and literature: Poetry

I can understand metaphors in a poem.

- 1 Read the poem and answer the questions.
 - 1 How many verses are there?
 - 2 Has each line got the same number of syllables?
 - 3 Do the words at the end of each line rhyme?
- 2 Listen and read the poem again.
 Where does the writer live: in a house, a castle, or a school?





My home is a house, but it is so much more.

My home is a school, where I can learn and grow.

My home is a city, full of noise and light.

My home is a café, sweet and warm.

My home is a castle, safe from attack.

My home is a forest, where no one can see me.

My home is a mountain, it will be there forever.

3 Read the lines from the poem below. Then write *true* or *false*.

My home is a forest, where no one can see me.

- 1 The author lives in a forest.
- 2 The author has trees in his / her home.
- 3 The author can be alone in his / her home.
- 4 This extract is a fact.
- 5 This extract is a metaphor.

- 4 Find five other metaphors in the poem. Which of them are true for your home?
- 5 ACTIVATE Think of some metaphors about life. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas. Then write your own poem.

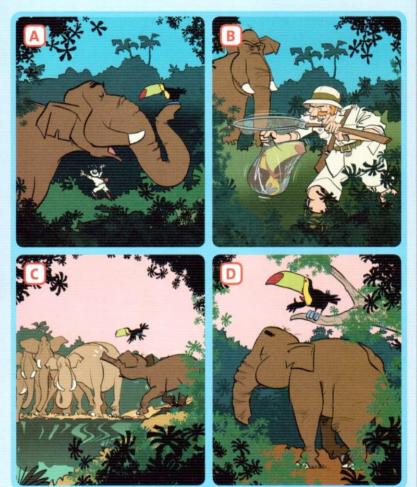
a road a forest a tunnel a party a journey a lesson a river an ocean

<u>Life</u> Life is a journey, Every day is a new place.

The bird AND THE ELEPHANT

ne day a colourful bird saw a young elephant. There weren't any other elephants around, and the elephant was lonely and upset. Suddenly the bird knew what the problem was. The elephant was lost. The bird flew high into the sky and looked for the other elephants. The bird saw them near a river and went back to the young elephant. 'Come with me!' the bird said. The bird flew in front and the elephant followed. Finally, the elephant joined the others near the river and the bird left.

Twenty years later, the elephant was in a different part of the jungle and saw a man with a bird in his net. The bird was old, but was still beautiful and colourful. Suddenly, the elephant recognized the bird. The elephant ran towards the man and made a loud noise. The man dropped the net in surprise and the bird was free. 'Why did you help me?' the bird asked. 'Because I never forget my friends,' said the elephant.



- 1.42 Look at pictures A–D and put them in the correct order. Then listen and read and check your answers.
- 2 Read the story again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why was the elephant upset?
 - 2 How did the bird help the elephant?
 - 3 Why did the elephant help the bird?
 - 4 Folk stories have often got a moral. Choose the best moral for this story.
 - a Help someone and they'll help you.
 - b Animals always help each other.
 - c Birds have got good memories.

3 Complete the information with first person and third person.

Most stories have a first person narrator or a third person narrator.

A 1___ narrator is one of the characters, and participates in the story.

A 2___ narrator tells the story, but doesn't participate in it.

4 ACTIVATE Imagine that you are the bird in the story. Rewrite the first paragraph of the story as a first person narrator.

One day I saw a young elephant. There weren't ...

CURRICULUM EXTRA Natural science: Geological formations

I can write about a geographical feature.



1 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then match them with 1–6 in the diagram. Read the text and check your answers.

mouth valley estuary meander source waterfall

- - 1 In which course does the water travel fastest?
 - 2 What causes erosion?
 - 3 How is the water different in the lower course, near the mouth of the river?
 - 4 Where is the mouth of the river?
- 3 Match the words in blue in the text with definitions 1–4.
 - 1 a long way from one side to the other
 - 2 with no hills
 - 3 more vertical than horizontal
 - 4 large stones

The source of a river is often in the mountains. The river starts here and the water travels very fast through a steep valley. It carries big rocks and this causes erosion. There are often waterfalls in the upper course of a river.

In the middle course, the water still carries rocks and other material, but they are smaller than in the upper course. The water also travels more slowly. The valley is less steep, and erosion forms curves in the river, called meanders.

In the lower course, the river travels across flat land towards the coast. Near the coast, the river becomes very wide, and the water becomes salty. This is called an estuary. Finally, the water travels into the sea at the river mouth.

4 ACTIVATE Find out about a river in your country and describe it using the words in exercises 1 and 3.

The river is called ...

The source is ...

The water travels

tngiisn Klus options

CURRICULUM EXTRA
Natural science: Adapting to the environment

I can talk about an animal that migrates.

ANIMAL MIGRATION

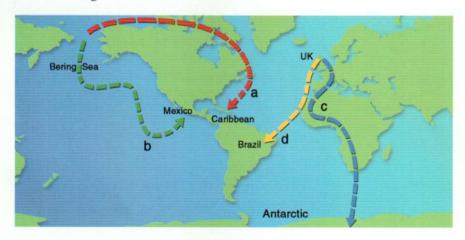
Animals adapt to their environment in different ways. Some change their appearance, for example arctic foxes, which become white in the winter. Others, such as cobras, produce substances like venom, to help them feed. However, some animals adapt in a different way – they travel thousands of miles to a different habitat. This is called migration. Animals migrate for different reasons. Some, such as salmon, travel from the ocean to rivers to breed, because it's safer for their young there. Others, such as monarch butterflies, migrate south to spend the winter in a warmer habitat. Migration is one of the most amazing



- 1 produce young animals
- 2 place where an animal lives

phenomena in the animal kingdom.

