

Contents

page

Starter unit	4
unit 1 Your interests	8
unit 2 City to city	16
unit 3 Language	24
unit 4 Days and dates	32
unit 5 The wild side	40
unit 6 In and out of school	48
unit 7 Names and places	56
unit 8 Games	64
unit 9 Expedition	72
Grammar reference	80
Pronunciation bank	100
Vocabulary puzzles	103
Wordlist	112
Expression bank	126
Irregular verbs list	128

Starter unit

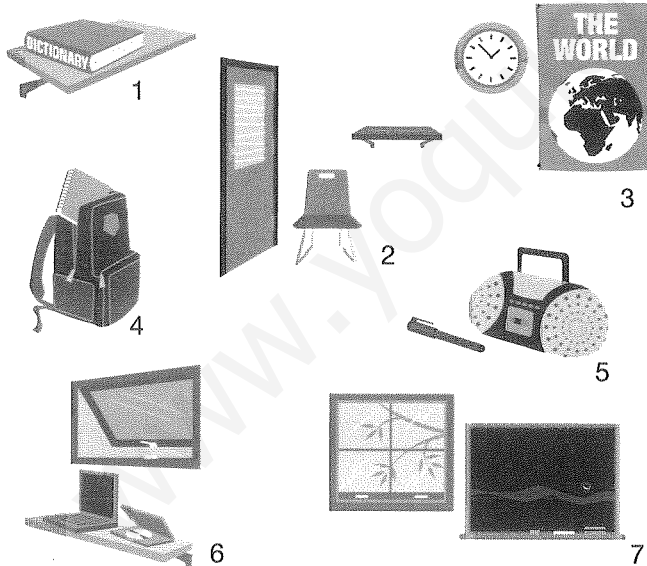
Vocabulary

A classroom

- 1 ★ Complete the words with the correct letters.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| board | 7 wi...do... |
| 1 d...ct...nary | 8 ...D pl...er |
| 2 s...lf | 9 n...e...ook |
| 3 l...top | 10 de... |
| 4 ...loc... | 11 ...ag |
| 5 ...ster | 12 r...l...r |
| 6 do... | 13 ch...r |

- 2 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.



- The *dictionary* is on the shelf.
- The is between the shelf and the door.
- The is next to the poster.
- The is in the bag.
- The is next to the pen.
- The and the DVD are under the window.
- The board is near the

- 3 ★★ Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.



The door is *near* the board.

- The clock is the window and the door.
- The bag is the chair.
- The chair is the door.
- The ruler is the bag.
- The CD player is the shelf.

- 4 ★★★ Complete the lists. Use the words from exercise 1.

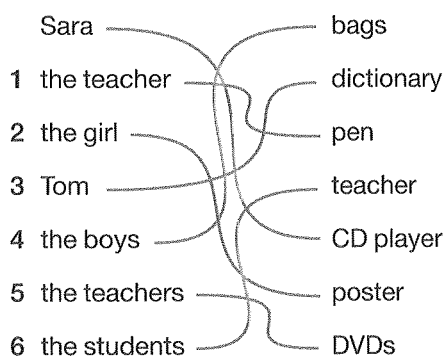
Things in my bag	Things in my bedroom
<i>pen</i>	<i>shelf</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....



Grammar

Possessive 's

- 1 ★★ Follow the lines. Then write the names with the possessive 's and the objects.



Sara's CD player

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

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

- 2 ★ Are the words subject pronouns (SP) or possessive adjectives (PA)?

my PA

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 she | 6 their |
| 2 his | 7 your |
| 3 our | 8 its |
| 4 you | 9 we |
| 5 he | 10 I |

- 3 ★★ Complete the sentences.


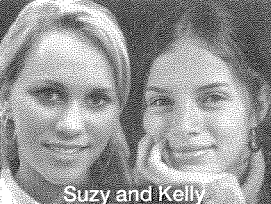

A Use possessive adjectives.

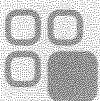
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| you / DVD | It's <i>your</i> DVD. |
| 1 he / laptop | It's laptop. |
| 2 we / classroom | It's classroom. |
| 3 I / dictionary | It's dictionary. |
| 4 she / bag | It's bag. |
| 5 the teachers / CD player | It's CD player. |

B Use subject pronouns.

- the girl / in my class
She's in my class.
- 6 Carlos and Marina / our teachers
.....'re our teachers.
 - 7 Mia and I / in class 1B
.....'re in class 1B.
 - 8 the laptop / on the desk
.....'s on the desk.
 - 9 the dictionaries / on the shelf
.....'re on the shelf.
 - 10 David / twelve years old
.....'s twelve years old.

- 4 ★★★ Complete the sentences.

 Rory	 Suzy and Kelly	 Mr Brown and Mrs Simm Ben
<i>It</i> is a pen.	(1) is Suzy.	(4) are teachers.
The pen is <i>Rory's</i> pen.	Suzy is (2) friend.	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm are (5) teachers.
The pen is <i>his</i> pen.	Suzy is (3) friend.	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm are (6) teachers.



