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# Vocabulary

## Communication verbs

1 Complete the labels for the pictures with the words in the box.

bow chat kiss phone shake hands smile



kiss



1 bow



2 smile



3 shake hands



4 chat



5 phone

2 Find seven communication verbs in the wordsnake.

chattenodtlaughghostsmilecloudtextphonewaveing

3 Read the definitions and order the letters to make words.

move your head to say 'yes'

nod OND

1 send an SMS

XETT

2 move your head to say 'no'

EAKSH your head

3 what you do when you are happy

MISEL

4 Circle the correct verbs.

Sit down, please. I'm going to **say** / **tell** you a story.

1 Joe, you **tell** / **speak** Spanish. Can you help me with my homework?

2 I don't understand. What are you **talking** / **saying** about?

3 I'm sorry. I don't know how to **speak** / **say** that in English.

4 Can you **say** / **tell** me a funny joke?

# Grammar

## Present simple

affirmative	negative	questions
I / You <b>speak</b>	I / You <b>don't speak</b>	<b>Do</b> I / you <b>speak</b> ?
He / She / it <b>speaks</b>	He / She / it <b>doesn't speak</b>	<b>Does</b> he / she / it <b>speak</b> ?
We / You / They <b>speak</b>	We / You / They <b>don't speak</b>	<b>Do</b> we / you / they <b>speak</b> ?

**1** Match sentence beginnings 1–4 with endings a–d.

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 My sister studies | a) has got long, fair hair. |
| 2 We don't          | b) maths at university.     |
| 3 Our teacher       | c) don't drive a car.       |
| 4 I                 | d) go to school on Sundays. |

adverbs of frequency		
↓	0%	never
	30%	sometimes
	60%	often
	80%	usually
	100%	always

**2** Complete the sentences with the correct adverb of frequency.

- I usually get up early at weekends.
- My family don't o\_\_\_\_\_ eat at restaurants.
  - My maths teacher a\_\_\_\_\_ gives us homework.
  - She n\_\_\_\_\_ eats pasta.
  - We s\_\_\_\_\_ listen to music.

### LOOK!

We **always go** to the supermarket at the weekend.

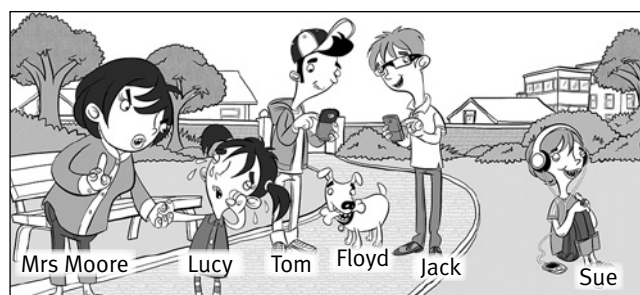
But

We **are always** at home on a Saturday night.

## Present continuous

affirmative	negative	questions
I'm <b>talking</b>	I'm <b>not talking</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>talking</b> ?
You're <b>talking</b>	You <b>aren't talking</b>	<b>Are</b> you <b>talking</b> ?
He / She / It 's <b>talking</b>	He / She / It <b>isn't talking</b>	<b>Is</b> he / she / it <b>talking</b> ?
We / You / They're <b>talking</b>	We / You / They <b>aren't talking</b>	<b>Are</b> we / you / they <b>talking</b> ?

**3** Circle the correct words.



Lucy **is** / **isn't** laughing.

- Floyd **is** / **isn't** eating something.
- Jack **is** / **isn't** phoning a friend.
- Sue **is** / **isn't** wearing a dress.

**4** Order the words to make questions.

is / What / doing / he ?

What is he doing?

- you / Where / are / going ?

- talking / they / Are / in / class ?

- wearing / Is / a / she / dress ?

**5** Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I 'm chatting online with Tom now. (chat)

- He \_\_\_\_\_ trainers today. (not wear)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ hands in the photo. (shake)
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to music in your bedroom at the moment? (listen)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ at home today. (work)

# Vocabulary

## Adjectives

adjective	synonym	antonym
good		bad
new		old
tall		short
dry		wet
hot	warm	cold / cool
big	large	small / little
difficult	hard	easy
fast	rapid	slow

**1** Find eight adjectives in the wordsquare.

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

**2** Order the letters to make adjectives.

satf fast

- 1 dogo \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 ryd \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 toh \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 gib \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Match adjectives 1–6 with synonyms a–f.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 difficult | a) rainy  |
| 2 wet       | b) warm   |
| 3 fast      | c) large  |
| 4 big       | d) little |
| 5 small     | e) rapid  |
| 6 hot       | f) hard   |

**4** Circle the correct antonyms so the sentences are true for you.

- 1 Learning Japanese is **easy** / **hard**.
- 2 My computer is **new** / **old**.
- 3 Spain is a very **cold** / **hot** country.
- 4 My teacher is **short** / **tall**.
- 5 The Spanish football team is really **bad** / **good**.



**5** Choose the best adjective from the box to describe 1–5.

big fast hard hot small

An insect: small

- 1 Usain Bolt: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Russia: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A fire: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Learning Chinese: \_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar

## Comparatives and superlatives

### LOOK!

We use **comparatives** to compare two things.

We use **superlatives** to compare three or more things.

### 1 Circle the correct words.



The giraffe is **taller than** / **the tallest** animal in the world.

- Arabic is **the most difficult** / **more difficult** than Spanish.
- Mount Everest is **the highest** / **higher than** mountain in the world.
- Diamonds are **more expensive than** / **the most expensive** silver.
- Rihanna is **better than** / **the best** singer in the USA.

### LOOK!

#### Irregular adjectives

good	better (than)	the best
bad	worse (than)	the worst
far	further (than)	the furthest

### 3 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

better bigger more interesting the furthest  
the heaviest the most dangerous

The crocodile is the most dangerous river animal in the world.

- I think Roman history is \_\_\_\_\_ than modern history.
- Vegetables are \_\_\_\_\_ for you than chocolate.
- Australia is \_\_\_\_\_ country from Spain, it's on the other side of the world!
- The cathedral in Seville is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ than the Sagrada Familia in Barcelona.
- \_\_\_\_\_ man in the world weighs 465 kilos!

### 4 Circle the correct words.

Mount Everest is **the highest** / **highest** mountain in the world.

- Arabic is **the most difficult** / **more difficult** language.
- The giraffe is **taller** / **the tallest** animal in the world.
- Diamonds are **more expensive** / **the most expensive** jewels you can buy.
- I think Adele is **best** / **the best** singer in the UK at the moment.

### 2 Complete the table.

	adjective	comparative	superlative
short adjectives	fat	fatter	the fattest
	easy	(1) _____	the easiest
long adjectives	difficult	more difficult	(2) _____
irregular adjectives	good	better	(3) _____
	bad	(4) _____	the worst
	far	further	(5) _____



# Vocabulary 1

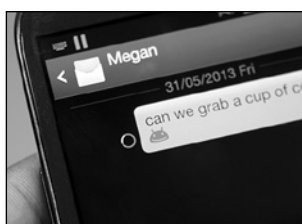
## Technology

- 1** Find and circle six technology words in the wordsnake.

laptop tablet app social networking site website instant messaging

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

charger gadget games console  
text message website



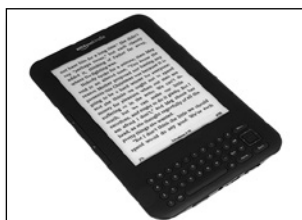
text message



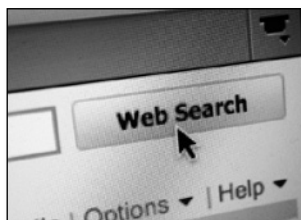
1



2



3



4

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

cloud computing earphones  
landline laptop reader

I store all my information on the internet – I think cloud computing is great!

- Can I use your e\_\_\_\_\_ to listen to music? I can't hear anything with mine!
- She hasn't got a l\_\_\_\_\_ at home, she uses her mobile phone to make phone calls.
- I need a new l\_\_\_\_\_ but computers are so expensive!
- I got an e-\_\_\_\_\_ for Christmas. I'm reading *Harry Potter* at the moment.

- 4** Circle the correct words.

I use my **e-reader** / **laptop** to do my homework.

- She always sends text messages from her **landline** / **mobile phone**.
- Can I use your **charger** / **earphones**, please? My battery's dead.
- Cloud computing** / **A social networking site** is used to store information online.
- I can't download **apps** / **earphones** on my mobile phone because it's very old.



## EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5** What types of technology do you use ...

- at home?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- at school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- when you are out with friends?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar 1

## Past simple

be: past simple		
affirmative	negative	question
I <b>was</b>	I <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> I?
You <b>were</b>	You <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> you?
He / She / It <b>was</b>	He / She / It <b>wasn't</b>	<b>Was</b> he / she / it?
We / You / They <b>were</b>	You / We / They <b>weren't</b>	<b>Were</b> you / we / they?

- 1 Complete the sentences with **was** or **were**. Use the affirmative, negative or question forms.

We were at home yesterday. ✓

- They \_\_\_\_\_ happy when they didn't pass the exam. ✗
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ he last night?
- It \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday yesterday. ✓
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you at the weekend?
- He \_\_\_\_\_ at school yesterday. ✗

past simple		
affirmative	negative	question
I / You <b>talked</b>	I / You <b>didn't talk</b>	<b>Did</b> I talk?
He / She / It <b>talked</b>	He / She / It <b>didn't talk</b>	<b>Did</b> he / she / it talk?
We / You / They <b>talked</b>	We / You / They <b>didn't talk</b>	<b>Did</b> we / you / they talk?

- 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

My new computer arrived last week. (arrive)

- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ computer games last night. (play)
- The games console \_\_\_\_\_ because it didn't have any batteries! (not work)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the new Daniel Radcliffe film last night. (see)

- 3 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

- Did you do your homework last night? a
  - Did you have a computer when you were young? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Did you read that book on an e-reader? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Did you write on your blog at the weekend? \_\_\_\_\_
  - Did you download that video? \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Yes, I did. It was maths exercises.  
b) No, I didn't. I didn't have my computer at home.  
c) Yes, I did. It was very easy to use and I read on the bus.  
d) Yes, I did. I watched the film and it was great!  
e) No, I didn't. We used a pen!

## Past continuous

past continuous		
affirmative	negative	question
I <b>was playing</b>	I <b>wasn't playing</b>	<b>Was</b> I <b>playing</b> ?
You <b>were playing</b>	You <b>weren't playing</b>	<b>Were</b> you <b>playing</b> ?
He / She / It <b>was playing</b>	He / She / It <b>wasn't playing</b>	<b>Was</b> he / she / it <b>playing</b> ?
We / You / They <b>were playing</b>	We / You / They <b>weren't playing</b>	<b>Were</b> we / you / they <b>playing</b> ?

- 4 Write short answers to the questions with **was** or **were**.

Were you watching TV? Yes, I was.

- Were they chatting online? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Were we talking to each other? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Was Tom working on the computer?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the past continuous.

I was working (work) on Saturday afternoon.

- Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) to online this morning?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (run) in the park on Sunday.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to music yesterday, she \_\_\_\_\_ (study).

# Vocabulary 2

## Phrasal verbs: Communication

### 1 Circle the correct prepositions.

Turn the music **up** / **out**. I can't hear it!

- I can't talk to you now. Can you call me **with** / **back**?
- The police have found **on** / **out** the name of the murderer.
- My dad set **off** / **up** his company in 2014.

### 2 Order the letters to make phrasal verbs.

RTUFFNO      turn off

- RPNTUU      \_\_\_\_\_
- FIOUTND      \_\_\_\_\_
- LOROKFO      \_\_\_\_\_
- ALLCCKBA      \_\_\_\_\_
- LOKUPO      \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Match phrasal verbs 1–6 with definitions a–f.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 look up   | a) discover  |
| 2 turn up   | b) search for information                            |
| 3 find out  | c) make the volume quieter                           |
| 4 call back | d) talk to someone about recent events in their life |
| 5 catch up  | e) telephone someone again                           |
| 6 turn down | f) make the volume louder                            |

### 4 Circle the correct phrasal verbs.

I can't talk now. I'll **call you back** / **turn you down** this evening.

- My dad is **looking for** / **looking up** a new job.
- She wants to **catch up** / **set up** a new business in computer programming.
- I can't find my pen. Can you help me **look it up** / **look for it**, please?
- For homework we have to **set up** / **find out** some information about Picasso.

### 5 Match situations 1–4 with pictures a–d.

- I'll call you back when I get home. c
- I use a dictionary to look up new words. —
- Will you turn it down now please? —
- We've got so much to catch up on! —





# Grammar 2

## Past simple and past continuous

### LOOK!

We use *when* with the past simple.

We use *while* with the past continuous.

### 1 Circle the correct words.

- While** / **When** he was waiting for the bus, he saw an accident.
- We were running in the park **when** / **while** we saw a big dog.
  - While** / **When** we were talking, our friend bought the cinema tickets.
  - Were you having a shower **when** / **while** I phoned you?
  - I was cycling to school **when** / **while** I fell off my bike.

### 2 Order the words to make sentences.

- getting / I / I into / I saw / a bear / my tent / was / While .  
While I was getting into my tent, I saw a bear.
- home / It / snowed / while / we / were / walking .  
It \_\_\_\_\_ home.
  - we saw / the dolphin / swimming / the sea / in / We / were / when .  
We were \_\_\_\_\_ the dolphin.
  - she / laughing / when / Jill / said / was / 'hello' .  
Jill \_\_\_\_\_ 'hello'.
  - the / eating / phone / I / when / my / breakfast / rang / was .  
I was \_\_\_\_\_ phone rang.

### 3 Circle the two correct verbs in each sentence.

- She **was chatting** / **chatted** online when her brother **was arriving** / **arrived** home.
- While she **was finishing** / **finished** dinner, she **was doing** / **did** her homework.
  - It **was raining** / **rained** when we **arrived** / **were arriving** at the party.
  - I **lost** / **was losing** my computer while I **studied** / **was studying** at school.
  - While I **was running** / **ran** for the bus, I **fell** / **was falling** over!

### COMMUNICATE

#### 4 Circle the correct verbs to complete the dialogue.

**Rick:** Hi Sam. Are you OK?

**Sam:** No, I (1) **had** / **was having** a difficult day yesterday.

**Rick:** Why? What happened to you?

**Sam:** First, I (2) **was losing** / **lost** my keys while I (3) **walked** / **was walking** to school.

**Rick:** Then what (4) **was happening** / **happened**?

**Sam:** I (5) **was meeting** / **met** Jake and we (6) **started** / **was starting** chatting and I was very late for class. My teacher was very angry!



## Reading

1 Read the review, then answer the questions.

1 Did Amy buy a mobile phone?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Does Amy like it?

\_\_\_\_\_



Last month I got the new Zphone 8 and I love it. It looks great and it's easy to use. Here are some of the pros and cons:

It's light and it has a large screen so it can display more information. The big screen makes it very easy to see what I'm reading. This is good when I look up things on the internet. Also, it's a bit bigger than the Zphone 7 and I can look at photos easily. The camera is excellent too. It works really well.

The main disadvantage is the battery life. It doesn't last very long if you want to play games or film videos.

In conclusion, I think that the Zphone 8 is great. It's quite expensive, but I would recommend it!

2 Read the review in exercise 1 again and circle (T) true or (F) false.

The mobile phone is big and heavy.

T (F)

1 The mobile phone is good for reading.

T F

2 Amy likes taking photos on her mobile phone.

T F

3 The mobile phone is very cheap.

T F

## Writing

3 Read Henry's notes about laptop computers.

### ADVANTAGES

*It's quite cheap.*

*It's easy to use.*

### DISADVANTAGES

*It's slow.*

*It's big and heavy.*

### CONCLUSION

*I love my laptop!*

4 Now complete Henry's review.

### Laptop computers – Are they better than tablet computers?

I've got a laptop computer, and I love it! It's great and I don't want a tablet computer. Here are some advantages and disadvantages of the laptop computer:

The laptop computer is quite (1) cheap. I think it's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to use when I do my homework.

The main disadvantage of the laptop computer is that it's very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and I can't watch videos on it. It's too (4) \_\_\_\_\_, in my opinion.

In conclusion, I prefer my (5) \_\_\_\_\_ because it's cheap and easy to use at home and at school.

