

Cross-curricular extension unit 1

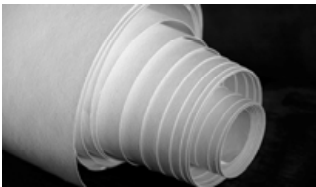
Technology: Production stages

1 Match the raw materials 1–7 with the definitions a–g.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 ore | a a yellow or white material you find on a beach |
| 2 fleece | b it's usually green, sometimes with flowers |
| 3 plant | c the coat of some animals, e.g. sheep |
| 4 tree | d the liquid from plants |
| 5 oil | e many of these make a forest |
| 6 sand | f a rock with metal in it |
| 7 sap | g a black liquid we take from the ground |

2 Label the pictures with the basic materials in the box.

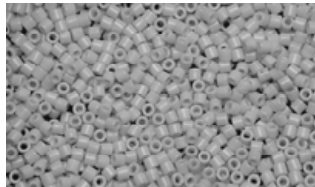
cotton glass metal paper plastic rubber wool



1 _____



2 _____



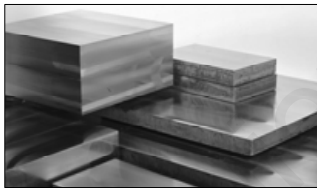
3 _____



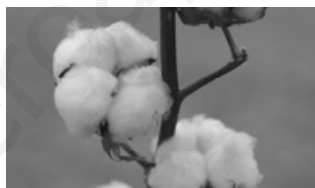
4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

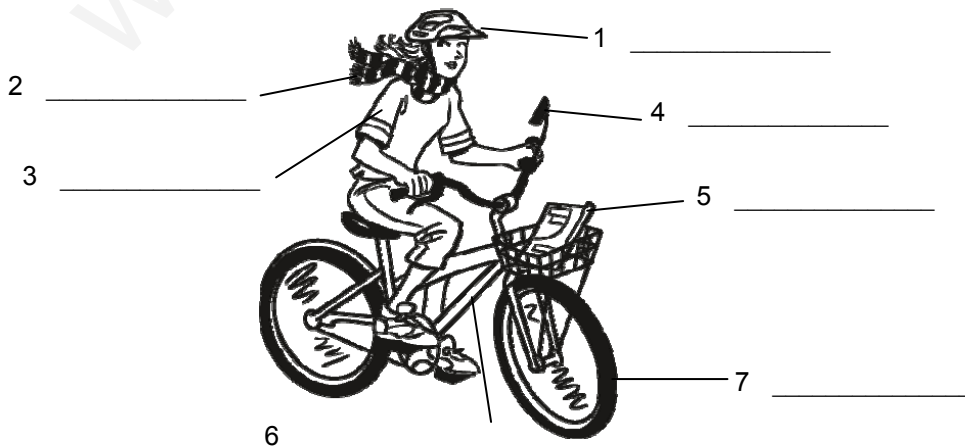


7 _____

3 Complete the sentences with the raw material words in exercise 1.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 Glass is made from _____. | 5 Rubber is made from the _____ of some tropical plants. |
| 2 Plastic is made from _____. | 6 Cotton is made from a _____. |
| 3 Paper is made from a _____. | 7 Many types of metal are found in an _____. |
| 4 Wool is made from _____. | |

4 Label the finished products with the basic material words in exercise 2.



2 _____

3 _____

6 _____

1 _____

4 _____

5 _____

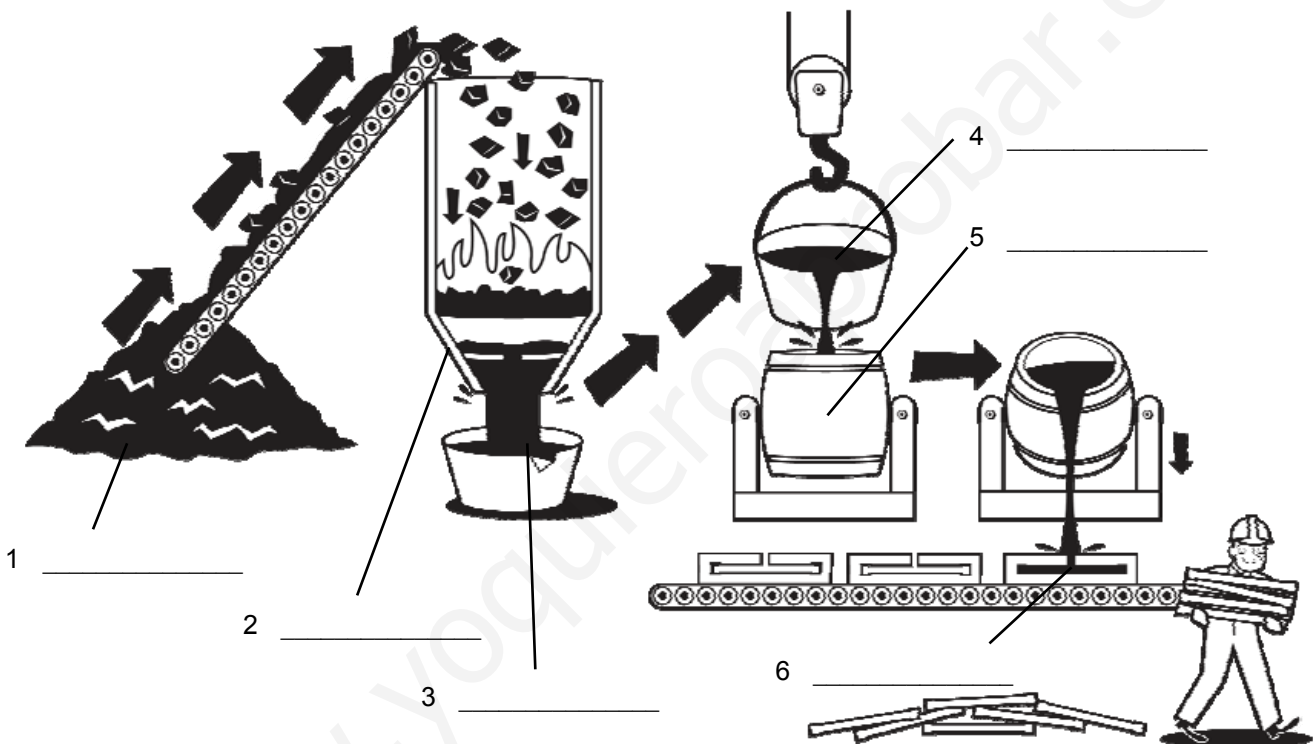
7 _____

5 Read the text quickly. Does it describe the production stages for metal, plastic or paper?

Iron and steel

We don't often use materials in their raw state. We change the raw materials to make the things we use every day. The plastic in our water bottles and mobile phones comes from oil. The paper in books comes from trees, and the metal we use comes from a rock called an ore.

How do we get the metal for the girl's bike? We find iron in a rock called iron ore. We put the iron ore in a very big oven called a blast furnace. When the furnace is very hot, the metal in the ore changes into a liquid and comes out of the rock. The melted iron then goes into a different oven called a steel furnace. In this oven we make a metal called steel. It is stronger than iron. Next we put the liquid steel into a mould. A mould gives the steel a shape. For the bike we need a mould that makes tube shapes. When it is cold, we have the frame for the bike. This is the finished product.



6 Label the diagram above with the words in the box.

blast furnace iron ore melted iron pour into moulds put liquid into second oven steel furnace

7 Read the text again and write *True* or *False* for sentences 1–6. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 We usually change the raw materials before we use them. _____
- 2 Iron ore is a rock with metal in it. _____
- 3 The furnace doesn't need to be very hot. _____
- 4 There are three ovens in this process. _____
- 5 Iron is stronger than steel. _____
- 6 We use moulds to make the shapes we need. _____

8 Do some research on the internet or in an encyclopaedia. Find out and then describe how we make plastic bottles.

Cross-curricular extension unit 2

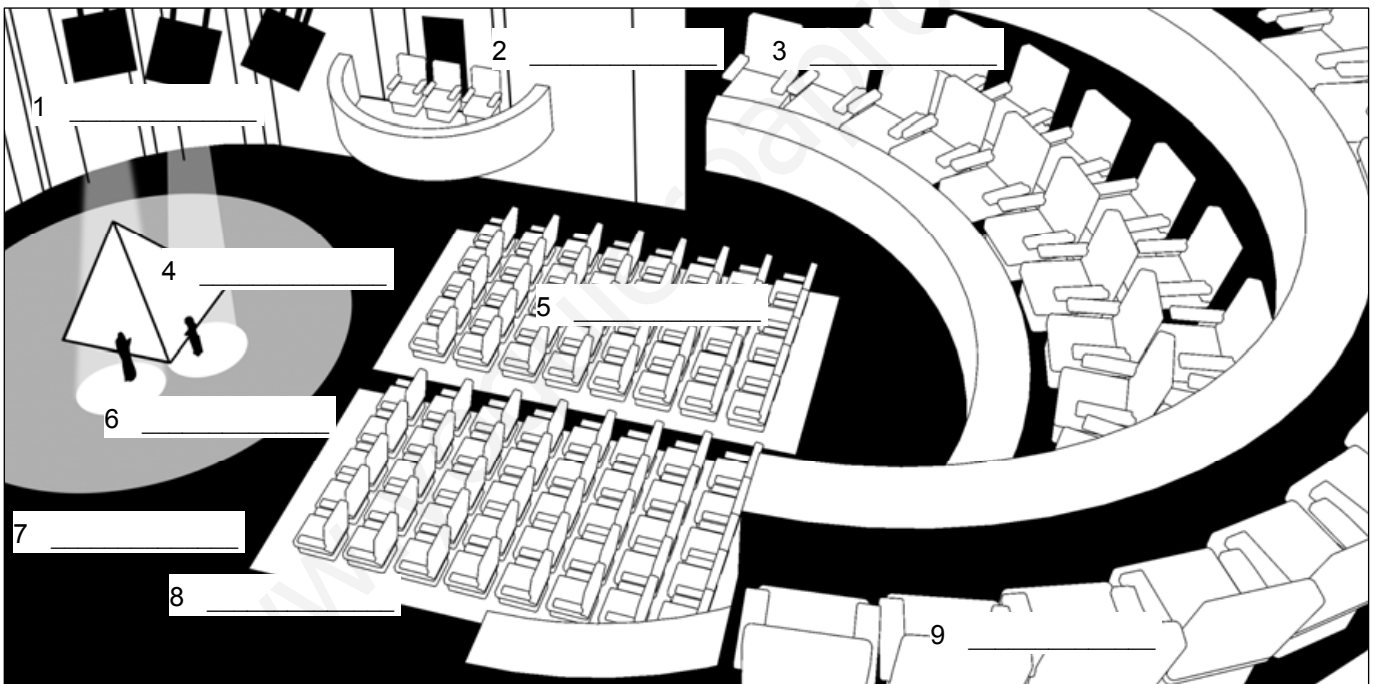
Language and literature: Theatre shapes

1 Put the letters in the correct order to make words. Use the words in the box to help you.

actors audience box circle gods lights scenery seat stage stalls

- 1 The _____ (eauncedi) are the people who watch the play.
- 2 A _____ (sate) is what the audience sit on.
- 3 The _____ (osdg) are the highest seats in the theatre.
- 4 The _____ (ractus) are the people in the play.
- 5 The _____ (gstea) is where the actors stand.
- 6 A _____ (oxb) is a special place to sit next to the stage.
- 7 The _____ (llasts) are seats in front of the stage.
- 8 The _____ (neseryc) is painted to show a place, for example, a forest.
- 9 The _____ (cicerl) are seats over the stalls.
- 10 The stage _____ (siglth) point at the stage and give light.

2 Label the picture with nine of the words in exercise 1.



3 Match the adjectives 1–5 with the shapes a–e.

1 circular

a



2 rectangular

b



3 semi-circular

c



4 square

d



5 triangular

e



4 Find things in the picture in exercise 2 which are the following shapes.

1 circular

2 rectangular

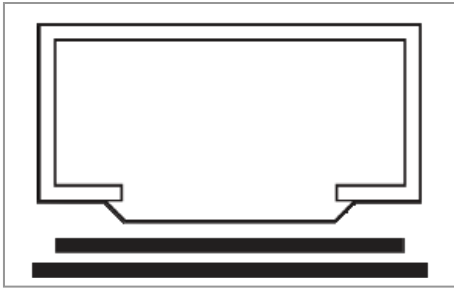
3 semi-circular

4 square

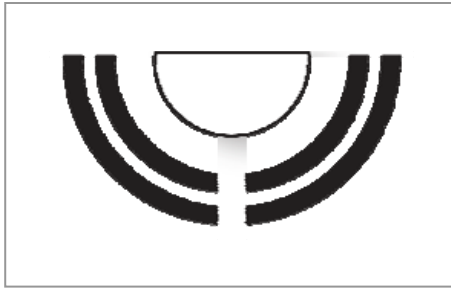
5 triangular

5 Read the text and match the periods in history in the box with a theatre shape 1–5 on the right.

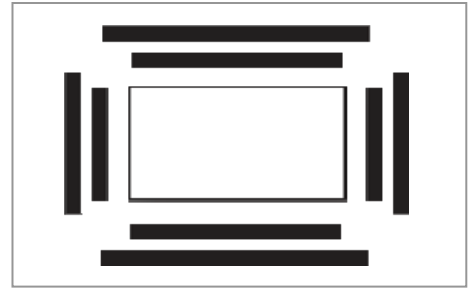
Ancient Greece Ancient Rome the middle ages late sixteen century modern times



1 _____



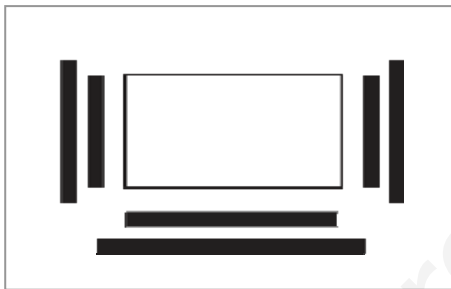
3 _____



5 _____



2 _____



4 _____

The changing shape of theatres

Ancient Greek theatres were built on hills. They were semi-circular. The audience had seats on the hill. They looked down at the stage to see the actors.

In Ancient Rome there was a circular theatre. The audience watched the action from all directions. Today we use this type of theatre to watch football matches.

In the middle ages the streets and squares were often the theatre. There was a rectangular stage and the audience stood on all sides of the stage.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the theatre was a courtyard in an inn. Later that century the new theatres were buildings. The buildings were square like a courtyard. There were two or three balconies with seats. The audience stood in front of the stage or sat in balconies on three sides of the stage.

In a modern theatre, the audience is in front of the stage and scenery. They sit in rows. There are balconies with seats. The highest balcony is called 'the gods'. Some people can sit near to the stage in boxes.

6 Find words in the text which mean ...

- 1 a sixteenth-century restaurant/bar/hotel. _____
- 2 something that's smaller than a mountain and often covered in grass. _____
- 3 lines of seats in a theatre. _____
- 4 a space in the centre of a sixteenth-century building where you could leave your horse. _____

7 Read the text again and write *True* or *False* for sentences 1–6.

- 1 The seats in an ancient Greek theatre were above the stage. _____
- 2 We use the shape of ancient Roman theatres in modern times. _____
- 3 The audience had seats in the theatre in the middle ages. _____
- 4 Late sixteenth-century theatres had the shape of an inn. _____
- 5 There was space to sit and stand in the late sixteenth century. _____
- 6 In modern theatres all of the audience has a seat. _____

8 Design a theatre for the twenty-first century. Draw a picture and write a few sentences describing the stage and where the audience sit (or stand).

Cross-curricular extension unit 3

Language and literature: Traditional stories and fairy stories

1 Match the people and creatures 1–13 with the definitions a–m.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1 prince | a a daughter of a king and a queen |
| 2 fairy | b the leader of a town or city |
| 3 mayor | c a person who plays a pipe |
| 4 witch | d a son of a king and a queen |
| 5 princess | e people who trade (buy or sell things) |
| 6 king | f a soldier who fights on a horse |
| 7 dwarves | g a ruler of a country (a man) |
| 8 dragon | h a person who hunts animals for food or sport |
| 9 queen | i a small creature with magical powers |
| 10 merchants | j a scary animal, that breaths fire |
| 11 knight | k an evil woman with magical powers |
| 12 hunter | l a ruler of a country (a woman) |
| 13 piper | m very small people |

2 Complete the stories with the words in exercise 1. Use some words more than once.

Sleeping Beauty

Sleeping Beauty is a story about a (1) p _____. The (2) k _____ and (3) q _____ love their daughter but a (4) w _____ hates her. She uses evil magic to kill Sleeping Beauty but a good (5) f _____ reverses the magic. All the people in the palace go to sleep for a hundred years. Then a handsome (6) p _____ comes and kisses her and she wakes up.

George and the Dragon

A (11) d _____ is eating all the people in a town. The (12) k _____ gives his daughter to the (13) d _____. George is a (14) k _____. When George hears about the (15) d _____, he comes and kills it.

Snow White

Snow White is also a story about a (7) p _____. The evil (8) q _____ is jealous of her beauty and wants to kill her. A (9) h _____ takes her into the forest but he doesn't kill her. She lives in the forest with seven (10) d _____.

The Piper of Hamlin

Hamlin is a city in Germany. There are lots of rats. The (16) m _____ are very unhappy. They can't trade because the rats are eating everything. They ask a (17) p _____ to kill the rats and they say they will give him gold. He plays music on his pipe and the rats jump in a river. But the (18) m _____ don't give the gold to the man. So he plays his pipe again and takes all of their children.

3 Read the text. Which stories in exercise 3 are fairy stories and which are folk stories?

There are two types of traditional story.

Fairy stories: These stories have magic and there are elves and fairies and animals that can speak.

Folk stories: These stories are usually about things that happened in the past. They explain strange or interesting things that happened.

- 1 Sleeping Beauty _____
- 2 Snow White _____
- 3 George and the Dragon _____
- 4 The Piper of Hamelin _____

4 Read the text. Is it a fairy story or a folk story?

Dick Whittington

Once upon a time there was a poor boy called Dick Whittington. One day he went to London to find a job.

London was a big city and Dick was tired. He went to sleep on the steps of a big house. Mr Fitzwarren lived in the house. He was a very rich merchant but he was also a good man. He gave Dick a job in the kitchen.

Dick had a little bedroom and there were a lot of rats in his room. Dick bought a cat. The cat chased the rats and Dick was very happy.

One day Mr Fitzwarren sent one of his ships to Africa to trade. All of his servants sent something to trade for gold. Dick sent his cat.

There was a cook in the kitchen who was horrible. He was very unkind to Dick so Dick decided to leave London. Then he heard the church bells. They said, 'Don't leave, Dick! You will be Lord Mayor of London.' So Dick went back to Mr Fitzwarren's house.

The ship came back and Dick was a rich man. The King of Barbary had a palace with lots of rats. He bought the cat for a lot of gold. The cat killed all of the rats.

Dick married Mr Fitzwarren's daughter. He became a merchant and he was Lord Mayor of London three times.

5 Read the story again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Dick go to London?

- 2 How did he meet Mr Fitzwarren?

- 3 Where did Dick work in Mr Fitzwarren's house?

- 4 What was the problem with Dick's bedroom?

- 5 What was Dick's answer to the problem?

- 6 Why did Dick send his cat on the ship?

- 7 Why did Dick leave Mr Fitzwilliam's house?

- 8 Why did Dick go back to the house?

- 9 Why did the King of Barbary buy the cat?

6 Think about your favourite fairy or folk story when you were a small child. Then answer these questions.

- 1 Who are the good people in the story?

- 2 Who are the bad people in the story?

- 3 Where do they live?

- 4 What do the bad people do?

- 5 What do the good people do?