- 3 move to another place to live
- 4 eat
- 5 change







- 3 2.27 Listen again and complete the table.

Animal	Migrates from	Migrates to	Distance	Time of journey
Grey whale	1	Pacific Ocean, Mexico	9,000 kilometres	² months
Arctic tern	Shetland	3	4 kilometres	2–3 months

4 ACTIVATE Work in pairs. Find out about an animal that migrates. Complete the table in exercise 3 for your animal. Then compare your animal with another group's animal.

I can understand different ways of presenting statistics.

1 Check the meaning of the words in the box and match them with A-E in the charts.

bar chart y-axis x-axis data pie chart

Healthy eating

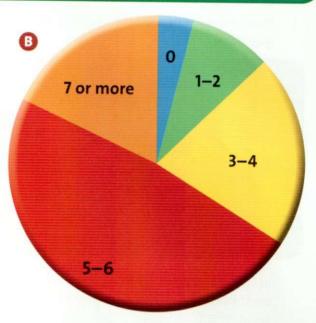
SURVEY

We did a survey about healthy eating in my school. We asked all the students how many chocolate bars and pieces of fruit they eat each week. We recorded the data in different charts. These are the results.

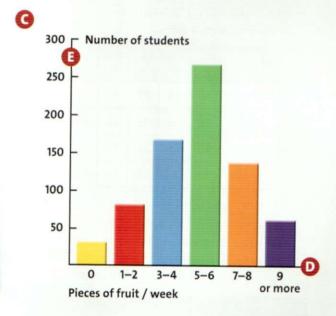
Bars of chocolate / week	Number of students
0	32
1-2	72
3–4	168
5–6	384
7 or more	144

Pieces of fruit / week	Number of students
0	38

- 2 Study the report and charts. Then write true or false. Correct the false sentences.
 - 1 There are 900 students in the school.
 - 2 More than 150 students eat 3–4 pieces of fruit each week.
 - 3 Nobody eats nine or more pieces of fruit each week.
 - 4 More than half of the students in the school eat 5–6 pieces of fruit each week.
 - 5 More students eat 3–4 bars of chocolate a week than 1–2 bars.
 - 6 Most students don't eat any bars of chocolate.



Number of chocolate bars / week



3 Draw a bar chart for the data below.

Portions of fast food / month	Number of students		
0	0		
1–2	45		
3-4	360		
5–6	275		
7 or more	120		

4 ACTIVATE Write true and false sentences about your chart. Then test your partner.

Maths: Average speed

understand and calculate average speeds.

Study the information and answer the questions.



In Speedway, there are four competitors. They must ride around the circuit four times. The circuit is 300 metres long. The table below shows the time in seconds that it took four riders to complete each lap*.

*lap = one completed circuit

Name	Lap 1	Lap 2	Lap 3	Lap 4	Total number of seconds
Adams	15	14	18	16	63
Gollob	16	16	23	18	73
Olsen	19	15	13	17	64
Crump	19	21	20	18	78

- 1 Who had the fastest lap?
- 2 Who had the slowest lap?
- 3 Who finished first?
- 4 Who finished last?

2 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then read the information and answer the auestions.

> distance time average speed equation calculate

To calculate average speed, you need the following equation:

<u>distance</u> = average speed time

Example

Distance: a lap was 300 metres long. 4 x 300 metres = 1,200 metres

Time: Adams completed the 1,200 metres in 63 seconds

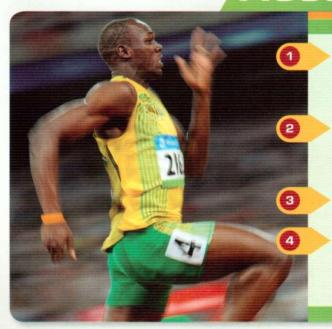
So, average speed: $\frac{1,200}{63} = \frac{19.05 \text{ metres}}{\text{per second (m/s)}}$

To calculate average speed in kilometres per hour, use this equation:

Average speed in metres per second (m/s) x 3.6 = average speed in kilometres per hour (km/h)

- 1 Look again at the table in exercise 1. Calculate the average speed of Gollob, Olsen and Crump, in m/s.
- 2 Now calculate the average speed of all the riders in km/h.
- 3 ACTIVATE Read the sentences and find the average speed in km/h for each sports person.

Record breakers!



In 2003 Paula Radcliffe completed the London Marathon in 2 hours, 15 minutes, 25 seconds (2.26 hours). The marathon was 42.19 kilometres.

In 2005 Lance Armstrong completed the Tour de France in 82 hours, 34 minutes, 5 seconds (82.59 hours). The Tour de France was 3,870 kilometres.

In 2009 Usain Bolt ran 100 metres in 9.58 seconds.

In 2008 Michael Phelps won eight Olympic gold medals for swimming. In one race he swam 200 metres in 1 minute, 43 seconds (103 seconds).

CURRICULUM EXTRA Language and literature: Stories

I can understand description, narration and dialogue in an extract from a classic novel.