# Study guide

## Grammar

### Past simple

- we use the past simple to talk about events in the past
- in affirmative sentences, we form the past simple with subject + past form  
***We played** computer games **yesterday**.*
- in negative sentences, we use subject + *did not (didn't)* + infinitive  
***He didn't write** a blog.*
- in questions, we use *Did* + subject + infinitive  
***Did you cycle** to school?*

### Past continuous

- we use the past continuous to describe actions that were in progress in the past
- we form the past continuous with *was / were* + verb + *-ing*  
***I was talking** to David.*
- we use *wasn't* or *weren't* to form the negative  
*They **weren't watching** the film.*

### Past simple and past continuous

- we use the past continuous for actions in progress in the past and the past simple for events which interrupt the action in progress
- we use the past simple after *when*  
***I was eating** **when** John **arrived**.*
- we use the past continuous after *while*  
***While I was watching** a DVD, my friend called.*

### Spelling rules: past simple, comparatives and superlatives

- for most verbs, add *-ed* in the past simple:  
*talk → **talked***
- for verbs that end in *-e*, add *-d*: *arrive → **arrived***

- for verbs that end in consonant + *-y*, omit the *-y* and add *-ied*: *carry → **carried***
- for verbs that end in consonant + vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add *-ed*: *stop → **stopped***
- we form superlatives by adding *-est* to adjectives with only one syllable and adjectives with two syllables ending in *-y*: *fast → **the fastest***
- for other adjectives with more than one syllable, we use *most* + adjective: *interesting → **the most interesting***

## Vocabulary

### Technology

apps	_____
charger	_____
cloud computing	_____
e-reader	_____
earphones	_____
games console	_____
instant messaging	_____
landline	_____
laptop	_____
mobile phone	_____
social networking site	_____

### Phrasal verbs: Communication

call back	_____
log on	_____
set up	_____
catch up	_____
look for	_____
turn off	_____
find out	_____
look up	_____
turn up	_____

# Vocabulary 1

## Adventure sports

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

kayaking motocross rock climbing  
skating skydiving snowboarding



skydiving



1 r



2 s



3 s



4 m



5 k

2 Complete the words with vowels.

kayaking

1 r ft ng

2 b s j mp ng

3 skyd v ng

4 w t rsk ng

3 Read the clues and complete the definitions.

You use two skis and move on water.

waterskiing

1 You climb steep mountain sides using special equipment and techniques.

r

2 You jump out of a plane and then freefall before you use your parachute.

s

3 You use a type of canoe to go down river.

k

4 You use a special floating platform to go down a river.

r

4 Circle the correct adventure sport.

You need a kite and a boat.

kite surfing / bungee jumping

1 You drive a special motorbike.

rock climbing / motocross

2 You jump from a bridge with a rope.

bungee jumping / base jumping

3 You need a mountain and snow.

snowboarding / BMX



## EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Answer the questions. Write sentences that are true for you.

1 Do you like adventure sports? Why / Why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Do you think people who do adventure sports are brave or mad?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 What is the most dangerous sport you've tried?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar 1

## Present perfect

affirmative	negative	question
I / You <b>have tried</b>	I / You <b>haven't tried</b>	<b>Have</b> I / you <b>tried</b> ?
He / She / It <b>has tried</b>	He / She / It <b>hasn't tried</b>	<b>Has</b> he / she / it <b>tried</b> ?
We / You / They <b>have tried</b>	We / You / They <b>haven't tried</b>	<b>Have</b> we / you / they <b>tried</b> ?

- 1** Complete the table with the correct form of the irregular verbs.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
be	(1) <u>was</u>	been
break	(2) _____	broken
come	came	(3) _____
drive	drove	(4) _____
eat	(5) _____	eaten
fly	flew	(6) _____
forget	forgot	(7) _____
give	(8) _____	given
wear	(9) _____	worn
write	wrote	(10) _____

- 2** Order the words to make sentences.

I / done / homework / have / all / my .

I have done all my homework.

- 1** brother / bungee / not / tried / My / has / jumping .

- 2** her / leg / She / broken / has .

- 3** studied / have / since / English / 2011 / They .

- 3** Write the contracted form of the verbs in exercise 2.

I have done I've done

- 1** My brother has not tried \_\_\_\_\_  
**2** She has broken \_\_\_\_\_  
**3** They have studied \_\_\_\_\_

## Present perfect with time expressions

### LOOK!

#### for and since

We use *for* to talk about a period of time which started in the past and continues now.

*I have studied English for two years.*  
 (I study English now.)

We use *since* to talk about a point / date in time which started in the past and continues now.

*I have lived in Madrid since 2014.*  
 (I live in Madrid now.)

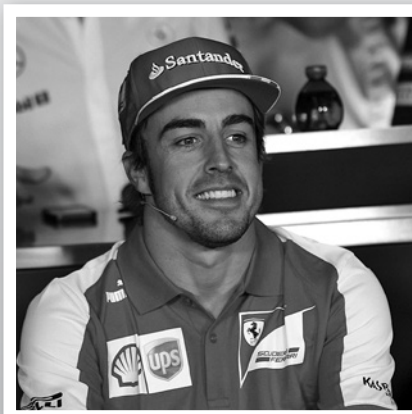
- 4** Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

She has lived in New York since 2013.

- 1** He has studied maths \_\_\_\_\_ five years!  
**2** They have loved skiing \_\_\_\_\_ last winter.  
**3** I have done karate \_\_\_\_\_ I was six.  
**4** He has competed in BMX competitions \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.

- 5** Circle the correct words.

Fernando Alonso has (1) already / yet won the World Championships twice. He has (2) **already** / just been a Formula One driver for years, and he drives for Ferrari. He hasn't won a race with Ferrari (3) **yet** / **already**, but we hope he will!





# Vocabulary 2

## -ed and -ing adjectives

### LOOK!

#### -ed and -ing adjectives

We use -ed adjectives to say how we feel.

We use -ing adjectives to describe the situation that causes our feeling.

*The journey was tiring. I was tired at the end of the day.*

### 1 Order the letters to make adjectives.

- |   |             |               |
|---|-------------|---------------|
|   | intgri      | <u>tiring</u> |
| 1 | itecdex     | _____         |
| 2 | rprsiseud   | _____         |
| 3 | hfreiiyndte | _____         |
| 4 | wordrie     | _____         |
| 5 | lrenaxig    | _____         |
| 6 | barmresedas | _____         |
| 7 | reodb       | _____         |

### 2 Circle the correct words.

How do you feel in these situations?

My grandmother won a skateboarding competition!

**surprised** / surprising

- You win five million euros in the lottery.  
**excited** / exciting
- You have an argument with your friend.  
**worrying** / worried
- You fall asleep in maths class.  
**bored** / boring
- My mum sings in the shower!  
**embarrassing** / embarrassed



### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective from the box.

boring exciting relaxing surprising tiring

Skydiving is really exciting.

- I hate running, it's so \_\_\_\_\_.
- I passed the exam, that's very \_\_\_\_\_.
- At the beach it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- I hate physics, it's so \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

Adventure sports are very exciting.

(excite)

- I've got a maths test today and I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (worry)
- We've seen this film before, it's totally \_\_\_\_\_ (bore)
- Studying all day is \_\_\_\_\_ (tire)
- I was very \_\_\_\_\_ when I had to sing at school. (embarrass)



### EXPRESS YOURSELF

### 5 Answer the questions so they are true for you.

How do you feel in these situations?

- You are late for school. I feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- You have an argument with your parents. I feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- You watch a horror film. I feel \_\_\_\_\_.

# Grammar 2

## Present perfect and past simple

1 Match examples 1 and 2 with rules a) and b).

### present perfect and past simple

- |  |
|--|
| 1 The man called the police yesterday. |
| 2 I have been to Italy.                |

- a) We use the present perfect for actions that happened in the recent past.  
b) We use the past simple for actions that happened at a specific time.

2 Circle the correct verb form.

Mary **has lost** / **lost** her gloves.

- 1 You **had** / **have had** long hair the last time we met.  
2 She **bought** / **has bought** some shoes at the weekend.  
3 Luisa **broke** / **has broken** her leg. She can't walk!  
4 I've **never been** / **never went** to Australia.

3 Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- |                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I've never    | a) passed all her exams.            |
| 2 They didn't   | b) finish their homework yesterday. |
| 3 We did        | c) been to Italy?                   |
| 4 Has she       | d) met a famous person.             |
| 5 Alison hasn't | e) an exam last week.               |

4 Circle the correct answers.

  a   a sports competition?

a) **Have you ever won**    b) Did you ever win

- 1 They \_\_\_\_\_ each other since last summer.  
a) have liked    b) liked  
2 \_\_\_\_\_ all your exams last year?  
a) Did you pass    b) Have you passed  
3 What \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner yesterday?  
a) has he had    b) did he have  
4 I \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend for three years.  
a) have known    b) knew

5 Order the words to make questions.



Have / bungee jumping / ever / tried / you ?

*Have you ever tried bungee jumping?*

1 your pen / How / have / long / you / had ?

2 family / lived / Has / your / for / here / a / long / time ?

3 What / have / yesterday / you / did / for / breakfast ?

4 did / When / this / start / class ?

6 Write your answers to the questions from exercise 5.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading

1 Read Nina's blog and answer the questions.

1 Is Nina enjoying her holiday?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 What cities have they visited?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Nina's blog!

We've arrived!

Posted on 1st September 21.30

Well, we've arrived in Jerez! My dad won four tickets for a helicopter ride over southern Spain! Our flight was on time and we've just checked into our hotel but we haven't had dinner yet.

An exciting day in the helicopter

Posted on 2nd September 21.00

This morning we went on our helicopter ride. We saw the Costa de la Luz. It was really interesting. I've taken lots of photos for you all! My little sister is excited as we're going to see some flamenco dancing this evening.

Some sightseeing ...

Posted on 3rd September 18.30

We've already seen so much here. Today we went on a tour of Seville and it was amazing. I haven't been to the beach yet. I hope you're all well in England. See you soon!



2 Read Nina's blog in exercise 1 again and circle the correct answers.

1 When did Nina arrive in Jerez?

a) 1st September

b) 2nd September

c) 3rd September

2 What did they see on their helicopter ride?

a) Seville b) Jerez c) Costa de la Luz

3 Has Nina taken any photos yet?

a) I don't know. b) Yes, she has.

c) No, she hasn't.

4 Where hasn't Nina been yet?

a) on a tour b) to the beach

c) in a helicopter

# Writing

3 Look at Andrew's notes about his journey to Paris.

Saturday 9th: plane was late!  
Hotel is interesting, it has a big swimming pool  
visited Eiffel Tower  
Sunday 10th: went on a trip to Sacré Coeur – exciting  
Monday 11th: went on a bus around the city  
Visited Disneyland

4 Now use the notes to complete Andrew's blog.

I love France! Saturday 9th

It took a long time to arrive in Paris today because

(1) the plane was late. The hotel is very

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ and it has a (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

We've just visited the (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

A good day in Paris Sunday 10th

Today has been so (5) \_\_\_\_\_ because we went on a trip to the Sacré Coeur. I've taken lots of photos.

Some sightseeing Monday 11th

Paris is a fantastic city. We've just been on a

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ around the city. The best thing

is we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and I saw Mickey Mouse.

My little brother loved it.

# Study guide

## Grammar

### Present perfect

- we use the present perfect to talk about experiences or actions in the past when we don't mention (or we don't know) the exact time

*He **has been** to Las Vegas.*

- we use the present perfect for actions that started in the past but are still true now, or haven't finished

*I **have lived** here for three years.*

- we form the present perfect affirmative with *have / has + the past participle of the verb*

*She **has visited** the Eiffel Tower.*

- we form the negative with *haven't / hasn't + the past participle of the verb*

*We **haven't been** to the skate park.*

- we form questions with *have / has + subject + past participle*

*What **have** you **done**?*

### Present perfect with time expressions

- we use *for* with duration of time
- we use *since* with starting points in time (when the activity commenced)
- we use *just* to talk about actions that have happened very recently
- we use *yet* for actions that we expect to happen but that haven't happened so far
- we use *already* to say that something has happened sooner than we expected
- we often use *ever* with the present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past
- we use *never* with the present perfect to talk about experiences we haven't had

### Present perfect and past simple

- we use the past simple for actions that happened at a specified time; we use the present perfect for actions that happened at an unspecified time

*Alex **competed** in the X Games **last year**.*

*He **has competed** in other events, too.*

- we also use the present perfect for things that have happened once or a number of times in a certain time period

*I've **been** to the gym **twice this week**.*

- we use the present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past

***Have** you **ever been** kayaking?*

## Vocabulary

### Adventure sports

base jumping \_\_\_\_\_

BMX \_\_\_\_\_

bungee jumping \_\_\_\_\_

inline skating \_\_\_\_\_

kayaking \_\_\_\_\_

motocross \_\_\_\_\_

rafting \_\_\_\_\_

rock climbing \_\_\_\_\_

skydiving \_\_\_\_\_

surfing \_\_\_\_\_

waterskiing \_\_\_\_\_

### -ed / -ing adjectives

bored / boring \_\_\_\_\_

embarrassed / embarrassing \_\_\_\_\_

excited / exciting \_\_\_\_\_

frightened / frightening \_\_\_\_\_

relaxed / relaxing \_\_\_\_\_

surprised / surprising \_\_\_\_\_

tired / tiring \_\_\_\_\_

worried / worrying \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary 1

## Visual arts

- 1** Find and circle ten visual arts words in the wordsnake.

drawing graffiti installation landscape photograph portrait pottery print sculpture still life

- 2** Read the definitions and circle the correct answers.

A picture of a person.

- a) portrait      b) landscape

- 1** A picture of trees and mountains.

- a) still life      b) landscape

- 2** A colourful picture or writing on a wall.

- a) graffiti      b) drawing

- 3** A model of a person or an object.

- a) still life      b) sculpture

- 4** An image from a camera.

- a) drawing      b) photograph



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

drawing pottery print sculpture still life

I bought a print which is a beautiful copy of an original picture.

- 1** S\_\_\_\_\_ paintings usually include fruit or objects, no people or faces.  
**2** Today at school we did a d\_\_\_\_\_ of our best friend in pencil.  
**3** With clay in p\_\_\_\_\_ class, we made pots and bowls.  
**4** I saw a fantastic s\_\_\_\_\_ at the museum of a woman and child made out of stone.

- 4** Circle the correct words.

I really like that portrait / landscape because her face looks so real.

- 1** There's a **sculpture** / **drawing** of a man sitting on a bench in that park. You can go and sit next to him!  
**2** I went to **pottery** / **graffiti** classes but I only made a very strange bowl.  
**3** Someone has painted **graffiti** / **drawing** on the door of our school.  
**4** She bought a **sculpture** / **print** of Van Gogh's last painting.

- 5** Match the words from the box with definitions 1–6.

graffiti landscape photograph portrait pottery print

art on walls or public places

graffiti

- 1** a picture taken with a camera

- 2** clay objects

- 3** a painting of a region or piece of land

- 4** a picture of someone's face

- 5** a copy of original art, usually made on paper



## Grammar 1

Quantity: *some / any,*  
(*too*) *much / many*

1 Complete the table with words in the box.

books exhibitions information  
jewellery money paintings people  
rice sweets water

countable	uncountable
<u>books</u>	<u>information</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

<b>some / any</b>		
	countable nouns	uncountable nouns
affirmative	<i>He's got <b>some</b> pens.</i>	<i>She's got <b>some</b> money.</i>
negative	<i>He hasn't got <b>any</b> pens.</i>	<i>She hasn't got <b>any</b> money.</i>
questions	<i>Has he got <b>any</b> pens?</i>	<i>Has she got <b>any</b> money?</i>

2 Circle the correct words.

I haven't got any / **some** time.

- 1 She's got **any** / **some** sweets.
- 2 Have they got **any** / **some** new jewellery?
- 3 Are there **any** / **some** good exhibitions at the moment?
- 4 I've got **any** / **some** lovely paintings at home.

<b>much / many</b>		
	countable nouns	uncountable nouns
negative	<i>She hasn't got <b>many</b> necklaces.</i>	<i>He hasn't got <b>much</b> experience.</i>
questions	<i>How <b>many</b> artists live here?</i>	<i>How <b>much</b> time have you got?</i>

3 Circle the incorrect option. There is one incorrect option in each.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) <u>much people</u> | 2 a) much information |
| b) many cities        | b) many galleries     |
| c) much fun           | c) much tourists      |
| 1 a) many buildings   | 3 a) much sculptures  |
| b) many earrings      | b) much art           |
| c) much exhibitions   | c) many exercises     |

*a few and a lot of, too and (not) enough*

### LOOK!

We use *a few* with countable nouns.  
*She's seen a few paintings.*

We use *a lot of* with countable and uncountable nouns.

*I've got a lot of questions / I've got a lot of information.*

We use *too* to show something is excessive.  
*She is too young to go to the nightclub.*

We use *not enough* to show something is insufficient.