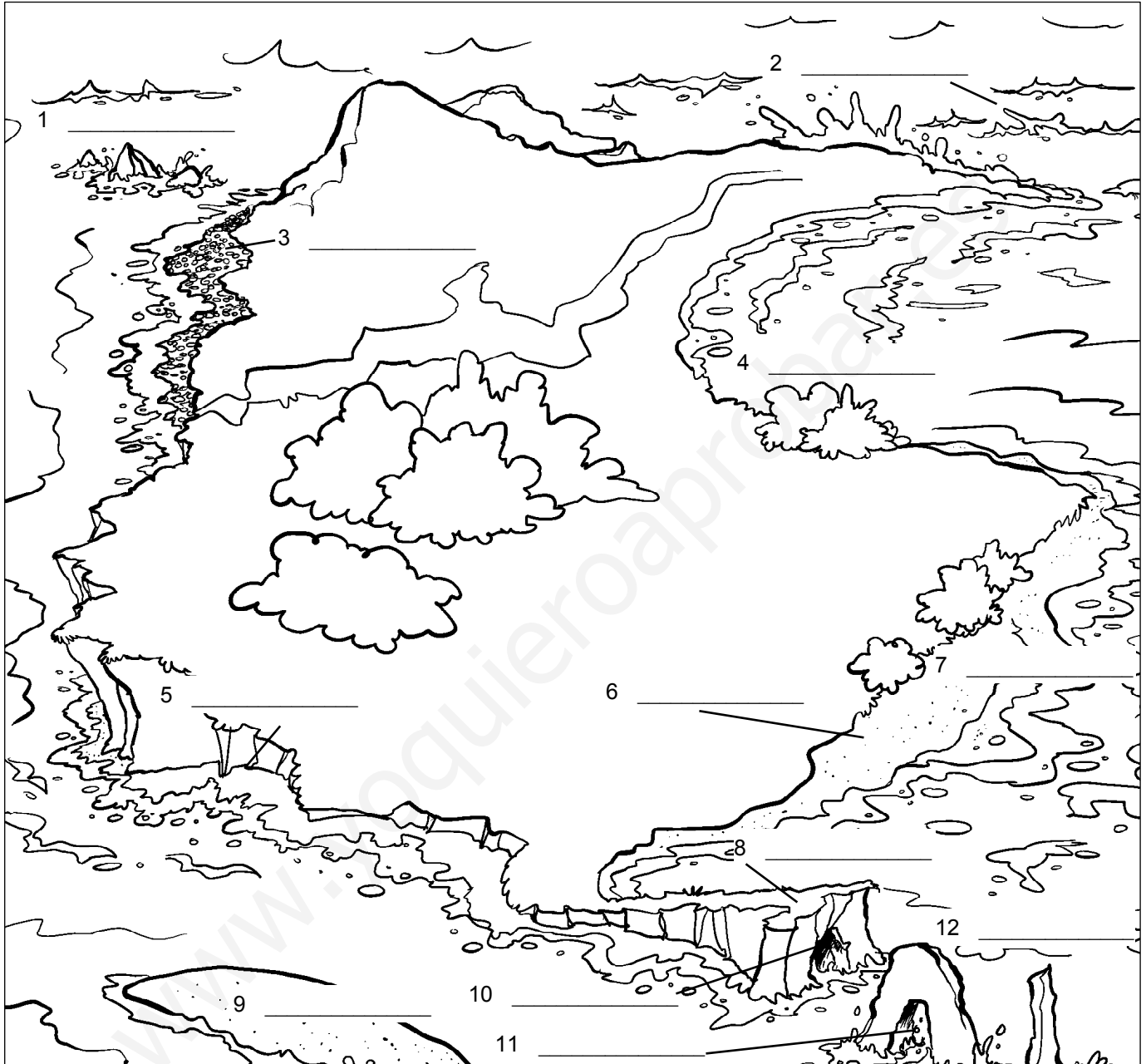
- 6 What happens at the end of the story?

Cross-curricular extension unit 4

Natural science: Marine erosion

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

arch bar bay beach cave cliff headland pebbles rocks sand stack waves



2 Match 1–7 with a–g to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 The coastline | a is when the sea attacks the coast and cuts into it. |
| 2 Erosion | b is where the sea meets the coast. |
| 3 Deposition | c are the lines and holes you can see in rocks. |
| 4 Soft rocks | d are easy for the sea to cut into. |
| 5 Hard rocks | e is a section of rock which is the same type of rock. |
| 6 Cracks | f is when the sea drops the material (e.g. sand) it is carrying. |
| 7 A band of rock | g are difficult for the sea to cut into. |

3 Read Parts 1 and 2 of the text on the right and answer the questions.

- 1 Which type of wave causes erosion?

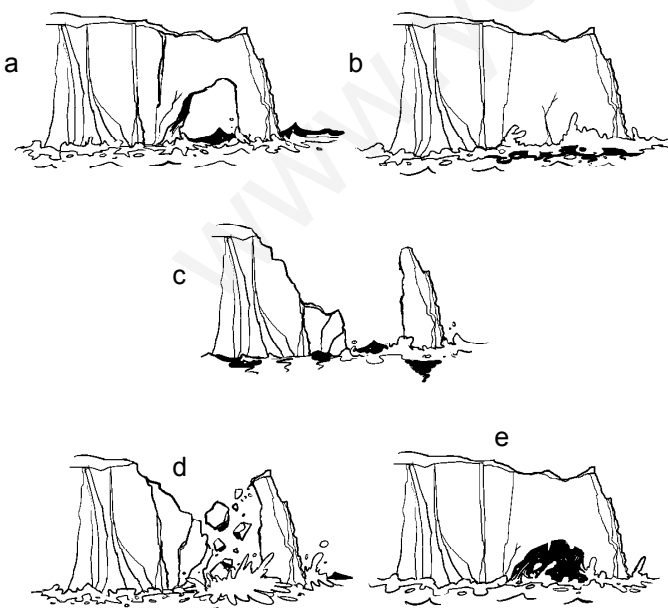
- 2 Which type of wave causes deposition?

4 Read the text again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What things cause mountains to change?
_____, _____ and _____
- 2 What do destructive waves carry?
_____ and _____
- 3 What happens to the materials produced by the destructive waves?

- 4 Do constructive waves carry material a long way? _____
- 5 What do constructive waves help to make?
_____ and _____
- 6 Which type of rock erodes faster, soft or hard rock? _____
- 7 Where do you often find headlands or bays?

5 Read Part 3 of the text. Then put the pictures a–e in the correct order.



- 1 2 3 4 5

Changing landscapes

Part 1: Erosion and deposition

We think of a mountain as something that never changes. And yet it is constantly changing. The wind, the cold and water are cutting and shaping it every day. All around us the land is slowly changing. Erosion is cutting away the land in one place but deposition is building new land in a different place.

The process of marine erosion and deposition happens because of the action of the sea on rocks. Destructive waves are strong waves that attack the coast. They cause erosion and they transport material. The waves throw sand and pebbles at the cliffs. This breaks up the land into more rocks, pebbles and sand. Then the sea carries this material away. Constructive waves are weaker and can't carry the material far. They deposit the material in a different place. In this way bars and beaches are formed.

Part 2: Headlands and bays

Bands of soft rock erode more quickly than bands of hard rock. This leaves sections of land going out into the sea. When there are bands of hard rock and soft rock, we often find headlands and bays.

Part 3: Caves, arches and stacks

When the sea attacks the side of the headland, cracks appear in the cliff. The cracks get bigger and make a cave. When the cave goes through the headland, we have an arch. When the top of the arch falls, we have a stack.

6 Find information about the coastline around your country. Use the internet or the library to help you. Then write about the coastline. Answer questions 1–3.

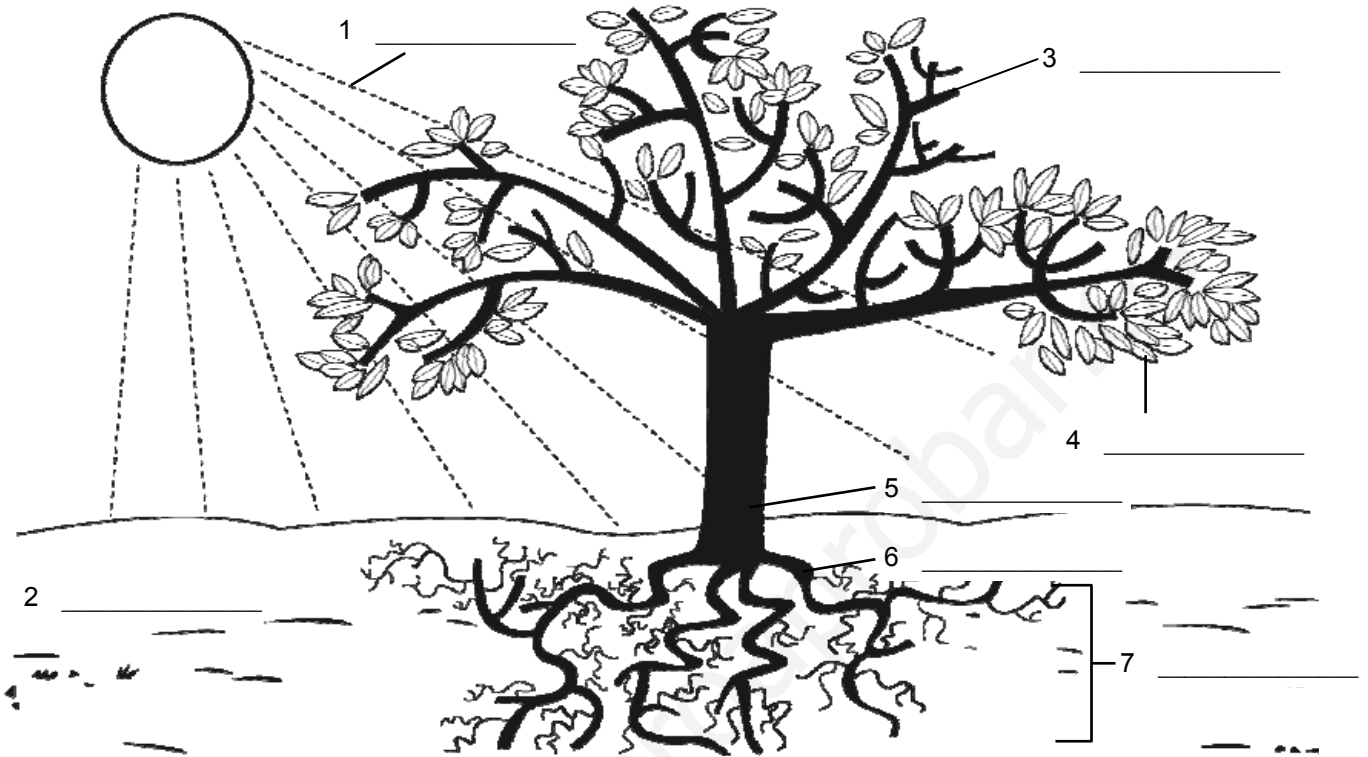
- 1 Where can you find a famous example of: an arch, a stack, a bay, a headland, a cave, cliffs?
- 2 What are they called?
- 3 When you go to the beach, do you see any of these geographical features?

Cross-curricular extension unit 5

Natural science: Adapting to the climate

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

branch ground leaves light root root system trunk



2 Match the adjectives 1–7 with their opposites a–g.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 wet | a deep |
| 2 high | b low |
| 3 light | c light |
| 4 heavy | d short |
| 5 shallow | e dry |
| 6 long | f narrow |
| 7 wide | g dark |

3 Complete the sentences with the pairs of adjectives in exercise 2.

- 1 On the moon, one side is _____ and the other side is _____.
- 2 A thousand kilograms is _____ and a gram is _____.
- 3 The Amazon River is very _____. In comparison the River Thames is quite _____.
- 4 A desert is very _____. In comparison a rainforest is very _____.
- 5 The kite was caught in a really _____ branch. Luckily, there was a _____ branch so I could climb up the tree.
- 6 I can't swim so I don't like _____ water. I prefer _____ water where I can put my feet on the bottom.
- 7 The streets in old towns are often very _____ but in modern towns they are often very _____ with space for cars.

4 Which adjectives from exercise 2 do you use to talk about these things?

- 1 a river _____, _____,
_____, _____,
_____, _____
- 2 the weather _____,

- 3 how much something weighs _____,

- 4 a mountain _____
- 5 night and day _____,

5 Read the text. Which of these things isn't a problem for rainforest plants: water, light or temperature? _____

Plants adapting to the environment

There are thousands of different plants and they grow in many different places all over the world. Plants grow in hot deserts and under ice and snow. Plants from dry places look very different to plants from wet places. The highest tree ever measured was an Australian eucalyptus. Its highest branch was 132 metres above the ground. There is a plant in Africa that lives in a dry environment. It has a root system more than 100 metres long.

In a tropical rainforest it rains nearly every day. This means that plants can grow quickly. In fact, there are so many plants that low to the ground it is quite dark. So, plants and trees grow higher to find more light. But there's a problem. If a tree has lots of water, it doesn't need a deep root system. If the top of a tree is heavy from the rain, and the root system is shallow, the tree might fall over.

Plants in the tropical rainforest have adapted to these problems. The root systems are wide to provide a good support for the tree. The leaves on some plants have a special cup shape. This helps the rain run off quickly and stops the tree getting heavy with water. Many plants grow very high to get more sunlight. Others have big leaves to help the plants get more light. Some plants grow on tall trees so they are closer to the light.

6 Read the text again. Then choose the correct answers a or b.

- 1 Plants have different shapes because ...
 - a there are lots of them.
 - b of their environment.
- 2 The African plant in the text has a problem with ...
 - a water.
 - b temperature.
- 3 Rainforests are ...
 - a wet.
 - b dry.
- 4 There are so many plants in the rainforest that ...
 - a light is a problem.
 - b water is a problem.
- 5 A lot of rain means that a tree has ...
 - a a deep root system.
 - b a shallow root system.
- 6 Rain is a problem because ...
 - a it makes the trees heavy.
 - b it makes the leaves light.
- 7 In a tropical rainforest, trees need ...
 - a a narrow base.
 - b a wide base.
- 8 Some plants have big leaves to ...
 - a help the water run off quickly.
 - b to get more light.

7 Use the internet or the library to find out about plants in the desert or in the arctic. Answer the questions.

- 1 What problems do the plants have with light, temperature and water?

- 2 How have the plants adapted to these problems?



Cross-curricular extension unit 6

Maths: Talking about probability

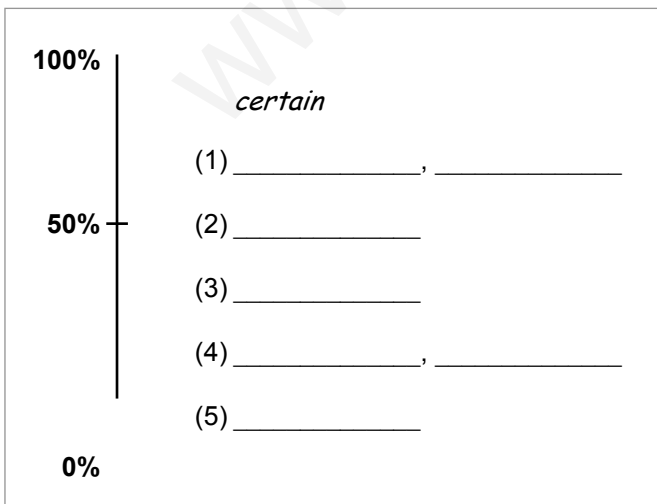
1 Match the words 1–10 with the pictures a–j.



- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 a fraction <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 to toss a coin <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 decimal <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 an equation <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 heads <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 per cent <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 odd numbers <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 tails <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 a die (<i>plural dice</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 even numbers <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

2 Put the words in the box on the line.

certain even chance likely
 improbable impossible possible
 probable unlikely



3 What do you think about these things happening? Use the words in exercise 2.

- 1 You toss a coin and get heads. _____
- 2 Tomorrow you've got three arms. _____
- 3 New Year's day is 1st January next year.

- 4 It will be cold in January. _____
- 5 The next cat you see will be white.

- 6 Pigs will fly. _____
- 7 You pass your next English test. _____
- 8 Madrid wins the next European Cup.

- 9 There are green men on Mars. _____
- 10 Tomorrow will be sunny. _____

4 Read the text. Why do words like *unlikely* and *probable* cause problems for people?

Talking about probability

When we make predictions, we say how probable a thing is. Probability is saying how likely (probable) something is to happen (the outcome). Probability can be used to predict the result when throwing a die or tossing a coin. We can say we think it is likely or unlikely to rain tomorrow. We can say it is impossible for pigs to fly. We can say we are certain to pass an exam.

But there is a problem. Words like *unlikely* and *probable* can mean different things to different people. Their meaning is not fixed. We might not be sure of what the person means. So, we need to be clearer when we talk about an outcome.

Mathematicians wanted to make how we talk about probability more scientific. They used numbers. They decided that the probability of an outcome can be between 0 (impossible) and 1 (certain). It can be a fraction, decimal or percentage. So an even chance can be expressed as $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.5 or 50%.

5 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 When we make a prediction, are we always certain about the outcome? _____
- 2 How did scientists make talking about probability more scientific?

- 3 In what ways can mathematicians express probability?

6 Read the text. Then do the problems.

French mathematician (Laplace) made this equation:

$$\text{probability} = \frac{\text{the number of ways the outcome can happen}}{\text{the total number of possible outcomes}}$$

When we throw a die, there are six possible outcomes: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. There are three ways of getting an even number: 2, 4, 6.

The probability of getting an even number is the number of ways of getting an even number divided by total number of possible outcomes = $\frac{3}{6}$.

Or we can say $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.5 or 50%.

- 1 Imagine you write the months of the year on twelve pieces of paper and put them in a bag. Then you think of a month and, without looking, take a piece of paper from the bag. What is the probability that you pick the month you thought of?
a $\frac{1}{6}$ b $\frac{1}{12}$ c $\frac{4}{12}$
- 2 If you write the letters of the word *millionaire* on eleven different pieces of paper and put them in a bag, what is the probability that you will take out a letter *i*? (Remember: How many letters are there in total? How many letters *i* are there?) Write the equation.

Choosing a letter *i* = _____

7 Work in groups of four. Write the letters of the word *millionaire* on separate pieces of paper and put them in a bag. Each person takes out a piece of paper twenty-five times. (Put the paper back each time.) This will make a total of 100. Keep a record of your results. Is it close to your answer in exercise 6?

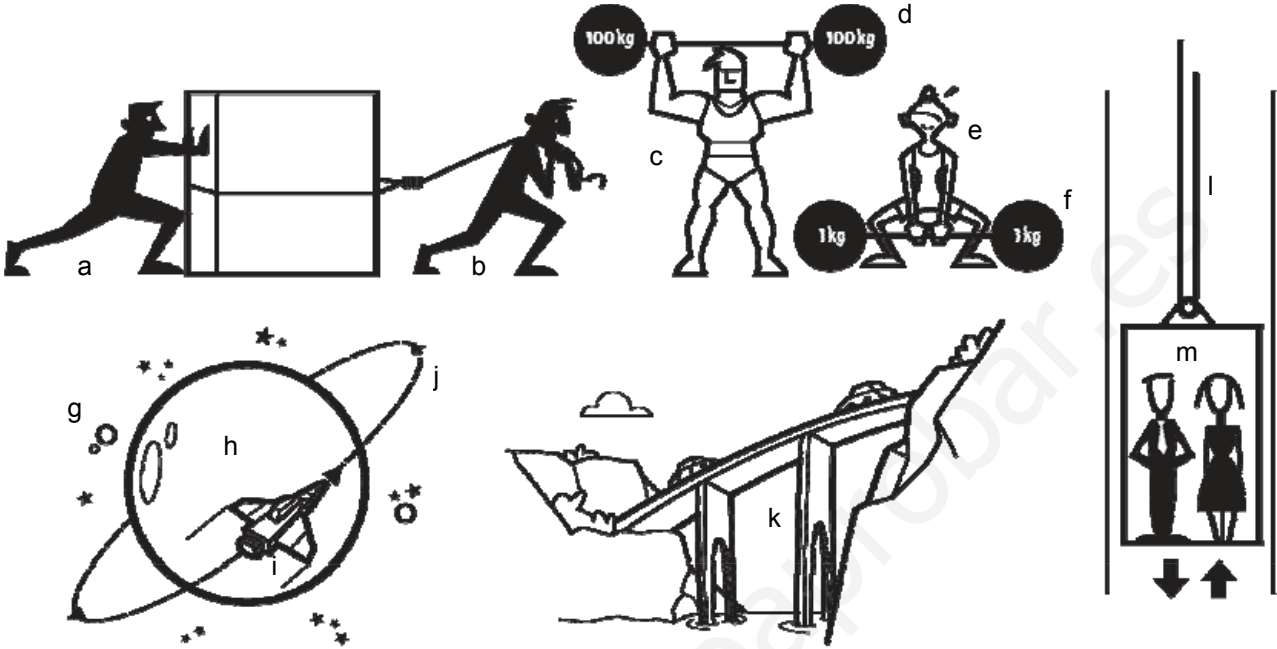


Cross-curricular extension unit 7

Natural science: Weight, mass and gravity

1 Match the words 1–13 with the pictures a–m.

- 1 cable 3 lift 5 orbit 7 pull 9 space 11 strong 13 weak
 2 heavy 4 light 6 planet 8 push 10 spacecraft 12 support



2 What part of speech is each word in exercise 1?

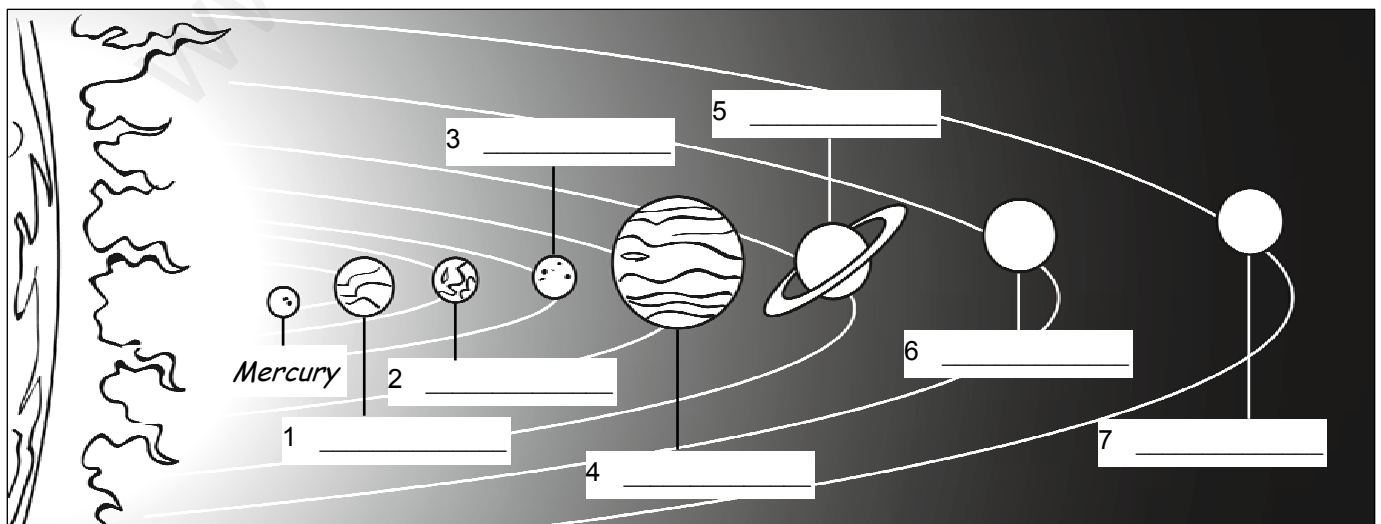
- 1 noun *cable* _____
 2 adjective _____
 3 verb _____

3 Here's an easy way to remember the order of the planets in the solar system. Take the first letter of each word and that's the first letter of the planet.