Vocabulary

Basic adjectives

- 1 ★ Complete the adjectives with *a, e, i, o* or *u*.

expensive

1popular

2 h.....rr.....ble

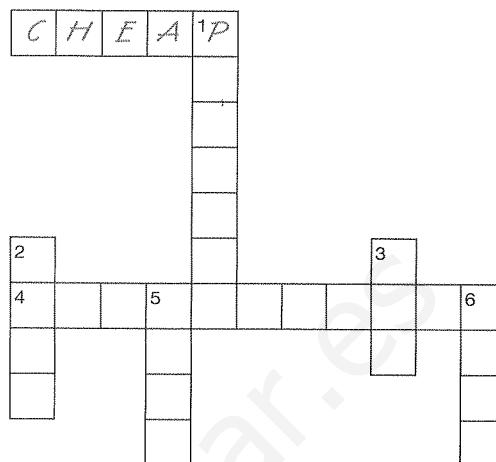
3 sm.....ll

4 b.....r.....ng

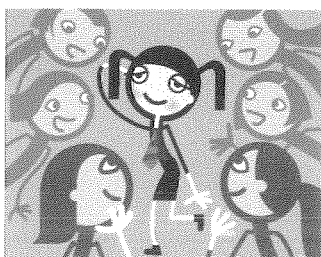
5 d.....ff.....c.....lt

6 b.....d

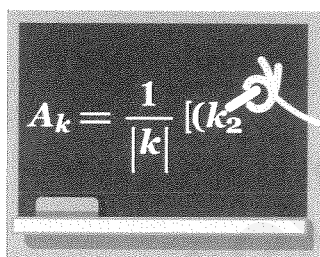
- 2 ★★ Complete the crossword with the opposite of the adjectives in exercise 1.



- 3 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



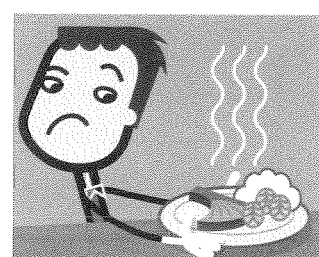
She's *popular*.



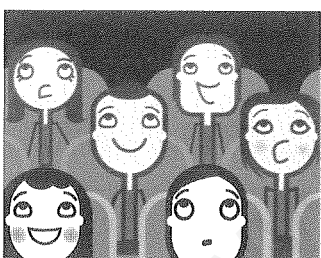
1 It's



2 The laptop is



3 It's



4 The film is



5 The car is



6 The TV programme is



7 Lucy's bag is

- 4 ★★★ Describe the people, places and things. Use the verb *be* and adjectives from exercises 1 and 2.

My teacher *is popular*.

1 Madrid

2 English

3 Johnny Depp

4 My book

5 My school

6 Football



Grammar

be: affirmative, negative and questions

1 ★ Choose the correct word.

I **(m)** / 're a really good student.

- 1 The DVDs are / is popular.
- 2 She 's / 'm next to the window.
- 3 He isn't / aren't from France.
- 4 We isn't / aren't bad students.
- 5 You 's / 're really popular!
- 6 He 'm not / isn't in the classroom.
- 7 Are / Is you good at English?
- 8 Are / Is your dictionary under the chair?
- 9 Are / Am the questions difficult?
- 10 Are the books interesting? Yes, they're / they are.

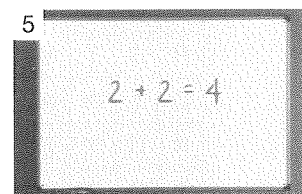
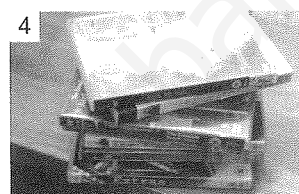
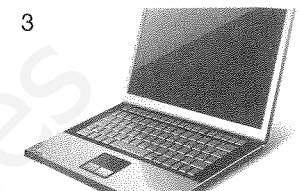
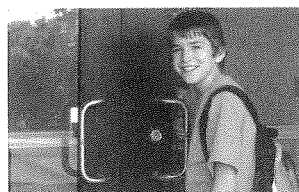
2 ★★ Rewrite the sentences using the negative.

I'm English.

I'm not English.

- 1 The video games are very popular.
.....
- 2 They're fourteen years old.
.....
- 3 The teacher's car is expensive.
.....
- 4 The CD player is in the classroom.
.....
- 5 You're in my class.
.....
- 6 We're from Rome.
.....
- 7 English is a difficult language.
.....

3 ★★ Look at the pictures and write questions and short answers.



Are you next to the window? No, I'm not.

- 1 it small?
- 2 the bags on the desk?
- 3 the laptop cheap?
- 4 the DVDs in the bag?
- 5 the exercise easy?

4 ★★★ Complete the interview using the correct form of *be*.

Jack *Are* you a student, Toby?

Toby Yes, I (1)

Jack (2) you twelve years old?

Toby No, I (3), I (4) thirteen.

Jack (5) your school interesting?

Toby Yes, it (6) But it (7) easy.

Jack (8) your teachers nice?

Toby Yes, they (9) They (10) very interesting. They (11) boring!

Jack (12) you and your friends good students?

Toby Yes, we (13)! We (14) really nice!

unit 1 Your interests

Vocabulary

Free time

- 1 ★ Find eleven more interests. Write the words below.

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

internet

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 | 6 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 5 | 10 |
| | 11 |

- 2 ★★ Complete the words in the text.

Hi, my name's Ella and I'm 13. I'm into *music* and (1) b.....
I prefer (2) m..... friends to
(3) c..... on the internet, and I'm really into (4) c..... too.



My brother Max is 15. He likes (5) w..... TV and playing (6) c..... games. He isn't very interested in (7) s.....

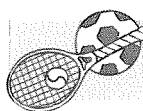
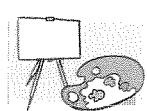
- 3 ★★ Write sentences. Use the words in exercise 1.

I'm interested in 

I'm interested in animals.

1 I like  and 

2 I'm not into 

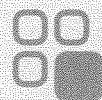
3 I really like  and 

4 I'm not very interested in 

- 4 ★★★ Use the interests from exercise 1 to complete the sentences about you.

I'm interested in *computer games and chatting on the internet.*

- 1 I like
- 2 I prefer
- 3 I'm into
- 4 I'm not into



Grammar *have got*

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

We **ve** / 's got a ticket for the match on Sunday.