*She's not old enough to go to the nightclub.*

4 Match sentence beginnings and endings.

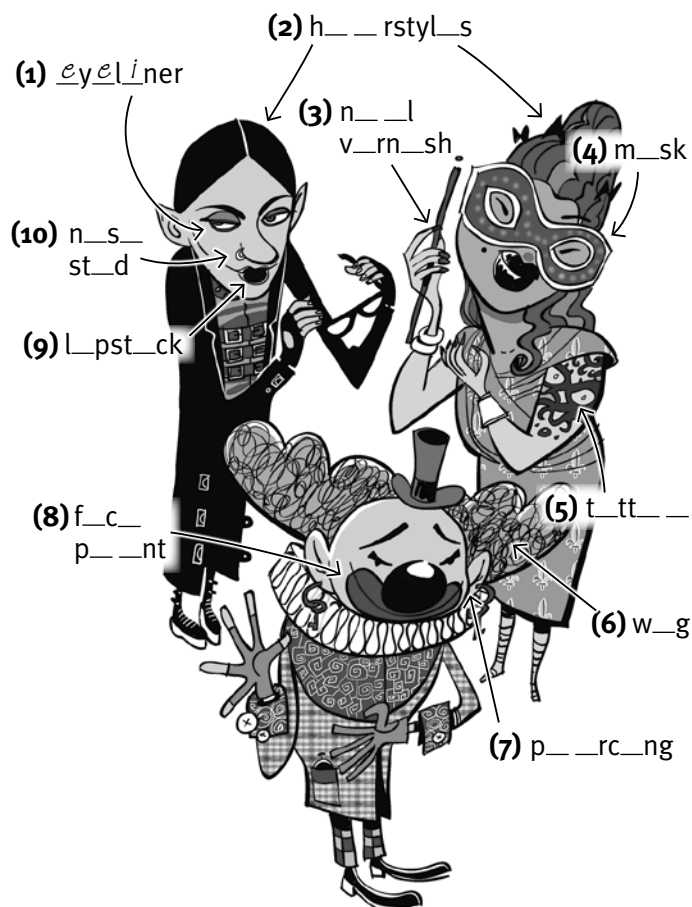
- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1 I haven't got a | <u>d</u> |
| 2 Can I have      | —        |
| 3 They collect a  | —        |
| 4 She has a       | —        |
| 5 There are a     | —        |

- a) few friends.
- b) lot of rubbish for recycling in their house.
- c) more pasta?
- d) lot of questions to ask my teacher.
- e) few children who live with their grandparents in my school.

# Vocabulary 2

## Body art and decoration

1 Complete the words and label the pictures.



2 Complete the sentences with some of the words in exercise 1.

My dad put on a wig and he loved having long hair.

- I watched a great TV programme about Maoris in Australia who have amazing            on their bodies.
- I hate            and I never want to have a hole in my ear or my lip.
- I bite my nails so I can't wear           .
- She wears            which makes her eyes look very big.

3 Circle the correct words.

I never use **lipstick** / **eyeliner** on my eyes, I look like a panda!

- Indian women use henna on their feet and hands to make beautiful **nose studs** / **tattoos**.
- My little sister wore **face paint** / **nail varnish** to the party and she looked like a tiger!
- That's a lovely new **hairstyle** / **mask**. How long did it take the hairdresser to cut it?
- Earrings and nose studs are types of **piercings** / **wigs**.



## EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Answer the questions so they are true for you.

- Do you ever wear face paint, for example, at parties?

\_\_\_\_\_

- Have you ever worn a wig?

\_\_\_\_\_

- How often do you change your hairstyle?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Circle the correct words.

I like looking at magazines to see **fashionable new hairstyles** / **face paint** before I get my hair cut.

- My lips get very dry so I always wear **nail varnish** / **lipstick**.
- When my grandmother was very old, she wore a **piercing** / **wig** because she didn't have much hair.
- Our parents went to a fancy dress party and everyone wore a **mask** / **hairstyle** to cover their faces.
- That shop has cheap **nose studs** / **nail varnish** if you want to paint your toes!

# Grammar 2

## Gerunds and infinitives

-ing	infinitive
after <i>doing</i> something	easy <i>to do</i> something
before <i>doing</i> something	lucky <i>to do</i> something
enjoy <i>doing</i> something	decide <i>to do</i> something
like <i>doing</i> something	want <i>to do</i> something
hate <i>doing</i> something	learn <i>to do</i> something
consider <i>doing</i> something	choose <i>to do</i> something
	hope <i>to do</i> something
	need <i>to do</i> something

### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

close learn leave pass see

Do you find it easy to learn English?

- After \_\_\_\_\_ school, Dave took a year out to travel.
- Brian was lucky to \_\_\_\_\_ his exams because he didn't study.
- We didn't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ the art exhibition much.
- Don't forget to turn off the lights before \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

### 2 Circle the correct forms of the verbs.

Do you like (1) **to paint** / **painting**?  
After (2) **reading** / **to read** our ideas for fundraising through art, we're sure your class will decide (3) **organizing** / **to organize** a great event!

You can choose (4) **to do** / **doing** a mural on your school wall and you can try (5) **making** / **to make** it more interesting. Before (6) **starting** / **to start**, check with your headteacher that this is OK.

### 3 Order the words to make sentences.

draw / It / easy / to / isn't / well .

It isn't easy to draw well.

- hate / We / doing / really / exams / at school .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- decided / to Greece / to / go / They / on holiday .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- always / should / You / think / having / a tattoo / before .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have / painting / you / considered / his portrait ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1 What do you want to be?                | <u>c</u> |
| 2 Do you like to paint?                  | —        |
| 3 What do you do before going to school? | —        |
| 4 What do you hate doing?                | —        |
| 5 Is it easy to study?                   | —        |
- a) I wash my face and brush my teeth.  
b) No, because my sister makes lots of noise and I can't concentrate.  
c) Yes, I like still life.  
d) Studying maths.  
e) A doctor or a lawyer.



## Reading

- 1** Read the essay about a new art gallery and answer the question.

Is the writer *for* or *against* the new art gallery?

### A new art gallery: are you *for* or *against*?

The new art gallery is a controversial topic in my town. There are arguments for and against and everyone has a strong opinion.

On the one hand, some people say that a new art gallery is an excellent way to involve young people in art and it is good for their education.

On the other hand, other people say this project is too expensive and they think it would be better to build a new library. They also think there are enough art galleries in the town.

In conclusion, I think that the art gallery is a good idea because it would be interesting to visit. However, I think young people would prefer a youth theatre.

- 2** Read the essay in exercise 1 again and circle the correct answers.

Some people say the art gallery is good for young people's education.

a) yes    b) no    c) I don't know

- 1** Some people say there aren't enough art galleries in the town.

a) yes    b) no    c) I don't know

- 2** A new library is very cheap.

a) yes    b) no    c) I don't know

- 3** The town has no art galleries.

a) yes    b) no    c) I don't know

- 4** The writer prefers the new art gallery.

a) yes    b) no    c) I don't know

## Writing

- 3** Sally has to give her opinion on a new school library. Read her notes and complete the *for* and *against* essay.

Is a new school library a good idea?

Yes – we haven't got enough school books  
– we will have a quiet place to study

No – library is too expensive to build  
– we also need a new gymnasium at our school

Conclusion – I think we should spend the money on a new gymnasium

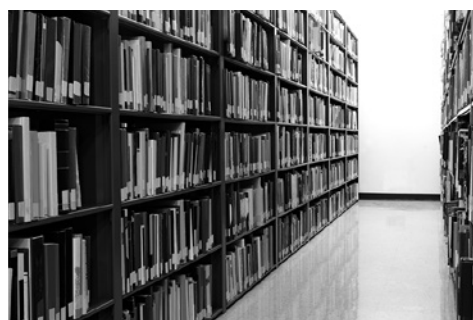
### Is a new school library a good idea?

The idea of a new school library is controversial at my school. There are arguments for and against and everyone has a strong opinion.

On the one hand, some students say that a new library is a good idea because we (1) haven't got enough school books. Also we will have (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

On the other hand, other students say that a new library is (3) \_\_\_\_\_. and we also need (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

In conclusion, I think that the new school library is a good idea because it would be useful for us. But I think the school should (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a new gymnasium.



## Study guide

### Grammar

Quantity: *some / any, (too) much / many, a few and a lot of*

- we use **some** in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a moderate amount of something

*There are **some** paintings on the wall.*

- we use **a lot of** with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a large quantity

*There are **a lot of** sculptures on this floor.*

- we use **a few** in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns to talk about a small quantity

*I've seen **a few** of Picasso's paintings.*

- we use **many** in negative sentences with plural countable nouns to talk about a small quantity

*I **haven't** got **many** pencils in my bag.*

- we use **much** in negative sentences with uncountable nouns to talk about a small quantity

*Emma **hasn't** got **much** paper.*

- we use **any** in negative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about zero quantity

*There **aren't any** pictures to buy.*

*I **haven't** got **any** money.*

- we use **How many ...?** with plural countable nouns and **How much ...?** with uncountable nouns to ask questions about quantity

***How many** photographs have you taken?*

***How much** work have you done?*

*too and (not) enough*

- we use **too** before an adjective or an adverb to say that something is excessive

*We were **too tired** to visit the gallery.*

- we use **enough** after an adjective or before a noun to say that something is sufficient

*The room was **big enough** for the exhibition.*

*There were **enough people** to fill the room.*

- we use **not + adjective + enough** or **not enough + noun** to say that something is insufficient

*The colours **weren't bright enough**.*

*There **weren't enough tickets** for everyone.*

### Gerunds and infinitives

- we use the gerund (**-ing** form): after prepositions, as the subject of a sentence and after specific verbs
- we use infinitives after adjectives, to explain the reason for an action and after specific verbs

### Vocabulary

#### Visual arts

drawing	_____
graffiti	_____
installation	_____
landscape	_____
photograph	_____
portrait	_____
pottery	_____
print	_____
sculpture	_____
still life	_____

#### Body art and decoration

body painting	_____
eyeliner	_____
face paint	_____
hairstyles	_____
lipstick	_____
mask	_____
nose studs	_____
piercings	_____
tattoos	_____



# Vocabulary 1

## Life events

1 Find and circle nine life events in the wordsquare.

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

2 Circle the correct answers.

I want to \_\_\_\_\_ when I am 30.

- a) leave school    b) get married

1 Jo \_\_\_\_\_ when she was 17.

- a) learnt to drive    b) got old

2 My parents \_\_\_\_\_ when my father got a job.

- a) left school    b) bought a house

3 She \_\_\_\_\_ after working for 50 years at the same company.

- a) left home    b) retired

4 I don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ until after I get married.

- a) have children    b) fall in love

3 Circle the correct words.

My grandparents fell in love / retired when they were only 16.

1 They didn't have enough money to **get a degree** / leave home.

2 My grandad **got a job** / got a degree in a factory.

3 They decided to **grow up** / have children when my grandad was 24.

4 My grandad **died** / got old when he was 86.



## EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

How old do you want to be ...

1 when you leave school?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 when you get married?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 when you have children?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 when you get a job?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 when you leave home?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Complete the sentences with the life events in the box in the correct form.

~~be born~~    get a job    get a degree  
get married    buy a house    retire

My brother was born in Africa and then we moved to Spain when he was four.

1 I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ in the village where I grew up.

2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ as a teacher in that school, I'll send my children there.

3 Her ambition is to \_\_\_\_\_ in medicine.

4 When my sister meets the man of her dreams, she wants to \_\_\_\_\_ in a church and wear a big white dress.

5 My dad can't \_\_\_\_\_ until he is 65 because he needs the money he earns from his job.



# Grammar 1

## Future tenses

We use three main forms to talk about the future.

<i>will</i> + infinitive	for future facts, predictions, opinions, promises and spontaneous decisions
<i>going to</i> + infinitive	for future intentions
Present continuous	for future arrangements

### *will*

affirmative	negative	questions
I / You <b>will play</b>	I / You <b>won't play</b>	<b>Will</b> I / you <b>play?</b>
He / She / It <b>will play</b>	He / She / It <b>won't play</b>	<b>Will</b> he / she / it <b>play?</b>
You / We / They <b>will play</b>	You / We / They <b>won't play</b>	<b>Will</b> you / we / they <b>play?</b>

### *be going to*

affirmative	negative	questions
I'm <b>going to listen</b>	I'm <b>not going to listen</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>going to listen?</b>
You're <b>going to listen</b>	You <b>aren't going to listen</b>	<b>Are</b> you <b>going to listen?</b>
He / She / It <b>'s going to listen</b>	He / She / It <b>isn't going to listen</b>	<b>Is</b> he / she / it <b>going to listen?</b>
We / You / They're <b>going to listen</b>	We / You / They <b>aren't going to listen</b>	<b>Are</b> we / you / they <b>going to listen?</b>

### present continuous

affirmative	negative	questions
I'm <b>skating</b>	I'm <b>not skating</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>skating?</b>
You're <b>skating</b>	You <b>aren't skating</b>	<b>Are</b> you <b>skating?</b>
He / She's <b>skating</b>	He / She <b>isn't skating</b>	<b>Is</b> he / she <b>skating?</b>
We / You / They're <b>skating</b>	We / You / They <b>aren't skating</b>	<b>Are</b> we / you / they <b>skating?</b>

### 1 Circle the correct form of *be going to*.

I 'm going to / 're going to study physics at university when I'm 18.

- 1 She 're going to / 's going to travel around the world when they finish studying.
- 2 Is / Are Bob going to eat that pizza?
- 3 They love Brad Pitt so they aren't going to go / are going to go to the cinema to see his new film.

### 2 Use Joe's diary to write the verbs in brackets in the present continuous.

#### Saturday

10am meet dad  
2pm watch the football  
7pm meet Roger at bowling alley



#### Sunday

12pm basketball practice  
1.30 lunch at grandma's  
5pm meet Adam to do history project

Joe is meeting (meet) his dad at 10am.

- 1 Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the football at 2pm.
- 2 Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) Roger on Sunday evening.
- 3 Joe and Adam \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their history project.

### 3 Circle the correct future tense.

What are you doing / will you do this summer?

- 1 I think we 'll travel / 're travelling to New York next Friday at 5pm.
- 2 We 're going to buy / 'll buy new clothes next Saturday.
- 3 Don't worry Mum, we 'll stay / aren't going to stay out late!
- 4 What time will the party start / is the party starting tonight?

# Vocabulary 2

## Uses of *get*

*get* has different meanings. It can mean *obtain, buy, receive, become, arrive* or *bring*.

### 1 Circle the correct meaning of *get*.



I got a present from my aunt.

- a) receive      b) become

- 1 We got to the party late.  
a) bring      b) arrive
- 2 He got excellent marks in the exam.  
a) obtain      b) bring
- 3 Can I get you a coffee?  
a) buy      b) become
- 4 It's getting cold in the evenings.  
a) become      b) arrive
- 5 Get a jacket, it's cold.  
a) obtain      b) bring

### 2 Match the meaning of *get* in the sentences with the words in the box.

arrive    become    bring    buy    obtain    receive

He got to school at 12pm.

arrive

- 1 He got a new computer for his birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She got ill after a mosquito bit her.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 We got new shoes at the weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Get me my coat from my bedroom, please.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I got my driving licence when I was 18.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Match sentence beginnings and endings.

- 1 I saved money to get      c
  - 2 My little sister has got      —
  - 3 Do you want to get      —
  - 4 We got an email      —
- a) taller.  
b) from our grandparents.  
c) some new clothes.  
d) your driving licence?

### 4 Circle the correct form of *get*.

Maria **is getting** / gets home after school at 4 o'clock.

- 1 She **got** / **has got** her degree in English last year.
- 2 The waitress **will get** / **is going to get** your drinks now.
- 3 I want to **get** / **got** new clothes in town today.
- 4 My grandparents **are getting** / **is getting** older now.



## EXPRESS YOURSELF

### 5 Answer the questions so they are true for you.

- 1 When did you last get excellent marks?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What time do you get home after school?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where do you get your new clothes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Do you want to get a degree at university?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar 2

*can, could and will be able to*

We use *can* to talk about the present.  
We use *could* to talk about the past.  
We use *will be able to* to talk about the future.

*can / could*

affirmative	negative	question
I / You <b>can</b> / <b>could</b>	I / You <b>can't</b> / <b>couldn't</b>	<b>Can</b> / <b>Could</b> I / you?
He / She / It <b>can</b> / <b>could</b>	He / She / It <b>can't</b> / <b>couldn't</b>	<b>Can</b> / <b>Could</b> he / she / it?
We / You / They <b>can</b> / <b>could</b>	We / You / They <b>can't</b> / <b>couldn't</b>	<b>Can</b> / <b>Could</b> we / you / they?

*will be able to*

affirmative	negative	question
I / You'll <b>be able to</b>	I / You <b>won't be able to</b>	<b>Will</b> I / you <b>be able to</b> ?
He / She / It 'll <b>be able to</b>	He / She / It <b>won't be able to</b>	<b>Will</b> he / she / it <b>be able to</b> ?
We / You / They'll <b>be able to</b>	We / You / They <b>won't be able to</b>	<b>Will</b> we / you / they <b>be able to</b> ?

### 1 Match pictures 1–4 with sentences a–d.

- a) You can't talk in the library.  
b) You can sit on the grass.  
c) You can cycle in the park.  
d) You can't use your mobile phone.



**X**

a



**✓**

2 —



**X**

1 —



**✓**

3 —

### 2 Circle the correct answers.

When we were young, we \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV at night.

- a) couldn't      b) can't

1 At school this year we \_\_\_\_\_ use our computers in class.

- a) could      b) can

2 \_\_\_\_\_ I go to bed late tonight?