My Very Energetic Mother Just Served Us Nachos.

Now label the planets with the words in the box.

Earth Jupiter Mars Mercury Neptune Saturn Uranus Venus



4 Read the four sections of text. Which is a force: gravity, weight, weightlessness or mass?

Force

A force can be push or pull. When you push open a door, you use a force. When you pull open a door, you use a force.

Gravity and weight

Gravity is the pulling force that holds us all down on the Earth's surface. The force of gravity gives us our weight: it makes us feel heavy.

Everything has a gravitational pull towards everything else; even two people attract each other. The bigger the object, the larger the pull, so the pull of the Earth is much more than the tiny pulls we have on each other. When we sit on a chair, gravity is pulling us down, but the chair is pushing up against us. Take the chair away and the pushing force disappears, and gravity pulls us onto the ground.

Weightlessness

When there is no pushing force, gravity makes us fall freely. If we are in a lift and the cable breaks, the lift falls freely, and so do we. With nothing under us, we feel no weight. For a second, we feel weightless. When we are in orbit in space, we are falling towards the Earth but very slowly. We feel no support from our spacecraft because it is also falling towards the Earth. We feel weightless.

Mass

Weight = mass x gravity ($w = mg$). Mass is measured in kilograms (kg). An elephant's mass (5,000 kg) never changes, but its weight can change because of gravity.

When gravity is weaker, objects are lighter. Weight is measured in Newtons (N).

On Earth $1 \text{ kg} = 9.8 \text{ N}$. So, the elephant weighs $5,000 \text{ kg} \times 9.8 \text{ N} = 49,000 \text{ N}$.

On the moon a kilo weighs 1.6 N. So, the elephant weighs $5,000 \text{ kg} \times 1.6 \text{ N} = 8,000 \text{ N}$. The elephant is lighter on the moon.

5 Read the text again and write *True* or *False* for sentences 1–8. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 A force can make things move. _____
- 2 Gravity gets weaker when an object has more mass. _____
- 3 We feel weight because something is under our feet. _____
- 4 We are falling when we are in orbit around the Earth. _____
- 5 We measure mass in Newtons. _____
- 6 If you increase the mass of an object, it will weigh more. _____
- 7 An object's mass changes depending on the planet. _____
- 8 An elephant weighs more on Earth than it does on the moon. _____

6 Do some research on the internet or in an encyclopaedia. Find out the gravity on the planets below and calculate your weight on each. Where are you the heaviest? Where are you the lightest?

	my mass (in kilograms)	gravity	my weight (in Newtons)
Earth			
Jupiter			
Mars			
Mercury			
Neptune			
Saturn			
Uranus			
Venus			

Cross-curricular extension unit 8

Language and literature: The modern novel

1 Match the type of novel 1–7 with the books a–g.

- 1 crime and mystery
- 2 horror
- 3 spy
- 4 fantasy
- 5 adventure
- 6 romance
- 7 science fiction



2 Complete a student's description of a book with the words in the box.

author chapters characters ending fantasy setting title

'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' is the (1) _____ of my favourite book. It's about magic and wizards so it's a (2) _____ book. The (3) _____ is JK Rowling. There are three main (4) _____: Harry, Ron and Hermione. Harry is really nice. Ron is very funny and Hermione is very clever. The (5) _____ for the book is a school for wizards called Hogwarts. Harry is a wizard and he has lots of adventures. His enemy is called Voldemort. He is evil and he wants to kill Harry. The (6) _____ of the book is very exciting. The only problem is that it is a long book. It has thirty-seven (7) _____!

3 Put these adjectives in the correct column of the table.

beautiful clever disappointed dull evil exciting famous frightening
funny horrible mean miserable nice rich sad strange ugly

Positive	Negative

4 Read the summaries of two books. What types of novel are they?

Book 1 _____

Book 2 _____

Frankenstein

The author of *Frankenstein* is Mary Shelley. The main character is Victor Frankenstein. The story is about a monster that he creates and the setting is his laboratory. He is a very clever scientist and he thinks he has found the secret of life. He takes parts from dead people and builds a new 'man'. At the beginning, the new man is beautiful but as time passes he becomes a monster. The monster is very big and frightening and everyone runs away from him – even Frankenstein himself!

The monster is like an enormous baby who needs love. But nobody gives him love, and soon he learns to hate. And, because he is very strong, the next thing he learns is how to kill.

A dubious legacy

The author of *A dubious legacy* is Mary Wesley. The main characters are Henry Tilson and his wife, Margaret. In 1944 Henry brings his new wife home to his farmhouse in the English countryside. Margaret isn't very nice and she tries to make Henry's life miserable. 'Poor Henry!' say his friends. 'What a terrible life he has!' But Henry is not sad or disappointed.

He enjoys life and he has a lot of fun.

This is a story about love and marriage, and the things people will do to get what they want.

5 Read the summaries again. Then answer the questions.

Book 1

1 What is Victor Frankenstein?

2 How does he build the new man?

3 Why are people frightened of the monster?

4 What does the monster need?

5 What does he learn?

Book 2

6 Where do Henry and Margaret live?

7 Why are Henry's friends worried?

8 Is Henry unhappy?

6 Think of a book you know and make notes about it under these headings.

- title
- author
- type of novel
- setting
- main characters (and adjectives to describe them)
- what the story is about
- ending

7 Write a summary of the book. Use your notes in exercise 6 to help you.

Cross-curricular extension unit 9

Citizenship: Discrimination

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

ageism disability racism sexual

There are different types of discrimination. Discrimination because someone is old is (1) _____.
 Discrimination because of your gender (male or female) is (2) _____ discrimination. Discrimination because of the colour of your skin or the country you come from is (3) _____. There are other types of discrimination. There might be discrimination because a person can't see or hear. This is discrimination because of a (4) _____.

2 Complete the speech bubbles with the words in the box.

blind deaf sign language signer wheelchair

My name's Jan. I can't walk but I can move really fast. I race with my friends. I'm in my (1) _____ and they run. I often win!

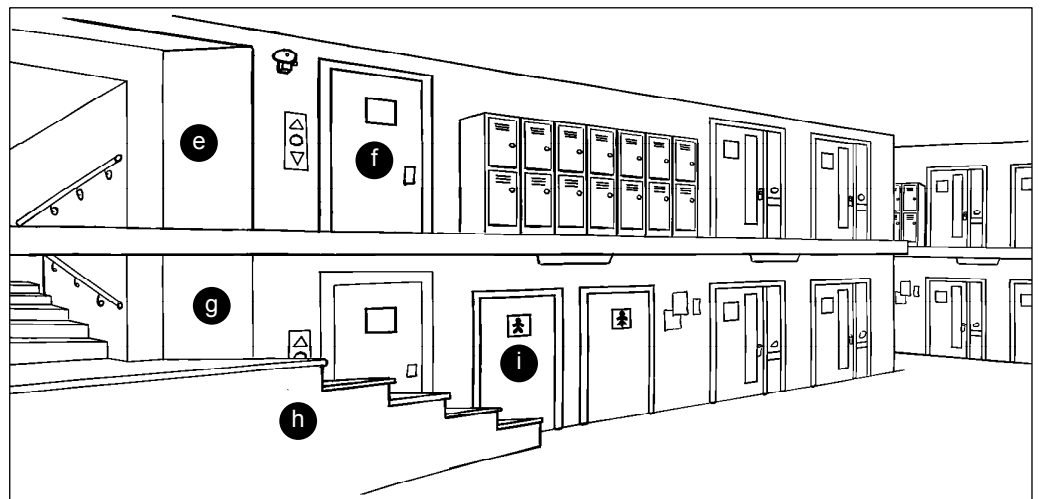
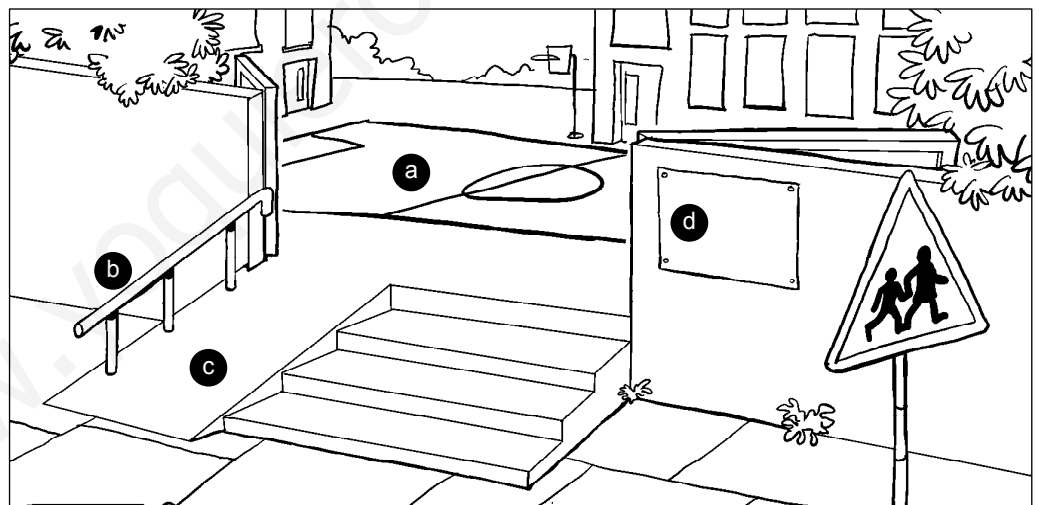
Hello. My name's Miss Price. I'm an assistant in a school. I can speak with my hands. This is (2) _____. I'm a (3) _____.

Hi. My name's Liam. I'm not (4) _____ but I can't see very well.

Hi. My name's Joanna. I can't hear very well. I'm almost completely (5) _____.

3 Match the words 1-9 with the things a-i in the pictures.

- 1 first floor e
- 2 ground floor
- 3 handrail
- 4 lift
- 5 playground
- 6 ramp
- 7 school entrance
- 8 stairs
- 9 toilets



4 Read the text. Then answer the questions.

- 1 Who uses sign language? _____
- 2 Who has got a wheelchair? _____
- 3 Who has got a computer? _____

5 Read the text again. Then answer the questions.

- 1 What type of discrimination do people usually think about?

- 2 What type of discrimination is the text about?

- 3 What two problems does Jan have at school?

- 4 What are the two solutions?

- 5 What does Liam's teacher do to help him?

- 6 Who helps Joanna?

6 Think about your school and answer the questions.

- 1 What things has your school done to help children with special needs? Make a list.
- 2 Can you think of other changes your school could make? Make a list of ideas.

Rejecting discrimination

Discrimination is when we exclude someone from the community, or when we do not give them the same opportunities as other members of the community. When we think about discrimination, we often think of racism or sexism. However, there are other types of discrimination. For many years people with a disability have been discriminated against. This is now changing and a lot of these changes are starting in schools.

We stop discrimination when we include people and do not exclude them. Here are Jan, Liam and Joanna talking about their experiences at school.

Jan

'My school hasn't got a lift. I'm in a wheelchair so that's a problem. But it's better now because I have all my lessons on the ground floor. Simple really! Another problem are the stairs at the school entrance. But the school has put in ramps and handrails. Now I can go up and down at the side of the stairs.'

Liam

'I've got a great new computer. It's got a bigger keyboard so I can see the letters and I can magnify different parts of the screen. The computer has also got a voice and it can read pages from a website. When my teacher gives us a handout, mine is in an extra-large print. But she can give me a CD with the information on as well. The school has got a lot of audio books, too.'

Joanna

'I speak sign language and I'm really good. A lot of the videos we watch in school have a signer in the corner of the screen. One of the teaching assistants is a signer and she's in my class.'



be + subject pronouns

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓) or negative (✗) form of *be*.

He *'s* from England. (✓)

- 1 My best friends _____ in my class. (✓)
- 2 It _____ very hot today. (✗)
- 3 I _____ very good at English. (✓)
- 4 We _____ from Ireland. (✗)
- 5 You _____ in my seat. (✓)
- 6 She _____ thirteen. (✗)

2 Complete the questions with the correct form of *be*.

Where *are* you from?

- 1 How _____ your friends?
- 2 Who _____ your best friend?
- 3 Where _____ her parents?
- 4 How old _____ your sister?
- 5 What time _____ the next class?
- 6 What _____ your cousins' names?

Possessive 's

3 Tick (✓) the correct phrases.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| my father's brother | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 1 my mothers' aunt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 my sister's books | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 those boys' bikes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Karens' friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Jim and Sylvana's baby | <input type="checkbox"/> |

have got

4 Circle the correct words.

He 's got / 've got black hair.

- 1 I 's got / 've got a bike.
- 2 He hasn't got / haven't got any cousins.
- 3 Has / Have they got a cat?
- 4 They hasn't got / haven't got a maths lesson at two o'clock.
- 5 She 's got / 've got a laptop.

there is, there are

5 Complete the questions and short answers with the correct form of *there is* or *there are*.

Are there any shops? Yes, *there are*.

- 1 _____ any beaches?
No, _____.
- 2 _____ a computer?
Yes, _____.
- 3 _____ any sweets?
No, _____.
- 4 _____ any DVDs?
Yes, _____.
- 5 _____ an internet café?
No, _____.

Family

6 Match 1–6 with a–g.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| mother | — | a nephew |
| 1 sister | — | b son |
| 2 niece | — | c father |
| 3 aunt | | d brother |
| 4 daughter | | e grandfather |
| 5 wife | | f uncle |
| 6 grandmother | | g husband |

Compound nouns: school

7 Complete the words. Use *a, e, i, o* or *u*.

English exam

- 1 g__gr__phy r__m
- 2 sc__nc__l_b_r_t_ry
- 3 m_ths t__ch_r
- 4 Fr_nch h_m_w_rk
- 5 h_st_ry n_t_s
- 6 m_s_c__x_rc_s__



Grammar and vocabulary unit 1



Adverbs of frequency

1 Number the adverbs of frequency in order.

occasionally	<input type="text" value="5"/>	often	<input type="text"/>
hardly ever	<input type="text"/>	always	<input type="text" value="1"/>
not often	<input type="text"/>	never	<input type="text"/>
sometimes	<input type="text"/>	usually	<input type="text"/>

2 Cross out the bold word that is wrong.

I **sometimes** listen ~~**sometimes**~~ to reggae.

- We **often** play ~~**often**~~ volleyball in the summer.
- They **never** are ~~**never**~~ late for class.
- She's **usually** got ~~**usually**~~ make-up in her bag.
- He doesn't **often** watch ~~**often**~~ TV.
- He **always** is ~~**always**~~ at the sports centre.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

3 Choose the correct words.

I **speaks** / ~~**speak**~~ Spanish and English.

- Jack **finish** / ~~**finishes**~~ school at four o'clock.
- Grace **don't** / ~~**doesn't**~~ like hot weather.
- Gillian and Chris **work** / ~~**works**~~ in a hospital.
- Ann doesn't **use** / ~~**uses**~~ a computer at home.
- Tom always **lose** / ~~**loses**~~ his keys.
- They **don't** / ~~**doesn't**~~ study French at school.

Present simple: questions

4 Complete the questions with the words in the box and do or does.

How often	What	What time
When	Where	Why

What time do you have lunch? At one o'clock.

- the boys play football? In the park.
- she go to the cinema? Every Saturday.
- Tom play in the orchestra? The violin.

4 they go to Italy every year? Because their grandmother lives in Milan.

5 Cara do her homework? In the evening.

Verb + -ing

5 Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

buy	listen to	play	read	watch	wear
-----	-----------	-----------------	------	-------	------

They like *playing* basketball after school.

- I don't like comics. I prefer books.
- She doesn't mind things on the internet.
- We love designer clothes.
- He hates heavy metal music.
- They like horror films.

Everyday objects

6 Find the word that doesn't match.

a laptop **a key** a mobile phone an mp3 player

- an umbrella money a wallet a purse
- a ticket a bus pass money sunglasses
- jewellery sunglasses an ID card make-up

Verbs: time and money

7 Match 1-7 with a-h.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|
| play | _____ | a for an exam |
| 1 go | _____ | b computer games |
| 2 study | _____ | c comics |
| 3 meet | _____ | d friends in town |
| 4 give | _____ | e money |
| 5 wear | _____ | f shopping with friends |
| 6 collect | _____ | g presents to people |
| 7 save | _____ | h expensive sunglasses |



Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Choose the correct *-ing* forms.

sitting / siting

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 eating / eatting | 5 chating / chatting |
| 2 carrieing / carrying | 6 travelling / traveling |
| 3 looking / lookking | 7 running / runing |
| 4 giveing / giving | 8 useing / using |

2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

not clean make not watch read not study <u>walk</u> write
--

She *is walking* to school today.

- I _____ an email to my friend.
- She _____ for the exam.
- We _____ a pizza for the party.
- He _____ a magazine in his bedroom.
- They _____ a film on TV.
- He _____ the floor.

Present continuous: questions

3 Order the words to make questions.

you / cinema / are / to the / going / ?

Are you going to the cinema?

- watching / they / TV / are / ?

- Antonio / is / why / running / ?

- is / computer / using / the / Luke / ?

- for dinner / Mum / what / making / is / ?

- are / about / talking / they / who / ?

Present simple and present continuous

4 Choose the correct words a, b or c.

She never *b* her bed.

a is making b makes c doesn't make

- I _____ a red T-shirt today.
a wear b 'm not wearing c don't wear
- We _____ dinner now.
a having b have c 're having
- Poppy and Flo _____ their grandmother every week.
a visit b is visiting c are visiting
- He usually _____ to the sports centre on Saturday mornings.
a is going b don't go c goes
- Ruben _____ to school at the moment.
a is cycling b cycling c cycles

At home

5 Find the furniture that doesn't match the room.

Dining room: table sofa chair

- Kitchen: washing machine microwave bath
- Living room: sofa shower bookcase
- Bedroom: chest of drawers wardrobe microwave
- Bathroom: bath wardrobe mirror

Routines

6 Match 1–4 with a–j to make routines.

make a c

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 tidy <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 have <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 go to <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 do <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a dinner | f school |
| b your homework | g the washing-up |
| c your bed | h a bath |
| d a shower | i your room |
| e bed | j work |



Past simple

1 Write the letters in the correct order to make the past simple forms.

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| buy | <i>bought</i> (btoghu) |
| 1 win | _____ (onw) |
| 2 grow | _____ (gewr) |
| 3 get | _____ (otg) |
| 4 move | _____ (vedom) |
| 5 finish | _____ (sedfinih) |
| 6 leave | _____ (lfte) |
| 7 arrive | _____ (aedriv) |
| 8 see | _____ (aws) |

2 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form.