- 1 I 've got / 's got three dogs and a cat.
- 2 My friend got / 's got an expensive camera.
- 3 Jodie haven't / hasn't got a CD by Mariah Carey.
- 4 You haven't got / not have got long hair.
- 5 Alex and Jake haven't got / hasn't got a football.
- 6 Have / Has you got a book about art?

2 ★★ Write affirmative or negative sentences using *have got*.

I / three computer games
I've got three computer games.

- 1 they / a new CD
.....
- 2 my brother / not / a bike
.....
- 3 we / not / a laptop
.....
- 4 Ann and James / a big dog
.....

3 ★★ Write questions and short answers using *have got*.

you / CD player ✗
Have you got a CD player? No, I haven't.

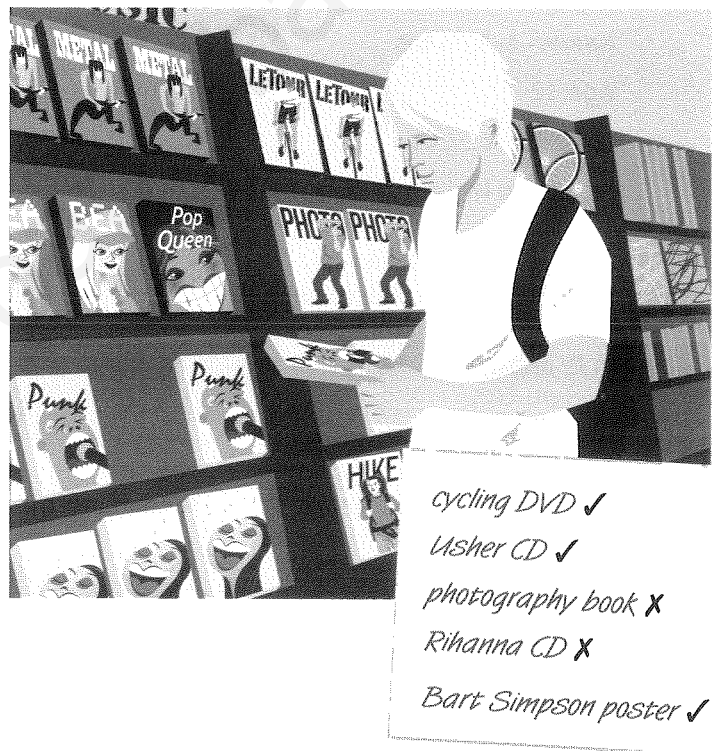
- 1 the teacher / a bike ✗
.....
- 2 Daniel / an interesting book ✓
.....
- 3 we / a nice teacher ✓
.....
- 4 they / a dictionary ✗
.....

Prepositions: *about, of, by*

4 ★★ What has Ben got? Look at the list and write *He's got* or *He hasn't got*. Then complete the sentences with *about, of* or *by*.

He's got a DVD *about* cycling.

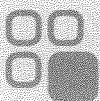
- 1 a CD Usher.
- 2 a book photography.
- 3 a CD Rihanna.
- 4 a poster Bart Simpson.



5 ★★★ Write true affirmative and negative sentences. Use *have got* / *haven't got* or *has got* / *hasn't got*.

My mother *has got* a book *about* animals.
My father *hasn't got* a CD *by* the Sugababes.

- 1 I
- 2 We
- 3 My teacher
- 4 My friends



Vocabulary Interests: word groups

1 ★ Complete the words.

reggae

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 pl...y..... | 4 w...b.....te | 7 ...c.....r |
| 2 f.....m | 5 h..... h...p | 8 t.....m |
| 3 pr...g.....m.... | 6 h.....d.....ll | 9 m...u..... |

2 ★★ Complete the emails with the words in the box.

actor programme films sport hip hop DVDs player
heavy metal computers

Name: Lewis Evans

Age: 12

Town: Chester, UK

Interests: I'm really into *sport*, especially football, and my favourite (1)..... is Cristiano Ronaldo. I'm also interested in TV and cinema. My favourite (2)..... is *The Simpsons*. I'm also into American (3)..... and I like the (4)..... Tom Cruise. What are your interests?

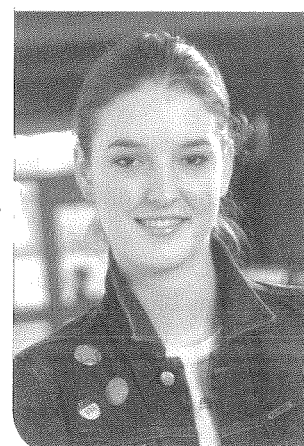


Name: Megan Maltby

Age: 13

Town: Narooma, Australia

Interests: I really like music, especially (5)..... and (6)..... I've got a lot of music (7)..... I'm also into chatting on the internet with my friends. At school we're all into (8)..... and we've got a good website about our class. Are you into music and computers?



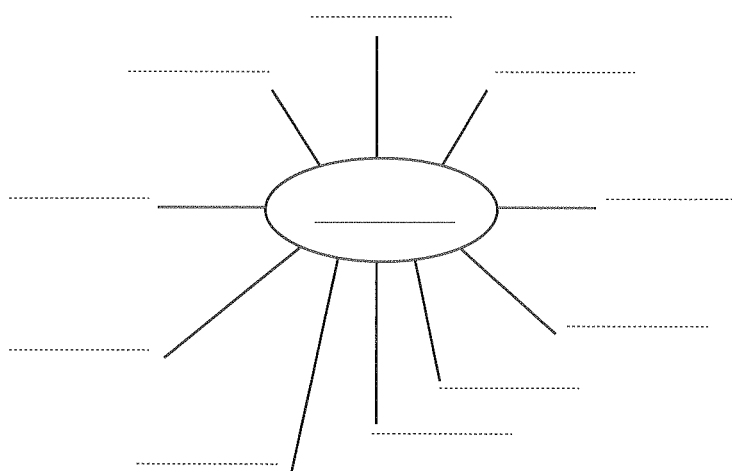
3 ★★ Replace the word which doesn't match with a word from the box.