- a) Can      b) Could

3 Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ play football because it was raining.

- a) could      b) couldn't

4 My mum \_\_\_\_\_ play hockey really well when she was 15.

- a) can't      b) could

### 3 Order the words to make questions.

you were young / you / when / ride a bike / Could ?

Could you ride a bike when you were young?

1 you / to school / Can / take / your mobile phone ?

2 a lot / Will / study / you / be able / next year / to ?

3 Could / your friends / with / go out / you ?



### EXPRESS YOURSELF

### 4 Circle the verbs to make sentences that are true for you.

- 1 I 'll be able to / won't be able to drive next year.  
2 I 'll be able to / won't be able to take the bus to school next year.  
3 I 'll be able to / won't be able to go on holiday next summer.

## Reading

**1** Read the letter and answer the questions with **yes** or **no**.

- Is Hugo writing to tell his grandparents about his new computer? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is Hugo writing to say thank you for some money? \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Grandma and Grandad,

I'm writing to thank you both for the £40 you sent me for passing my exams. I'm going to buy an MP3 player. I already have some money saved and I think I'll get one next weekend when I go shopping.

How are you both? We're all fine. We're preparing for our end-of-term show at school. Maria is dancing and I'm singing. Tonight is the dress rehearsal and I think we're going to get our costumes!

I joined a karate club and I'll be able to enter competitions soon. It's great!

See you soon,  
Lots of love,

Hugo  
X



**2** Read the letter in exercise 1 again and circle **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Hugo is going to buy an MP3 player.                            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F |
| <b>1</b> Hugo has only got £40.                                | <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F            |
| <b>2</b> Maria is dancing and singing in the end-of-term show. | <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F            |
| <b>3</b> They aren't going to wear costumes in the show.       | <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F            |
| <b>4</b> Hugo thinks he'll enter karate competitions soon.     | <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F            |

## Writing

**3** Read Ana's diary notes and use them to complete Ana's letter to Uncle Steve.

My birthday was last week!  
I want to buy a new computer game.  
I'll buy the game next week.  
I'm studying for my exams.  
We're going on a school trip to Paris in June.  
I'll be able to climb the Eiffel Tower!

Dear Uncle Steve,

I'm writing to thank you for the £30 you sent me for my (1) \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.  
I want to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with the money, I think I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ it next week.

How are you? I'm fine. I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at school and in my free time too. I'm really busy!

I'm also very excited because I'm (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris in June with all my school friends. I'll be able to (6) \_\_\_\_\_!

See you soon!  
Lots of love,

Ana xx



# Study guide

## Grammar

### Future tenses

- we use the same form for all subject pronouns
- we use *will* / *won't* + the infinitive without *to* to talk about future facts, predictions for the future, opinions, promises and spontaneous decisions
- we use the present continuous to talk about fixed plans and arrangements in the near future

*We're **meeting** Rosie and James on Saturday.*

### Adverbs of possibility and probability

- we use *will* (*won't*) **definitely** to talk about things that we think are certain to happen / not to happen

*My brother **will definitely** go to university.*

- we use *probably* to talk about things that are likely to happen

*I'll **probably** save money when I get a job.*

- we use *perhaps* or *maybe* to talk about things that may or may not happen. They go at the beginning of a sentence

***Maybe** I'll go to the North Pole one day. Who knows?*

- the adverbs *definitely* and *probably* go after *will* and before *won't*

*I will **definitely** buy a car when I'm older.  
I **probably** won't buy a Ferrari!*

### *can*, *could* and *will be able to*

- we use *can* to talk about things we are permitted to do now
- we use *could* to talk about things we were permitted to do in the past
- we use *will be able to* to talk about things we will be permitted to do in the future

## Vocabulary

### Life events

be born	_____
buy a house	_____
die	_____
fall in love	_____
get a degree	_____
get a job	_____
get married	_____
get old	_____
go to university	_____
grow up	_____
have children	_____
learn to drive	_____
leave home	_____
leave school	_____
retire	_____

### Uses of *get*

get a degree	_____
get a house	_____
get a job	_____
get a present	_____
get home	_____
get married	_____
get older	_____

# Vocabulary 1

## Rubbish and recycling

- 1** Find six rubbish and recycling words in the wordsquare.

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

- 2** Read the descriptions and circle the correct answers.

Material for making clothes.

- a) textiles      b) cardboard

- 1** We use this for writing on.  
a) metal      b) paper
- 2** We buy orange juice in these containers, not in glass bottles.  
a) cartons      b) jars
- 3** Biodegradable material from animals and plants.  
a) organic waste      b) textiles
- 4** Very thick paper which can be used to make boxes.  
a) cardboard      b) cartons

- 3** Order the letters to make the words.

The TTILXEE textile industry is making lots of money from clothes.

- 1** We waste PAERP \_\_\_\_\_ by not writing on both sides.
- 2** Those windows won't break because they're made of ASTPCLI \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3** I'm thirsty! I'm going to buy a NCA \_\_\_\_\_ of lemonade.
- 4** We put our glass EOTBTLS \_\_\_\_\_ in the recycling bin every week.



- 4** Circle the correct words.

Cans / Cartons for lemonade are made of aluminium.

- 1** We put all our **plastic** / **cardboard** bottles in separate rubbish bags to recycle.
- 2** I think all glass **bags** / **bottles** are melted down to make new recycled ones.
- 3** We have a special box in the garden to keep **textiles** / **organic waste**.
- 4** My mother always uses **metal** / **plastic** bags to carry her shopping from the supermarket.



## EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5** Circle yes (Y) or no (N) so that the sentences are true for you and your family.

- 1** You always reuse plastic shopping bags.      Y   N
- 2** You have organic waste in the garden.      Y   N
- 3** You collect glass bottles for recycling.      Y   N
- 4** You buy recycled paper and notebooks for school.      Y   N
- 5** You only wear clothes made of natural textiles.      Y   N

# Grammar 1

## First conditional

situation	result
<i>If I study every day,</i>	<i>I'll (will) pass my exams.</i>
result	situation
<i>I'll (will) pass my exams</i>	<i>if I study every day.</i>
<i>If + present simple</i>	<i>subject + will / won't + infinitive without to</i>

### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If you do (do) your homework, you'll pass your exams.

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to school, you won't find a job easily.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up late, we won't be able to see the football match.
- If I travel by bike, I \_\_\_\_\_ (save) money.
- If they recycle the plastic bottles, they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) money for charity.

### 2 Circle the correct verbs.

If he **'ll be** / **'s** at the party, I'll dance with him.

- We **'ll go** / **go** to the beach tomorrow if it's sunny.
- I **'ll take** / **take** my car to the beach if there isn't a bus.
- They **create** / **'ll create** more rubbish if they don't recycle bottles.
- If you **'ll use** / **use** the air conditioning, you'll use a lot of electricity.

### 3 Match sentence beginnings and endings.

- |                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 1 If you behave,           | <u>d</u> |
| 2 Look at those clouds!    | —        |
| 3 We'll bring our jackets  | —        |
| 4 You might fail your exam | —        |
- a) I think it'll rain tomorrow.  
b) if you don't study more.  
c) if it's cold.  
d) you might be able to go out tonight.

### 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box in the correct form.

we / arrive    the teacher / be    you / do  
I / bring    you / promise

If you don't go to school today, the teacher will be very angry.

- If \_\_\_\_\_ late, we won't be able to do the exam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping if I make dinner later?
- Will you invite me to your party if \_\_\_\_\_ some food?
- I'll tell you the secret if \_\_\_\_\_ not to tell anyone.



### 5 Circle the correct verbs.

We **'ll** / **won't** go on holiday this year if we have enough money.

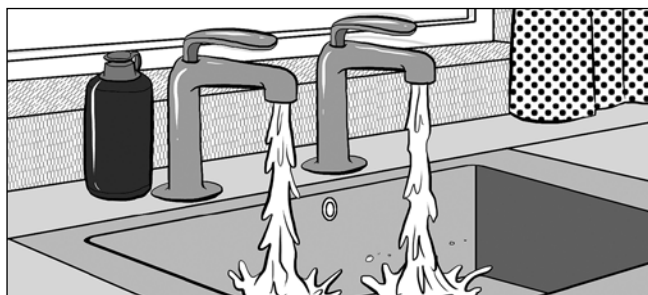
- If we don't do our homework again, our teacher **will** / **won't** get angry.
- Our grandmother **won't** / **will** come and stay with us next week if she's still in hospital.
- If she doesn't do as her mother tells her, she **won't** / **will** be able to come out tonight.

### 6 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- If I haven't got any homework tonight \_\_\_\_\_.
- If my mum is tired \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I go out at the weekend \_\_\_\_\_.
- If I don't go to university \_\_\_\_\_.

## Vocabulary 2

The environment: word families (verbs and nouns)



### 1 Circle the correct words.

The **disappear** / **disappearance** of the dog is still a mystery.

- We need to **reduce** / **reduction** the rubbish in the streets in Spain.
- Their **discuss** / **discussion** was really interesting.
- Recycle** / **Recycling** plastic bottles is useful.
- Toxic **emit** / **emissions** are destroying our planet.

### 2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

create creation destruction disappear  
emission pollute recycling reduce

Verb	Noun
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

### 3 Find seven environment words in the wordsquare.

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

### 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

appearance benefit cause **change**  
consume

change is necessary to stop pollution.

- Public transport can c\_\_\_\_\_ serious toxic emissions.
- Children should c\_\_\_\_\_ less fast food.
- I am worried about the a\_\_\_\_\_ of a hole in the ozone layer.
- We all b\_\_\_\_\_ from recycling.

### 5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

create disappear disappearance  
emissions **reduce** reduction

The government is trying to reduce the amount of crime in the streets by asking neighbours to help.

- During the investigation of the art theft, the police looked into the d\_\_\_\_\_ of the millionaire.
- To save our planet, we should try to c\_\_\_\_\_ new forms of energy.
- During the last decade, there has been no r\_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of rubbish we produce.
- The rainforests will soon d\_\_\_\_\_ and the planet will suffer.
- People should use bicycles and not cars in order to reduce carbon e\_\_\_\_\_.

## Grammar 2

### Second conditional

second conditional	
If + past simple	subject + would / wouldn't + infinitive (no to)
situation	consequence
If I had lots of money,	I'd (would) buy a palace!
consequence	situation
I'd (would) buy a palace	if I had lots of money.

#### 1 Circle the correct answers.

If I lived by the sea,  
I \_\_\_\_\_ a big boat.

- a) buy      b) 'd buy

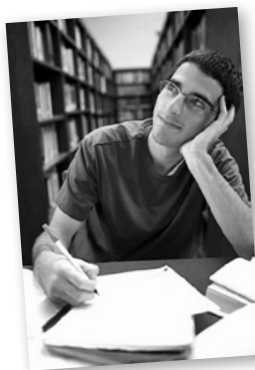
- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ very angry if you forgot my birthday.  
a) was      b) would be

- 2 He would be happy if he \_\_\_\_\_!

- a) could fly      b) flew

- 3 If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't give her money.  
a) were      b) would be

- 4 If we won the lottery, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA.  
a) 'd go      b) went



#### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct phrases from the box.

would be    drank    would you do  
didn't have to    wouldn't go

If there were fewer cars, there \_\_\_\_\_ would be less pollution.

- 1 What \_\_\_\_\_ if you lost your laptop?  
2 If everybody in the world \_\_\_\_\_ water, people would be healthy.  
3 I \_\_\_\_\_ to school today if I didn't have an exam.  
4 If she \_\_\_\_\_ work, she'd go on holiday.

#### 3 Match sentence beginnings and endings.

- 1 If I had a lot of money, a  
2 If she had a big family, \_\_\_\_\_  
3 What would you tell your parents if \_\_\_\_\_  
4 They'd go to Disneyland \_\_\_\_\_  
a) I'd buy a big car.  
b) you failed all your exams?  
c) she'd buy lots of Christmas presents every year.  
d) if they wanted to see Mickey Mouse.

#### 4 Order the words to make questions.

What / in your school / if you found / would you do / 50 euros ?

What would you do if you found 50 euros in your school?

- 1 would / What / you do / won / if you / the lottery ?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
2 if / Where / you / go / a private plane / would / you had ?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3 about your town or city / you change / What would / if you could ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 5 Match questions 1–4 in exercise 4 with answers a–d.

- a) I'd fly to Australia. \_\_\_\_\_  
b) I'd buy everyone in my class an ice cream! 1  
c) I'd buy my family a big new house. \_\_\_\_\_  
d) I'd build a cycle way. \_\_\_\_\_



### EXPRESS YOURSELF

#### 6 Answer the questions in exercise 4 so they are true for you.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_



## Reading

1 Read the fundraising poster and circle the answer yes (Y) or no (N).

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1 The students want to help orangutans. | Y N |
| 2 The students have got lots of money.  | Y N |
| 3 It is expensive to help orangutans.   | Y N |

### WORLD ORANGUTAN DAY

About 5,000 orangutans die every year because logging companies are destroying the rainforest. This leaves the orangutans and other wildlife with no home or food.

At Simondsland School, we want to raise £5,500 to pay for the release of an orangutan into the wild and its care for a year. Will you help us?



If we raised  
**£120**  
we could  
adopt an  
orangutan  
for a year.

If we raised  
**£1,200**  
we could pay for  
two local  
conservation  
workers for a year.

If we raised  
**£5,500**  
we could pay for  
the release of an  
orangutan back  
into the forest.

Please give generously.

*Thank you!*

2 Read the poster in exercise 1 again and circle the correct answers.

The rainforest is being destroyed by ...

- a) logging companies.
- b) orangutans.
- c) wildlife.

1 Simondsland School wants to ...

- a) go to the rainforest.
- b) buy food for orangutans.
- c) release an orangutan.

2 With £120, the students could ...

- a) adopt an orangutan.
- b) pay for conservation workers.
- c) buy an orangutan.

3 If the students raised £5,500, they ...

- a) could put an orangutan in the forest again.
- b) could release conservation workers.
- c) could grow food for orangutans.

## Writing

3 Read the facts about giant pandas and use them to complete the poster.

Lives in: China

Eats: bamboo

Reasons why they are endangered:

destruction of their habitat, hunting

Number of pandas left: approximately 1,600

Number of panda reserves in China: 61

Cost of adopting a panda: £1,000

Cost of saving an injured panda: £950

### FUNDRAISING EVENT:

## Help save giant pandas from extinction

We all know that these beautiful animals are from (1) China and eat (2) bamboo, but did you know that giant pandas are in serious danger of extinction? The biggest threats to giant pandas are (3) destruction of their habitat, hunting and (4) poaching. There are now only around (5) 1,600 pandas left in the wild. Charities such as WWF are trying to create reserves where pandas can live safely.

At Weston School, we want to raise money to help save giant pandas from extinction.

### Will you help us?

- If we (6) £1,000, we could adopt a panda for a year.
- If we (7) £950, we could pay to save an injured panda.

Please give generously.

# Study guide

## Grammar

### First conditional

- we use the first conditional to talk about possible situations and their probable results
- to form first conditional sentences we use *if* + subject + present simple (for the situation) and subject + *will* / *won't* + infinitive without *to* (for the result)
- when the situation comes first, we need a comma

*If the weather **is** good, I'll go to the beach.*

- we don't put a comma when the result comes first

*I'll go to the beach **if** the weather **is** good.*

### Second conditional

- we use the second conditional to talk about hypothetical situations and their consequences
  - to form second conditional sentences we use *if* + subject + past simple (for the situation) and subject + *would* / *wouldn't* + infinitive without *to* (for the consequence)
  - when the situation comes first, we use a comma
- If I **won** the lottery, I'd buy a big house.*
- we don't use a comma if the consequence comes first
- I **would buy** a big house **if** I **won** the lottery.*
- we form questions with question word + *would* + subject + infinitive without *to* + *if* + subject + past simple

### *will* and *might*

- we use *will* or *won't* when we are sure something is going to happen in the future
- we use *might* (*not*) when we think it's possible that something will happen but we are not sure

## Vocabulary

### Rubbish and recycling

bags	_____
bottles	_____
cans	_____
cardboard	_____
cartons	_____
glass	_____
jars	_____
metal	_____
organic waste	_____
paper	_____
plastic	_____
textiles	_____
tins	_____

### The environment: Word families (verbs and nouns)

create – creation	_____
destroy – destruction	_____
disappear – disappearance	_____
emit – emission	_____
pollute – pollution	_____
recycle – recycling	_____
reduce – reduction	_____

# Vocabulary 1

## Job sectors

1 Label the photos with the job sectors in the box.

agriculture catering construction education  
health technology tourism transport



health



1 a \_\_\_\_\_



2 c \_\_\_\_\_



3 c \_\_\_\_\_



4 t \_\_\_\_\_



5 e \_\_\_\_\_



6 t \_\_\_\_\_



7 t \_\_\_\_\_

2 Order the letters to make job sector words.

I work in the SART. I do creative, non-scientific work. arts

- 1 She works in OCTGEYHNOL, she uses computers every day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 They work in CSTCTIORUNON, they are building a new bridge. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 He works in TISUORM, he shows visitors the city. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Circle the correct words.