He bought a new bike yesterday.
He didn't buy a new bike yesterday.

- She started her new job last week.

- They did an exam two weeks ago.

- He married a music teacher.

- My mum went to school in London.

3 Write the questions. Put the words in the correct place.

where you to school? (did / go)
Where did you go to school?

- did graduate from university? (you / when)

- who go to the concert with? (did / you)

- which did you at the cinema? (see / film)

was, were

4 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓) or negative form (✗) of was or were.

- The weather *was* cold yesterday. (✓)
- Our teacher _____ happy in the last lesson. (✗)
 - My mum and dad _____ in England two years ago. (✓)
 - I _____ at home at six o'clock. (✗)
 - We _____ at school last Monday. (✗)
 - I _____ thirteen on my last birthday. (✓)
 - They _____ at the cinema yesterday. (✓)

Verbs: life events

5 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

became bought got (x2) grew
 left moved ~~was~~ went

Lucia *was* born in 1975. She (1) _____ up in Madrid. She (2) _____ to school when she was five and she (3) _____ school when she was eighteen. She studied medicine at university and in 2003 she (4) _____ a doctor. She (5) _____ to Granada and (6) _____ a job in a hospital. She met Juan at the hospital and they (7) _____ married in 2004. They (8) _____ a house near the Alhambra.

Adjectives: memories

6 Choose the correct words.

- I went to the dentist yesterday. I was nervous / happy.
- It's my birthday today! I'm really **happy** / **angry**.
 - This is a terrible book. It's really **exciting** / **boring**.
 - The teacher is often angry with my little sister because she's very **funny** / **naughty**.
 - I love eating fish. It's **strange** / **tasty**.
 - Horror films are very **scary** / **cute**.





Past continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Choose the correct words.

Yesterday at two o'clock ...

Marta **was** / **were** sleeping in the garden.

- You **was** / **were** reading a book.
- Maria and Tamara **was** / **were** swimming in the lake.
- I **was** / **were** playing basketball.
- Carlos **was** / **were** having lunch at home.

2 Look at the information. Then write affirmative (✓) and negative (✗) past continuous sentences.

I	cry (✗)	laugh (✓)
(1) You	stand (✗)	sit (✓)
(2) He	work (✗)	relax (✓)
(3) She	fly (✗)	drive (✓)
(4) They	watch TV (✗)	listen to the radio (✓)

I wasn't crying. I was laughing.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Past continuous: questions

3 Look at the information in exercise 2 again. Write questions for these answers.

Was I crying? No, you weren't.

What was I doing? You were laughing.

- _____ ?
No, I wasn't.
- _____ ?
He was relaxing.
- _____ ?
Yes, she was.
- _____ ?
They were listening to the radio.

Past simple and past continuous

4 Choose the correct forms.

They **drove** / **were driving** across Europe when they **had** / **were having** an accident.

- He **saw** / **was seeing** an octopus while he **swam** / **was swimming** in the sea.
- She **fell** / **was falling** off her bike while she **cycled** / **was cycling** in town.
- They **broke** / **were breaking** the window while they **played** / **were playing** football.
- I **did** / **was doing** the washing-up when I **dropped** / **was dropping** a plate.
- He **had** / **was having** a shower when the water **stopped** / **was stopping**.

Verb + preposition: movement

5 Match 1–5 with a–f to make phrases.

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| swim | a down a mountain |
| 1 sail | b through France |
| 2 ski | c around Ibiza |
| 3 jump | d up a tree |
| 4 climb | e across the lake |
| 5 cycle | f out of a plane |

Geographical features

6 Complete the names of places. Write the letters in the correct order.

the Niagara *Falls* (lasl)

- the Amazon R _____ (rvie)
- the Sahara D _____ (teers)
- the Pacific O _____ (enac)
- the Rocky M _____ (sunntoai)
- the Black F _____ (retso)
- the North P _____ (leo)





Ability: can and could

1 Choose the correct words a, b or c.

When I was a child, I *couldn't* ride a bike.

a can't b didn't can c couldn't

1 My sister is really clever. She _____
speak three languages.

a can b can't c cans

2 Henry doesn't like lakes. He _____ swim.

a can b can to c can't

3 Two years ago he _____ speak English.

a coulds b couldn't c could to

4 Mr Jones is 74 now so he _____ play football.

a can b couldn't c can't

5 My father _____ run very fast when he was
my age.

a could b could to c can

Questions with how

2 Choose the correct words.

How **high** / **tall** is your sister?

- How **fast** / **often** do you have maths lessons?
- How **many** / **much** times did you go there?
- How **far** / **high** is it from Madrid to Seville?
- How **much** / **long** is the River Thames?
- How **fast** / **much** can you run?

Comparative and superlative adjectives

3 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
<i>fast</i>	faster	<i>fastest</i>
(1) young	_____	_____
(2) _____	bigger	_____
(3) short	_____	_____
(4) _____	_____	heaviest
(5) light	_____	_____
(6) _____	_____	most intelligent
(7) _____	better	_____

4 Look at the information about Sally and Natalie. Then write *Sally* or *Natalie*.

	Sally	Natalie	Eliza
born	17/11/96	23/11/96	17/12/96
height	1 m 60 cm	1 m 75 cm	1 m 65 cm
weight	53 kg	64 kg	58 kg
run 100 m	12.2 secs	12.00 secs	12.5 secs
art skills	****	**	*****

She's taller than her friend. *Natalie*

- She's younger than her friend. _____
- She's heavier than her friend. _____
- She's shorter than her friend. _____
- She's more artistic than her friend. _____
- She's faster than her friend. _____

5 Look at the information in exercise 4 again. Then write *Sally*, *Natalie* or *Eliza*.

She's the slowest. *Eliza*

- She's the tallest. _____
- She's the oldest. _____
- She's the lightest. _____
- She's the most artistic. _____

Skills and people

6 Match 1–5 with a–f to make people.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|------|
| 1 | sin | a | oser |
| 2 | co | b | ger |
| 3 | wri | c | ok |
| 4 | progra | d | mmer |
| 5 | comp | e | nter |
| | | f | ter |

Adjectives

7 Choose the correct words.

Formula 1 cars are very **slow** / **fast**.

- A cow is a **domesticated** / **wild** animal.
- Van Gogh was very **practical** / **artistic**.
- An mp3 player is very **light** / **heavy**.
- An Atlantic marlin is very **peaceful** / **aggressive**.
- Siberian tigers are very **common** / **rare**.





will and won't

1 Complete the predictions about the year 2050. Use **will ('ll)** and **won't**.

Most children **won't** (✗) study at school.
They **'ll** (✓) study at home on the internet.

- Everybody _____ (✓) drive electric cars. Petrol cars _____ (✗) exist in the future.
- We _____ (✓) live under the sea in big cities. We _____ (✗) live in houses and flats like today.
- We _____ (✗) tidy our homes in the future. We _____ (✓) have machines to do all the cleaning.
- We _____ (✗) go to the beach for our holidays. We _____ (✓) travel to different planets.
- We _____ (✗) need to think. Computers _____ (✓) control our lives.

2 Cross out the bold word that is wrong.

I **probably** won't ~~**probably**~~ go to the sports centre after school.

- I **probably** will ~~**probably**~~ visit my grandmother on Saturday.
- It's very cold! We **definitely** won't go ~~**definitely**~~ swimming today.
- They **definitely** will ~~**definitely**~~ arrive before half past seven.
- I **probably** won't be ~~**probably**~~ at home at five o'clock.

First conditional

3 Match 1–5 with a–f on the right to make conditional sentences.

If I pass my exams,

 c

- If I go to a restaurant,
- If it rains tomorrow,
- If we don't hurry up,
- If you go to bed late,
- If you eat those cakes,

- you'll be tired in the morning.
- you won't eat your dinner.
- ~~I'll study music at university.~~
- I won't go to the beach.
- we'll miss the train.
- I won't have egg and chips.

4 Choose the correct words.

You'll meet my friends if you **come** / **will come** to the party.

- Kate **doesn't** / **won't** like this curry if it's very hot.
- If you buy some eggs, I **make** / **'ll make** a cake.
- Your headache **will get** / **gets** better if you go to bed.
- If we don't leave now, we **are** / **'ll be** late.
- If I have more pizza, I **'ll feel** / **feel** ill.

Time and numbers

5 Write **T** for time words or **N** for number words.

a dozen **N**

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a second _____ | 6 a couple _____ |
| 2 nought _____ | 7 a thousand _____ |
| 3 a century _____ | 8 a year _____ |
| 4 a half _____ | 9 a day _____ |
| 5 a millennium _____ | 10 a billion _____ |

Adjectives: personality

6 Are the adjectives in the box positive (+) or negative (-)? Write them in the correct place.

ambitious moody generous impatient mean friendly patient practical shy

Positive	Negative
<i>ambitious</i>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____





Imperatives

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- Buy some new football players.
- 1 Don't to speak to the journalists.
- 2 You learn to speak English.
- 3 Don't change the captain.
- 4 Change the name of the club.
- 5 Gives him a new contract.

be going to: affirmative and negative

2 Complete the text with the affirmative or negative form of *be going to* and the verbs.

This summer my mum and dad *are going to visit* (visit) Scotland. They (1) _____ (stay) in Edinburgh for a few days. I (2) _____ (meet) them there after my exams. Then Dad (3) _____ (drive) us to Loch Ness in the north of Scotland. We (4) _____ (not see) the Loch Ness monster because it doesn't exist! I'm sure it will rain all the time but Dad says he (5) _____ (not take) an umbrella!

will and be going to

3 Complete the sentences with *will* / *won't* or the correct form of *be going to*.

- He's a good football player. One day very soon he *'s going to* play for his country.
- 1 I think it _____ rain at the weekend.
- 2 I _____ watch the football match on TV this evening. It starts at eight o'clock.
- 3 We _____ have egg and chips for dinner tonight.
- 4 I'm sure I _____ be the president when I grow up.

be going to: questions

4 Write questions with *be going to*.

- what / you / study?
What are you going to study?
- 1 when / we / play basketball?

- 2 who / she / invite / her party?

- 3 where / you / meet / Karen?

Present continuous for future arrangements

5 Look at the information. Then complete the sentences. Use the present continuous.

	Jim	Jenny
Friday	meet Sam at café	meet Sam at café
Saturday	watch a DVD	visit her mum
Sunday	go to Mary's party	go to Mary's party

- On Friday they're *meeting Sam at the café*.
- 1 On Saturday he _____.
- 2 On Saturday she _____.
- 3 On Sunday they _____.

People in sport

6 Complete the sport words. Use *a, e, i, o* or *u*.

- f* / *n* / *l* / *s* / *t*
- 1 r _ f _ r _ _ 4 s _ p _ p _ r _ t _ r
- 2 j _ _ _ r _ n _ l _ s _ t 5 s p _ n _ s _ r
- 3 t r _ _ _ n _ r 6 c _ p _ t _ _ _ n

Compound nouns: sports

7 Cross out the **bold** word that is wrong.

- rugby **fan** / season / ~~competition~~
- 1 swimming **stadium** / instructor / champion
- 2 cycling **trophy** / team / match
- 3 skiing **player** / club / tournament





Past participles

1 Write the past participles.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| do | <i>done</i> |
| 1 want | _____ |
| 2 be | _____ |
| 3 eat | _____ |
| 4 try | _____ |
| 5 have | _____ |
| 6 speak | _____ |
| 7 visit | _____ |
| 8 buy | _____ |

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

2 Choose the correct words a, b or c.

Penny *a* swum in national competitions.

a has b haven't c have

1 Juan and Carmen _____ painted their house.

a have they b hasn't c have

2 They _____ eaten shark soup.

a have never b have ever c has never

3 Sean _____ a famous rock star.

a has met b have met c has never

4 Ivan _____ his homework.

a done b has do c hasn't done

5 We _____ been to Ireland.

a have ever b haven't c never

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓) or negative (✗) present perfect form of the verbs.

He *hasn't ridden* (ride) a horse (✗)

1 She _____ (be) to Vietnam. (✓)

2 We _____ (meet) Orlando Bloom. (✗)

3 I _____ (buy) a present for my sister. (✗)

4 They _____ (never / fall) off their bikes. (✓)

5 You _____ (read) *Lord of the Rings*. (✓)

Present perfect: questions

4 Choose the correct words.

Have you ever visited / read a volcano?

1 Have you ever **fallen** / **climbed** up a mountain?

2 Have you ever **travelled** / **seen** to a different country?

3 Have you ever **been** / **visited** on an aeroplane?

4 Have you ever **fallen** / **broken** your arm?

5 Have you ever **driven** / **slept** in a tent?

6 Has a friend ever **bought** / **won** a competition?

7 Have you ever **met** / **swum** a famous person?

8 Have you ever **swum** / **met** in the Atlantic ocean?

Injuries

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bitten broken bruised burnt cut **sprained**

I fell down the stairs and I think I've *sprained* my ankle.

1 The sun is very hot. I think my nose is _____.

2 He can't play football for three months. He's _____ his leg.

3 Ouch! I've _____ my finger with this knife.

4 That dog is really aggressive. It's _____ three people this week.

5 Poor Jonas! He's fallen and _____ his knee.





a, an, countables and uncountables

1 Write a/an or –.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| – money | 4 _____ animal |
| an ID card | 5 _____ laptop |
| 1 _____ park | 6 _____ bread |
| 2 _____ traffic | 7 _____ sign |
| 3 _____ water | 8 _____ make-up |

some, any, much, many, a lot of

2 Choose the correct words.

There are **a lot of** / many apples.

- There's **a lot of** / **much** rice.
- There isn't **much** / **some** fish.
- There are **much** / **a lot of** crisps.
- There is **some** / **any** salad.
- There aren't **some** / **any** vegetables.
- There aren't **many** / **some** doughnuts.

Indefinite pronouns

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Use each word twice.

anyone	anything	anywhere
someone	something	

There isn't *anything* in the fridge.

- _____ has eaten my sandwich!
- Don't tell _____ about the party.
- I want _____ to drink.
- Is there _____ near here that sells sunglasses?
- I don't want _____ to eat. I'm not hungry.
- _____ has got my dictionary.
- I can't walk. There's _____ in my shoe.
- Has _____ seen my English book?
- I can't find my pen _____.

should and must

4 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- You shouldn't walk on the grass in parks.
- He **shoulds** wear a hat when it's hot.
 - We don't **must** drop litter at school.
 - I **should** do more exercise.
 - You **shouldn't** to lie in the sun for too long.
 - You **mustn't** speak during exams.

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<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Nouns: on the street

5 Match 1–4 with a–e and 5–8 with f–j.

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------------|
| security | _____ | a club |
| 1 public | _____ | b light |
| 2 street | _____ | c camera |
| 3 youth | _____ | d spaces |
| 4 open | _____ | e transport |
| noi | _____ | f fic |
| 5 traf | _____ | g ism |
| 6 pollu | _____ | h se |
| 7 vandal | _____ | i me |
| 8 cri | _____ | j tion |

Phrasal verbs: on the street

6 Choose the correct words.

Put **on** / **up** your coat. It's raining.

- Watch **out** / **up** for cars when you cross the road.
- Get **down** / **off** the bus at the train station.
- Slow **down** / **up** in your car when you are near a school.
- Marta! Pick **up** / **on** your litter!
- Go **over** / **into** that room and wait for me.
- Stay **in** / **out** of that building. It's dangerous.
- Put **off** / **down** your books and listen.



be + subject pronouns

1 Write affirmative or negative sentences or a question with the verb *be*.

he / not from England

He isn't from England.

1 my best friends / in my class

2 it / not very hot today

3 he / good at English?

4 you / in my class?

5 we / not in class 3B

2 Complete the questions with the correct form of *be*, and the answers with a subject pronoun.

Where *are* you from? *I'm* from California.

1 How _____ your friends?

_____ 're fine.

2 Who _____ your best friend?

Jack. _____ 's in my class.

3 Where _____ you?

_____ 're in the kitchen.

4 How old _____ your sister?

_____ 's fourteen.

Possessive 's

3 Complete the sentences with the words. Use the possessive 's or s'.

Sally – brother

Sally's brother is in Spain.

1 My dad – car

_____ is white.

2 William – brothers

_____ are twins.

3 My grandparents – house

_____ is near Granada.

4 John and Sarah – friends

_____ are in my class.

have got

4 Correct the mistakes.

1 He got two brothers. ✗

2 We has got a house near the sea. ✗

3 I not have got ten euros. ✗

4 She haven't got new trainers. ✗

5 Write questions for the answers. Use *have got* and the phrases in the box.

any homework	any money	any pets
Jim's phone number	neat writing	

Have you got Jim's phone number?

Yes, I have. It's 017985 34562.

1 _____ ?

Yes, I have. I've got a dog.

2 _____ ?

Yes, he has, but not very much – only three euros.

3 _____ ?

No, they haven't. It's terrible!

4 _____ ?

Yes, we have – exercises 3 and 4 for maths.

there is, there are

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there is* or *there are*.

Are there any dogs?

1 _____ an internet café near the park. (✓)

2 _____ any pencils in my bag. (✗)

3 _____ a bus at one o'clock?

4 _____ an exam on Monday. (✗)

5 _____ some girls in the café. (✓)

6 _____ any sandwiches?

Vocabulary Starter unit

Summary

Family

aunt brother child / children cousin daughter father granddaughter grandfather
grandmother grandparent grandson husband mother nephew niece parent partner
sister son twin uncle wife

Compound nouns: school

English French geography history ICT (Information and Communication Technology) maths
music PE (Physical Education) science
book class exam exercise homework laboratory notes room teacher

Family

- 1 Read the text and complete sentences 1–8. Draw the family tree to help you.

Freddy is Sue's brother. Their parents are Harry and Sally. Harry's got a brother. His name's Jim. Jim's wife is Ann. Ben and Eva's parents are Jim and Ann. Their grandparents are called John and Mary.

- Sue is Freddy's _____.
 - Harry and Sally are Sue and Freddy's _____.
 - Harry is Jim's _____.
 - Jim is Ann's _____.
 - Ben and Eva are Jim and Ann's _____.
 - Eva and Freddy are John and Mary's _____ and _____.
 - Freddy is Jim's _____.
 - Sue is Ben's _____.
- 2 Look at the text in exercise 1 again and answer the questions.
- Who is Sue's uncle? _____
 - Who is Sally's niece? _____
 - Who are Jim's parents? _____
 - Who is Freddy's aunt? _____
 - Who is Sally's nephew? _____
 - Who is Harry's daughter? _____
 - Who is Eva's mother? _____
 - Who is John's wife? _____
 - Who is Sally's son? _____
 - Who is Harry's father? _____

Compound nouns: schools

- 3 Complete the compound nouns.
Use *a, e, i, o* or *u*.

PE class

- g____gr____phy ____x____rc____s____
- sc____nc____l____b____r____t____ry
- m____ths b____k
- ____CT t____ch____r
- Fr____nch h____m____w____rk
- h____st____ry n____t____s
- m____s____c r____m
- ____ngl____sh ____x____m

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use words from the summary.

- I don't want to do my science _____.
I want to watch TV.
- How many geography _____ have we got for homework?
- Mum! Where is my maths _____? Have you got it?
- We've got a piano and drums in our _____ room.
- I always pass the English _____.
- We're doing some experiments in the science _____.
- I really like our French _____. She's from Paris.
- I'm looking at my history _____ from today's lesson. We've got an exam tomorrow.



Adverbs of frequency

1 Match 1–7 with a–h.

1		a occasionally
2		b always
3		c hardly ever
4		d not often
5		e never
6		f often
7		g sometimes
		h usually

2 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of frequency.

We go to the park on Saturdays. (usually)

We usually go to the park on Saturdays.

- He takes his mobile phone to work. (often)

- The traffic is bad in the morning. (occasionally)

- I ride my bike to school. (not often)

- I'm late for school. (hardly ever)

- I've got a lot of money. (never)

Present simple: affirmative and negative

3 Tick (✓) the correct third person forms.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| carries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 1 needs | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 gos | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 finishes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 works | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 watches | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 studys | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 likees | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 loses | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 wears | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 uses | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 hurries | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 Complete the sentences with the correct present simple form of the verbs.

- My cousins _____ (live) in Madrid.
- Jessica _____ (not like) swimming.
- He _____ (study) English and Spanish.
- We _____ (not walk) to school every day.
- My father _____ (teach) history at my school.
- I _____ (not do) my homework in the library.
- She _____ (go) to school by bus.
- You _____ (not watch) TV in the morning.