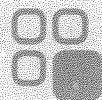
team actor email handball reggae

handball
tennis mouse football cricket

- match heavy metal hip hop pop
- programme film team soap opera
- website mouse heavy metal printer
- player email referee match

4 ★★★ Write a word group for one of your interests. For example: animals, art, books or TV.





Grammar Interrogative pronouns

- 1 ★ Complete the interrogative pronouns. Then match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 Where are you from? | a Robert. |
| 2 What's your name? | b Canada. |
| 3 What's your favourite actor? | c Two. |
| 4 How old are you? | d 10th November. |
| 5 What's your birthday? | e George Clooney. |
| 6 How many brothers and sisters have you got? | f Twelve. |

- 2 ★★ Complete the quiz questions. Then choose the correct answers.

Sports quiz

How many players are in a hockey team?

- a seven **b eleven** c fifteen

- 1 is the footballer Lionel Messi from?

- a Argentina b France c Italy

- 2 is the sport of basketball?

- a 40 years old b 80 years old c 120 years old

- 3 is the Wimbledon tennis tournament?

- a April b June c September

- 4 is the name of the Manchester United football stadium?

- a Stamford Bridge b Anfield c Old Trafford

- 5 is the sister of tennis player Venus Williams?

- a Serena b Marina c Katrina

- 3 ★★★ Write questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

what / name / ? *What's your name? My name's Sam.*

- 1 when / birthday / ?

.....

- 2 what / favourite colour / ?

.....

- 3 how old / best friend / ?

.....

- 4 who / favourite pop star / ?

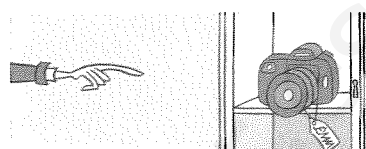
.....

- 5 how many / CDs / ?

.....

Demonstrative pronouns

- 4 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *This*, *That*, *These* or *Those*.



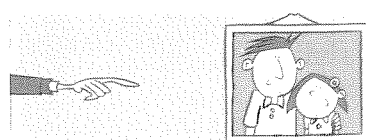
- 1 camera is very expensive!



- 2 are my friends, Jessica and Kate.



- 3 computer game is very good!



- 4 photo is really cool.



- 5 boys are from my school.

Dictation

- 5 ★★ 4.02 Listen and write.

Maria

Karl

Maria

Karl

Maria

Karl



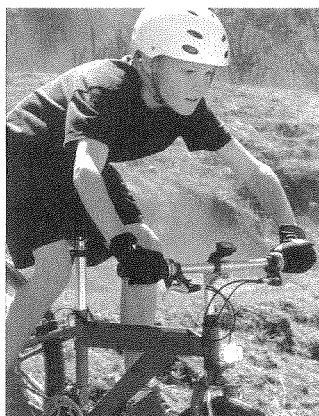
Reading

- 1 ★ Read the text. Who has got a website about their favourite thing?

Favourite things

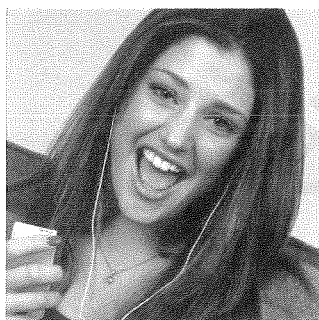
A Simon

What's my favourite thing? My bike! I'm really into cycling. I've got a fantastic bike – it's old but it's very good. I like cycling in the mountains with my friends. I'm interested in sport, especially tennis. I'm a big Wimbledon fan.



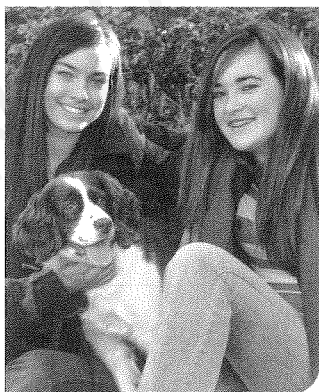
B Karen

I'm a pop music fan and my favourite thing is an old CD by Kylie Minogue. It's called *Fever*. I've got sixty pop and hip hop CDs but *Fever* is my favourite.



C Lulu and Anna

We're mad about animals and we've got a dog called Ollie. He's our favourite 'thing'! We're also into photography. We've got hundreds of photos of Ollie on the computer and he's got his own website – *Ollie's World*.



- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences *true* or *false*?

Simon's bike is new.

false

- 1 Simon likes Wimbledon.

- 2 Karen's into reggae music.

- 3 Karen's favourite CD is *Fever*.

- 4 Lulu and Anna are interested in photography.

- 5 *Ollie's World* is the name of a book.

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

What are Simon's interests?

His interests are cycling and tennis.

- 1 What has Simon got?

- 2 What's Karen's favourite thing?

- 3 What's the name of Lulu and Anna's dog?

- 4 How many photos of the dog have Lulu and Anna got?

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Choose the correct words.

- 1 I'm mad about / especially photography but I haven't got a camera.

- 2 'Are you good at / mad about drawing?' 'No, I'm really bad!'

- 3 My sister likes books, especially / good at books about animals.

- 4 I'm especially Chelsea / a Chelsea fan. They're my favourite team.

- 2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–5 with paragraphs A–C.

animals C 3 a singer

1 pop music 4 sport

2 cycling 5 photography



Writing

Language point: *and, or, but*

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

I like cycling **(but)** / or I haven't got a bike.