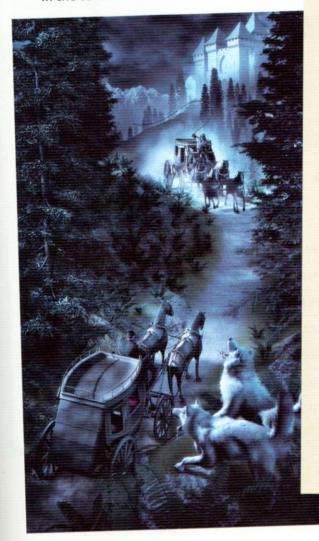
1 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then look at the picture and predict which words will appear in the text.

wolves bears castle cottage howling roar coach train taxi

- 2 3.20 Read and listen to the text. Check your answers to exercise 1.
- 3 Read the information. Then match 1–3 with extracts a–c.
 - 1 Description: what you can see, hear or feel
 - 2 Narration: what happens
 - 3 Dialogue: what people say
- a larrived at a little town called Bistritz.
- b 'Where are you going?' they asked me.
- c There were mountains, trees and rivers everywhere.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What type of story is Dracula?
- 2 Do you know the story?
- 3 What is your favourite type of book?
- 4 Who is your favourite author?
- 5 Do you read books in English?
- 5 ACTIVATE Find some more examples of description, narration and dialogue in the text.



Dracula

Chapter 1

And so, on 4th May I arrived at a little town called Bistritz. Transylvania was a strange and beautiful place. There were mountains, trees and rivers everywhere. And somewhere high in the mountains was the Count's home, Castle Dracula. I had six hours to wait before the coach came to take me there, so I went into a little hotel. Inside the hotel it was warm and friendly. The people there were all laughing and talking.

'Where are you going?' they asked me.

'To Castle Dracula,' I replied.

Suddenly the room was silent and everyone turned to look at me. I could not understand why they all looked afraid.

'Don't go there,' someone said.

'But I have to,' I answered. 'It's business.'

They began to talk again, but they were no longer laughing. The coach arrived, and we travelled up into the mountains. Higher and higher it went, faster and faster. The sun was bright, but above the trees there was snow on the mountain tops. Then suddenly the sun went behind the mountains and everywhere was dark. In the forest around us, the wolves were howling. It was a terrible sound.

Suddenly, the coach stopped. A small carriage came down the narrow road on the right. Four black horses were pulling it, and the driver was dressed in black, with a black hat pulled down over his face.

'Where's the Englishman?' he called. Tve come from Castle Dracula!'

He looked strange, standing there in the moonlight, and suddenly I was afraid. But it was too late. I could not go back now.

Bram Stoker

CULTURE Pocket money

I can talk about how I spend my money.

- 1.15 Check the meaning of the words in blue in the sentences. Then read and listen to the text. Write true or false. Correct the false sentences
 - 1 All of the people get pocket money.
 - 2 Peter has got a part-time job.
 - 3 Peter delivers newspapers.
 - 4 Angela gets £5 an hour for babysitting.

YOU AND YOUR

Do you love spending money? Where does your money come from? Is it pocket money from parents or from a part-time job? How much money do you get and what do you spend it on?



SOPHIE

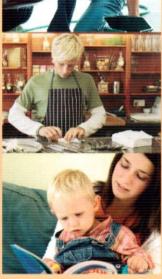
My parents give me £20 every month. It isn't much because I need £10 a month for my mobile phone. I usually spend the rest on food and trips to the cinema. I haven't got a part-time job, but I help at home. I always wash my dad's car at the weekend. That's an extra £4 a week.

PETER

My brother and I don't get any pocket money, but we've got part-time jobs. He delivers newspapers every morning and I work in a café on Saturday afternoons. I prefer doing that because I hate getting up early! I spend all my money on computer games. My mum buys them on the internet for me because they're cheaper.

ANGELA 14

I get £10 pocket money every week. I get extra money when I babysit for the neighbours. They give me £7 an hour. I usually spend £5 a week on magazines or some make-up. I save the rest of the money. I always buy birthday presents for my family with it. I don't need any money for clothes because I go shopping with my mum and she buys them.



- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What does Sophie always spend £10 a month on?
 - 2 How does Sophie get extra money every
 - 3 Why doesn't Peter deliver newspapers?
 - 4 Where does Peter buy his computer games?
 - 5 What does Angela spend her money on?
 - 6 Does Angela buy her own clothes? Why / Why not?
- 3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Do you get any pocket money?
 - 2 What do you usually spend it on?
 - 3 Where do you usually go shopping?
 - 4 Do teenagers in your country often have part-time jobs? What do they do?

4 TASK Work in small groups. Do a survey about money. Complete the chart for your group.

NAME	Maria	
MUSIC	€2-8	
FILMS AND CINEMA		
CLOTHES		
MOBILE PHONE		
FOOD AND DRINKS		
OTHER		

How much do you spend every month on music?

I spend between €2 and €8.

CULTURE Homes in Britain

I can compare city and country life.

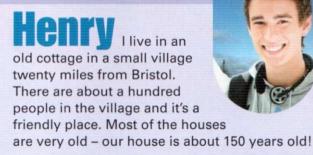
1 So 130 Read and listen to the text. Where do Ruby and Henry meet their friends?

Ruby I live on the tenth floor of a tower block near the centre of Bristol, in the south-west of England. I'm looking out of the window in my bedroom at the moment. I can see lots of streets and houses, but I can also see the hills about ten miles away.

There's a busy road near my tower block, so it's quite noisy. Hundreds of people live in the tower block, but not many people know each other! There's a big shopping centre and a cinema nearby. I usually meet my friends there after school.



- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Why can Ruby see a lot of things from her bedroom?
 - 2 Is it easy for Ruby to go shopping? Why?
 - 3 Do you think the tower block is a friendly place? Why / Why not?
 - 4 What is good about Henry's village?
 - 5 How does Henry sometimes feel at the weekend? Why?
 - 6 Is Henry happy about the new tennis courts?
- 3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Is it noisy where you live? Why / Why not?
 - 2 Where do teenagers usually meet where you live?
 - 3 How old is your home?
 - 4 Would you prefer to live in a tower block or a cottage? Why?