Present simple: questions

5 Write questions for the answers. Use a question word where necessary.

- _____ ?
I get up at six o'clock.
- _____ ?
No, she doesn't go shopping with Kate. She goes with her sister.
- _____ ?
They play tennis twice a week.
- _____ ?
Yes, I do. I love hip hop music.
- _____ ?
She lives near the park.

Verb + -ing

6 Complete the sentences. Use *love*, *not mind* or *not like* and the *-ing* form of the verbs.

- Maria _____ (☺) play) the piano.
- We _____ (☹) watch) sport on TV.
- John _____ (☺) go) to the cinema.
- My teacher _____ (☹) listen) to heavy metal music.
- I _____ (☺) study) for exams.





Everyday objects

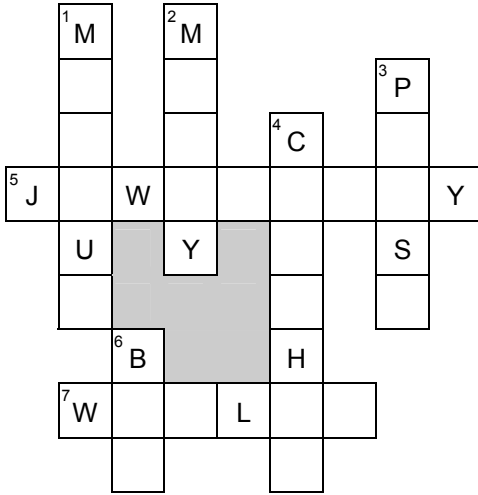
a bag a bus pass clothes an ID card jewellery a key a laptop make-up a mobile phone money an mp3 player a purse sunglasses a ticket an umbrella a wallet

Verbs: time and money

buy collect give go shopping listen to meet need play read save spend study watch wear

Everyday objects

1 Complete the crossword with everyday objects.



2 Complete the sentences with everyday objects from the summary.

- I've got 2,000 songs on my _____.
- It's raining so I'm taking my _____.
- It's very sunny today. I'm wearing my _____.
- I've got my photo, my name and my address on my _____.
- I sometimes watch DVDs on my _____.
- I'm catching the train at one o'clock. I've got a _____.
- I don't want to buy a bus ticket every day. I've got a _____.
- I can't open the front door! I haven't got my _____.
- I want to call a friend but I haven't got my _____.

Verbs: time and money

3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

comics computer games DVDs
English friends books mp3 player

- A What do you do in your free time?
B Oh, I listen to my (1) _____ and watch (2) _____.
- A What else do you do?
B Oh, I read history (3) _____. I love history.
- A Do you play (4) _____?
B No, I hate them.
- A Have you got a hobby?
B Yes, I collect Spider-Man (5) _____.
- A What do you do after school?
B I study (6) _____ at a private school.
- A When do you meet your (7) _____?
B In the evening.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

buy give go need save spend

- Let's _____ shopping. We can buy some make-up.
- I _____ a lot of money on computer games.
- I've got a bank account because I want to _____ my money.
- Do you _____ things on the internet?
- I always _____ a present to John on his birthday.
- I _____ a new dress for the party.



Grammar unit 2

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the text with the present continuous form of the verbs.

The friends *are having* (have) a good time on holiday. Juan and Eva (1) _____ (sing). Jorge (2) _____ (play) the guitar. Julio (3) _____ (make) some pizza and Rocio (4) _____ (chat) on the internet. Manuel and Alfonso (5) _____ (carry) some food into the living room. Brais (6) _____ (talk) to his mum on his mobile. Miguel and Suso (7) _____ (watch) a DVD. David and Julia (8) _____ (cycle) in the garden. Carmen (9) _____ (sit) on the sofa. She (10) _____ (read) a book.

2 Write negative present continuous sentences.

- 1 Yolanda / not watch TV

- 2 we / not run to school

- 3 they / not sit in the garden

- 4 Jim / not play volleyball

- 5 I / not do my homework

Present continuous: questions

3 Write present continuous questions.

Judy and Montse are watching TV.

What *are they watching*?

- 1 Look! Tom is running past the class.
Why _____?
- 2 Simon is talking on the phone.
Who _____ to?

- 3 I'm writing an email.
Who _____ to?
- 4 Mum is cooking dinner in the kitchen.
What _____?
- 5 Carlota and Jack are singing.
What song _____?

Present simple and present continuous

4 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 They have breakfast now. ✗

- 2 He is studying every evening. ✗

- 3 Look! Mum carries a lot of bags. ✗

- 4 We are often having picnics in August. ✗

- 5 I am usually singing in the shower. ✗

- 6 She make dinner at the moment. ✗

5 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

always put 'm putting usually meet her 'm watching 's probably waiting go 'm calling you doing
--

- Mum** Maria! What are (1) _____?
- Maria** I (2) _____ TV.
- Mum** But it's Friday. On Friday you (3) _____ to dance class.
- Maria** Oh no! Where are my dance shoes?
- Mum** You (4) _____ them under your bed.
- Maria** Mum, I (5) _____ on my shoes. Can you call Paula?
- Mum** Why?
- Maria** I (6) _____ before the class. She (7) _____ for me now.
- Mum** OK. I (8) _____ her now.

Vocabulary unit 2 ★★

Summary

At home

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

Routines

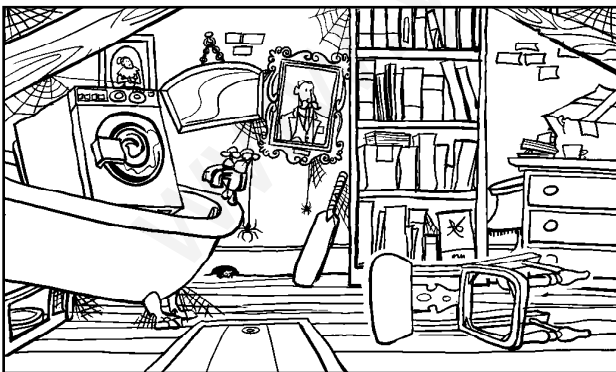
clean the floor do the washing-up do your homework go to bed go to school go to work
have / make breakfast / lunch / dinner have a bath have a shower make your bed tidy your room

At home

1 Complete the words for the rooms 1–5 and the furniture 6–14.

- 1 k _ t _ _ en
- 2 din _ n _ _ r _ _ _ m
- 3 _ _ iv _ n _ _ r _ _ _ _ _
- 4 _ _ _ _ d r _ _ _ _ _
- 5 _ _ a _ h _ _ _ _ _ m
- 6 cu _ _ _ oa _ _ d
- 7 _ _ abl _ _
- 8 _ _ _ _ fa
- 9 _ _ oo _ _ _ ase
- 10 _ _ _ _ sk
- 11 war _ _ _ ob _ _
- 12 _ _ ed
- 13 s _ _ _ wer
- 14 b _ _ _ _ h

2 Look at the picture. Then read the sentences and write the furniture word.



- 1 It's between two pictures. _____
- 2 It's in the bath. _____
- 3 It's under the bath. _____
- 4 It's behind the chest of drawers. _____
- 5 It's in front of the bookcase. _____

Routines

3 Read the definitions and write the routine. Use phrases from the summary.

- 1 You do this when you study at home after school.

- 2 You do this when you stand under hot water.

- 3 It's where your parents go in the morning.

- 4 You do this when you clean the plates after dinner. _____
- 5 Two things you can do when you tidy your room.
_____ and _____
- 6 You do this at the end of the day when you are tired. _____
- 7 Most people do this every morning.

- 8 You do this when you cook food at home in the evening. _____

4 Complete the text with the *-ing* form of verbs.

It's 7.00 Monday morning and the Jones family are starting the day. Mrs Jones is *having* a shower. Mr Jones is in the kitchen. He's (1) _____ breakfast. Jenny Jones is (2) _____ her bedroom. She's (3) _____ her bed. It's 7.30. The family are (4) _____ breakfast.

It's eight o'clock in the evening. Jenny is (5) _____ her homework. Mrs Jones is (6) _____ dinner.

Grammar unit 3

Past simple

1 Write the past simple forms of the verbs in the correct place in the table.

arrive buy carry dance finish hurry leave plan play stop

-ed	-d	y + -ied
_____	arrived	_____
_____	_____	_____

double consonant + -ed	irregular
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

- He _____ (meet) some friends in the park at the weekend and they _____ (watch) a football match.
- It _____ (not snow) here last winter so we _____ (go) skiing in Italy.
- We _____ (have) tea at my aunt's house and we _____ (eat) cake.
- We _____ (not arrive) until five o'clock and we _____ (leave) at six o'clock.
- She _____ (win) a prize for singing and she _____ (sing) the song again on the radio.

3 Write questions for the answers. Use the question words in the box.

what what time when where who

- _____ ?
She went to the shopping centre.
- _____ ?
She went last Saturday.
- _____ ?
She arrived at eleven o'clock.
- _____ ?
She met a school friend.
- _____ ?
She bought a present for her brother.

was, were

4 Complete the dialogue with *was, were, wasn't or weren't*.

- Juan** Hi Suzy. Where (1) _____ you last week?
- Suzy** Hi Juan. I (2) _____ on holiday with my mum and dad.
- Juan** Really? Where were you?
- Suzy** We (3) _____ in Brighton, in England.
- Juan** Wow! (4) _____ it good?
- Suzy** No, it (5) _____. The weather (6) _____ horrible and the sea (7) _____ cold.
- Juan** Where did you stay?
- Suzy** In a hotel.
- Juan** (8) _____ there a swimming pool?
- Suzy** No, there (9) _____.
- Juan** (10) _____ the rooms nice?
- Suzy** No, they (11) _____.
- Juan** Oh dear!
- Suzy** It (12) _____ a terrible holiday!

there was, there were

5 Write true sentences about your classroom last year. Use the affirmative or negative form of *there was or there were*.

- two doors

- one window

- fifteen desks

- a computer

- three cupboards

- a bookcase



Vocabulary unit 3

Summary

Verbs: life events

be born become a professional buy a house do an exam get a job get married go to school
grow up graduate from university have a child leave home leave school move win a competition

Adjectives: memories



angry boring cute exciting fun funny happy horrible lonely naughty nervous scary
strange tasty upset

Verbs: life events

1 Complete the words a–k. Use *a, e, i, o, u*. Then match 1–10 with a–k to make life events.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 graduate from | a pr__f__ss__ __n__l |
| 2 win a | b j__b |
| 3 go to | c __n__v__rs__ty |
| 4 get a | d __x__m |
| 5 do an | e m__rr__ __d |
| 6 get | f c__mp__t__t__ __n |
| 7 buy a | h h__m__ |
| 8 leave | i sch__ __l |
| 9 have a | j h__ __s__ |
| 10 become a | k ch__ld |

2 Look at the information. Then complete the sentences.

		
Ruben	graduate / job	married / child
Sara	competition / house	school / exam
Juan	home / professional	house / married

- Ruben wants to *graduate from university* and _____. He doesn't want to _____ or _____.
- Sara wants to _____ and _____. She doesn't want to _____ or _____.
- Juan wants to _____ and _____. He doesn't want to _____ or _____.

Adjectives: memories

3 Find eight adjectives in the wordsearch.

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

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes.

cute happy horrible lonely nervous

- When I was five years old, I went to school for the first time. I was _____.
- I passed my exam! I'm really _____.
- I love dogs. I think they're really _____.
- Last year I went to live in a big city. At first I didn't have any friends and I was really _____.
- My little brother doesn't like clowns. He thinks they're _____.





angry exciting fun naughty scary

- I was bad when I was at primary school. I was very _____.
- I won a tennis competition last year and I met Rafa Nadal. It was very _____.
- We saw a horror film at the cinema. It was really _____.
- We danced a lot at Jason's party. It was _____.
- I lost my sister's mp3 player. She was really _____ with me.

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Yesterday Dan Daredevil was at a sport camp. Look at the information. Then write past continuous sentences. Use the verbs in the box.

cycle run ski swim

Sport camp	
2.00–2.30 p.m.	
2.30–3.00 p.m.	
3.00–4.00 p.m.	
4.00–4.30 p.m.	

- 1 At 2.15 p.m. he _____.
- 2 At 2.45 p.m. he _____.
- 3 At 3.15 p.m. he _____.
- 4 At 4.15 p.m. he _____.

2 Write negative past continuous sentences.

- 1 Alex / go / school

- 2 we / have / breakfast

- 3 it / rain / this morning

- 4 they / listen to / the teacher

3 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Ana was do her homework. ✘

- 2 We did writing emails yesterday. ✘

- 3 They wasn't chatting on the phone. ✘

- 4 Mum were making lunch for us. ✘

- 5 He didn't having a shower at 7.30. ✘

Past continuous: questions

4 Order the words to make questions about yesterday. Then answer the questions.

- 1 at 9 p.m. / were / your homework / you / doing / ?

_____?
- 2 sleeping / were / at 10 p.m. / you / ?

_____?
- 3 watching TV / at 8.30 p.m. / was / your family / ?

_____?
- 4 doing / you / at 5 p.m. / what / were / ?

_____?

Past simple and past continuous

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 a We were walking to the park when we saw our friends.
- b We walked to the park when we were seeing our friends.
- 2 a She swam in the river when she was cutting her foot.
- b She was swimming in the river when she cut her foot.
- 3 a I was doing my homework when the phone rang.
- b I did my homework when the phone was ringing.
- 4 a He was seeing the accident while he walked to school.
- b He saw the accident while he was walking to school.
- 5 a They were having dinner when I arrived.
- b They had dinner when I was arriving.

Vocabulary unit 4 ★★

Summary

Verb + preposition: movement

climb down climb up cycle through fall off jump into jump over run around swim across walk under

Geographical features

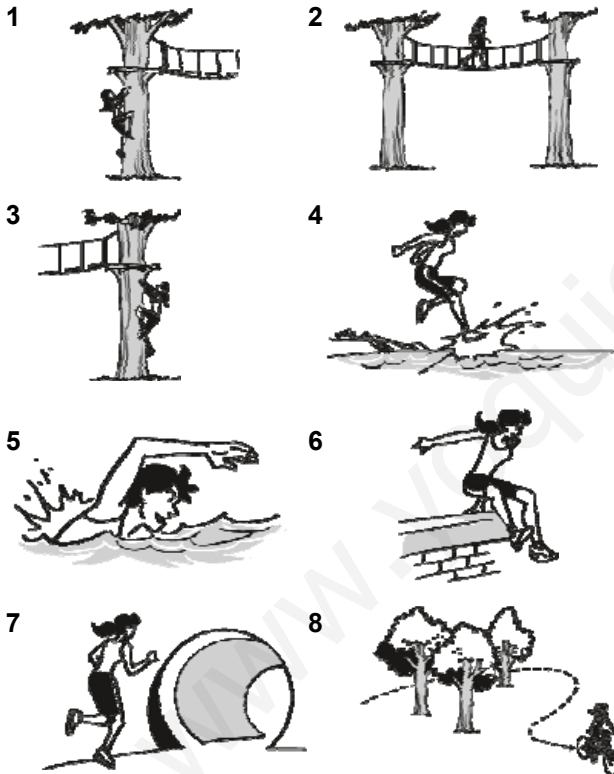
desert falls forest lake mountains ocean pole river sea valley

Verb + preposition: movement

- 1 Look at the pictures. Then complete the text.
Write a verb and a preposition from the boxes in each gap.

climbed (x2) cycled jumped (x2)
ran swam walked

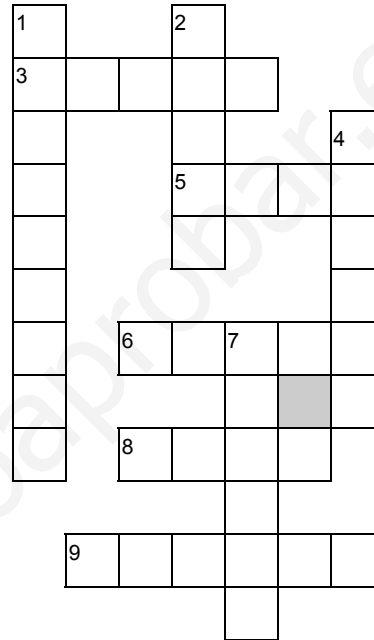
across (x2) around down
into over through up



First she (1) _____ a tree. Then she
(2) _____ a rope bridge and
(3) _____ another tree. Next,
she (4) _____ a river and she
(5) _____ to the other side. She got out
of the river and (6) _____ a wall. Then
she (7) _____ a tunnel. She
(8) _____ some trees and then she
finally arrived at the finish line.

Geographical features

- 2 Read the clues and complete the crossword.



Across ➡

- 3 An _____ is bigger than a sea.
5 The highest _____ in the world is Titicaca.
6 The longest _____ in the world is the Nile.
8 It's very cold at the north _____.
9 This _____ has got lots of different types of tree.

Down ↓

- 1 Everest, K2 and the Matterhorn are _____.
2 Blondini walked across the Niagara _____.
4 It's difficult to find water in a _____.
7 There is often a _____ between two big hills.

Ability: *can* and *could*

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *can* and *could*.

- Sue Jim, (1) _____ you swim?
 Jim Yes, I can.
 Sue (2) _____ you swim when you were seven?
 Jim Yes, I (3) _____.
 Sue (4) _____ you swim when you were five?
 Jim No, I (5) _____.
 Sue (6) _____ you play the guitar when you were seven?
 Jim No, and I (7) _____ play it when I was five but I (8) _____ play it now. I'm very good.

Questions with *how*

2 Complete the questions with the words in the box. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

How far	How fast	How high
How long	How many	How much

- 1 _____ water have we got?
 2 _____ students are in your class?
 3 _____ can a cheetah run?
 4 _____ is it from London to Edinburgh?
 5 _____ is the River Nile?
 6 _____ is the Eiffel Tower?

- a About 1,500 kilometres.
 b About 550 kilometres.
 c About 300 metres.
 d About two litres.
 e Seventy-five kilometres per hour.
 f There are about twenty-five, I think.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

3 Write the comparative form of the adjectives in the correct place in the table.

aggressive	bad	big	expensive	fast
fat	good	heavy	lovely	slow

-er	double consonant + -er	y + -ier
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
more		irregular
_____		_____
_____		_____

4 Complete the sentences with the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives.

Science is *more difficult than* geography but maths is *the most difficult*. (difficult)

- 1 Mount Blanc is _____ the Matterhorn but Mount Everest is _____ mountain. (high)
 2 Meg is _____ Kate but Jim is _____. (short)
 3 Scotland is _____ Wales but England is _____ country in the UK. (big)
 4 Jan is _____ David but Simon is _____. (funny)
 5 Sam is _____ Rosie but Jill is _____. (intelligent)
 6 Manchester United is _____ Chelsea but Barcelona is _____ football team. (good)

Summary

Skills and people

compose, composer cook, cook dance, dancer paint, painter play, player
programme, programmer sing, singer win, winner write, writer

Adjectives

aggressive artistic common domesticated fast heavy intelligent light peaceful practical
rare slow stupid wild

Skills and people

1 Match 1–9 with a–i to make skills.

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| 1 co | a int |
| 2 pro | b nce |
| 3 da | c gramme |
| 4 pl | d ng |
| 5 wr | e ay |
| 6 w | f pose |
| 7 com | g in |
| 8 si | h ite |
| 9 pa | i ok |

2 Read the definitions and write the person.

- This person works in a studio. Colour is usually important in their work. _____
- This person works with food in a kitchen.

- This person works with computers.

- This person moves their body and feet to music.

- The voice is very important for this person.

- This person works with words. _____
- This person writes music. _____
- The person who comes first in a race or a competition. _____
- This person participates in team games.

Adjectives

3 Write the opposite of the adjectives.

- aggressive _____
- stupid _____
- common _____
- heavy _____
- wild _____
- fast _____

4 Complete the sentences. Use words from the summary.

- Many people think that donkeys are stupid but in fact they are quite _____.
- Ann is great at drawing. She's very _____.
- In Spain there are _____ pigs that live in the forests and mountains.
- My bag is really _____. I can't lift it.
- The white tiger is a very _____ animal. There are only a few hundred in the world.

5 Choose the correct words.

Gillian is an artist and she likes to paint (1) **wild** / **domesticated** animals in Africa. Last year she went into the mountain forests to paint the gorillas. These gorillas are very (2) **common** / **rare** and difficult to find. Finally, she found a group of gorillas. Gorillas are usually very quiet and (3) **aggressive** / **peaceful** animals but they can sometimes be very (4) **peaceful** / **aggressive** if they are not sure of a situation. Suddenly, one of the males ran towards her. A gorilla is very (5) **light** / **heavy** but it is also very (6) **slow** / **fast**. Gillian climbed a tree and waited for the gorillas to move away.