People who work in construction / transport make buildings.

- 1 Working in **the arts** / **the media** includes working in news and entertainment.
- 2 Selling products to the public is called **retail** / **catering**.
- 3 People who work in **agriculture** / **health** give medical assistance to others who are ill.
- 4 If you make large quantities of goods in a factory, you work in **technology** / **manufacturing**.

4 Match job sectors 1–5 with sentences a–e.

- |                 |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Transport     | a) I'm building a new hotel.        |
| 2 Manufacturing | b) I drive a bus.                   |
| 3 Construction  | c) I help children learn.           |
| 4 Education     | d) He sells products to the public. |
| 5 Retail        | e) We make shoes in a factory.      |

5 Circle the correct answers.

\_\_\_\_\_ is very important in Spain because it brings in a lot of money every summer.

a) Transport    b) Tourism    c) Health

- 1 If you want to work on a farm nowadays, it's advisable to have a degree in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) the arts    b) education    c) agriculture
- 1 My sister wants to set up a \_\_\_\_\_ business to make food for weddings and parties.  
a) catering    b) retail    c) manufacturing
- 3 My parents have got no idea about modern \_\_\_\_\_ and so they have done a course in computer studies at the local college.  
a) tourism    b) the media    c) technology
- 4 One day I'd like to be a doctor and work in the \_\_\_\_\_ industry helping people.  
a) health    b) retail    c) construction

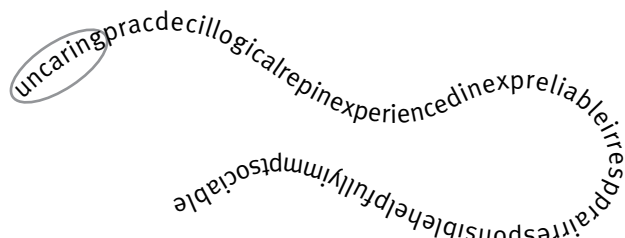
## 36



# Vocabulary 2

## Personal qualities

- 1 Find seven words for describing people in the wordsnake.



- 2 Complete the table with the antonyms of words in the box.

caring friendly helpful mature  
patient reliable

im-	un-
_____	<u>unhelpful</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 3 Circle the correct words.



She is very **helpful** / **responsible**. She studies every night.

- My dad is **impatient** / **inexperienced**. He hates waiting to take me to school in the morning.
- This maths problem is **illogical** / **immature**. It doesn't make sense.
- She's always late: she's so **reliable** / **unreliable**.

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

caring immature logical  
responsible unhelpful

Angela's so caring – she gives everyone advice about their problems.

- If you were r\_\_\_\_\_, you'd arrive home on time.
- My French teacher is very u\_\_\_\_\_! She never explains the grammar rules.
- It's l\_\_\_\_\_ that we have to pass exams to go to university.
- My brother is so i\_\_\_\_\_! He makes stupid noises when we're eating dinner.

- 5 Circle the correct answers.

Gemma always does her homework. She's very ...

a) responsible b) practical c) logical.

- My teacher has worked in education for over 10 years. She's very ...

a) caring b) experienced c) practical.

- My mother talks to everyone. She's very ...

a) unfriendly b) friendly c) unsociable.

- My maths teacher always explains things when I don't understand. He's very ...

a) sociable b) logical c) patient.

- Peter often acts like a child. He's very ...

a) immature b) impatient c) caring.



# Grammar 2

## should / shouldn't

affirmative	negative	question
I / You <b>should study</b>	I / You <b>shouldn't study</b>	<b>Should</b> I / you <b>study</b> ?
He / She / It <b>should study</b>	He / She / It <b>shouldn't study</b>	<b>Should</b> he / she / it <b>study</b> ?
We / You / They <b>should study</b>	We / You / They <b>shouldn't study</b>	<b>Should</b> we / you / they <b>study</b> ?

### LOOK!

If I were you + I'd (I would) + infinitive.

### 1 Circle the correct words.

- You **should** / **shouldn't** be friendly at school.
- They **should** / **shouldn't** throw rubbish on the streets.
  - John **should** / **shouldn't** go to university if he wants to be a doctor.
  - You **should** / **shouldn't** get up late when you are tired.
  - We **should** / **shouldn't** eat so much fast food.

### 2 Match problems 1–5 with solutions a–e.

- I can't concentrate – I'm so tired. d
  - I want a new job. —
  - I haven't got any money. —
  - I have a secret. —
  - I can't ride a bicycle. —
- You should take lessons.
  - You shouldn't tell anyone.
  - You should write a new CV.
  - You should go to bed early.
  - You shouldn't buy so many clothes.

### 3 Circle the correct phrases.

- I can't play tennis.  
If I were you, I'd **go to private classes** / eat more vegetables.
- I always argue with my parents.  
If I were you, I'd **be more patient** / be rude.
  - I want to get fit.  
If I were you, I'd **wear smart clothes** / go to a gym.
  - I want to travel round the world.  
If I were you, I'd **try a computer course** / study tourism.



### 4 Write some advice for these people.

- I've argued with my best friend.  
You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- My dog is very sick.  
If I were you, \_\_\_\_\_.
- I haven't got enough money to go out.  
You should \_\_\_\_\_.
- My brother makes me really angry.  
You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.
- I don't know what to study in the future.  
If I were you, I would \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading

1 Read the letter and circle the correct answers.

- 1 Blake wants to be a **waiter** / chef.
- 2 Blake wants to work at Boathouse Café **when he leaves school** / in the summer.

28 Holly Close  
Portsmouth  
PP3 4HD

Boathouse Café  
2 Silver Street  
Portsmouth  
P1 3NN

6 May

Dear Sir / Madam

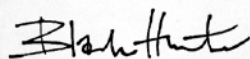
I'm writing to apply for the job of part-time waiter at the Boathouse Café in July and August.

I enclose my CV with details of my qualifications and experience. As you can see, I already have some experience in this field because I worked as a waiter at the Manor Coffee House last year. I hope to go to catering college when I finish school.

Thank you for considering my application. I am available to work every Saturday and Sunday, and I would be happy to attend an interview at any time after school hours.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Blake Hunter



2 Read the letter in exercise 1 again and circle the correct answer.

The job is ...

**a) in a café.** b) in a restaurant. c) in a bar.

1 Blake has already worked as a ...

a) chef. b) waiter. c) tourist guide.

2 Blake wants to work ...

a) at the weekend. b) during the week.  
c) after school.

3 Blake can attend an interview ...

a) after school. b) before school.  
c) at the weekend.

## Writing

3 Read Lucy's notes about a job she wants as a sales assistant, then complete her formal letter below.



Do you like working with people?

*Yes, I enjoy talking to people.*

Do you have any similar experience?

*Yes, I worked in a clothes shop last year for 6 months.*

What do you want to study in the future?

*I want to study fashion at university.*

When are you free to work?

*I can work every Saturday and Sunday.*

Can you attend an interview?

*Yes, any day after school.*

26 Radbrook Road  
Shrewsbury  
SY3 9BE

Barney's Clothes  
32 High Street  
Shrewsbury  
SY2 4FV

17 June

Dear Sir / Madam

I'm writing to apply for the job of part-time sales assistant at Barney's Clothes this summer.

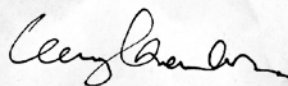
I enclose my CV with details of my qualifications and experience. As you can see, I already have some experience in this field because I (1) worked in a clothes shop last year.

I hope to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ when I finish school.

Thank you for considering my application. I am available to work (3) \_\_\_\_\_, and I would be happy to attend an interview (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully



Lucy Nantwich

## Study guide

### Grammar

#### Modals of obligation, prohibition and no obligation

- we use *must* and *have to* to show obligation
- we often use *must* with *I* or *you* to show that the obligation depends on the person speaking or listening

*I **must** remember to email Robin.*

- in questions about obligation we only use *have to*

*Do I **have to** arrive early?*

- we use *mustn't* to show prohibition. It does not mean the same as *don't have to*

*You **mustn't** use your phone on planes.*

- we use *don't have to* to show there is no obligation or that something isn't necessary

*She **doesn't have to** do her homework tonight.*

#### *should / shouldn't*

- we use *should / shouldn't* to give advice

*She **should** relax more.*

*He wants to be fitter so he **shouldn't** eat too much junk food.*

## Vocabulary

### Job sectors

agriculture \_\_\_\_\_

business \_\_\_\_\_

catering \_\_\_\_\_

construction \_\_\_\_\_

education \_\_\_\_\_

health \_\_\_\_\_

manufacturing \_\_\_\_\_

retail \_\_\_\_\_

technology \_\_\_\_\_

the arts \_\_\_\_\_

the media \_\_\_\_\_

tourism \_\_\_\_\_

transport \_\_\_\_\_

### Personal qualities

capable \_\_\_\_\_

caring \_\_\_\_\_

experienced \_\_\_\_\_

friendly \_\_\_\_\_

helpful \_\_\_\_\_

logical \_\_\_\_\_

mature \_\_\_\_\_

patient \_\_\_\_\_

practical \_\_\_\_\_

reliable \_\_\_\_\_

responsible \_\_\_\_\_

sociable \_\_\_\_\_

# Vocabulary 1

## Crime and criminals

### 1 Find eight crimes in the wordsnake.

shovandalism kidnapping kidnapper burglary armhack  
thief vandal shoplifter robber armed robber burglar  
murderer thief vandal shoplifter robber armed robber

### 2 Circle the correct type of criminal.

Someone who connects illegally to a computer to find out information.

- a) hacker      b) burglar

- Someone who kills another person.  
a) kidnapper      b) murderer
- Someone who takes people by force for money.  
a) kidnapper      b) murderer
- Someone who steals.  
a) vandal      b) thief
- Someone who steals things from a shop.  
a) shoplifter      b) thief
- Someone who steals using a gun.  
a) burglar      b) armed robber

### 3 Order the letters to make the correct words.

The youngest CKAERH hacker in the world broke into the NASA computer.

- SIFTINPHOLG \_\_\_\_\_ from local village shops is getting worse.
- Does a DLVAAN \_\_\_\_\_ write graffiti on the walls of buildings?
- The EARDM OBRBER \_\_\_\_\_ took only diamond rings from the jeweller's.
- When you kill someone, you go to prison for ERMUDR \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4 Complete the sentences with words in the box.

armed robber    burglary    kidnapper  
thief    vandalism

There was a burglary in our street last night in our street. They took our neighbours' TV and computer.

- V \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem where I live. Windows have been broken and there is lots of graffiti.
- I saw a t \_\_\_\_\_ stealing a bag from a woman and running away yesterday.
- The a \_\_\_\_\_ threw his gun into the river after he left the bank.
- The president's daughter was taken and the k \_\_\_\_\_ asked for three million euros.

### 5 Circle the correct words.



Last year a hacker / **hacking** broke into the school computer and stole the exams.

- The police are going to arrest that man for **murderer** / **murder**.
- The millionaire is giving a reward of two million euros to anyone who can give information about the **theft** / **thief** of his new car.
- The cameras in the bank showed the **armed robber** / **armed robbery** running away with the gun in his hand.
- The journalists were set free after the government paid the **kidnapper** / **kidnapping**.



# Grammar 1

## Present and past passive: Affirmative and negative

<b>be + infinitive</b>	
<b>affirmative</b>	<b>negative</b>
It <b>is used</b>	It <b>isn't used</b>
They <b>are used</b>	They <b>aren't used</b>
It <b>was made</b>	It <b>wasn't made</b>
They <b>were made</b>	They <b>weren't made</b>

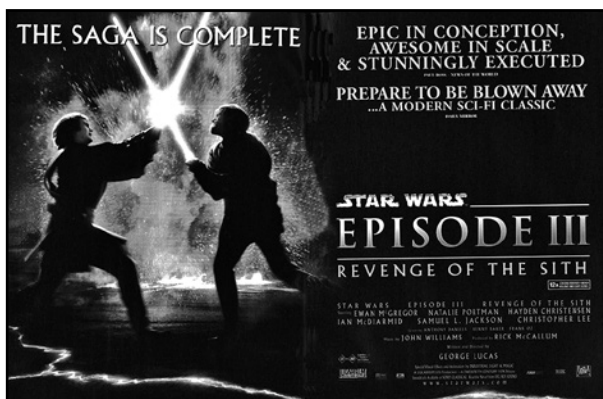
### LOOK!

by lots of people.    by the students.

#### 1 Circle the correct forms of *be*.

- Tea **is** / **are** produced in India.
- Breakfast **is** / **are** served in the hotel dining room.
- Clothes **isn't** / **aren't** sold in that shop.
- Paul **isn't** / **aren't** invited to my party.
- Oranges **is** / **are** grown in Sevilla.

#### 2 Circle the correct answers.



The original *Star Wars* film \_\_\_\_\_ by George Lucas.

- a) was created    b) were created

- The films \_\_\_\_\_ on the life of Luke Skywalker.  
a) was based    b) were based
- The soundtrack to all the films \_\_\_\_\_ by the same man.  
a) was written    b) were written
- The robot R2-D2 \_\_\_\_\_ by a special effects genius.  
a) was created    b) were created

#### 3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

is used    isn't taught    were investigated  
are made    was attacked

This invention is used by millions of people.

- My email account \_\_\_\_\_ by hackers.
- The robberies \_\_\_\_\_ by the police last year.
- The best sweets \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.
- Music \_\_\_\_\_ at my school.

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

not be told    be painted    be seen    ~~be given~~

Those flowers were given to me by my father for my birthday.

- The robbers \_\_\_\_\_ by the witness while they were running away.
- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ about the exam at school and so she failed it because she didn't study.
- The walls of the caves \_\_\_\_\_ by ancient tribes travelling around the world.

#### 5 Answer these questions about your favourite film.

1 My favourite film is:

2 Who was it directed by?

3 When was it released?

4 Where was it filmed?



## Vocabulary 2

### Fighting crime: Verb + noun collocations

#### 1 Match verbs 1–8 with nouns a–h.

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1 analyse  | a) evidence     |
| 2 break    | b) a crime      |
| 3 collect  | c) a case       |
| 4 commit   | d) the law      |
| 5 give     | e) to court     |
| 6 go       | f) a suspect    |
| 7 question | g) a DNA sample |
| 8 solve    | h) evidence     |

#### 2 Circle the correct words.

The police take fingerprints / **go to court** to identify a suspect.

- 1 A witness to a crime **gives evidence** / **breaks the law** in court.
- 2 Detectives are always happy when they **solve a case** / **question a suspect**.
- 3 **Collecting evidence** / **Going to court** at a crime scene is a very complicated process.
- 4 The police **question suspects** / **break the law** at the police station.



#### 3 Complete the sentences with the verb + noun collocations from the box.

analyse DNA samples    breaking the law  
commits a crime    ~~go to court~~    solves his cases

Witnesses often go to court to give evidence.

- 1 Sherlock Holmes always solves his cases.  
He was a great detective.
- 2 Scientists use special computers to analyse DNA samples.
- 3 If a person breaks the law, they might have to go to prison.
- 4 If you drink and drive, you are committing a crime.

#### 4 Circle the correct word to form verb + noun collocations.

If someone commits **a case** / **a crime** / **a suspect**, they should go to prison.

- 1 Lawyers often go to **court** / **evidence** / **a crime** to defend their client.
- 2 In court, a witness gives **a case** / **prison** / **evidence** about what he or she saw.
- 3 If a person is guilty of a crime, he or she is sent to **the law** / **prison** / **a crime**.
- 4 Scientists have to analyse **the law** / **a crime** / **a DNA sample** in a laboratory.

#### 5 Circle the correct answers.

The police often \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints in order to identify a suspect.

- a) take    b) commit    c) send

- 1 The police caught him and he was \_\_\_\_\_ to prison.  
a) solved    b) sent    c) broke
- 2 Detectives have to \_\_\_\_\_ suspects when they are investigating a crime.  
a) break    b) collect    c) question
- 3 If anyone sees a crime, they should \_\_\_\_\_ evidence in court.  
a) give    b) analyse    c) solve

## Grammar 2

### Present and past passive: Questions and answers

be + infinitive		
Question	Short answer	
Is it made?	Yes, it <b>is</b> .	No, it <b>isn't</b> .
Are they made?	Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, they <b>aren't</b> .
Was it made?	Yes, it <b>was</b> .	No, it <b>wasn't</b> .
Were they made?	Yes, they <b>were</b> .	No, they <b>weren't</b> .

#### 1 Circle the correct words.

Is rice grown / Rice is grown in India?

- Where **was the party** / **were the party** held?
- Why **are the shops closed** / **is the shops closed** today?
- How many people **are used this invention** / **is this invention used by**?
- Were the cars made** / **The cars were made** in Spain?

#### 2 Order the words to make questions.

spoken / is / Where / Welsh ?

Where is Welsh spoken?