I don't mind living in the village, but I'm sometimes bored at the weekend. There isn't much for teenagers to do here, but they're building some public tennis courts at the moment, which is great! If I want to go shopping or meet my friends, I can get a bus to town. It's thirty minutes from here.



- 4 TASK Prepare a class debate on the statement: It is better living in the city than the country. Follow instructions 1–5.
 - 1 Divide the class into two groups of people who agree or disagree with the debate statement. You need the same number of people in each group.
 - 2 In groups, write a list of reasons to support your opinion.
 - 3 Take turns to present your reasons.
 - 4 Ask questions after each presentation.
 - 5 Vote on which group presented the best argument.

I can describe my parents' and grandparents' teenage years.

1 S 1.43 Read and listen to the text.
When were Jackie and Lucinda teenagers?

HAPPYDAYS

Amy I live in Golden, Colorado in the USA. My mum and grandma grew up here too, but their teenage years were very different.



Jackie There are two things I remember clearly about the 1970s. I was eleven in 1975 and I got a new type of electronic game called Pong. It was like table tennis and we played it on our colour television. It was fun! The other thing I remember is the first Star Wars movie in 1977. It was at the cinema for months because it was so popular. I went to see it three times! I also loved disco music in the 70s. I had cassettes of my favourite singers and listened to them in my bedroom.

Lucinda I was a teenager in the 1950s and for me it was a really exciting time. The thing I remember most is the music. There was a new type of music, rock and roll and a young singer called Elvis Presley became 'the king of rock and roll'. We didn't have CDs then so we listened to him on the radio. My parents didn't like rock and roll. They thought it was too loud and fast. I remember some radio stations banned it. I left school in 1961, married and became a housewife. Most women stayed at home in those days.



□ Glossary

movie (American English) = film (British English)

- 2 Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 Where did Amy's mum and her grandma live as children?
 - 2 Did Jackie like the Star Wars movie? How do you know?
 - 3 How did Jackie listen to music in the 70s?
 - 4 Who was Elvis Presley?
 - 5 How did Lucinda listen to music in the 50s?
- 3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 When were your parents teenagers?
 - 2 What do you think life was like in your country at that time?
 - 3 What type of music and entertainment were popular?
 - 4 Do you think it's better to be a teenager now? Why / Why not?

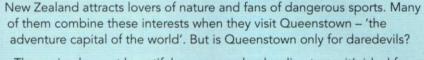
- 4 TASK Write an article about your parents' and grandparents' teenage years. Follow instructions 1–5.
 - 1 Prepare a list of questions to ask your parents and grandparents about their lives as teenagers.
 - 2 Ask your parents and grandparents your questions.
 - 3 Write a paragraph for each person that you interview.
 - 4 Find some pictures that relate to your text from magazines or the internet. Stick the pictures on your article.
 - 5 Put your articles on the wall of your classroom and vote on the most interesting article.

CULTURE Adventure sports in New Zealand

I can talk about an adventure sport.

1 • 214 Read and listen to the text. Find the names of the adventure sports in the photos.

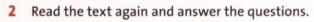
QUEENSTONA Adventure capital of the world?



The region has got beautiful scenery and a dry climate, so it's ideal for outdoor activities. The first Europeans came to the area in the 1860s to farm and to look for gold. Queenstown was very quiet for 100 years. Slowly, it became a popular fishing and hiking centre. Today, adventure tourism is Queenstown's biggest industry.

In the summer, you can choose from bungee-jumping, hang-gliding, jet-boating, mountain biking, paragliding, skydiving, and white-water rafting. In the winter thousands go skiing in the Remarkables, the mountains around Queenstown.

Rachael Turnbull, 73, moved to Queenstown in 1967. 'I was living and working in England, but I wasn't happy. There were too many people and there was too much noise. Everything was expensive. Even the traffic scared me while I was cycling to work. That's why I came here. It's really peaceful. I love the clean air, the fresh vegetables from my garden and the sunset on the Remarkables. Thousands of tourists come here for the adventure sports, of course. I don't mind them, but I think there's more to Queenstown than bungee jumping! It's a beautiful place to live.'



- 1 What is the weather like in Queenstown?
- 2 What did the first European visitors do?
- 3 What activities can you do in the summer?
- 4 Why do people visit Queenstown in the winter?
- 5 Why didn't Rachael Turnbull like England?
- 6 Why does Rachael Turnbull like Queenstown?

3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the climate like in your country?
- 2 Which adventure sports are popular in your country?
- 3 Is your town popular with tourists? Why / Why not?
- 4 Do you want to try adventure sports one day? Which ones?

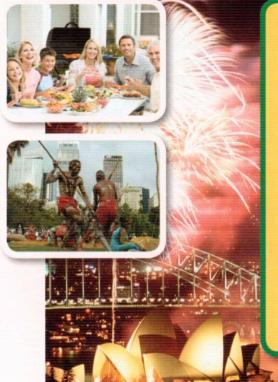
4 TASK Make an advertisement for an adventure sport. Follow instructions 1–4.

- 1 Think about a place where you can do adventure sports, and make notes.
 - a Where is the place? (It can be anywhere in the world.)
 - b What is the adventure sport?
 - c Why is it fun?
 - d What is the climate like?
 - e What can you say about the area's geography?
- 2 Make a poster. Write a few sentences about the adventure sport. Add photos and a map of the area.
- 3 Put your poster on the wall. Tell the class about your adventure sport.
- 4 Vote. Whose poster is the most popular?