Grammar unit 6 ★★

will and won't

1 Make predictions about the future. Use *will* (✓) or *won't* (✗) and the verbs in the box.

be do drive go live speak

people / to school / future (✗)

People won't go to school in the future.

1 we / on other planets / next few years (✗)

2 a woman / president of the USA / one day (✓)

3 people / electric cars / 2014 (✓)

4 robots / the housework / soon (✗)

5 everybody / Chinese / future (✓)

2 Write predictions about a friend. Use *will*, *won't*, *definitely* and *probably*. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

a car rich and famous Madrid children
married Australia a job finish leave

1 When he / she is 15, he / she _____

2 When he / she is 18, he / she _____

3 When he / she is 21, he / she _____

4 When he / she is 25, he / she _____

5 When he / she is 30, he / she _____

First conditional

3 Order the words to complete the conditional sentences.

1 I miss / walk / the bus, / I'll / home
If _____

2 if / the exam / pass / you / won't /
don't study
You _____

3 don't leave / you / now, / be late / for school /
you'll
If _____

4 to Jack's party / we / have / if / go / a good time
We'll _____

4 Write conditional sentences beginning with *If*.

I	go to the park (✓)	take the dog (✓)
(1) he	leave now (✗)	be late for the concert (✓)
(2) she	eat breakfast (✓)	be hungry later (✓)
(3) it	rain tomorrow (✓)	I play football (✓)
(4) we	shout (✗)	they hear us (✓)
(5) they	have a party (✓)	I tell you (✓)

If I go to the park, I'll take the dog.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Summary

Time and numbers

a billion a century a couple a day a decade a dozen a few a half an hour a hundred
a millennium a million a minute a month nought a quarter a second a thousand a week a year

Adjectives: personality

ambitious friendly generous impatient mean moody negative patient positive practical
serious shy

Time and numbers

1 Match 1–10 with a–j.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 a century | a a thousand years |
| 2 a minute | b a hundred years |
| 3 a millennium | c ten years |
| 4 a decade | d 365 days |
| 5 a week | e usually thirty or thirty-one days |
| 6 a second | f seven days |
| 7 an hour | g twenty-four hours |
| 8 a day | h sixty minutes |
| 9 a year | i sixty seconds |
| 10 a month | j $\frac{1}{60}$ of a minute |

2 Match 1–10 with a–j.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 1,000,000,000 | a a thousand |
| 2 1,000,000 | b nought |
| 3 1,000 | c a hundred |
| 4 100 | d a billion |
| 5 twelve | e a quarter |
| 6 three or four | f a couple |
| 7 two | g a half |
| 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | h a few |
| 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | i a dozen |
| 10 0 | j a million |

Adjectives: personality

3 Complete the adjectives. Write the letters in the correct order.

ambitious (stuioi)

- fri _____ (nydel)
- gen _____ (seuor)
- pra _____ (catlic)
- pat _____ (nite)
- mo _____ (yod)

4 Choose the correct words a, b or c.

- If you work hard and you're _____, one day you'll be president.
a mean b impatient c ambitious
- If you're _____ with your money, you'll be rich but you won't be happy.
a shy b moody c mean
- If you are _____, you'll enjoy spending your money on your friends and family.
a negative b generous c mean
- If you are _____, you won't enjoy meeting new people.
a friendly b serious c shy
- If you work with small children, you'll need to be _____.
a impatient b patient c mean
- If you are _____ when you drive, you'll probably have an accident.
a serious b patient c impatient
- You won't be popular if you aren't _____.
a friendly b serious c negative
- You'll make everyone unhappy if you're _____ at the party.
a positive b generous c moody
- People will think you are very _____ if you never smile.
a serious b patient c ambitious
- If you are _____ about life, you'll always be happy.
a negative b shy c positive

Imperatives

- 1 Use imperatives and give advice about what to do in your town.

Visit the art gallery. There are some Picasso paintings.

Don't speak English. Learn a few words of Spanish.

- 1 a place to visit

- 2 a place not to go to

- 3 food to try

- 4 a thing not to do

be going to: affirmative and negative

- 2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of **be going to** and the verbs.

dance eat have invite play

- 1 Kate is thirteen this weekend. She _____
_____ a birthday party.
- 2 She's very popular. She _____
_____ all of her friends.
- 3 She doesn't like birthday cakes. She _____
_____ birthday cake.
- 4 Suzy and Kim are in a band. They _____
_____ music at her party.
- 5 Her bedroom is too small for dancing. They _____
_____ in her bedroom.

be going to: questions

- 3 Write questions about Kate's party in exercise 2.

- 1 when / Kate / be / thirteen?

- 2 who / she / invite?

- 3 where / they / dance?

will and be going to

- 4 Jim and Jack are going on a trip around Europe. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of **will** or **be going to**.

Jack Hi Mum! We've made our plans for our trip.

Mum Oh. When are you leaving?

Jack We (1) _____ leave in a few days.

Mum Right, and how (2) _____ travel?

Jack We've already got the tickets. We (3) _____ travel by train.

Mum Jim (4) _____ be sick! He hates trains.

Jack That was when he was five years old. He (5) _____ be OK. Don't worry, Mum.

Mum I'm sure you (6) _____ have a wonderful time.

Present continuous for future arrangements

- 5 Look at Amanda's diary for next weekend. Then complete the text. Use the present continuous for future arrangements.

Saturday *go swimming*
meet Jenny at 8 p.m. - see new James Bond film

Sunday *visit Grandma*

On Saturday Amanda (1) _____ swimming. She and Jenny (2) _____ outside the cinema at eight o'clock. They (3) _____ the new James Bond film. On Sunday she (4) _____ her grandma.

Summary

People in sport

captain champion finalist journalist loser manager owner referee sponsor supporter trainer

Compound nouns: sports

athletics basketball cycling football golf rugby skiing swimming table tennis tennis
 champion club competition fan instructor match player season stadium team
 tournament trophy

People in sport

1 Complete the table. Use words from the summary.

People who play	People who don't play
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 Write the names of the people. Use the singular or plural form of words from the summary.

- 1 Who helps the players get better at their sport? _____
- 2 Who buys a football club? _____
- 3 Who watches the games? _____
- 4 Whose name do you see on the front of a sports shirt? _____
- 5 Who leads the team during the game?

- 6 Who controls the game? _____
- 7 Who are the last two teams in a competition?

- 8 Who wins the trophy? _____
- 9 Who doesn't win the trophy? _____
- 10 Who decides who plays in the team?

- 11 Who writes about the game for newspapers?

Compound nouns: sports

3 Complete the text. Use words from the summary.

We watched the football (1) _____ between Barcelona and Chelsea at the Camp Nou (2) _____ last night. The players in each (3) _____ played really well but Barcelona finally won 3–1 and received the (4) _____. All the Barcelona (5) _____ were really excited. They were singing and dancing! It's the end of the football (6) _____ now so all the players are having a holiday.

4 Label the pictures. Use compound nouns from the summary.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

5 Cross out the bold word that doesn't match.

- 1 table tennis **tournament** / stadium / team
- 2 athletics **champion** / player / trophy
- 3 skiing **match** / instructor / season
- 4 golf **competition** / player / stadium
- 5 swimming **player** / instructor / competition

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the table.

Verb	Past form	Past participle
(1) do	_____	_____
(2) _____	tried	_____
(3) _____	painted	_____
(4) eat	_____	_____
(5) have	_____	_____
(6) _____	spoke	_____
(7) visit	_____	_____
(8) _____	drove	_____
(9) fall	_____	_____
(10) meet	_____	_____
(11) _____	bought	_____
(12) swim	_____	_____

2 Complete the sentences with the past participles of the verbs in exercise 1.

- I've never _____ in the Pacific Ocean.
- Ben's _____ all of his homework.
- I've never _____ a sports car.
- Suzy's _____ off her bike!
- They've never _____ octopus.
- We've _____ my bedroom blue.
- She's never _____ a famous person.
- I've never _____ anything on the internet. I prefer shops.

3 Write affirmative and negative present perfect sentences.

- they / swim in the River Nile

- you / not meet my sister

- He / ride on an elephant

- I / never / break a leg

- she / not be to the USA

Present perfect: questions

4 Jaime and Laura are on a school trip to Barcelona. Complete the questions and answers.

Things to do	Jaime	Laura
see the Opera House	✗	✓
visit the cathedral	✓	✓
see Camp Nou	✗	✗
walk along the Ramblas	✓	✓
write postcards	✗	✓

Has Jaime seen the Opera House?

No, he *hasn't* but he's *visited* the cathedral.

1 _____ the Opera House?

Yes, she _____ and she _____ the cathedral, too.

2 _____ Camp Nou?

No, they _____ but they _____ along the Ramblas.

3 _____ any postcards?

No, he _____.

5 Write questions with *ever*. Use the ideas in the box. Then answer the questions for you.

win a trophy	play in a band
be in a newspaper	make bread
ride a motorbike	drink tea

Have you ever won a trophy?

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

1 _____ ?

2 _____ ?

3 _____ ?

4 _____ ?

5 _____ ?

Vocabulary unit 8 ★★

Summary

Past participles

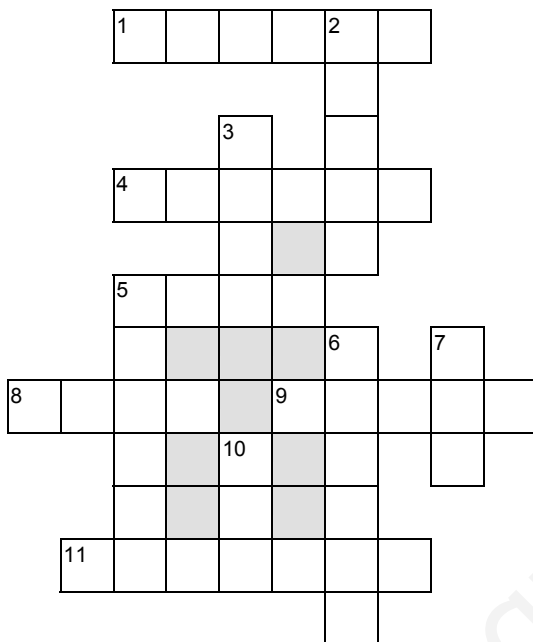
been bought done driven eaten fallen had met painted played spoken studied swum touched tried visited wanted

Injuries

bite (verb), bitten (past participle / adjective), a bite (noun) break, broken, a break bruise, bruised, a bruise burn, burnt, a burn cut, cut, a cut injure, injured, an injury sprain, sprained, a sprain

Past participles

1 Complete the crossword with the past participle of the verbs.



Across ➡

- 1 fall
- 4 speak
- 5 be
- 8 swim
- 9 try
- 11 study

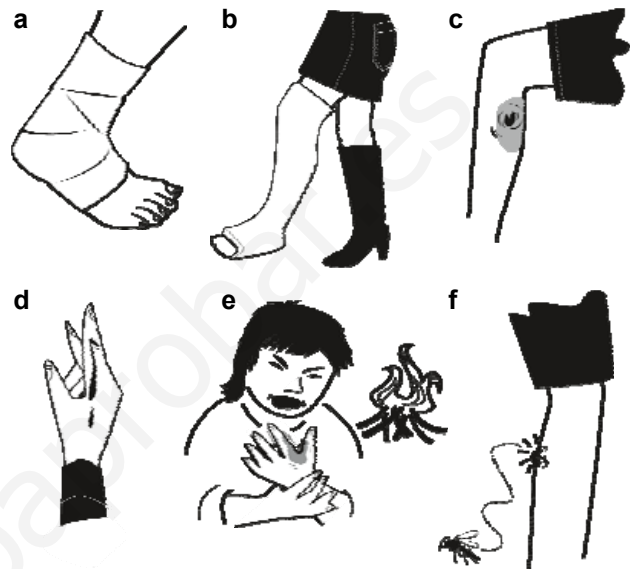
Down ↓

- 2 eat
- 3 do
- 5 buy
- 6 drive
- 7 meet
- 10 have

Injuries

2 Match the phrases 1–6 with the pictures a–f.

- 1 a broken leg
- 2 a burnt hand
- 3 a cut finger
- 4 an insect bite
- 5 a bruised leg
- 6 a sprained ankle



3 Complete the dialogues. Use words from the summary.

Doctor What's the problem?

Patient I fell down the stairs and hurt my leg.

Doctor Yes, your ankle is black and blue. That's a very nasty (1) _____.

Patient Do you think I've (2) _____ it?

Doctor No, but I think you've (3) _____ it. Don't play sport for a week.

Mum Be careful with that knife!

Sam Oh no! I've (4) _____ my finger.

Kerry Hi, Lola. Did you have a good holiday?

Lola Not really. There were too many mosquitoes. I've got (5) _____ all over my body.

Kerry What about the weather?

Lola It was very hot! I've got a (6) _____ back.

Grammar unit 9

a, an, countables and uncountables

1 Complete the text with a/an or –.

There are good sides and bad sides to living in big cities. You can go to (1) _____ museum or watch (2) _____ artist painting in (3) _____ street. (4) _____ public transport is often very good. You can walk in (5) _____ park or sit and watch people go by. However, (6) _____ crime can be (7) _____ problem. (8) _____ traffic causes (9) _____ pollution. (10) _____ noise is another type of pollution. And, if people can't see (11) _____ bin, they will often drop (12) _____ litter on the ground.

2 Write the underlined words in exercise 1 in the correct column of the table.

Countable	Uncountable
<u>museum</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

some, any, much, many, a lot of

3 Look at the shopping list. Then complete the sentences with some, any, much, many or a lot of.

rice (3 kg)	2 apples
vegetables (100 g)	4 oranges
fish	4 bananas
crisps 10 bags	cola
salad (50 g)	

He's going to buy (1) _____ rice and (2) _____ vegetables. He isn't going to buy (3) _____ fish but he's going to buy (4) _____ crisps. He isn't going to buy (5) _____ salad or (6) _____ apples. He's going to buy (7) _____ oranges and bananas but he isn't going to buy (8) _____ cola.

Indefinite pronouns

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

anyone (x2)	anything (x2)	anywhere
someone	something (x2)	somewhere

- The cupboard is empty. There isn't _____ in it.
- He went to the shops to buy _____ for Kate.
- Who's got my pen? _____ has taken it.
- It's a secret. You mustn't tell _____.
- I didn't get _____ from Simon for my birthday.
- We've lost our dog. We can't find him _____.
- I'm really hungry! I need _____ to eat.
- Does _____ here know how to drive?
- I'm looking for _____ to go on holiday.

should and must

5 Complete the sentences with should / shouldn't or must / mustn't.

On a long flight in an aeroplane:

- You (1) _____ put on your seatbelt when the plane takes off.
- You (2) _____ drink a lot of water.
- You (3) _____ try to sleep.
- You (4) _____ smoke.
- You (5) _____ do some exercise.
- You (6) _____ drink alcohol.
- You (7) _____ use your mobile phone.

Summary

Nouns on the street

bin crime graffiti litter noise open spaces park pollution public transport security camera sign street light traffic vandalism youth club

Phrasal verbs: on the street

get off get on go into pick up put down put on run over slow down speed up stay out of take off watch out

Nouns on the street

1 Choose the correct words.

- I never drive in the city because of the **litter** / **traffic**.
- Jess is sixteen. She meets her friends at a **youth club** / **open space** in the evenings.
- I always drop my **pollution** / **litter** in a **sign** / **bin**.
- I like buses and trains so I use **traffic** / **public transport**.
- Some people like a **security camera** / **graffiti** on their street because they think it stops **vandalism** / **noise**.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the singular or plural form of words from the summary.

- Some people have a _____
_____ on their house to watch their garden.
- Lots of traffic on the streets makes a lot of _____. We need better _____
_____ so that people leave their cars at home.
- Young people need a place to go so there should be more _____
_____.
- Towns should have more _____ so people don't drop _____ on the street.
- New car engines are much quieter and this is improving _____ pollution.
- Many street lights are broken because of _____.
- People shouldn't paint on walls. It's _____, not art!

Phrasal verbs: on the street

3 Complete the sentences with a verb from the summary.

- It's important to _____ out of dangerous buildings.
- Bikes are difficult to see when you drive. You must _____ out for them.
- Please _____ up all those clothes.
- _____ on your coat if you go outside.
- If you _____ into the kitchen, will you make a cup of coffee?
- You're driving very slowly. Please _____ up.
- _____ off your bikes. You mustn't cycle in the park.
- Is that box heavy? _____ it down here.

4 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous form of phrasal verbs from the summary.



He's *getting on* a bus.

- He _____ litter.
- She _____ a house.
- She _____ her coat.
- He _____ for children.
- He _____ for sharks.

Grammar Starter unit

1 Complete the dialogue. Write one word in each gap.

Mary Hello. What (1) _____ your name?

Chus (2) _____'s Chus.

Mary Are (3) _____ English?

Chus No, I (4) _____ not. My mum and dad (5) _____ Spanish. They're from Salamanca.

Mary Oh, Salamanca! Is (6) _____ nice there?

Chus Yes, (7) _____ are many beautiful buildings.

Mary (8) _____ you got any brothers or sisters?

Chus Yes, I (9) _____. (10) _____'ve got a sister.

Mary Is (11) _____ in this school?

Chus Yes, she is. She (12) _____ in year 7.

2 Read the text. Then correct the bold words. Add 's or s'.

My name's Jack Spinks. I'm from Derby, a small city in England. My birthday is the 16th of August. I've got three pets – a cat, a dog and a rabbit in the garden. My (1) **sisters** name is Sophie. We've got a big house in Smith Street. It's got a small garden. My (2) **parents** friends live next door. Their (3) **childrens** names are Jo and Simon. (4) **Jo and Simons** mum is my teacher at school!

- 1 _____ 3 _____
2 _____ 4 _____

3 Write questions for the answers.

1 _____ ?
Jack's from Derby.

2 _____ ?
Jack's birthday is in August.

3 _____ ?
Yes, he's got three pets.

4 _____ ?
His sister's name is Sophie.

5 _____ ?
No, they've got a big house.

4 Complete the questions with the correct form of *there is / are* or *have got*. Don't forget the subject pronoun in the *have got* questions. Sometimes both forms are possible.

- How many students _____ in Miss Smith's class?
- _____ a rabbit in your garden?
- When _____ our English lesson?
- _____ a music room in your school?
- What _____ in her bag?
- _____ any teachers in the science room?

5 Correct the sentences. There are two mistakes in each sentence.

- We've have maths in Miss Robert classroom. ✘

- My grandparents house's is in Walker Street. ✘

- There isn't any games on my dads computer. ✘

- My mums' sister's are from Manchester. ✘

- Is there any English children in Elizas' class? ✘

6 Answer the questions about you. Write complete sentences.

- Have you got a pet?

- Is there a science laboratory at your school?

- Who's your favourite singer?

- When is your birthday?

Vocabulary Starter unit

1 Read the text and answer the questions. Draw the family tree to help you.

Harry and Sally have a daughter called Julia and a son called William. Olivia and Alex are William and Kate's children. Olivia and Alex have an uncle called Paul. He is Julia's husband. Harry and Sally have got two other grandchildren called Peter and Mary. They are Olivia and Alex's cousins.

- Who is Harry's daughter's husband?

- Who are Olivia's cousins' parents?

- Who are Paul's wife's parents?

- Who are Sally's granddaughters' brothers?

- Who is Olivia's aunt's brother?

- Who are Paul's niece's cousins?

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

father-in-law fiancé nephew only child
single stepbrother stepmother twins

- He hasn't got any brothers or sisters. He's an _____.
- My uncle's son is my mum's _____.
- This is John. We're getting married in August. He's my _____.
- Fiona is my dad's second wife. She isn't my mother. She's my _____.
- My wife's father is my _____.
- They are brother and sister. They've got the same birth date – 17th November 1995. They're _____.
- If you aren't married, you're _____.
- My mum's new husband has a son called Adam. Adam is my _____.

3 Complete the dialogue with nine of the subjects in the box.

art biology drama geography history
ICT maths music PE social studies

Carrie What's your favourite subject, Harry?

Harry Oh, I like playing the piano so

(1) _____ is my favourite. I'm also into painting so I like (2) _____, too.

Carrie I like learning about rivers and mountains and countries so (3) _____ is my favourite.

Harry Do you like (4) _____?

Carrie Yes, it's interesting. We talk about what is good and bad in society.

Harry I'm studying (5) _____ this year. We learn a lot about plants and animals.

Carrie That sounds good. I like (6) _____. We're doing a play by Shakespeare this year.

Harry Wow! Do you study (7) _____? You know, dates and kings and things?

Carrie Yes, we do. I don't enjoy it very much.

Harry I really like it. But I hate (8) _____.

Carrie You and I are very different. I like learning about computers and technology.

Harry And I don't like (9) _____!

Carrie Really? I love running and swimming.