- are / When / sent / postcards ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- is / Where / from / coffee ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How / is / often / the / World / Cup / held / football ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- was / Where / recorded / album / Taylor Swift's ?  
\_\_\_\_\_



#### 3 Circle the correct answers.

... Spanish ... in Mexico?

- a) Is ... spoken      b) Are ... spoken

- ... you ... a lot of homework by your teacher at school?  
a) Is ... given      b) Are ... given
- ... the 2010 football World Cup ... in London?  
a) Was ... held      b) Is ... held
- ... the museum in Bilbao ... by Guggenheim?  
a) Was ... designed      b) Were ... designed
- ... buses ... in your city?  
a) Are ... used      b) Is ... used

#### 4 Answer the questions in exercise 3. Write true short answers.

Yes, it is.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### 5 Complete the sentences with phrases from the box.

was he sent    was it painted    was discovered  
was she invited

When was he sent to prison?

- Who \_\_\_\_\_ by?
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ to the party?
- DNA \_\_\_\_\_ by scientists many years ago.

## Reading

1 Read the article and circle the correct answers.

- 1 The writer thinks graffiti **is a crime** / **isn't a crime**.
- 2 The criminals **have been** / **haven't been** caught.

### GREY'S SCHOOL MAGAZINE



#### Saturday night graffiti attack

Welcome to our emergency Monday morning newsletter. Sadly, the week starts with some bad news – our school was attacked by vandals on Saturday night.

The exterior walls of the main building were sprayed with graffiti and paint was thrown onto the windows. Fortunately, the sports centre was not affected because local residents saw what was happening and called the police.

Luckily, the vandals were recorded on CCTV. Eventually, three teenagers were caught and charged with criminal damage.

Obviously, if you have further information, or if you see anything suspicious, you should tell a member of staff.

2 Read the article in exercise 1 again and circle the correct words.

The school **was** / **wasn't** vandalized on Monday morning.

- 1 Paint **was** / **wasn't** thrown onto the windows.
- 2 The sports centre **was** / **wasn't** damaged.
- 3 The vandals **were** / **weren't** filmed on CCTV.
- 4 Three teenagers **were** / **weren't** arrested.

## Writing

3 Read the notes and use them to complete the article.

SCHOOL ROBBERY

LAST WEEKEND

Chairs were thrown out of the windows

New computers were stolen from the staff room

Volunteers tidying up now

New theatre wasn't damaged

Thieves were seen running away

Thieves were caught by the police in the market

### Coventry High School Magazine

#### Robbery at school!

Last weekend (1) the school was attacked by vandals.

A window was broken after midnight and the alarm didn't work, so unfortunately the thieves got into our school.

Chairs (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and our (3) \_\_\_\_\_ were stolen from the staff room. The thieves made a lot of mess, which the school volunteers are now tidying up. Fortunately, the new theatre (4) \_\_\_\_\_ because it has an alarm system.

Luckily, the thieves were seen (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from the school and yesterday they (6) \_\_\_\_\_ when they tried to sell our computers in the local market on Sunday.

If you see anything suspicious in future, please tell your teacher immediately!

## Study guide

### Grammar

#### Present and past passive: affirmative and negative

- we use the passive when we don't know who does the action or the action is more important than the person who does it
- the present simple passive is formed with the present of *be* + the past participle of the verb
- the past simple passive is formed with the past of *be* + the past participle of the verb

#### Active and passive

- in active sentences; the subject is the person or thing that does the action

*Ann broke the window.*

- in passive sentences, the subject is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb

*The jewels were taken by the burglar.*

- we also use the passive when we do not know who does the action

active: *Somebody records the crime.*

passive: *The crime is recorded.*

- we use *by* in passive sentences if we want to express who or what does an action

*Thieves are arrested by the police.*

#### Present and past passive: questions and answers

- we make questions with *be* + subject + past participle

*Was the robber seen?*

- we can also use question words in passive questions

*What / Who was taken to the police station?*

- we form questions with *Why, Where* and *When* with question word + *be* + subject + past participle

*Why / Where / When was the thief arrested?*

### Vocabulary

#### Crime and criminals

burglar	_____
burglary	_____
hacker	_____
hacking	_____
kidnapper	_____
kidnapping	_____
murder	_____
murderer	_____
robber	_____
robbery	_____
shoplifter	_____
shoplifting	_____
theft	_____
thief	_____
vandalism	_____
vandals	_____

#### Fighting crime: Verb + noun collocations

analyse a DNA sample	_____
break the law	_____
collect evidence (from the crime scene)	_____
commit a crime	_____
give evidence (in court)	_____
go to court	_____
question a suspect	_____
send someone to prison	_____
solve a case	_____
take fingerprints	_____



# Vocabulary 1

## Global issues

1 Find five global issues in the wordsquare.

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

2 Circle the correct words.

Many people around the world don't have enough food. **Famine** / **Drought** kills people every day.

- 1 **Animal welfare** / **Conservation** is very important to me. I visit zoos to make sure the animals are kept in good conditions.
- 2 Although all people are born equal, **racism** / **war** is still a global problem.
- 3 In many countries, **illiteracy** / **conservation** is a problem because there aren't enough schools for children to go to.
- 4 Climate change has made the problem of **homelessness** / **drought** in Africa even worse.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

conservation drought homelessness  
illiteracy war

National parks are important for the conservation of our wildlife and nature.

- 1 Sometimes it doesn't rain at all in some countries and d\_\_\_\_\_ is a terrible problem.
- 2 There are lots of people who have to live on the streets: h\_\_\_\_\_ is increasing every year.
- 3 I\_\_\_\_\_ among young people is growing, but everyone should be taught to read and write.
- 4 Different countries try to agree over political issues so that nobody has to go to w\_\_\_\_\_.

4 Circle the correct answers.

When I grow up I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_ lawyer. I want to fight for people and fairness.

- a) **human rights**      b) illiteracy

- 1 In the Cold \_\_\_\_\_, Russia and the UK sent spies to watch each other carefully.

- a) Drought      b) War

- 2 When young people can't find work in their country, \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular option. It's better to have a job, even in another country.

- a) equality      b) emigration

- 3 If people didn't hate each other, there wouldn't be so much \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) homelessness      b) racism

- 4 I think \_\_\_\_\_ affects the young and the old in poor countries. It's terrible to think that some children don't have enough to eat.

- a) famine      b) drought

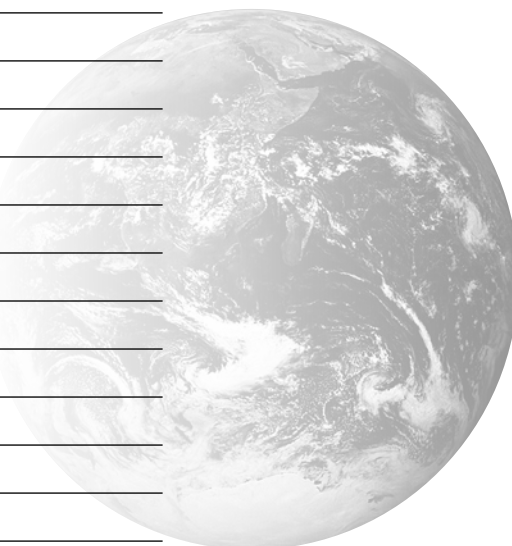


## EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Put these global issues in order of importance for you. Number 1 is the most important. Then translate the words into your own language.

animal welfare conservation drought  
emigration equality famine homelessness  
human rights illiteracy poverty racism war

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_





# Grammar 1

*who, which and where*

<b>who, which and where</b>	
who	for people
which	for things
where	for places

## 1 Circle the correct words.

My mother is a woman **who** / **which** works very hard.

- Medicine is a degree **which** / **where** is difficult to get.
- This is the park **where** / **which** we first met ten years ago.
- Seville is a city **where** / **who** over one million people live.
- That's the singer **who** / **which** won *The X-Factor* last year.

## 2 Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1 The Siberian tiger is a species          | <u>c</u> |
| 2 This is the hospital                     | —        |
| 3 She's the actor                          | —        |
| 4 The Nobel Peace prize is given to people | —        |
| 5 New Zealand is the country               | —        |
| 6 The internet was an invention            | —        |
- a) where they take care of young patients.  
 b) where *The Lord of the Rings* was filmed.  
 c) which is in danger of extinction.  
 d) who promote international cooperation.  
 e) who won an Oscar last year.  
 f) which changed the world.

## 3 Complete the sentences with *who, which* or *where*.

This is the city where I was born.

- Is this the disco \_\_\_\_\_ you had the party?
- He's the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ gave us the surprise exam yesterday!
- This is the key \_\_\_\_\_ opens my front door.

## Indefinite pronouns

<b>people</b>	<b>places</b>	<b>things</b>
anyone	anywhere	anything
someone	somewhere	something
no one	nowhere	nothing
everyone	everywhere	everything

## 4 Circle the correct words.

Is **someone** / **anyone** coming to the party?

- There isn't **anything** / **nothing** we can do.
- Everything** / **Everyone** is studying for exams at school.
- Something** / **Everything** has happened to Anna, she's very quiet and sad.

## 5 Order the words to make sentences.

anyone / Is / today / school / at ?

Is anyone at school today?

- nothing / is / in / fridge / There / the .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- find / I / to / want / to / somewhere / live .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- is / Everyone / at / party / the .  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Circle the correct answers.

I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ to live.

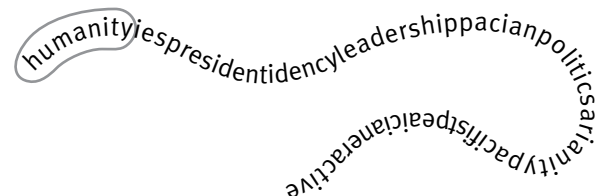
a) **anywhere**    b) anyone    c) anything

- \_\_\_\_\_ can dance as well as Joaquín Cortés.  
a) Nowhere    b) No one    c) Nothing
- I forgot to tell you \_\_\_\_\_ – I'm getting married!  
a) someone    b) somewhere    c) something
- I went to a Saint Valentine's Day party and \_\_\_\_\_ was wearing red clothes!  
a) everything    b) everyone    c) everywhere

## Vocabulary 2

### Citizenship: word families (nouns and adjectives)

1 Find six citizenship words in the wordsnake.



2 Order the letters to make the correct words.

I want to be a LIITNCPOIA

politician because

I enjoy helping my community.



1 MASHNU \_\_\_\_\_ are destroying the planet.

2 London isn't a very EFUEPACL \_\_\_\_\_ city to live in.

3 I am a political ASCTIIVT \_\_\_\_\_. I protest against issues which I think are unfair.

4 To be a good EDLEAR \_\_\_\_\_, you have to listen and help people.

3 Circle the correct answers.

One day, I'd like to be the \_\_\_\_\_ of my country.

a) president b) presidency c) presidential

1 I want to study \_\_\_\_\_ at university.

a) politician b) politics c) political

2 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most intelligent animal in the world.

a) human b) humanity c) humanitarianism

3 I would like world \_\_\_\_\_.

a) pacifist b) peace c) peaceful

4 She is very \_\_\_\_\_ in different charity organizations. She volunteers every weekend.

a) activist b) activism c) active

4 Complete the sentences with words related to the words in brackets.

Relationships between most countries are peaceful. There is no fighting. (peace)

1 World \_\_\_\_\_ are meeting in Switzerland to discuss the current economic situation. (lead)

2 Different \_\_\_\_\_ parties always have different opinions on how to govern the country. (politics)

3 The \_\_\_\_\_ car was driven slowly down the road in the procession. (president)

4 My brother always goes to demonstrations. He is a political \_\_\_\_\_. (active)

5 Circle the correct words.

I wouldn't like to be **politician** / president of my country because there are too many problems.

1 She is very **peaceful** / **active** in politics because she goes to a lot of demonstrations.

2 In my opinion, world **humanity** / **peace** will be possible in the year 2030.

3 My favourite world **pacifist** / **leader** is Obama in the USA.

4 Lots of actors are **politicians** / **activists** and they do a lot for others.

5 I don't believe in violence or war. I'm a **pacifist** / **leader**.

## Grammar 2

*used to*

affirmative	negative	question
I / You <b>used to go</b>	I / You <b>didn't use to go</b>	<b>Did I / you use to go?</b>
He / She / It <b>used to go</b>	He / She / It <b>didn't use to go</b>	<b>Did he / she / it use to go?</b>
We / You / They <b>used to go</b>	We / You / They <b>didn't use to go</b>	<b>Did we / you / they use to go?</b>

## 1 Circle the correct options.

When I was a baby, I didn't use to / **didn't used to** eat biscuits.

- My friends **use to** / **used to** run in the park.
- Did you used to** / **Did you use to** pretend to be a princess?
- She **used to** / **used** sing in the shower.
- Did she use** / **Did she used** to live in Spain?
- He **didn't use** / **didn't used** to go out when he was young.

## 2 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

used to go   used to pass   didn't use to wait  
didn't use to argue   did you use to

She was very intelligent. She used to pass all her exams at school.

- When you were four years old, \_\_\_\_\_ play with dolls?
- My family was very happy, we \_\_\_\_\_.
- My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ to my school when they were young.
- I didn't like my brother when I was young because he \_\_\_\_\_ for me after school.

## 3 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–e about when Katie and Andrew were four.



- Did you use to play with friends? d
  - Did you use to watch lots of TV? —
  - Did you use to drink milk? —
  - Did you use to go to bed early? —
  - Did you use to study a lot? —
- a) No, we didn't. We hated it!  
b) No, we didn't have any homework.  
c) Yes, we loved cartoons.  
d) Yes, we did. We played football every day.  
e) Yes, at 8.30 every night.



## EXPRESS YOURSELF

## 4 Answer the questions in exercise 3 about you when you were four.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *used to* and the verbs in the box.

drive   have   ~~not do~~   not wear   play

I didn't use to do much homework when I was nine.

- My grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ a really old dog which died when I was a baby.
- Rafa Nadal \_\_\_\_\_ rugby at school.
- My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ a car, but nowadays he takes the bus.
- Women \_\_\_\_\_ trousers 100 years ago.

## Reading

### 1 Read the biography and answer the questions.

- When was Beyoncé born?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What was the name of her first group?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Beyoncé

Beyoncé Giselle Knowles is a singer-songwriter, record producer and actress, who started her career at the age of nine. She supports a long list of charities around the world.



Beyoncé was born in Houston, Texas in 1981, and she has always loved singing. Before becoming a solo artist, she started her career in 1990 as an original member of the group Destiny's Child. After many successful achievements with the group she started her solo career in 2004, when she was 23 years old.

Beyoncé supports a long list of charities, including Oxfam and Stand Up To Cancer, but she is probably best known for setting up the Survivor Foundation in 2005, which helps survivors of Hurricane Katrina and other disasters. Since then she has raised money and provided support for many different charities around the world, especially those which help women and children.

### 2 Read the biography in exercise 1 again and circle the correct answers.

Beyoncé started singing at the age of

a) eight b) nine c) seven.

- Beyoncé was born in  
a) Houston b) England c) Washington.
- Beyoncé started her career as a member of  
a) Oxfam b) Destiny's Child c) Houston.
- The Survivor Foundation helps  
a) singers b) cancer victims  
c) natural disaster victims.
- Beyoncé particularly tries to support  
a) women and children b) world peace  
c) families.

## Writing

### A biography

### 3 Read the information from an interview with Angelina Jolie and complete the information.

**Interviewer:** Where did you study?

**Angelina:** I studied at the Lee Strasberg Theatre Institute.

**Interviewer:** How many children have you got?

**Angelina:** I have six kids.

**Interviewer:** When did you start to help people in crisis?

**Angelina:** When I was filming *Tomb Raider* in Cambodia.

**Interviewer:** When did you start to do charity work?

**Angelina:** In 2001.

**Interviewer:** What is the name of the foundation you started?

**Angelina:** It's called the Jolie-Pitt Foundation.

**Interviewer:** What does the organization Doctors Without Borders do?

**Angelina:** It helps victims in more than 60 countries.



Angelina Jolie is an Oscar-winning actress and model. At the beginning of her career, Angelina Jolie trained at (1) the Lee Strasberg Theatre Institute to be an actress. She is now the mother of (2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Jolie first started to help people in crisis when (3) \_\_\_\_\_. She started work to protect refugees after seeing their terrible living conditions.

Jolie has done charity work since (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and she has visited countries around the world. She has met refugees and people in need from more than 20 different countries.

She started (5) \_\_\_\_\_, which is a charity which wants to help people in extreme poverty and protect natural resources and wildlife. Since then, this charity has donated \$1 million to Doctors Without Borders. The organization (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and has helped victims of the Haiti earthquake.