- 1 My dad is into drawing **and** / **but** watching films on TV.
- 2 Carmen has got her laptop **and** / **but** she hasn't got her mobile phone.
- 3 Do you prefer cycling **but** / **or** running?
- 4 I've got two hobbies – tennis **and** / **or** handball.
- 5 I'm not mad about computer games **but** / **or** chatting on the internet.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

I've got two white cats and *a black dog*.

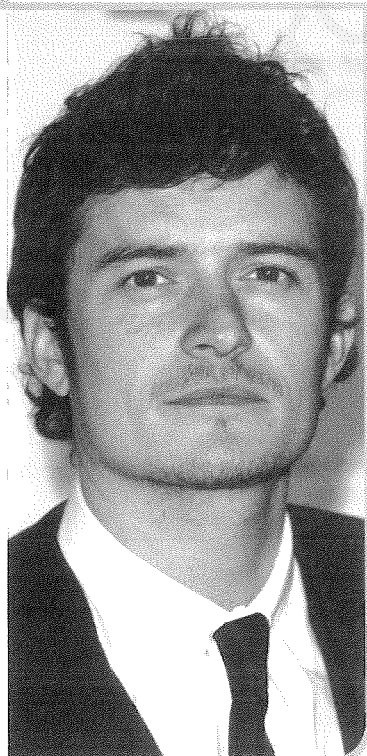
- 1 She's interested in photography but
- 2 We're into manga comics and
- 3 I'm not mad about rock or
- 4 Peter hasn't got a sister but
- 5 Do you prefer blue or?

Task

3 ★★ Read the notes about the actor Orlando Bloom. Then complete the text.

FACT FILE

Name: Orlando Bloom
From: Canterbury, UK
Family: a sister, Samantha
Pets: two dogs, Essa and Sidi
Hobbies: surfing, snowboarding
Not interested in: computers, the internet
Favourite actors: Johnny Depp, Brad Pitt
Favourite food: pizza or pasta



All about Orlando ...

Orlando Bloom is a famous actor and he's in the film *Pirates of the Caribbean*. Orlando has got a lot of fans in different countries. *He's from Canterbury*, a small city in the UK.

(1) – her name's Samantha.

He's mad about animals and
(2)

Their names are Essa and Sidi. He's also into sport – he likes (3)

(4) computers or chatting to people on the internet. He prefers meeting his friends in a café.

At home, Orlando likes watching films or DVDs – his favourite actors are

(5)

He likes Italian restaurants and he usually prefers (6)

4 ★★★ Write about a brother, sister or friend. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.



I need to try this again.



I could do this better.



I am happy with this.



I can do this very well.

Grammar *have got*

- 1 Complete the table. Then choose the correct word to complete the rule.

Affirmative
I / You / We / You / They (1) got a CD by U2. He / She (2) got a DVD about animals.
Negative
I / You / We / You / They (3) got an art book. He / She (4) got a poster of New York.
Questions
(5) I / you / we / you / they got a website? (6) he / she got a good computer game?

have got is used to talk about habits / possession / obligation.

Demonstrative pronouns

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use *this* or *these*.

1 isn't my camera.

2 Are your CDs?

3 I love pop group.

4 are my friends.

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use *that* or *those*.

1 Is your book?

2 are my computer games.

3 isn't my brother.

4 Are your bikes?

My evaluation:



Prepositions: *about, of, by*

- 2 Complete the sentences with *about, of* or *by*.

1 This film is martial arts.

2 She's got a lot of CDs Oasis.

3 This is a photo my favourite actor.

Interrogative pronouns

- 3 Read the answers and complete the questions.

How old When How many Where What

1 '.....'s your father from?' 'Portugal.'

2 '..... is the English exam?' 'On Thursday.'

3 '..... are you?' 'Eleven.'

4 '..... brothers have you got?' 'Two.'

5 '.....'s your favourite DVD?' 'Titanic.'

Translation

- 6 Translate the sentences.

1 We haven't got a cat or a dog.

2 What's your favourite colour?

3 How many brothers and sisters have you got?

4 Has he got a camera?

5 I've got a photo of my friend.

6 Who's your favourite actor?

My evaluation:





Vocabulary

7 Translate the words.

Free time

animals
 art
 books
 chatting on the internet
 computer games
 cycling
 martial arts
 meeting friends
 music
 photography
 sport
 watching TV

Interests: word groups

Computers

email
 mouse
 website

Music

group
 heavy metal
 hip hop
 reggae

Sport

handball
 player
 team

TV and cinema

actor
 DVD
 film
 programme

My evaluation:



Communication

8 Match questions 1–7 with answers a–g.

- 1 I'm into hip hop. What about you?
 2 Have you got any interests?
 3 Have you got a book about football?
 4 Who's your favourite singer?
 5 Do you prefer basketball or tennis?
 6 Have you got a pet?
 7 Have you got a poster of Rafael Nadal?
- a Yes, I have. I've got a white cat.
 b I like pop music.
 c Tennis. I'm not into basketball.
 d No, I haven't. I prefer Fernando Verdasco.
 e I'm interested in martial arts and surfing.
 f Yes, I have. It's very interesting.
 g I'm a fan of Enrique Iglesias.

9 Complete the dialogue. Use the phrases in the box.

How are things See you later then Good to meet you
 What part of Australia This is Sam Are you into photography

- Maria** Hello, Karl. (1)?
- Karl** Not bad, thanks. (2) He's my cousin. He's from Australia.
- Maria** Hi, Sam. (3)
- Sam** And you. Hey, that's a cool camera. (4)?
- Maria** Yes, but I'm not very good. (5) are you from?
- Sam** I'm from Sydney.
- Maria** That's interesting. (6)
- Sam** Yeah. See you later.