5

1 228 Read and listen to the text. What do Australians celebrate on Australia Day?

AUSTRALIA DAY



Australia Day is on 26th January every year. It's a national holiday in Australia and it's the country's most important date. The day celebrates the greatest things in Australian culture – the history, the land, the people and their most important achievements. It's also an opportunity for people to think about the future of Australia.

People organize thousands of fantastic events all over the country. January is the hottest month in Australia so lots of events are outside. In Sydney, the biggest city in Australia, the day starts at 5.30am with a barbecue breakfast. Then there is a traditional ceremony of Aboriginal singing and dancing. In the afternoon there are boat races, concerts, fairs and special sports competitions.

About half of Australia's population of eleven million people go to an event. The other half celebrate the day at home or on the beach, with their family and friends. They have barbecues and they watch the *Australian of the Year Award* on television. Any Australian can win this award. Recent winners include cricket and tennis players, singers, scientists and politicians. There is also a *Young Australian of the Year Award* for people aged 16–25.

The day ends with fireworks. There are hundreds of huge fireworks displays all over the country. The biggest display is in Perth, Western Australia. Almost half a million people watch the skyworks display from the side of the Swan River.

- Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What happens in the morning in Sydney on Australia Day?
 - 2 What happens in the afternoon?
 - 3 How do people usually celebrate Australia Day?
 - 4 Who gets the Australian of the Year Award?
 - 5 What is the maximum age for the Young Australian of the Year Award?
 - 6 Where is the largest firework display on Australia Day?
- 3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 What is the most important day of the year in your country?
 - 2 What happens on this day?
 - 3 What do you usually do on this day?
 - 4 Are there any special awards in your country on this day?

4 TASK Find out about a festival in another English-speaking country. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas. Follow instructions 1–4.

St Andrew's Day (Scotland)
Canada Day (Canada)
St Patrick's Day (Ireland)
Thanksgiving (USA)
Waitangi Day (New Zealand)
Bonfire Night (England)

1 Complete the table.

Country?	
Name of festival?	
When?	
Why?	
What happens?	

- 2 Write an article about the festival.
- 3 Find pictures and add them to your article.
- 4 Put the articles on the wall of your classroom. Vote for the most interesting articles.

CULTURE The USA in numbers

I can talk about a European country.

1 S 2.40 Complete the text with the numbers in the box. Read, listen and check your answers.

115 2 50 8 3,365 56



THE USA: FACTS AND FIGURES

The USA is an enormous country, more than 1____ times the size of the European Union. There are 2___ states and six different time zones across the country. Its longest road, US Route 20, starts in Boston, Massachusetts, on the east coast and finishes in Newport, Oregon, on the west coast, only a mile from the Pacific Ocean. That's 3___ miles (5,415 kilometres) in total!

The USA is a land of extremes. It's both one of the hottest and coldest places in the world – with temperatures from ⁴— °C in California to –64°C in Alaska. It's also one of the wettest and driest places in the world – parts of Hawaii have 12,000 millimetres of rain a year, compared to only 67 millimetres a year

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which is bigger, the USA or the European Union?
- 2 How long is US Route 20?
- 3 What are the wettest and driest places in the USA?
- 4 What's special about the trees in Redwood Forest?
- 5 How many countries are bigger than the USA?
- 6 Does everyone in the USA speak English as their first language? Explain your answer.

3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 How many regions are there in your country?
- 2 What's the longest road in your country?
- 3 What are the hottest and coldest places in your country?
- 4 What is the population of the largest city in your country?
- 5 What language(s) do people in your country speak?

in the Mojave Desert, Arizona! You can see the tallest trees in the world in Redwood Forest, California – up to 5____ metres tall!

The USA has a population of about 304 million, and it's the third largest country in the world. About eighty per cent of the population live in towns and cities, and more than 6___ million people live in New York City, the country's largest city. More than ten per cent of people in the USA speak Spanish as their first language, and that number is growing. Experts think that in the middle of this century, the population of the USA will be about 420 million!



4 TASK Find out about a country in the European Union and complete the table. Then design a tourist information poster and present your information to the class.

Country	
Size	
Geographical location	
Typical weather	
Population	
Languages	
The future	

CULTURE National sports

I can write about my favourite sport.

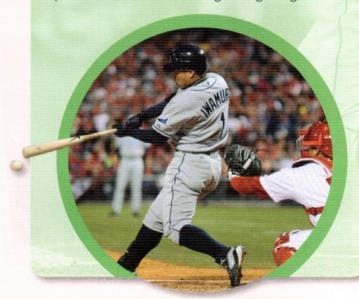
1 S 3.10 Look at the photos and answer the questions. Read, listen and check your answers.

- 1 What are the sports in the photos?
- 2 Which countries did they start in?



It's summer and a stadium in the USA is full of 40,000 excited fans. Suddenly everyone stands up and sings the American national anthem. The game between the New York Yankees and the Boston Red Sox is going to start soon. The game? Baseball, of course!

Modern baseball originated in the USA and the sport is an important part of American life. Traditionally people go to a game with all their family. It's very relaxed, sociable and noisy, and spectators eat, drink and sing during the game.



2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 How do you think the baseball fans feel about the USA?
- 2 What do baseball supporters do while they're watching a game?
- 3 What happens if it rains during a cricket match?
- 4 Where is cricket most popular?
- 5 How long are some cricket matches?
- 6 How are traditional cricket and Twenty20 different?