4 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then choose the correct words.

equipment experiment problem translation

- science **translation** / **experiment**
- maths **experiment** / **problem**
- PE **problem** / **equipment**
- French **translation** / **experiment**
- laboratory **equipment** / **translation**
- biology **problem** / **experiment**
- English **translation** / **equipment**

Grammar unit 1

1 Write complete sentences about ...

1 something you've usually got in your pocket.

2 something you always watch on TV.

3 something you don't often do at the weekend.

4 something you are never late for.

5 a person you hardly ever see.

6 a person who always loses things.

2 Complete the text with the present simple or -ing form of the verbs.

I (1) _____ (not like / shop) with my mum. The problem is she (2) _____ (not want) to spend any money. She just (3) _____ (like / look) in the shop windows and (4) _____ (try) on all the clothes but we (5) _____ (never buy) anything. I (6) _____ (prefer / play) basketball with my friends. When Mum finally (7) _____ (finish / shop), I (8) _____ (run) to the park and (9) _____ (meet) my friends. We (10) _____ (not play) basketball all afternoon. We also (11) _____ (love / listen) to music on our mp3 players and (12) _____ (talk) about our favourite pop groups.

3 Correct the sentences. There are two mistakes in each sentence.

1 I don't spend often a lot of time study for exams. ✘

2 My sister wear sometimes designer clothes. ✘

3 Tom usually doesn't buying things on the internet. ✘

4 We prefers reading to shop. ✘

5 They doesn't minding listening to rock music. ✘

4 Write questions for the answers. Use the words.

(computer games)

Does he like computer games?

No, he doesn't, but his sister loves them.

1 (do, Saturdays)

They usually play football but they sometimes listen to their mp3 players.

2 (always, carry)

No, I sometimes leave my phone at home.

3 (often, cinema)

She goes two or three times a month.

4 (hate, shopping)

Because I've never got any money to spend.

5 (comics)

No, we prefer reading novels.

Vocabulary unit 1

1 Write the everyday objects. Use six of the words in the box.

camera comb glasses stamp
scissors sunscreen toothbrush torch



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Write the everyday objects.

- 1 It's where you carry your money if you are a boy.

- 2 It's where you carry your money if you are a girl.

- 3 I use this to clean my teeth. _____
- 4 When I cut paper, I use these. _____
- 5 You can wear this on your fingers, in your ears or around your neck. _____
- 6 It's a computer you can carry with you.

- 7 You put this on your eyes, lips and face.

- 8 You can take photos, send texts or talk to friends with this. _____
- 9 When I go to the beach, I always put this on my face. _____
- 10 I need these to read. _____
- 11 I use this to see at night. _____
- 12 I need one to post a letter. _____

3 Write sentences about your family and friends using the correct form of *spend money on* or *spend time*. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

chat on the internet clothes
computer games DVDs jewellery sweets
listen to music make-up study English

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

4 Paul is doing a class survey. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

DVDs stamps make-up collection
mp3 player hip hop friends internet

- Paul** What do you do in your free time?
- Lizzy** Oh, I watch (1) _____ or listen to (2) _____ music.
- Paul** What do you spend your money on?
- Lizzy** Well, I spend most of my money on music for my (3) _____.
- Paul** Do you like shopping?
- Lizzy** Yes, I do.
- Paul** What do you buy?
- Lizzy** I sometimes buy some (4) _____ if there's a party at the weekend.
- Paul** Do you spend money on your (5) _____?
- Lizzy** Yes, of course. I often buy them a coffee.
- Paul** Do you ever buy things on the (6) _____?
- Lizzy** Yes, I spend money on my (7) _____.
- Paul** What do you collect?
- Lizzy** I collect (8) _____. I've got some from all over the world.

Grammar unit 2

1 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 It rains at the moment. ✘

- 2 Claudia plays tennis now. ✘

- 3 My brother learns English verbs today. ✘

- 4 My dog is often chasing cats. ✘

- 5 Be quiet! I talk on the phone. ✘

- 6 They are eating an apple every day. ✘

2 Write the sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous form.

- 1 The concert is great. we / have / a good time

- 2 he / make his bed every day

- 3 What's wrong with Jane? she / cry

- 4 Bye Mum! we / go to the cinema

- 5 He's got a test soon. he / study in his bedroom

- 6 they / have a music lesson on Tuesdays

3 Write about two people in your family. Write two sentences about their daily routines and one sentence about what they are doing now.

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

4 Write questions for the answers.

- 1 _____ ?
I usually get up at 7.30.
- 2 _____ ?
He's making breakfast in the kitchen.
- 3 _____ ?
I usually have cereal and toast for breakfast.
- 4 _____ ?
I'm taking my umbrella because it's raining.
- 5 _____ ?
We usually play basketball on Sunday mornings.

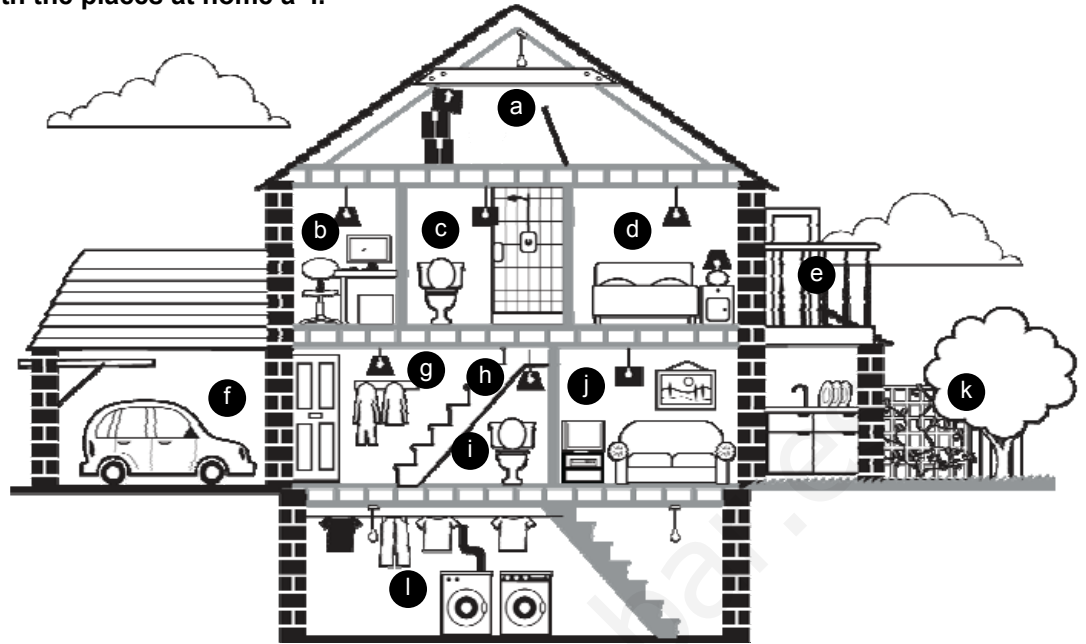
5 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.

Lula and her brother Jake are on a school excursion. They (1) _____ (stay) at a campsite. At home they (2) _____ (get up) at 7.30 but it's 6.30 and they (3) _____ (get up) now. At home they (4) _____ (not often have) bacon and eggs for breakfast. They (5) _____ (usually have) cereal before they go to school. Today they (6) _____ (eat) bacon and eggs. Jake (7) _____ (enjoy) his breakfast but Lula (8) _____ (not like) eggs. She (9) _____ (hardly ever have) a cooked breakfast. Jake (10) _____ (have) a great time on the excursion. It's cold and it (11) _____ (rain) but he (12) _____ (be) happy. Lula (13) _____ (think) about home.

Vocabulary unit 2

1 Match the words 1–12 with the places at home a–l.

- 1 attic
- 2 balcony
- 3 basement
- 4 bathroom
- 5 bedroom
- 6 garage
- 7 garden
- 8 hall
- 9 living room
- 10 stairs
- 11 study
- 12 toilet



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

- 1 Every night my dad puts our car in the _____.
- 2 I like doing my homework in the _____ because there's a big desk.
- 3 We put our coats and umbrellas in the _____ by the front door.
- 4 We often have a barbeque in the _____ in the summer.
- 5 Every night I climb up the _____ to go to my bedroom.
- 6 We've got a bathroom and a _____ in our house.
- 7 Our washing machine isn't in the kitchen. It's downstairs in the _____.
- 8 My mum puts all my old toys and old furniture at the top of the house in the _____.
- 9 My mum and dad like to sit on the _____ and look at the garden.

3 Tick (✓) the routines which are housework.

- 1 clean the floor
- 2 do the washing-up
- 3 do your homework
- 4 have a bath
- 5 have a shower
- 6 make your bed
- 7 tidy your room
- 8 go to bed
- 9 go to school
- 10 go to work
- 11 have / make lunch
- 12 have / make dinner

4 Write two sentences about you for each category. Use the routines in exercise 3.

- 1 Things you always do
I always do my homework.

- 2 Things you sometimes do

- 3 Things you hardly ever do

Grammar unit 3

1 A detective (D) is interviewing a bank robber (BR). Complete the dialogue with the correct form of **was** or **were**.

- D Mr James. Where (1) _____ you last Thursday?
- BR What time last Thursday?
- D Where (2) _____ you at eleven o'clock last Thursday?
- BR I (3) _____ at home.
- D No, you (4) _____. You (5) _____ in Smith Street.
- BR No, I (6) _____. I (7) _____ at home.
- D (8) _____ there anybody at home with you?
- BR Yes, my mum and dad (9) _____ with me.
- D I don't believe you. Your parents (10) _____ with you!
- BR Yes, they (11) _____. Then we went to the bank in Smith Street ... oops!

2 Look at the information. Then write past simple sentences. Use **ago**, **last** or **yesterday**.

my dad / buy / new car / Wednesday (It is now Saturday.)

My dad bought a new car three days ago.

1 we / not do / our homework / Thursday evening (It is now Friday evening.)

2 I / go to / Fred's party (It is now a week later.)

3 I / be born / 1997 (It is now thirteen years later.)

4 they / arrive / in Spain (It is now a month later.)

5 there / not be / a cinema here / in February (It is now July.)

3 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in the boxes.

be go meet not sleep stay swim take

Last year Jack (1) _____ camping in France with his family. They (2) _____ a tent with them but they (3) _____ in the tent every night. They sometimes (4) _____ in a hotel and Jack (5) _____ in the pool. There (6) _____ usually lots of people on the campsite and he (7) _____ some really interesting people.

buy eat finish like speak not want

He (8) _____ excellent food in some local cafés. He really (9) _____ the cheese and the bread of the region. He (10) _____ some presents for his friends in the market and (11) _____ to them on his mobile every day. But when the holiday (12) _____, he (13) _____ to come home.

4 Correct the sentences.

1 Where went you on holiday last August? ✘

2 There was a lot of people in the park. ✘

3 Did you liked the new James Bond film? ✘

4 There wasn't any problems last time. ✘

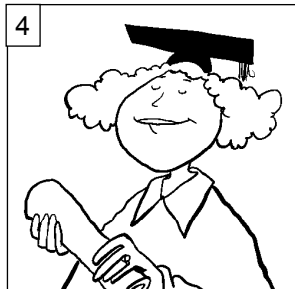
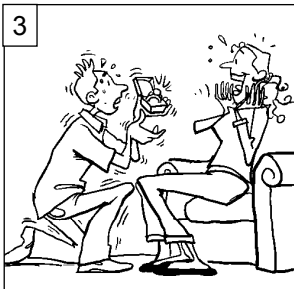
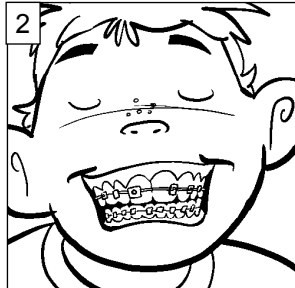
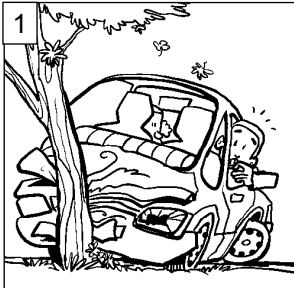
5 She didn't played tennis on Monday. ✘

6 I watched the football match last two weeks. ✘

Vocabulary unit 3 ★★★

1 Write the life events. Use four of the phrases in the box.

pass your exam / test fall in love get a degree
 have an accident have an operation
 get engaged learn to drive wear a brace



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

2 Complete the sentences with the life events in the box in exercise 1. Use the correct form.

- 1 When Romeo saw Juliet, he immediately _____.
- 2 The dentist says my teeth are OK but he wants me to _____ for six months.
- 3 I _____ at the new driving school in the town centre.
- 4 Last year I had appendicitis. I went to hospital and I _____.
- 5 When Rob and Sally _____, he gave her a beautiful diamond ring.
- 6 Jenny studied hard last year and she _____! She was really happy.
- 7 Tom went to university for three years and he _____ in History.
- 8 The first time Karen drove her dad's car she _____. He was very angry!

3 Match 1–4 with the opposite adjectives a–d.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1 boring | a confident |
| 2 shy | b horrible |
| 3 calm | c interesting |
| 4 nice | d nervous |

4 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in exercise 3.

- 1 Nieves doesn't like meeting new people and going to parties. She's very _____.
- 2 I like learning biology. I think it's _____.
- 3 She quickly made friends at her new school. The students were really _____.
- 4 I studied very hard all last week. I'm _____ that I'm going to pass the exam.
- 5 He never gets angry. He's very _____.
- 6 I never watch game shows on TV. I think they're _____.
- 7 My little brother is _____. He always pulls my hair.
- 8 Yesterday, Jake drove a car for the first time. He was very _____ but he soon relaxed.

5 Complete the text with the words in the box.

had an accident brace calm fell in love
 got engaged got married graduated
 horrible nervous

My sister and Sam met at university and they (1) _____ immediately. They (2) _____ from university a year ago and two weeks later they (3) _____. They (4) _____ last month. I was at their wedding. My sister was beautiful. She smiled and talked to everyone. She was very (5) _____ but Sam was white. He was really (6) _____ all day. I couldn't smile because of my (7) _____. I hate it. It's (8) _____. Poor Sam. He only passed his driving test two months ago. When they left after the wedding, he (9) _____. He crashed into my dad's car.



Grammar unit 4

1 Look at the information. Then write affirmative or negative past continuous sentences about the people.

when	who	what	where
07.00	Joanna	run	park
11.30	Juliet	write letters	home
15.00	Andrew	swimming	sea
16.30	Rosie	text friends	cinema
19.00	Tim	watch a DVD	friend's house

19.00 / Juliet

Juliet wasn't watching a DVD at a friend's house.

1 07.00 / Joanna

2 11.30 / Rosie

3 15.00 / Andrew

4 16.30 / Tim

2 Look at exercise 1 again and write past continuous questions for the answers.

1 _____ ?

In the park.

2 _____ ?

At half past eleven.

3 _____ ?

No, Tim wasn't swimming. Andrew was.

4 _____ ?

She was texting friends.

5 _____ ?

At seven o'clock.

3 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

Last year my friend Louise (1) _____ (have) a very frightening experience. She was on holiday with her parents. They (2) _____ (stay) in an old house in the middle of a forest. One evening she (3) _____ (go) to bed when suddenly she (4) _____ (hear) a noise. It (5) _____ (come) from the room above her. There was somebody upstairs. He (6) _____ (walk) around the room. It wasn't her mum and dad because they (7) _____ (talk) downstairs. She (8) _____ (get) out of bed and (9) _____ (open) her bedroom door. She (10) _____ (climb) up the stairs when the noise (11) _____ (stop). She (12) _____ (run) downstairs and (13) _____ (call) to her parents. When they (14) _____ (go) upstairs, they (15) _____ (not find) anything. Perhaps it was a ghost.

4 Complete the dialogue.

Ana (1) _____ to the concert in the park yesterday?

Matt Yes, I did. I went with Jody.

Ana Was it good?

Matt Yes, it was. (2) _____ great!

Ana Which bands (3) _____ ?

Matt A lot of different bands were playing, but Carla Baggage was my favourite singer.

Ana (4) _____ any of the songs from her new CD?

Matt Yes, she did. She played all of them.

Ana Did you (5) _____ ?

Matt Yes, (6) _____ dancing with Amy when it (7) _____ to rain.

Ana What (8) _____ do?

Matt We didn't do anything. We got wet but we (9) _____ a great time!

Vocabulary unit 4

1 Complete the text with prepositions.

My best friend likes extreme sports. Last Saturday morning she jumped (1) _____ of an aeroplane. In the afternoon she cycled (2) _____ a high mountain and then ran (3) _____ the other side to the bottom. On Sunday she ran ten kilometres (4) _____ a lake and then she sailed (5) _____ it. In the afternoon she jumped (6) _____ her motorbike and rode home.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box and a preposition.

climb cycle fall jump sail ski swim

- My cat was at the top of the tree so my dad _____ a ladder to get it.
- It was very hot so we all _____ the swimming pool.
- We were _____ the island in my uncle's yacht when we saw a beautiful beach.
- My brother _____ his bike and broke his arm.
- Let's _____ to the other side of the lake.
- My uncle is planning to _____ France on his bike next summer.
- Last winter we _____ a mountain in Italy. We went really fast.

3 Cross out the things you can't do.

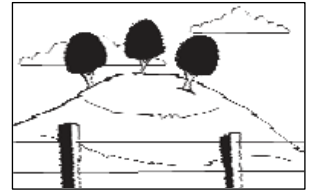
- You can swim **across** / **up and down** / **under** a pool.
- You can climb **down** / **through** / **up** a mountain.
- You can go **under** / **across** / **down** the sea.
- You can drive **across** / **through** / **up** a road.
- You can fly **off** / **through** / **around** bad weather.
- You can walk **into** / **over** / **around** a house.
- You can walk **under** / **through** / **over** a bridge.
- You can fall **down** / **over** / **off** a bike.

4 Write the geographical features. Use six of the words in the box.

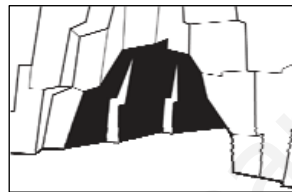
beach cave forest hill island lake rapids river stream waterfall



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

5 Complete the text with some of the words in the box in exercise 4.

Dan Drake is a stuntman. Last year he worked on a spy film in South America. In one scene Dan fell off a bridge and into a (1) _____. The water was moving very quickly. Suddenly, he was in some (2) _____ with rocks all around him. Soon after, the river became a (3) _____. Dan went over the top and fell 30 metres into a (4) _____. In the water there were water snakes and piranhas trying to eat him.

In another scene he walked through a (5) _____. The trees were full of spiders and snakes. Then he climbed up a small (6) _____. At the top there was a dark (7) _____. A small (8) _____ was coming out of it and the water was smoking. It was volcanic and very hot. Dan's job was to run through the water. He burnt his feet. Poor Dan!

Grammar unit 5

1 Complete the dialogue with question words.

Quizmaster OK, Holly. Answer these questions and you are the Genius of Britain.
Ready?

Holly Yes, I'm ready.

Quizmaster (1) _____ is Yam Bhandari's hair?

Holly Er, one metre.

Quizmaster Wrong! (2) _____ can a cheetah run?

Holly Er, about twenty kilometres an hour.

Quizmaster Wrong! (3) _____ are the Olympic games?

Holly Er, every two years.

Quizmaster Wrong! (4) _____ is Mount Everest?

Holly Er, 7,000 metres.

Quizmaster Wrong! (5) _____ is it to the moon?

Holly Er, 200,000 kilometres.

Quizmaster Wrong! (6) _____ answers have you got correct?

Holly Er, none.

Quizmaster Correct! That's one point.

2 Write questions for the answers. Use question words.

1 _____ ?
_____ ?

I could jump 1m 50cm when I was eight.

2 _____ ?

I can run 100 metres in 13.5 seconds.

3 _____ ?

A boa constrictor? Sometimes they can grow to four metres.

4 _____ ?

I can throw a ball about 20 metres.

5 _____ ?
_____ ?

We went to the cinema three times last year.

3 Compare the people, places or things. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

aggressive	artistic	beautiful	clean
expensive	rich	strong	

Bill Gates / the Queen of England

Bill Gates is richer than the Queen of England.