My evaluation:

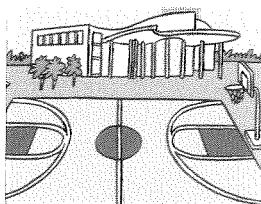


unit 2 City to city

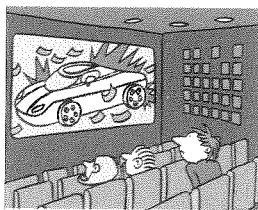
Vocabulary

Places in a city

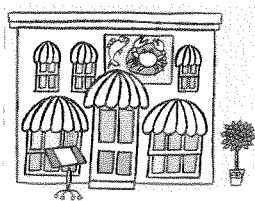
- 1 ★ Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.



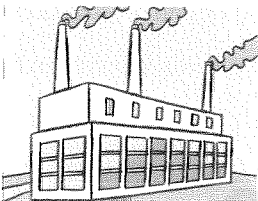
sports centre /
shopping centre



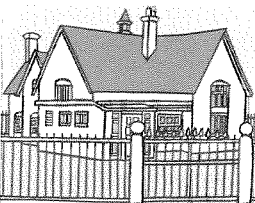
1 internet café / cinema



2 restaurant / shops



3 factory / hospital



4 school / park



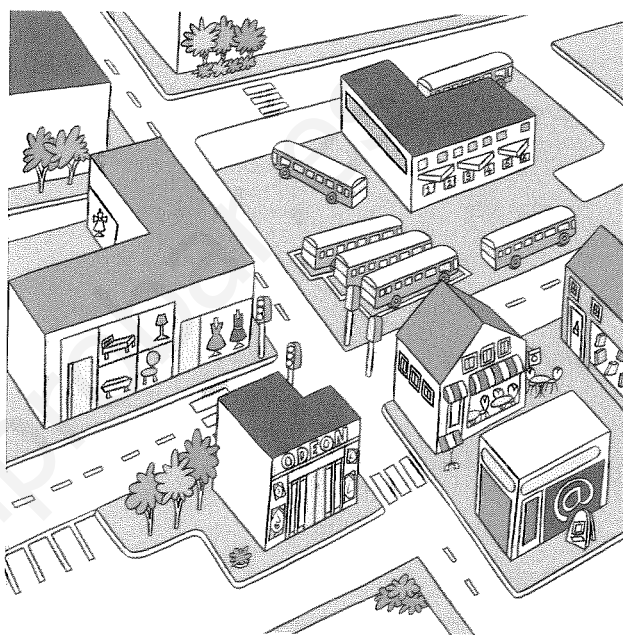
5 train station / library

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

She's got a very bad leg. She's in *h.o.s.p.i.t.a.l.*

- 1 He hasn't got a laptop. He's in an i.....
- 2 They like films. They're at the c.....
- 3 I like meeting friends at the s.....
- 4 I really like books. I'm in a l.....
- 5 We prefer football. We're in the p.....
- 6 It's Monday morning. They're at s.....

- 3 ★★ Look at the picture. Write four more sentences about places you can see and four sentences about places you can't see.



There's a cinema.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

- 4 ★★★ Complete the sentences about your town.

My town has got *a bus station.*

- 1 My house is near
- 2 My school is next to
- 3 There's a in my town
- 4 There isn't a
- 5 My mum likes the library, but I prefer the



Grammar

there is, there are + a, an, some and any

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

There isn't / aren't a cinema in my town.

- 1 There 's / are some shops.
- 2 There are / aren't any parks near the school.
- 3 'Is / Are there any expensive flats?' 'Yes, there is / are.'
- 4 There's a / any factory near the train station.
- 5 'Are / Is there a park near the city centre?' 'No, there is / isn't.'
- 6 There are / isn't a sports centre in my town.
- 7 'Are there an / any offices?' 'Yes, there are fifty.'

2 ★★ Write affirmative (✓) and negative (X) sentences using *there is / there are*. Use *a, some* or *any*.

✓ supermarket

There's a supermarket.

- 1 ✓ schools

.....

- 2 X internet cafés

.....

- 3 X restaurant near the cinema

.....

- 4 ✓ library next to the supermarket

.....

- 5 X factories

.....

- 6 ✓ train station

.....

- 7 X shops at the train station

.....

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

3 ★★ Write questions and answers.

supermarket / yes

'Is there a supermarket?' 'Yes, there is.'

restaurants / three

'How many restaurants are there?'

'There are three.'

- 1 schools / two

.....

- 2 internet cafés / no

.....

- 3 flats / yes

.....

- 4 library / no

.....

- 5 shops / four

.....

4 ★★★ Write questions and sentences using words from the lists.

two
a
many
an
any
some
four

park
shops
libraries
office
schools
cinemas
restaurant

in my town
in your town
near the school
next to the park
where I live
where you live
are there

Are there any cinemas where you live?

- 1 Are there

- 2 Is there

- 3 How

- 4 There are

- 5 There is

- 6 There aren't

- 7 There isn't

Vocabulary

Adjectives: places

1 ★ Order the letters to make adjectives.

drenmo *modern*

1 dlo

2 trepyt

3 tyrid

4 nacle

5 ygul

6 drensogau

7 feas

8 sniyo

9 flunderiny

10 tique

11 delifyrn

2 ★★ Look at the picture and correct the adjectives.



My school is a very ^{old} ~~modern~~ building. Our classroom is really clean and the students are very quiet. My teacher is quite ugly, and she's really nice and unfriendly.

3 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with an adjective.



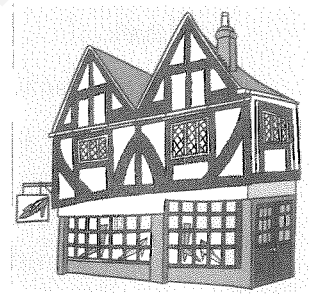
The office is quite *dirty*.