The Yankees and the Red Sox are professional teams. There are also professional baseball leagues in Asia and Latin America. It's an Olympic sport, too.

In England, a few thousand supporters are sitting in the rain. There aren't any players on the pitch. They'll continue the match if it stops raining. If it doesn't stop, neither team will win or lose – it'll be a draw. What's the sport? Cricket!

Although England is the home of cricket, the places where cricket is most popular are hot and sunny – Australia, South Africa, South Asia and the Caribbean. A cricket match lasts for a long time – sometimes five days – and each day there are breaks for lunch and tea! However now there is a new, faster version of cricket called Twenty20. There's pop music and the atmosphere at the ground is more exciting. Some people think that Twenty20 will replace traditional cricket one day.

- 3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
 - 1 Which team sports are the most popular in your country?
 - 2 Where did they originate?
 - 3 Do the supporters sing the national anthem?
 - 4 What do supporters usually do when they're watching them?
 - 5 In your opinion, which teams will win their leagues this year?
- 4 TASK Find out about a sport that you like. Use the notes to help you. Then write a fifty-word text about the sport.
 - · the origin of the sport
 - · the countries where people play it today
 - · the people who play it
 - · the people who watch it
 - · a few facts about the sport
 - the sport's future

CULTURE The police

I can talk about my dream job.

1 S 3.21 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then complete the text with the words. Read, listen and check your answers.

bullet-proof vest emergency call gun missing person police officer police station



First, I trained for twelve weeks at a national training centre. Then I started work at my local ²____. I remember my first day clearly. I was working with an experienced officer when we responded to an ³___. I was wearing a ⁴___ over my uniform, but I wasn't carrying a ⁵___. Police officers in the UK don't usually carry guns. I felt nervous, but really excited as we drove across town to investigate a robbery.

I'm Michelle Clark and I'm 28. I joined the police five years ago. I love adventure and helping people, and I've dreamed of being a 1___ since I was about six. I'm so happy my dream has come true!

One in five police officers in England and Wales is a woman. It wasn't easy to join, but I prepared a lot. I did an exam and a fitness test, I had an interview, and then I got the job! I've done so many different things as a police officer. I've looked for a 6___,
I've been to road accidents, I've worked at Premier League football matches and I've also helped to reduce crime in the local community. Being a police officer has changed my life. It isn't everyone's dream job. I don't work nine to five, I'm often outside in all types of weather and I'm sometimes in difficult and dangerous situations, but I love it.

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 What was Michelle's childhood dream?
- 2 How did Michelle get her first job as a police officer?
- 3 What did Michelle do on her first day as a police officer?
- 4 Why doesn't Michelle carry a gun?
- 5 Has she ever worked at a big sports event? Explain your answer.
- 6 Does Michelle usually work in a police station? Explain your answer.

3 YOUR CULTURE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

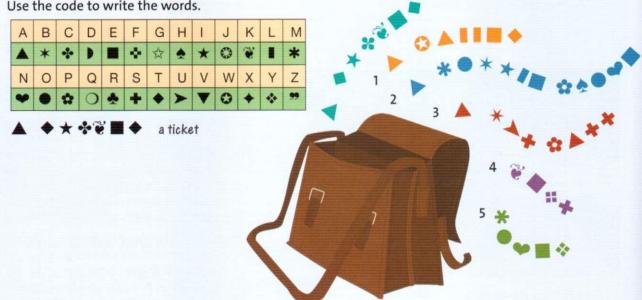
- 1 What number do you call in an emergency?
- 2 Have you, your friends or family ever called the police? Why? When?
- 3 What uniform do the police wear in your country?
- 4 Do the police wear bullet-proof vests or carry guns?
- 5 Are you interested in joining the police? Why? / Why not?

4 TASK Make a presentation about your dream job. Follow instructions 1–3.

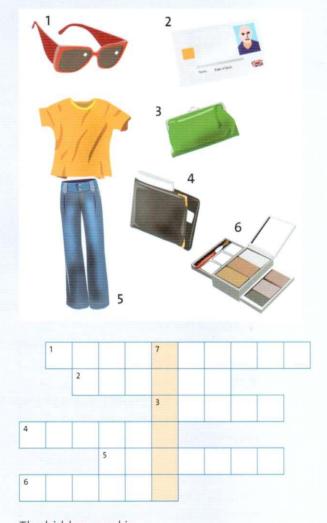
- 1 Find out about your dream job. Use the internet or, if possible, interview somebody who does this job.
- 2 Make notes:
 - a What preparation and exams will you need?
 - **b** Where can you do this job? What employers are there?
 - c What training are you going to need after you get the job?
 - **d** What will be the best and worst things about this job?
 - e Why is this your dream job?
- 3 Organize your notes and prepare to speak to the class for three minutes. Illustrate your presentation with photos or images from websites.

VOCABULARY PUZZLES Everyday objects • Free-time activities

What has Matthew got in his bag? Use the code to write the words.



2 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. What's the hidden word?



The hidden word is: ___.

3 Unscramble the letters with the same colour. Then complete the sentences.

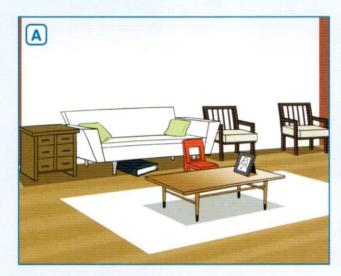
s	е	e	е	Ś	t
е	w	С	е	r	n
а	а	d	а	С	a
е	5	n	٧	1	у
r	р	S	е	С	t
d	0	r	5	k	1

Jack	spends	a lot of time playing football.
My friends	1	money to buy new clothes.
Ben and Amy	2	an ID card at school.
Harriet	3	a lot of jewellery.
1	4	photos of my friends.
Toby	5	old concert tickets.
Do you	6	your mobile phone in your pocket?