## Study guide

### Grammar

#### *who, which and where*

- we use *who, which* and *where* to give information about people, things or places
- we use *who* to talk about people
- we use *which* to talk about things and *where* for places

#### Indefinite pronouns

- we use indefinite pronouns to refer to people, things and places without specifying who, what or where they are
- we usually use the indefinite pronouns with prefixes *some, every* or *no* with affirmative verbs
- we use the prefix *any* to form negative statements and questions

*I haven't seen **anyone** from my class yet.*

#### *used to*

- we use *used to* to talk about past habits or states that aren't true now
- in negative sentences we use subject + *didn't use to* + infinitive
- in questions we use auxiliary + subject + *use to* + infinitive

*I **used to** go to dance classes when I was younger.*

*I **didn't use to have** a tablet computer.*

***Did** you **use to** write a diary?*

## Vocabulary

### Global issues

animal welfare \_\_\_\_\_

conservation \_\_\_\_\_

discrimination \_\_\_\_\_

disease \_\_\_\_\_

equality \_\_\_\_\_

famine \_\_\_\_\_

homelessness \_\_\_\_\_

human rights \_\_\_\_\_

illiteracy \_\_\_\_\_

poverty \_\_\_\_\_

refugees \_\_\_\_\_

war \_\_\_\_\_

### Citizenship: Word families

#### Person

activist \_\_\_\_\_

humanitarian \_\_\_\_\_

leader \_\_\_\_\_

pacifist \_\_\_\_\_

politician \_\_\_\_\_

president \_\_\_\_\_

#### Noun

activism \_\_\_\_\_

humanity \_\_\_\_\_

leadership \_\_\_\_\_

peace \_\_\_\_\_

politics \_\_\_\_\_

presidency \_\_\_\_\_

#### Adjective

active \_\_\_\_\_

humanitarian \_\_\_\_\_

leading \_\_\_\_\_

peaceful \_\_\_\_\_

political \_\_\_\_\_

presidential \_\_\_\_\_



# Vocabulary Revision

## Comparatives and superlatives Word families

### 1 Circle the correct answers.

- I am \_\_\_\_\_ in my class at maths. I always get excellent marks.  
a) the better    b) the best    c) best
- I think speaking French is \_\_\_\_\_ than Spanish.  
a) most difficult    b) the most difficult    c) more difficult
- Who is \_\_\_\_\_ man in the world?  
a) heavier    b) the heaviest    c) heaviest
- She says that playing football is \_\_\_\_\_ playing hockey.  
a) easier    b) the easiest    c) easier than
- The south of Spain is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ places in the world.  
a) warmest    b) the warmer    c) warmer
- Is gold \_\_\_\_\_ metal in the world?  
a) the most expensive    b) expensive    c) more expensive than

## Phrasal verbs

### 2 Circle the correct phrasal verbs.

- Turn off** / **Give up** the radio, I'm trying to study!
- I can't talk to you right now, can you **set up** / **call back** later please?
- The police are **giving up** / **looking for** the thief at the moment.
- Do you want to meet next week for a coffee and we can **catch up** / **set up** on all our news?
- The detective needed to **find out** / **turn off** who stole the diamonds from the jeweller's.
- My sister always tells me to **turn down** / **look for** the volume of my music because we share a bedroom.

### 3 Circle the correct form of the words.

- My English classes are very **enjoyment** / **enjoyable** / **enjoyed**. We play lots of games and do fun activities.
- I hope you will study next year to **improve** / **improvement** / **improved** your marks because they were not very good this year.
- There was a demonstration in the city centre against the **polluted** / **pollution** / **pollute** caused by buses.
- That's an **originate** / **origin** / **original** hat! I've never seen one like it before.
- This is the **president** / **presidency** / **presidential** palace. It's like a castle.

## Adjective prefixes

### 4 Complete the table with the adjectives in the box.

capable   caring   experienced   helpful  
logical   mature   patient   practical  
reliable   responsible

in	im-	ir-	il-	un-

### 5 Complete the sentences with some of the negative adjectives from exercise 4.

- That shop assistant is very un\_\_\_\_\_. She didn't know the answer to any of my questions.
- She is in\_\_\_\_\_ with children. She has never worked with them before.
- My father is im\_\_\_\_\_. He always tells me to hurry up or we'll be late because he doesn't want to wait for me.
- Susie told me she would help me with my homework but she's so un\_\_\_\_\_, I don't know if she'll come or not.

## Adjective suffixes

### 6 Circle the correct words.

- 1 They were really **frightened** / **frightening** when they heard the explosion.
- 2 Being a police officer is a **tired** / **tiring** job because sometimes you have to work at night.
- 3 Videogames can be quite **excited** / **exciting**.
- 4 I was so **embarrassed** / **embarrassing** when I didn't know the answer.

## Synonyms and antonyms

### 7 Put the words in the correct column in the table.

difficult fantastic large like tiny

word	synonym	antonym
tall	(1) _____	short
terrible	awful	(2) _____
easy	simple	(3) _____
love	(4) _____	hate
very big	huge	(5) _____

### 8 Complete the sentences with some of the synonyms or antonyms in the table in exercise 7.

- 1 This house is \_\_\_\_\_. It has seven bedrooms and five bathrooms.
- 2 We had a \_\_\_\_\_ time at the beach. We swam, sunbathed and really enjoyed ourselves.
- 3 What \_\_\_\_\_ news! It's very sad to hear about people suffering famine and drought.
- 4 I \_\_\_\_\_ playing football every day. It's my favourite sport.
- 5 The homework was really \_\_\_\_\_. I did it all in five minutes without a problem.
- 6 My sister is \_\_\_\_\_. She's the smallest in her class.

## Uses of *get*

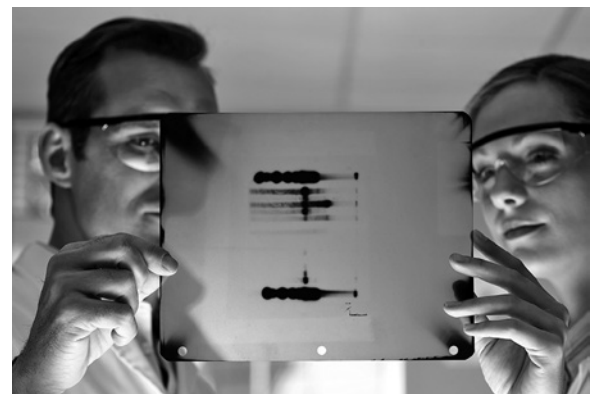
### 9 Circle the correct use of *get*.

- 1 We got to school late because of traffic.  
a) bring      b) arrive
- 2 Can I get you some cake?  
a) buy      b) become
- 3 Get your sweater, it's cold.  
a) obtain      b) bring
- 4 He got terrible marks this year and will have to repeat them.  
a) obtain      b) bring
- 5 It's getting hot in the afternoons now.  
a) become      b) arrive
- 6 I got new videogame for Christmas from my brother.  
a) receive      b) become

## Collocations

### 10 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 If you witness a crime, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ in court.  
a) give evidence      b) question a suspect
- 2 The detective finally \_\_\_\_\_ and the police arrested the murderer.  
a) broke the law      b) solved the case
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ at a crime scene is very complicated. The police wear gloves and carry special plastic bags.  
a) Giving evidence      b) Collecting evidence
- 4 Scientists have to \_\_\_\_\_ in a laboratory to help the police.  
a) question a suspect      b) analyse DNA samples



# Grammar

## Revision

### Verb tenses

#### 1 Match sentence beginnings and endings.

- 1 She's studied French
- 2 If I study every night,
- 3 We always
- 4 We don't have to
- 5 Radium was discovered
- 6 They spent
- 7 They were watching TV
- 8 My granddad used
- 9 If we had the internet at home,
- 10 She's having a shower



- a) we'd watch films online.
- b) at the moment.
- c) live in this small flat, but we like it because it's comfortable.
- d) to work in the coal mines.
- e) visit my grandma at weekends.
- f) until 11 o'clock last Saturday.
- g) by Marie Curie.
- h) last summer at the beach.
- i) I'll get good marks in my exams.
- j) since she was six.

### Past simple and past continuous

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

have eat not talk telephone visit

- 1 I was watching TV when my mother \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ lunch when they heard a noise in the kitchen.
- 3 We \_\_\_\_\_ while we were doing the exam.
- 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ three packets of crisps while she was studying last night!
- 5 Why didn't you go up the Eiffel Tower when you \_\_\_\_\_ Paris?

### Present perfect and past simple

#### 3 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Cervantes **wrote** / **has written** some very famous books.
- 2 I **'ve lived** / **lived** in London for three years and I still live there now.
- 3 We **'ve never been** / **never went** to Scotland.
- 4 When I was young, we **travelled** / **'ve travelled** around the world.
- 5 **Has she ever seen** / **Did she ever see** her grandmother last year?

### Conditionals

#### 4 Match sentence beginnings and endings.

- 1 If it rains tomorrow,
- 2 I'll buy you a cola
- 3 She won't go to university
- 4 If they help their mother with the housework,
- 5 If she trains every day,
- a) if she doesn't pass her exams.
- b) she'll let them go out on Saturday.
- c) we won't have a picnic.
- d) she might run a marathon in the summer.
- e) if you help me with my homework.

### The passive

#### 5 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 Bananas \_\_\_\_\_ in the Caribbean.  
a) are grown b) was grown c) is grown
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of presents for my birthday last year.  
a) am given b) was given c) are given
- 3 The role of Luke Skywalker \_\_\_\_\_ by Mark Hamil in *Star Wars*.  
a) was played b) is play c) were played
- 4 The telephone \_\_\_\_\_ by Alexander Graham Bell.  
a) is invent b) were invented c) was invented

## Modals

## 6 Circle the correct verbs.

At school:

- 1 We **have to** / **don't have to** listen to the teacher.
- 2 We **mustn't** / **must** write in our notebooks.
- 3 We **don't have to** / **mustn't** speak in French.
- 4 We **have to** / **mustn't** do our homework every night.
- 5 We **shouldn't** / **should** keep our desks tidy.
- 6 Our teacher **doesn't have to** / **has to** correct our homework.

*who, which and where*

## 7 Circle the correct words.

- 1 That's the place **who** / **which** / **where** I spent my holidays last year.
- 2 He's the teacher **who** / **which** / **where** gives students bad marks.
- 3 Is this the church **who** / **which** / **where** your parents got married?
- 4 Sevilla Cathedral is the place **who** / **which** / **where** I would most like to visit.
- 5 I like the actress **who** / **which** / **where** plays Katniss Everdeen in *The Hunger Games*.

*used to*

## 8 Circle the correct answers.

- 1 When I was five, I \_\_\_\_\_ play in the park with my friends.  
a) **used to play**                      b) **use to play**
- 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ a dancer before she became a teacher.  
a) **used to was**                      b) **used to be**
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ bite my nails when I was young.  
a) **didn't use to**                      b) **didn't used to**
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ have a dog when you lived in the countryside?  
a) **Did you used to**                      b) **Did you use to**
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ in the school choir before we joined the football club.  
a) **didn't used to sing**                      b) **used to sing**

## Future

## 9 Match the explanations a–c with the future tenses 1–3.

- 1 *Will* + infinitive
  - 2 *Going to* + infinitive
  - 3 Present continuous
- a) for future intentions.  
b) for future arrangements.  
c) for future facts, predictions, opinions, promises and spontaneous decisions.

## 10 Circle the correct verbs.

- 1 What time **will the party start** / **is the party starting** on Saturday?
- 2 We **'re going to buy** / **'ll buy** some food at the supermarket later today.
- 3 I **'m not going** / **'m not going to go** to school tomorrow because I have a doctor's appointment.
- 4 What **are you doing** / **will you do** next year?
- 5 We **won't stay** / **aren't going to stay** out after 10 o'clock, I promise!
- 6 She **'s meeting** / **'ll meet** Mark at 7pm this evening.
- 7 I think we **'ll travel** / **'re travelling** to Paris on the train at 4pm next Tuesday.





## Reading

**1** Read the composition and decide if it is written by:

- 1 a professional tennis player
- 2 a tennis teacher
- 3 a student who likes tennis.

### Learning to play tennis

I started learning to play tennis at the age of ten. My first tennis teacher was Miss Rawlinson, and she used to make up fun exercises for us to do. At the end of the year, some of us were chosen to play for our school tennis team. Two years ago, I played for my school and we won the championship!

I think more people should learn to play tennis. Last year, I started having lessons with a tennis coach. His name is Mr Carrera. He used to play professionally and he's very good. In addition, I joined the tennis club in our town and now I'm playing in the local league.

I've played tennis for five years now and I'm going to practise really hard this year. If I improve, I'll get into the club team. One day, I'd like to study sports science at university. I'd like to make tennis my career, so perhaps I'll be a professional coach like Mr Carrera.

Troy Baker

**2** Read the composition in exercise 1 again and circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Troy started learning tennis when he was ten years old. T F
- 2 Troy liked his first tennis teacher. T F
- 3 Troy doesn't think many people like tennis. T F
- 4 Mr Carrera used to play professionally. T F
- 5 Troy has played tennis for three years. T F
- 6 Troy hopes to play tennis in competitions next year. T F
- 7 Troy's ambition is to be a professional tennis player. T F

## Writing

**3** Read the notes about Elia and her favourite sport, football. Then complete the composition.

I was six when I started playing football  
Mr Robbins asked me to join the school team  
We started playing in the junior league  
I hope more girls play football (not just boys)  
I play in my village every weekend  
If I have time, I'll play till I finish school  
Miss Farrell says I could be in the national team!!  
I'd like to be a sports coach one day

### My favourite sport



I started learning football when (1) \_\_\_\_\_ my school teacher, Mr Robbins, asked me to join (2) \_\_\_\_\_. He was my teacher for three years and he invented lots of games and activities for us. At the end of the third year of school, we started playing in (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and finally we came second in our league. We won a trophy!

I still play football and hope more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it because it is fun and a great sport. Last year, I joined the local club in my village and we play (5) \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, I play at school and my team is getting really good.

I think I'll continue playing till I leave school if (6) \_\_\_\_\_. My new teacher, Miss Farrell, says that if I practise, I (7) \_\_\_\_\_. One day, I'd like to play football at university and study to be (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Elia Jones**



# Study guide

## Grammar revision

### Past tenses

- we use the past simple to talk about events in the past
- we use the past continuous to describe actions that were in progress in the past
- we use the present perfect to talk about experiences or actions in the past when we don't mention (or we don't know) the exact time

### Future tenses

- we use *will / won't* + the infinitive without *to* to talk about future facts, predictions for the future, opinions, promises and spontaneous decisions
- we use the present continuous to talk about fixed plans and arrangements in the near future
- we use *be going to* to talk about future intentions

### Conditional tenses

- we use the first conditional to talk about possible situations and their probable results
- we use the second conditional to talk about hypothetical situations and their consequences

### Passive tenses

- we use the passive when we don't know who does the action or the action is more important than the person who does it
- the present simple passive is formed with the present of *be* + the past participle of the verb
- the past simple passive is formed with the past of *be* + the past participle of the verb

### *who, which and where*

- we use *who, which* and *where* to give information about people, things or places

## Vocabulary

### Synonyms and antonyms

good – bad	_____
dry – wet	_____
tall – short	_____
hot – cold	_____
fantastic – awful	_____
easy – difficult	_____
tiny – huge	_____
common – unusual	_____
old – new	_____
cheap – expensive	_____

### Connectors of contrast

on the one hand	_____
on the other hand	_____
however	_____
but	_____
although	_____

### Connectors of addition

furthermore	_____
moreover	_____
in addition	_____
as well as	_____
and	_____
also	_____

## Starter unit

### Vocabulary

- 1 1 bow  
2 smile  
3 shake hands  
4 chat  
5 phone
- 2 chat, nod, laugh, smile, text, phone, wave
- 3 1 text  
2 shake  
3 smile
- 4 1 speak  
2 talking  
3 say  
4 tell

### Grammar

- 1 1 b  
2 d  
3 a  
4 c
- 2 1 often  
2 always  
3 never  
4 sometimes
- 3 1 is  
2 is  
3 isn't
- 4 1 Where are you going?  
2 Are they talking in class?  
3 Is she wearing a dress?
- 5 1 isn't wearing  
2 are shaking  
3 Are ... listening  
4 isn't working

### Vocabulary

- 1 small, short, easy, tall, old, new, dry, hot

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

- 2 1 good  
2 dry  
3 hot  
4 big

- 3 1 f  
2 a  
3 e  
4 c  
5 d  
6 b
- 4 *Students' own answers.*
- 5 1 fast  
2 big  
3 hot  
4 hard

### Grammar

- 1 1 more difficult  
2 the highest  
3 more expensive than  
4 the best
- 2 1 easier  
2 the most difficult  
3 the best  
4 worse  
5 the furthest
- 3 1 more interesting  
2 better  
3 the furthest  
4 bigger  
5 The heaviest
- 4 1 the most difficult  
2 the tallest  
3 the most expensive  
4 the best

## Unit 1

### Vocabulary 1

- 1 laptop, tablet, app, social networking site, website, instant messaging
- 2 1 charger  
2 games console  
3 gadget  
4 website
- 3 1 earphones  
2 landline  
3 laptop  
4 e-reader
- 4 1 mobile phone  
2 charger  
3 Cloud computing  
4 apps
- 5 *Students' own answers.*

### Grammar 1

- 1 1 weren't  
2 was  
3 was  
4 were  
5 wasn't

- 2 1 played  
2 did not/didn't work  
3 saw
- 3 2 e  
3 c  
4 b  
5 d
- 4 1 they weren't  
2 we were  
3 he wasn't
- 5 1 were ... chatting  
2 were running  
3 wasn't listening ... was studying  
4 was writing

### Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 back  
2 out  
3 up
- 2 1 turn up  
2 find out  
3 look for  
4 call back  
5 look up
- 3 1 b  
2 f  
3 a  
4 e  
5 d  
6 c
- 4 1 looking for  
2 set up  
3 look for it  
4 find out
- 5 1 c  
2 d  
3 b  
4 a

### Grammar 2

- 1 1 when  
2 While  
3 when  
4 when
- 2 1 It snowed while we were walking home.  
2 We were swimming in the sea when we saw the dolphin.  
3 Jill was laughing when she said 'hello'.  
4 I was eating my breakfast when the phone rang.
- 3 1 was finishing ... did  
2 was raining ... arrived  
3 lost ... was studying  
4 was running ... fell

- 4** 1 had  
2 lost  
3 was walking  
4 happened  
5 met  
6 started

## Reading

- 1** 1 Yes she did.  
2 Yes she does.