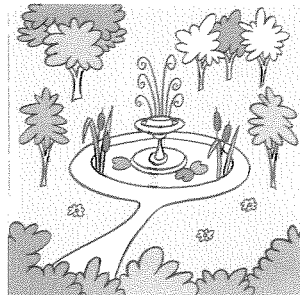
1 The library is very



2 The people aren't very



3 The shop is really



4 The park is really



5 The buildings in the city are very

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences using adjectives from exercise 1 and *very*, *quite* and *really*.

I live in a *very modern, friendly* city.

1 I live on a street.

2 My house / flat is

3 My school is a building.

4 The students are

5 The shopping centre near my house / flat is



Grammar

Comparative adjectives

1 ★ Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

safe *safer*

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 quiet | 6 pretty |
| 2 good | 7 ugly |
| 3 bad | 8 exciting |
| 4 dirty | 9 dangerous |
| 5 big | 10 cheap |

2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Martial arts *are more exciting than* watching TV.
(exciting)

- The people in my town the people in your town. (friendly)
- Dan's hobby Pete's hobby. (dangerous)
- My school your school. (noisy)
- Wilson Street Watson Street. (quiet)
- The houses the flats. (modern)

3 ★★ Correct the sentences.

My school is ~~more quiet~~ than your school. ✗
My school is quieter than your school.

- Computer games are more exciting ~~that~~ watching TV. ✗
.....
- The library is ~~moderner~~ than the cinema. ✗
.....
- The sports centre is ~~dirtyer~~ than the shopping centre. ✗
.....
- The train station is ~~more noisy~~ than the bus station. ✗
.....
- My flat is ~~biger~~ than your flat. ✗
.....

4 ★★★ Read the description of two towns, Westor and Kinton. Then write sentences about them using the comparative form of the adjectives.

Weston isn't a nice town. It isn't clean, and it's very noisy and dangerous. In Weston, people are really unfriendly. Weston is an ugly town, but its flats aren't very expensive.

Kinton is a really pretty town and it isn't noisy. It's safe and clean too, and the people are really friendly. But it isn't cheap. Flats in Kinton are really expensive!

(noisy) *Weston is noisier than Kinton.*

- (quiet)
- (clean)
- (dangerous)
- (safe)
- (ugly)
- (cheap)
- (expensive)
- (friendly)

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

5 ★★ Complete the sentences using *by* or *on*.

It's cheaper *by* bus.

- A return ticket the train is £15.20.
- Paris is two hours from here plane.
- It's about twenty minutes to the shops car.
- How much is a single ticket the coach?
- It's more dangerous on foot than car.

Dictation

6 ★★ 4.03 Listen and write.

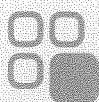
.....

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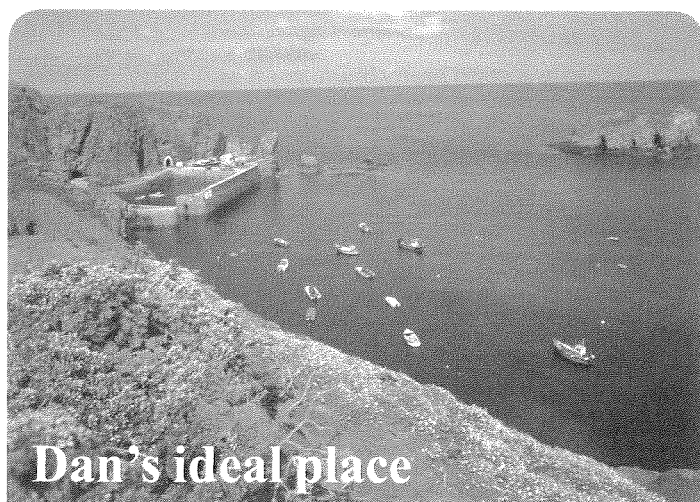


Reading

- 1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

Dan's ideal place is ...

- a ☐ London b ☐ The British Isles c ☐ Sark



Dan's ideal place

- A I'm from London, but I live on Sark, an island in the British Isles.
- B London is a fantastic city; it's really big, with spectacular buildings and luxury shops. But it's noisy. I'm not into cities – I prefer quieter places.
- C Sark is really small, 5.45 km², and its population is small too. There are only about 600 people on the island. There are some small shops and restaurants, one or two offices and one school. But the incredible thing is there are no cars!
- D Sark is ideal for cycling, and it's a popular place for tourists. It's really pretty and there are a lot of animals.
- E I'm interested in cycling and photography, not shopping or expensive cars. That's why my home is here in Sark, not London. It's the perfect place for me.

- 2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

About the island C

- 1 Why Dan likes Sark
- 2 Why people are interested in visiting Sark
- 3 Where Dan lives
- 4 About London

- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences *true* or *false*?

Dan lives on Sark. *true*

- 1 Sark is an island.
- 2 Sark is big and noisy.
- 3 There are no cars on Sark.
- 4 Sark isn't popular for cycling.
- 5 Sark isn't ugly.
- 6 Dan is into shopping and driving fast cars.

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where does Dan live?

He lives on Sark, an island in the British Isles.

- 1 Why does Dan think London is a good place to live?

.....

- 2 Why doesn't Dan like living in cities?

.....

- 3 What is special about Sark?

.....

- 4 What do tourists like doing on Sark?

.....

- 5 What is Dan interested in?

.....

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Order the letters to make adjectives and complete the text.

Ruth has got a (1) (n i c f a s t a t) job. She works in a big office in the centre of London. Her office is clean and modern. It's on the twenty-first floor in an (2) (c i b l e r n i d e) building. The view from her window is (3) (p a c c s e a t u r l) There's an (4) (m e s o n o r u) restaurant with space for five hundred people. Ruth lives near her office in a (5) (y u x u l r) flat.



Writing

Language point: position of adjectives

- 1 ★ Rewrite the sentences with the adjective in the correct place.