1 Find five more differences in picture B. Write five sentences.

In picture B ...

There's a lamp on the chest of drawers.





Complete the puzzle with words for furniture and rooms.

					М							
					1				1			
			²R	А	R		R		Е	³ N		
					R							
		4			0				⁵ K	C		
	⁶ B				R			M				
		Р										
								7	Р	А		
8			Н			G	M		Н			

3 Find the missing letters from the alphabets. Use them to make words and complete the sentences.

CUXM	BLXO	BIJGV	AUVB	MCZS
NFIJS	JYZS	FUHX	FIJKY	FVQJR
LZDO	PUEQ	MTOQ	MZGH	LNAEP
VBGP	RTVC	RDWS	RQCXT	UXGH
WYRHQ	1 WFHD	2 ZPYK	3 WNLP	4 KWBO

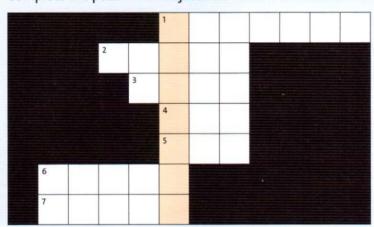
Can you take the dog for a walk, please?

- 1 Is Alison ___ her bed?
- 2 Please ___ the floor now.

- 3 My brother never ___ the washing up!
- 4 Can you ___ your room, please?

VOCABULARY PUZZLES Adjectives: feelings and events • Milestones

1 Complete the puzzle with adjectives. What is the hidden word?



- 1 On my first day at school I
- 2 I saw a ___ film last night.
- 3 My cousin is six months old and he's very ____.
- 4 I want to ___ a job next year.
- 5 She ___ her first child in 1990.
- 6 If someone is sad or unhappy, they are ____.
- 7 If good things happen to you for no reason, you are ____.

The hidden word is: ____.

buy a house

2 Find ten more life events in the puzzle. Use two or three squares for each one.

do married buy get a exam be have school a house win become get go professional born leave child grow an a job home up to competition

3 Order the blocks of letters to complete Sam's ambition.

G R	O V E	ANT	AN	A	T Y .	D M
ATE	I W	TO	CI	TO	B I G	A D U
I W						

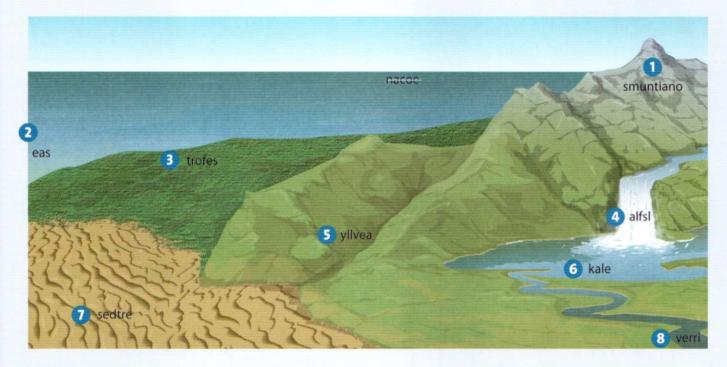
VOCABULARY PUZZLES Prepositions: movement • Geographical features

1 Agent X works for the secret service but his name is a mystery. Write what he was doing yesterday at different times. Then look at the red letters and write his name.

	S	W	i	m	m	i	n	g	across a lake at 6 a.m.
	1								around an island in a boat at 8.30 a.m.
Не	2								up a high mountain at 11.00 a.m.
was	3								through a snowy valley at 3.30 p.m.
	4								off a horse in an accident at 7.00 p.m.
	5								over ten buses on a motorbike at 11.00 p.m.

Agent X's name is: W_____

2 Find and order the words for geographical features.
ocean

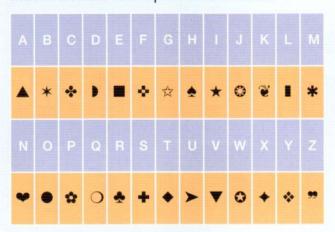


3 Use the letters to make eight more words for geographical features. Use each letter once.

aaaa	С	SSS
eeeeee	00	tt
11111	n	i
k	rrr	V

VOCABULARY PUZZLES Skills and people • Adjectives: qualities

 Use the code to write the words. Then choose the correct word to complete the sentences.



☆▲★♥◆+

1 ▶▲♥☆■☆

2 ❖●●谜

3 ❖●★☆●+■+

4 ☆◆●☆◆▲*

5 ☆★♥♥■☆

6 **②♣★◆■**7 **☆■▲◆■**♣

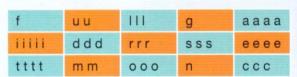
paints

Leo paints pictures of animals.

- a My cousin knows how to ___ a computer.
- **b** I was the ___ of a photography competition.
- c John wants to be a tennis ____.
- d Leah is a great ___. She makes fantastic food!
- e Tom ___ beautiful music.
- f Do you ___ children's books?
- g Maria is a flamenco ____.
- Order the letters to make words. Then fit them into the crossword.



3 Use the letters to make eight more adjectives. Use each letter once.



wild

- 1 p__c___
- 2 r__e
- 3 f____
- 4 p___t_a_
- 5 s__p__
- 6 d___s__a_e_
- 7 c__m__
- 8 a _ g _ e _ _ _ v _

VOCABULARY PUZZLES ■ Time and numbers • Adjectives: characteristics

Complete the crossword with time and number work

- 2 A thousand years is a long time!
- 3 When there are only two things.
- 5 Twelve eggs.
- 6 Another word for zero.
- 7 Wednesday is my favourite ____.
- 8 The 1990s was an important ____.