- 2** 1 T  
2 T  
3 F

## Writing

- 4** 1 cheap  
2 easy  
3 slow  
4 big and heavy  
5 my laptop

## Unit 2

### Vocabulary 1

- 1** 1 rock climbing  
2 snowboarding  
3 skating  
4 motocross  
5 kayaking

- 2** 1 rafting  
2 base jumping  
3 skydiving  
4 waterskiing

- 3** 1 rock climbing  
2 skydiving  
3 kayaking  
4 rafting

- 4** 1 motocross  
2 bungee jumping  
3 snowboarding

- 5** *Students' own answers.*

### Grammar 1

- 1** 1 was/were  
2 broke  
3 come  
4 driven  
5 ate  
6 flown  
7 forgotten  
8 gave  
9 wore  
10 written

- 2** 1 My brother has not tried bungee jumping.  
2 She has broken her leg.  
3 They have studied English since 2011.

- 3** 1 My brother hasn't tried  
2 She's broken  
3 They've studied

- 4** 1 for  
2 since  
3 since  
4 for

- 5** 1 already  
2 already  
3 just  
4 yet

### Vocabulary 2

- 1** 1 excited  
2 surprised  
3 frightened  
4 worried  
5 relaxing  
6 embarrassed  
7 bored

- 2** 1 excited  
2 worried  
3 bored  
4 embarrassed

- 3** 1 tiring  
2 surprising  
3 relaxing  
4 boring

- 4** 1 worried  
2 boring  
3 tiring  
4 embarrassed

- 5** *Students' own answers.*

### Grammar 2

- 1** 1 b  
2 a

- 2** 1 had  
2 bought  
3 has broken  
4 never been

- 3** 1 d  
2 b  
3 e  
4 c  
5 a

- 4** 1 a  
2 a  
3 b  
4 a

- 5** 1 How long have you had your pen?  
2 Has your family lived here for a long time?  
3 What did you have for breakfast yesterday?  
4 When did this class start?

- 6** *Students' own answers.*

## Reading

- 1** 1 Yes, she is.  
2 Jerez and Seville.

- 2** 1 a  
2 c  
3 b  
4 b

## Writing

- 4** 1 the plane was late  
2 interesting  
3 big swimming pool  
4 Eiffel Tower  
5 exciting  
6 bus  
7 visited Disneyland

## Unit 3

### Vocabulary 1

- 1** drawing, graffiti, installation, landscape, photograph, portrait, pottery, print, sculpture, still life

- 2** 1 b  
2 a  
3 a  
4 b

- 3** 1 Still life  
2 drawing  
3 pottery  
4 sculpture

- 4** 1 sculpture  
2 pottery  
3 graffiti  
4 print

- 5** 1 photograph  
2 pottery  
3 landscape  
4 portrait  
5 print

### Grammar 1

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>1</b> <b>countable</b> | <b>uncountable</b> |
| books                     | information        |
| exhibitions               | jewellery          |
| paintings                 | money              |
| people                    | rice               |
| sweets                    | water              |

- 2** 1 some  
2 any  
3 any  
4 some

- 3** 1 c  
2 c  
3 a

- 4** 1 d  
2 c  
3 b  
4 a  
5 e

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 eyeliner  
2 hairstyles  
3 nail varnish  
4 mask  
5 tattoo  
6 wig  
7 piercing  
8 face paint  
9 lipstick  
10 nose stud

- 2 1 tattoos  
2 piercing  
3 nail varnish  
4 eyeliner

- 3 1 tattoos  
2 face paint  
3 hairstyle  
4 piercings

- 4 *Students' own answers.*

- 5 1 lipstick  
2 wig  
3 mask  
4 nail varnish

## Grammar 2

- 1 1 leaving  
2 pass  
3 seeing  
4 closing

- 2 1 painting  
2 reading  
3 to organize  
4 to do  
5 making  
6 starting

- 3 1 We really hate doing exams at school.  
2 They decided to go to Greece on holiday.  
3 You should always think before having a tattoo.  
4 Have you considered painting his portrait?

- 4 1 e  
2 c  
3 a  
4 d  
5 b

## Reading

- 1 He/She's for the art gallery.

- 2 1 a  
2 c  
3 b  
4 a

## Writing

- 3 1 don't have enough school books  
2 a quiet place to study  
3 too expensive to build  
4 a new gymnasium  
5 spend the money on

## Unit 4

### Vocabulary 1

1

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

- 2 1 a  
2 b  
3 b  
4 a

- 3 1 leave home  
2 got a job  
3 have children  
4 died

- 4 *Students' own answers.*

- 5 1 buy a house  
2 get a job  
3 get a degree  
4 get married  
5 retire

## Grammar 1

- 1 1 's going to  
2 Is  
3 are going to go

- 2 1 is watching  
2 isn't seeing  
3 are doing

- 3 1 're travelling  
2 're going to buy  
3 won't stay  
4 is the party starting

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 1 b  
2 a  
3 a  
4 a  
5 b

- 2 1 receive  
2 become  
3 buy  
4 bring  
5 obtain

- 3 1 c  
2 a  
3 d  
4 b

- 4 1 got  
2 is going to get  
3 get  
4 are getting

- 5 *Students' own answers.*

## Grammar 2

- 1 1 d  
2 a  
3 b  
4 c

- 2 1 a  
2 b  
3 a  
4 b  
5 b

- 3 1 Can you take your mobile phone to school?  
2 Will you be able to study a lot next year?  
3 Could you go out with your friends?

- 4 *Students' own answers.*

## Reading

- 1 1 no  
2 yes

- 2 1 F  
2 F  
3 F  
4 T

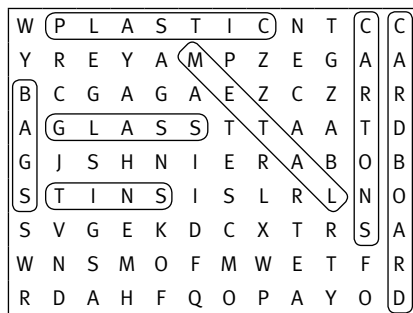
## Writing

- 3 1 birthday  
2 buy a new computer game  
3 will buy it  
4 am studying for my exams  
5 going on a school trip  
6 climb the Eiffel Tower

## Unit 5

### Vocabulary 1

1



plastic, bags, metal, cardboard,  
glass, tins, cartons

2 1 b

2 a

3 a

4 a

3

1 paper

2 plastic

3 can

4 bottles

4

1 plastic

2 bottles

3 organic waste

4 plastic

5

*Students' own answers.*

### Grammar 1

1

1 don't go

2 get up late

3 'll save

4 'll get

2

1 'll go

2 'll take

3 'll create

4 use

3

1 d

2 a

3 c

4 b

4

1 the teacher will be

2 we arrive

3 Will you do

4 I bring

5 you promise

5

1 will

2 won't

3 won't

6

*Students' own answers.*

### Vocabulary 2

1

1 reduce

2 discussion

3 Recycling

4 emissions

2

**Verb**

create

disappear

reduce

pollute

**Noun**

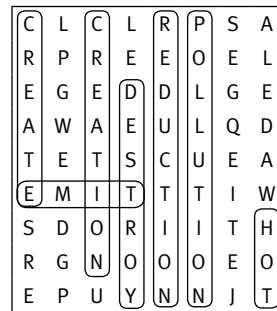
creation

destruction

emission

recycling

3



4

1 cause

2 consume

3 appearance

4 benefit

5

1 disappearance

2 create

3 reduction

4 disappear

5 emissions

### Grammar 2

1

1 b

2 a

3 a

4 a

2

1 would be

2 would you do

3 drank

4 wouldn't go

5 didn't have to

3

1 a

2 c

3 b

4 d

4

1 What would you do if you found 50 euros in your school?

2 What would you do if you won the lottery?

3 Where would you go if you had a private plane?

4 What would you change about your town or city if you could?

5

1 b

2 c

3 a

4 d

6

*Students' own answers.*

### Reading

1

1 Y

2 N

3 Y

2

1 c

2 a

3 a

### Writing

3

1 China

2 bamboo

3 destruction of their habitat

4 hunting

5 1,600

6 raised

7 raised

## Unit 6

### Vocabulary 1

1

1 agriculture

2 catering

3 construction

4 transport

5 education

6 technology

7 tourism

2

1 technology

2 construction

3 tourism

3

1 the media

2 retail

3 health

4 manufacturing

4

1 b

2 e

3 a

4 c

5 d

5

1 c

2 a

3 c

4 a

### Grammar 1

1

1 don't have to

2 must

3 must

4 mustn't

2

1 b

2 b

3 a

4 b



- 3** 1 Does your best friend have to study every night?  
2 Do your friends have to go to bed early?  
3 Does your grandmother have to go to school on Saturdays?

**4** *Students' own answers.*

## Vocabulary 2

- 1** uncaring, illogical, inexperienced, reliable, irresponsible, helpful, sociable

**2**

im-	un-
impatient	unhelpful
immature	unreliable
	uncaring
	unfriendly

- 3** 1 impatient  
2 illogical  
3 unreliable

- 4** 1 responsible  
2 unhelpful  
3 logical  
4 immature

- 5** 1 b  
2 b  
3 c  
4 a

## Grammar 2

- 1** 1 shouldn't  
2 should  
3 should  
4 shouldn't

- 2** 1 d  
2 c  
3 e  
4 b  
5 a

- 3** 1 be more patient  
2 go to a gym  
3 study tourism

**4** *Students' own answers.*

## Reading

- 1** 1 waiter 2 in the summer

- 2** 1 b  
2 a  
3 a

## Writing

- 3** 1 worked in a clothes shop last year  
2 study fashion at university  
3 Saturdays and Sundays  
4 any day after school

## Unit 7

### Vocabulary 1

- 1** vandalism, kidnapping, burglary, hacking, armed robbery, shoplifting, murder, theft

- 2** 1 b  
2 a  
3 b  
4 a  
5 b

- 3** 1 shoplifting  
2 vandal  
3 armed robber  
4 murder

- 4** 1 Vandalism  
2 thief  
3 armed robber  
4 kidnapper

- 5** 1 murder  
2 theft  
3 armed robber  
4 kidnapper

### Grammar 1

- 1** 1 is  
2 aren't  
3 isn't  
4 are

- 2** 1 b  
2 a  
3 a

- 3** 1 was attacked  
2 were investigated  
3 are made  
4 isn't taught

- 4** 1 were seen  
2 wasn't told  
3 were painted

**5** *Students' own answers.*

### Vocabulary 2

- 1** 1 g  
2 d  
3 a  
4 b  
5 h  
6 e  
7 f  
8 c

- 2** 1 gives evidence  
2 solve a case  
3 Collecting evidence  
4 question suspects

- 3** 1 solved his cases  
2 analyse DNA samples  
3 commits a crime  
4 breaking the law

- 4** 1 a crime  
2 court  
3 evidence  
4 prison  
5 a DNA sample

- 5** 1 a  
2 b  
3 c  
4 a

### Grammar 2

- 1** 1 was the party  
2 are the shops closed  
3 use this invention  
4 Were the cars made

- 2** 1 When are postcards sent?  
2 Where is coffee from?  
3 How often is the football World Cup held?  
4 Where was Taylor Swift's album recorded?

- 3** 1 b  
2 a  
3 a  
4 a

- 4** 1 *Student's own answers.*  
2 No, it wasn't. It was held in South Africa.  
3 Yes, it was.

- 5** 1 was it painted  
2 was she invited  
3 was discovered

## Reading

- 1** 1 is a crime  
2 have been

- 2** 1 was  
2 wasn't  
3 were  
4 were

## Writing

- 3** 1 the school attacked by vandals  
2 were thrown out of the windows  
3 new computers  
4 wasn't damaged  
5 running away  
6 were caught

## Unit 8

### Vocabulary 1

1

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

- 2 1 Animal welfare  
2 racism  
3 illiteracy  
4 drought

- 3 1 drought  
2 homelessness  
3 illiteracy  
4 war

- 4 1 b  
2 b  
3 b  
4 a

- 5 *Students' own answers.*

### Grammar 1

- 1 1 which  
2 where  
3 where  
4 who

- 2 1 c  
2 a  
3 e  
4 d  
5 b  
6 f

- 3 1 where  
2 who  
3 which

- 4 1 anything  
2 Everyone  
3 Something

- 5 1 There is nothing in the fridge.  
2 I want to find somewhere to live.  
3 Everyone is at the party.

- 6 1 b  
2 c  
3 b

## Vocabulary 2

- 1 humanity, president, leadership, politics, pacifist, active

- 2 1 humans  
2 peaceful  
3 activist  
4 leader

- 3 1 b  
2 a  
3 b  
4 c

- 4 1 leaders  
2 political  
3 presidential  
4 activist

- 5 1 active  
2 peace  
3 leader  
4 activists  
5 pacifist

### Grammar 2

- 1 1 used to  
2 Did you use to  
3 used to  
4 Did she use  
5 didn't use

- 2 1 did you use to  
2 didn't use to argue  
3 used to go  
4 didn't use to wait

- 3 1 d  
2 c  
3 a  
4 e  
5 b

- 4 *Students' own answers.*

- 5 1 used to have  
2 used to play  
3 used to drive  
4 didn't use to wear

### Reading

- 1 1 1981 2 Destiny's Child

- 2 1 a  
2 b  
3 c  
4 a

### Writing

- 3 1 the Lee Strasberg Theatre Institute  
2 six children  
3 she was filming *Tomb Raider* in Cambodia  
4 2001  
5 the Jolie-Pitt Foundation  
6 helps victims in more than 60 countries

## Unit 9

### Vocabulary

- 1 1 b  
2 c  
3 b  
4 c  
5 a  
6 a

- 2 1 Turn off  
2 call back  
3 looking for  
4 catch up  
5 find out  
6 turn down

- 3 1 enjoyable  
2 improve  
3 pollution  
4 original  
5 presidential

4

in-	im-
incapable	immature
inexperienced	impatient
	impractical

ir-	il-	un-
irresponsible	illogical	uncaring
		unhelpful

- 5 1 unhelpful  
2 inexperienced  
3 impatient  
4 unreliable

- 6 1 frightened  
2 tiring  
3 exciting  
4 embarrassed

- 7 1 large  
2 fantastic  
3 difficult  
4 like  
5 tiny

- 8 1 large  
2 fantastic  
3 terrible  
4 love  
5 easy  
6 tiny

- 9 1 b  
2 a  
3 b  
4 a  
5 a  
6 a

- 10 1 a  
2 b  
3 b  
4 b

## Grammar

- 1** 1 j  
2 i  
3 e  
4 c  
5 g  
6 h  
7 f  
8 d  
9 a  
10 b
- 2** 1 telephoned  
2 were eating  
3 were not talking  
4 ate  
5 visited
- 3** 1 wrote  
2 've lived  
3 've never been  
4 travelled  
5 Did she ever see
- 4** 1 c  
2 e  
3 a  
4 b  
5 d
- 5** 1 a  
2 b  
3 a  
4 c

- 6** 1 have to  
2 must  
3 mustn't  
4 have to  
5 should  
6 has to
- 7** 1 where  
2 who  
3 where  
4 which  
5 who
- 8** 1 a  
2 b  
3 a  
4 b  
5 b
- 9** 1 c  
2 a  
3 b
- 10** 1 will the party start  
2 're going to buy  
3 'm not going to go  
4 will you do  
5 aren't going to stay  
6 'll meet  
7 'll travel

## Reading

- 1** 3 a student who likes tennis
- 2** 1 T  
2 T  
3 T  
4 T  
5 F  
6 T  
7 F

## Writing

- 3** 1 I was six  
2 the school team  
3 the junior league  
4 girls play  
5 every weekend  
6 I have time  
7 could be in the national team  
8 a sports coach