1 a shark / a dolphin

2 Samson / Arnold Schwarzenegger

3 the Alhambra / the Eiffel Tower

4 cats / dogs

5 Pablo Picasso / Walt Disney

6 a Ferrari / a Fiat

4 Complete the questions. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in the box. Then answer the questions.

happy	hot	interesting	practical
tall	tasty		

1 Who _____ boy in the class?

Answer: _____ (___ metres)

2 Which _____ subject

at school? Answer: _____

3 What _____ memory you

have? Answer: _____

4 Which _____ month in

summer? Answer: _____

5 What _____ skill you have?

Answer: _____

6 What _____ food you can

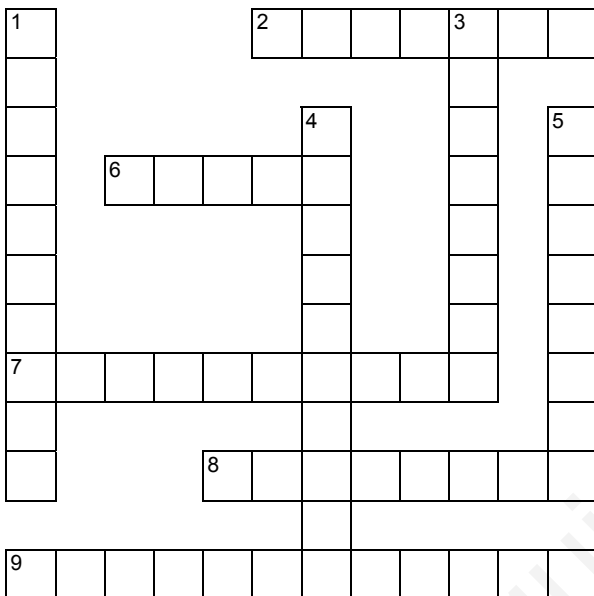
cook? Answer: _____

Vocabulary unit 5

1 Write the person. Add *-er* or *-or*.

- 1 act _____
- 2 direct _____
- 3 build _____
- 4 translate _____
- 5 design _____
- 6 instruct _____
- 7 photograph _____
- 8 clean _____

2 Read the clues and complete the crossword.



- 1 this person teaches people a skill, e.g. how to drive
- 2 this person builds houses and buildings
- 3 this person does drawings to show how something will be made
- 4 this person works with computers
- 5 this person makes films for the cinema
- 6 you can see this person in a theatre or in films
- 7 this person changes text from one language into another
- 8 this person writes music
- 9 this person uses a camera

3 Match 1–6 with their opposite adjectives a–f.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1 wild | a artistic |
| 2 peaceful | b rare |
| 3 practical | c strange |
| 4 noisy | d domesticated |
| 5 common | e quiet |
| 6 normal | f aggressive |

4 Complete the text with the adjectives in exercise 3.

Sunday mornings are *peaceful* for me because my little brother goes to football practice. My brother is very (1) _____, always shouting and playing loud music. This is a (2) _____ Sunday morning for me: I get up late and have a lazy breakfast. The house is (3) _____; I can't hear a sound. That's when I love to paint. I want to go to art school when I'm older because I'm very (4) _____.

But last Sunday was very different. I woke up really early, at about six o'clock. I looked out of my window and saw a lot of animals. They weren't (5) _____ animals like cats and dogs. They were (6) _____ animals – three elephants, a lion and two giraffes. It's very (7) _____ to see these animals in a zoo or a safari park, but I think it's very (8) _____ to see them in the garden of a house!

It was quite scary because lions can be (9) _____ animals but they were just standing there, looking up at me. It was all very (10) _____. I shouted for my mum. She's a very (11) _____ person and always knows what to do in an emergency. Then my mum woke me up. She said I was shouting about wild animals in my sleep!

Grammar unit 6

1 Complete the dialogue with 'll / will or won't. Write definitely and probably in the correct place.

Sue Do you think Juan (1) _____ come to my party on Saturday?

Maria Yes, he (2) _____ (definitely) come to the party. Don't worry.

Sue What about his sister?

Maria Sorry, but she (3) _____ (definitely) be here. She's going to stay in Paris for another week.

Sue Do you think Juan (4) _____ phone us when he's leaving Paris?

Maria Don't worry. He (5) _____ (definitely) be here on Saturday evening.

Sue What time?

Maria He said nine o'clock.

Sue Oh dear! (6) _____ he be in time for the party?

Maria Yes, of course. I (7) _____ meet him at the station.

Sue How (8) _____ you get from the station to the party?

Maria My dad (9) _____ (probably) drive us in his car.

Sue Are you sure?

Maria Relax. We (10) _____ be late. I promise!

2 Match 1–6 with a–f to make a sequence. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 If it _____ (rain), | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 If she _____ (not go) out, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 If she _____ (watch) <i>Star pops</i> , | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 If she _____ (want) to be a pop star, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 If she _____ (not practise) every day, | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 If she _____ (not improve), | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a she _____ (need) to practise every day.
- b she _____ (want) to be a pop star.
- c she _____ (not go) out.
- d I _____ (get) a headache.
- e she _____ (watch) *Star pops*.
- f she _____ (not improve).

3 Write the conditional questions. Then write true answers for you.

- 1 what / you do / if / it be sunny / on Sunday?

 _____?
- 2 if / you not see / your friends on Saturday / what / you do?

 _____?
- 3 what / your teacher do / if / you arrive late / for class tomorrow?

 _____?

4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 If you'll eat all that chocolate, you be sick probably. ✘

- 2 If they won't revise, they don't pass definitely the exam. ✘

- 3 We probably get a taxi, if there aren't any trains. ✘

- 4 If it will be sunny this weekend, we go to the beach. ✘

Vocabulary unit 6

1 Write the numbers.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----|-------|
| 1 | 1,000,000,000 | a b | _____ |
| 2 | 1,000,000 | a m | _____ |
| 3 | 1,000 | a t | _____ |
| 4 | 100 | a h | _____ |
| 5 | 12 | a d | _____ |
| 6 | 3 or 4 | a f | _____ |
| 7 | 2 | a c | _____ |
| 8 | ½ | a h | _____ |
| 9 | ¼ | a q | _____ |
| 10 | 0 | n | _____ |

2 Write the times.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-------|
| 1 | 1,000 years | a | _____ |
| 2 | 100 years | a | _____ |
| 3 | 10 years | a | _____ |
| 4 | 365 days | a | _____ |
| 5 | 31 days | a | _____ |
| 6 | 7 days | a | _____ |
| 7 | 24 hours | a | _____ |
| 8 | 60 minutes | an | _____ |
| 9 | 60 seconds | a | _____ |
| 10 | 1/60 of a minute | a | _____ |

3 Write the answers.

- How many is three dozen? _____
- How many weeks are in a year? _____
- What is a half and a quarter? _____
- How many noughts are in a billion?

- How many seconds are in a day?

- How many minutes are in a quarter of an hour?

- How many days are in a decade?

- How many years are in a couple of decades?

4 Find opposite pairs of adjectives in the box. Write them.

big-headed confident dishonest foolish
generous hard-working honest lazy mean
modest quiet sensible shy talkative

- _____ – _____
 _____ – _____
 _____ – _____
 _____ – _____
 _____ – _____
 _____ – _____

5 Complete the sentences with some of the personality adjectives in exercise 4.

- My sister always buys me a nice birthday present. She's very _____.
- My brother loves going to parties and meeting people. He isn't _____.
- Some people think they are the best at everything. They're _____.
- When Jim has a problem, he always chooses the best solution because he's _____.
- She studies a lot and tries to pass her exams. She's _____.
- He always tells the truth. He's _____.
- Cycling at night without any lights is a _____ thing to do.
- He never does any work. He's very _____.
- My sister loves chatting to people. She's _____.
- My mum is really clever but she never talks about it. She's _____.



Grammar unit 7

1 Jim is an athlete. Write his coach's instructions. Make affirmative and negative imperatives with the verbs and phrases in the boxes.

drink not eat get up run not stay out

early every morning late at night
pizzas and chips ten kilometres every day
two litres of water a day

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

2 Jim is training for the world championship. Look at his coach's schedule. Write questions with *be going to*. Then write the answers.

Daily schedule

Get up: six o'clock

- (1) Run ten kilometres
- (2) Lunch: steak and vegetables
- (3) Meet me at the gym
- (4) Bed: ten o'clock

What time *is he going to get up?*
He's going to get up at six o'clock.

- 1 How far _____ ?

- 2 What _____ ?

- 3 Who _____ ?

- 4 What time _____ ?

3 Jim is talking to his coach. Choose the correct forms.

Coach OK Jim. The big race is next Sunday. I've got your training plan.

Jim OK coach.

Coach So, (1) **don't get up / get up** early every day and (2) **run / don't run** ten kilometres.

Jim OK coach.

Coach For lunch (3) **eat / don't eat** healthy food like steak and lots of vegetables.

Jim Ah ... tomorrow I (4) **'ll have / 'm having** lunch with my girlfriend.

Coach No, you aren't. You (5) **'ll have / 're going to have** lunch with me!

Jim OK coach but my girlfriend (6) **will / isn't going to** like that.

Coach Jim, this race is very important.

Jim It's my girlfriend's 20th birthday on Wednesday.

Coach OK, but (7) **stay / don't stay** out late.

Jim But coach! She (8) **'s having / 'll have** a party. It starts at eleven o'clock.

Coach What? You must be in bed at ten o'clock before a race.

Jim But coach! She (9) **'ll / 's going to** never speak to me again.

Coach Jim, you (10) **won't be / aren't being** world champion if you go to parties.

Jim OK coach.

Coach So, what time (11) **will you / are you going to** get up?

Jim I (12) **'ll / 'm going to** get up early.

Coach And what (13) **will / are you going to** do?

Jim I (14) **'m running / 'm going to run** ten kilometres.

4 Write about your plans for the weekend.



Vocabulary unit 7 ★★★★

1 Write the names of the people in sport. Use the words in the box.

ball boy commentator linesman
runner-up substitute umpire



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

ball boy commentator competition
finalist linesman manager match
referee runner-up substitute tournament
trainer umpire

events	officials
_____	_____
_____	_____
competitors	others
_____	<i>ball boy</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 Write the names of the people.

- 1 An athlete who is second in a race is the _____.
- 2 If a football player has an injury, the manager will send on a _____ to play.
- 3 Someone who works on television and talks about the game is a _____.
- 4 The person who controls a tennis match is the _____.
- 5 _____ are at a tennis match to give the balls to the players.

4 The football manager is talking to his players. Complete the text with the words in the box.

champions fans final match runners-up
season stadium team trophy

OK. This is the big (1) _____. It's the end of the (2) _____ and you're in the (3) _____. I know you can win. You play for the best (4) _____ in the country. Right now, out there in the (5) _____, there are 60,000 (6) _____. You don't want to be the (7) _____. You want to win and be the (8) _____. At the end of this evening you're going to be holding the most important (9) _____ in Europe: The European Cup!

Grammar unit 8

1 Write what these people have or haven't done. Use the correct form of the present perfect and the phrases in the box.

never eat seafood stay in a five-star hotel
 never lose a match never travel by plane
~~swim in the Pacific Ocean~~ be to Paris

They went to Hawaii on holiday.
They've swum in the Pacific Ocean.

- 1 I like France.

- 2 They are the best team in the country.

- 3 My sister loves expensive hotels.

- 4 My dad is scared of flying.

- 5 I'm allergic to fish.

2 Correct the sentences.

- 1 We haven't visit the new museum. ✘

- 2 Ben has meet Penélope Cruz. ✘

- 3 I never sung karaoke in my life. ✘

- 4 They've ever been to Australia. ✘

- 5 He not never been to a concert. ✘

3 Read the fact file. Then write the questions and answers on the right.

Name: Ellie McKay

Job: extreme adventurer
Countries visited: twenty
Climbed: fifteen mountains in the Alps
Extreme adventures: swimming with sharks in South Africa; canoed up the Amazon river
Next project: travel across the desert with Steve (first time in a desert!)

- 1 how many countries visited?

_____?
- 2 where swum with sharks?

_____?
- 3 ever travelled across a desert?

_____?

4 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

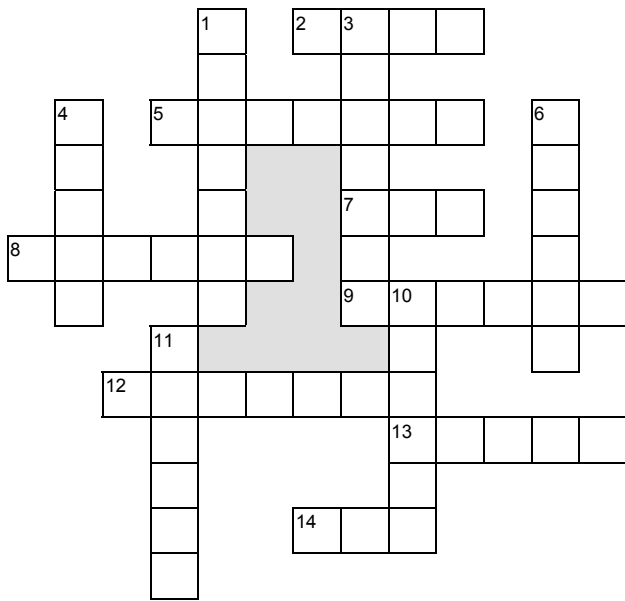
bring (x2) ~~check~~ never cross ever ride
 never ride meet see

- Ellie** OK Steve. Are we ready for the expedition across the desert?
- Steve** I think so.
- Ellie** *Have you checked* everything on the list? Where are the camels?
- Steve** They're over there under the trees.
- Ellie** (1) _____ a camel?
- Steve** Yes, I have. Last year when I was in Egypt.
- Ellie** Good. Now, (2) _____ lots of water?
- Steve** Yes, I have.
- Ellie** What about the food?
- Steve** No problem. I (3) _____ food for two months.
- Ellie** Good. (4) _____ our guide?
- Steve** No, he isn't here yet. He'll be here in about an hour.
- Ellie** OK. We'll start when he arrives. Now, (5) _____ my hat?
- Steve** Yes, it's on your head.
- Ellie** Sorry, Steve. I'm a bit nervous. I (6) _____ a camel before.
- Steve** And we (7) _____ a desert before!



Vocabulary unit 8

1 Complete the crossword with the past participle form of the verbs.



Across ➡

- 2 swim
- 5 visit
- 7 have
- 8 speak
- 9 drive
- 12 paint
- 13 drink
- 14 win

Down ↓

- 1 write
- 3 watch
- 4 sleep
- 6 cook
- 10 ride
- 11 fall

2 Choose the correct words.

Did you know that most (1) **injuries** / **injured** happen at home? Small children are especially at risk. They can fall down stairs. Sometimes they (2) **bruise** / **bruised** an arm or leg. Perhaps they get a (3) **sprained** / **sprain**. But it can be worse and they might (4) **broke** / **break** an arm or a leg. Kitchens are also dangerous. Knives can (5) **cut** / **a cut** and cookers can (6) **burnt** / **burn**. Small children must also learn about pets. If a small child hurts a pet, the animal will sometimes (7) **bitten** / **bite** the child.

3 Match the injuries 1–7 with a treatment a–g.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 cut your finger | a have an X-ray |
| 2 got an insect bite | b put a bandage on it |
| 3 broken your arm | c put cold water on it |
| 4 bruised your leg | d take a painkiller |
| 5 sprained your ankle | e put some ice on it |
| 6 hurt your shoulder | f put some cream on it |
| 7 burnt your hand | g put a plaster on it |

4 Complete the dialogues with the treatments in exercise 3.

Doctor What's the problem?

Patient I think I've got a broken arm.

Doctor Well, you need to (1) _____.

Doctor What's the problem?

Patient I've got a horrible insect bite

Doctor Well, I'll give you (2) _____
to put on it.

Doctor What's the problem?

Patient I've got a burnt hand.

Doctor Did you put (3) _____
on it?

Doctor What's the problem?

Patient I had an accident with a knife. I was cutting vegetables.

Doctor I'll (4) _____ on it.

Doctor What's the problem?

Patient I think I've got a sprained ankle.

Doctor OK. We'll need to (5) _____
_____ on it.

Doctor What's the problem?

Patient I was playing football and I've got a bruised foot.

Doctor Did you (6) _____ on it?

Grammar unit 9

1 Complete the text with *a/an* or *-*.

Sixteenth-century London was an exciting place but it could also be dangerous. There was a lot of

(1) _____ crime. Street lights didn't exist and at night the streets were dark and dangerous.

(2) _____ public transport also didn't exist.

There weren't any parks but there was (3) _____

open space outside the city walls. For (4) _____

entertainment you could go and see (5) _____

play at (6) _____ theatre. William Shakespeare

was (7) _____ actor and (8) _____ writer at

the Globe Theatre.

(9) _____ pollution was (10) _____ problem

even in the sixteenth century. People threw

everything into the streets. There was (11) _____

litter everywhere. There was also (12) _____

graffiti on the walls.

2 Complete the dialogue with seven of the words in the box.

a lot	anyone	anything	anywhere
many	someone	something	somewhere

Annie Did you do (1) _____ at the weekend?

Chus Oh, yes. We went to the beach.

Annie Really? Were there (2) _____ people?

Chus Oh, yes. There were (3) _____ of people there.

Annie Did you see (4) _____ we know?

Chus No, but my mum met (5) _____ from work.

Annie What did you do?

Chus Oh, there's always (6) _____ to do at the beach. We went swimming and surfed.

Annie We're going (7) _____ nice next weekend. To the new theme park.

Chus Fantastic. Lucky you!

3 What do you think? Write true sentences. Use *must / mustn't* or *should / shouldn't*.

Is it OK to drive through a red traffic light?

No, you mustn't drive through a red light.

1 Is it OK to run near a swimming pool?

2 Is it OK to be late for school?

3 Is it OK if you don't wear a helmet on a motorbike?

4 Is it OK if you don't wear a helmet on a bike?

5 Is it OK to talk your friends in class?

6 Is it OK if you don't take your dog for a long walk every day?

4 Write about students. Use *should / shouldn't* or *must / mustn't* and the phrases in the box.

eat in class	be late for school
do their homework	shout
work hard	have longer breaks
use a mobile phone in class	do exams at the end of the year

Students mustn't eat in class.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

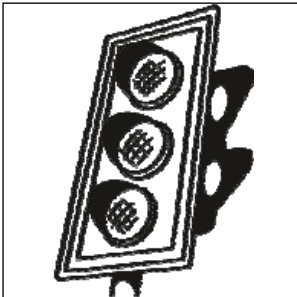
6 _____

7 _____

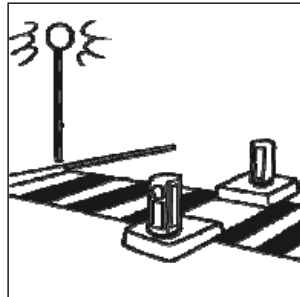
Vocabulary unit 9 ★★★

1 Write the words for things in the street. Use six of the words in the box.

bench cash point crossroads
pedestrian crossing pedestrian zone
pickpocket roundabout street corner
traffic lights



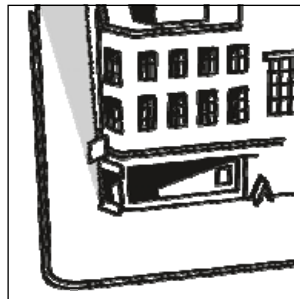
1 _____



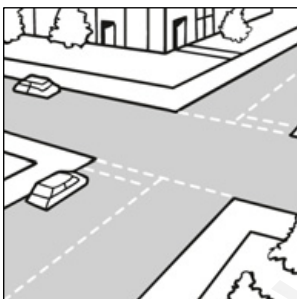
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Choose the correct words.

- You must stop when the **traffic lights / street lights** are red.
- Cars mustn't go into a **pedestrian zone / crossroads**.
- Cars must stop at a **roundabout / pedestrian crossing** so people can cross the road.
- If you stand on a **traffic / street corner**, you can see along two streets.

- Pickpockets / Youth clubs** steal your money and other possessions without you realizing.
- A **pedestrian zone / crossroads** is dangerous so there are often traffic lights.
- You can get money from a **sign / cash point** if the banks aren't open.
- There are **benches / cash points** to sit and have a rest in many streets.

3 Correct the bold words.

- Don't pick **off** those plates. They're hot!

- Don't slow **off**. Run faster. _____
- This road is dangerous. Watch **up** for fast cars.

- You should put **in** a helmet when you go cycling.

- It's the end of the exam. Stop writing! Put **off** your pens. _____
- Stay **in** of that room. It's private. _____
- Don't go **up** that building. It's dangerous.

- If you don't get **down** that wall, you'll fall.

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

get on go into put on run over
slow down speed up take off watch out

'Hi John, let's go for a ride on your motorbike, but you must be careful. Must I (1) _____ a helmet? Do I (2) _____ behind you? OK, I'm ready. John, you're going very fast. Please (3) _____. John! There's a dog in the road. Don't (4) _____ it. John, be careful! (5) _____ for that car! John! Don't (6) _____. We're going very fast again. John, why are you stopping? John, why are you (7) _____ your helmet? John, why are you (8) _____ the house? John! What's wrong?'