Down

- 1 He's very rich. He hasn't got a million dollars - he's got a ___!
- 2 The ___ of February sometimes has 29 days.
- 3 I want to live for a ___ and celebrate my 100th birthday.
- 4 The fastest runners can travel 10 metres in one .

						1			60
ı	L	L	E	N	N	1	u	М	
		3							(5-0-0)
								4	Celebrate
					5				000000
									4 6
ь									lala
7				0					
				0					1
0			7			(man	7		
O !	7.0	· Dr. b			1	12	1		
X	×		3		1		7	1	1 1
		-	5	(S.	5			F 53
		7	6	6	6 8	5	1 L L E N N I	1 L L E N N I U	1 L L E N N I U M 3 4 5 7 8

2 Find seven more time and number words. Then put them in the correct list, from the smallest to the biggest.

F	Υ	Α	S	R	Т	G	W	0	U
G	E	R	W	М	1	1	Е	Υ	Н
Н	Α	L	F	L	Н	S	E	R	U
E	R	Е	T	E	0	Υ	K	D	N
1	5	Т	Н	0	U	S	Α	N	D
U	Е	Т	R	Р	R	0	Q	Н	R
G	D	M	١	N	U	T	E	М	Е
Т	С	Е	Н	E	D	R	Α	0	D
Q	U	Α	R	Т	E	R	Т	Т	R
Е	R	В	N	U	S	Е	0	N	D

Time	Number
minute	

Complete the puzzle with personality adjectives.

				Р	Α	т	1	E	М	т
		-	_	P	A	ı	ı		N	1
		1		0						
				² S						
	3	T	T	1						
4				Т						
		5		1						
				٧				T		
			7	Е						

Complete the opposites of the adjectives in the puzzle.

impatient

- 1 e_____
- 2 0______
- 3 u______
- 4 a_____
- 6 p_____
- 7 g_____

VOCABULARY PUZZLES People in sport • Compound nouns: sports

Find nine more people in sport. Use two or three squares for each word.

ow	cham	rep	cap
sup	fi	ref	train
nal	pion	er	er
tain	ee	ager	sor
spon	er	ist	ner
man	ort	port	er

champion

2 Find eight more nouns. Then read the sentences. Match the nouns to complete the sentences with compound nouns.

B	Т	J	S	K	I	1	Ν	G	F	Α	R
А	R	J	В	S	В	K	Α	U	0	S	Т
S	W	1	Μ	M	1	Ν	G	L	0	D	0
K	Q	C	F	Α	Т	Т	Р	D	Т	0	U
E	C	M	А	1	Ε	Е	Υ	S	В	Е	R
Т	Е	Ν	N	1	S	Р	F	Е	Α	Т	N
В	N	P	Υ	D	F	Μ	V	Α	L	K	А
А	Т	Е	Ν	Ν	1	S	C	S	L	G	Μ
L	G	С	F	U	В	0	W	0	Н	R	Е
L	C	Н	А	Μ	Р	1	0	Ν	Χ	Α	Ν
А	L	G	С	R	R	М	В	Т	W	C	Т
U	1	Ν	S	Т	R	U	C	Т	0	R	D

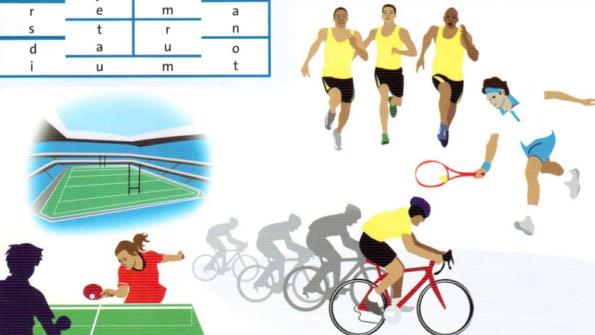
I'm mad about basketball. I'm a basketball fan.

- 1 Michael Phelps is a _____
- 2 The ___ is about ten months long.
- 3 Serena Williams won more ___ _s than her sister Venus last year.
- 4 I teach people to ski. I'm a _____
- Follow the labyrinth to complete the labels for the pictures.

Start			Finish
е	t	h	С
a	m	a	t
1	р	m	t
а	у	е	n
r	e	m	a
S	t	r	n
d	a	u	0
i	u	m	t

athletics team

- 1 tennis ___
- 2 rugby ___
- 3 cycling ___
- 4 table tennis



VOCABULARY PUZZLES Feelings • Injuries

Order the letters of the same colour to make adjectives to match the prepositions.

R	1	Е	R	U	0	N	D	5	Т
1	N	Т	С	Н	0	А	E	F	G
E	F	В	N	0	S	R	0	S	Т
G	R	1	н	D	Α	1	Е	D	1
E	Т	Е	D	D	Т	D	E	N	W

bad at

1 ___about

2 ___ at

3 ___ of

4 __ in

5 __ about

6 ___ of

2 Use the letters to make five injury verbs. Use each letter once.

a	k	eee	ii	n n	
р	S	tt	+rrr	u u	



3 Jodie has had an accident at a tennis match. Order the blocks of letters to find out what's happened.

A N K	I N E	E R	D H
'S S	S H E	L E .	P R A
S H E			



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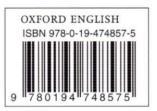
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