I've got a car. (expensive)

I've got an expensive car.

- 1 The Burj Dubai Tower is a building. (spectacular)

.....

- 2 This is a train station. (very old)

.....

- 3 There's a park near here. (pretty)

.....

- 4 My school is next to some flats. (luxury)

.....

- 5 There are some girls at my school. (really unfriendly)

.....

- 2 ★★ Order the words to make sentences.

dirty / I'm / bus station / a / in

I'm in a dirty bus station.

- 1 car / very / Jason / got / a / expensive / has

.....

- 2 a lot of / my / there are / friendly / people / town / in

.....

- 3 exciting / New York / really / is / city / a

.....

- 4 modern / library / in / the / building / is / a

.....

- 5 city / pretty / there / is / a / the / park / near / centre

.....

Task

- 3 ★★ Read Paul's information about Newcastle. Then complete the text.

Favourite city: Newcastle

Location: north-east of England

Distance from London: 400 kilometres

Population: 280,000

Facilities: parks, modern shopping centres

Advantages: good for shopping

Football team: Newcastle United

City: really exciting

People: very friendly

Hi, I'm Paul and my favourite city is *Newcastle*. It's in

the (1) and it's

(2) from London. It's quite a big

city and there are (3) people living

there. There are (4)

and it's a great place (5)

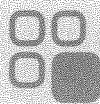
Newcastle has got (6) -

Newcastle United. I'm one of their fans! Newcastle is a

(7) and the people are

(8)

- 4 ★★★ Write a description of a city. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

☐ ☐ I need to try this again ☐ ☐ I could do this better. ☐ ☐ I am happy with this. ☐ ☐ I can do this very well.

Grammar

there is, there are + a, an, some and any

- 1 Complete the table. Then choose the correct word to complete the rule.

Affirmative
Singular: There (1) park near here.
Plural: There (2) people in the library.
Negative
Singular: There (3) sports centre.
Plural: There (4) shops here.

there is / there are is used to talk about the existence / use / possession of something.

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

- 2 Look at the table and write questions and short answers.

shops	three	libraries	two
schools	✓	hospital	✗
park	✗	internet café	✓

- 'How many 'There are
- 'Are there 'Yes,
- 'Is there
-
-
-

Comparative adjectives

- 3 Write the comparative forms of the adjectives.

bad big clean dangerous dirty good
pretty quiet safe

Short adjectives	.....
Long adjectives	.....
Irregular	.....

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

- 4 Correct the sentences if necessary.

- How far is the train station by foot?
- It's about thirty minutes on car.
- A single ticket by the train is £12.50.
- It's cheaper by bus than by train.

My evaluation:



Translation

- 5 Translate the sentences.

- There's a big park near my flat.
.....
- Miguel is older than Juan.
.....
- There aren't any nice shops here.
.....
- The library is more modern than the sports centre.
.....
- Is there a good restaurant near your office?
.....

My evaluation:





Grammar

Present simple: affirmative and negative

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

My father teaches / teach German and Italian.

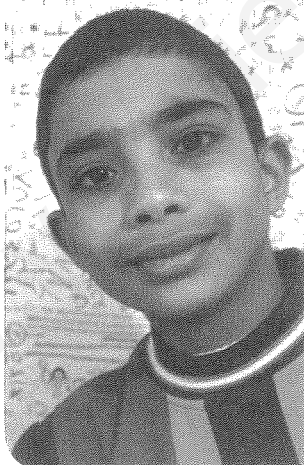
- Nuria and Carmen practises / practise their English every day.
- My brother doesn't understand / don't understand the words to that song.
- My cousin speaks / speak five languages.
- Sergio and Victor don't study / don't studies a lot at home.
- I uses / use my dictionary in class and at home.
- We doesn't / don't like grammar or pronunciation.
- I doesn't / don't know the answer.

2 ★★ Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Language file

Hi! My name's Mohammed. I'm twelve and I'm from Casablanca in Morocco. I *speak* (speak) three languages – Arabic, French and English. At home, we always (1) (use) Arabic or French – my parents (2) (not speak) English.

I (3) (go) to an international school and we (4) (speak) French in class. We also (5) (study) English for four or five hours a week. My teacher, Monsieur Joubert, is very clever – he (6) (speak) six languages, but he (7) (not speak) very good Arabic! Sometimes my best friend Yusuf (8) (use) Arabic in class, but Monsieur Joubert (9) (not understand)!



3 ★★ Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

like use study go do watch read

Irene *does* her homework with a friend.

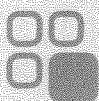
- Ainhoa and Laia to a language school on Mondays.
- Lucas a lot when he's got an exam.
- We English pop songs.
- My grandmother is from Poland and she films in Polish.
- Olivier and Pascal French books with their father.
- I a grammar book and a dictionary in my Italian class.

4 ★★★ What do these students do after school every day? Look at the table. Write four affirmative and four negative sentences.

	James	Lucy
read books and comics at home	✓	✗
study Spanish at a language school	✗	✓
play football with friends	✓	✗
go to music lessons	✗	✓
chat on the internet with friends	✓	✓
watch DVDs at home	✗	✗

James *reads books and comics at home.*

- Lucy
- James
- Lucy
- James and Lucy
Lucy doesn't read books and comics at home.
- James
- Lucy
- James
- James and Lucy



Vocabulary

Verbs: learning languages

1 ★ Find nine more verbs.

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

2 ★★ Find the word that doesn't match.

read / do / write: a book

- 1 memorize / listen to / ask: pop songs
- 2 read / go / write: an email
- 3 ask / check / do: homework
- 4 memorize / revise / go: vocabulary for an exam
- 5 check / listen to / read: the grammar reference
- 6 watch / check / revise: the spelling rules

3 ★★ Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

ask do go listen practise
read revise understand use
watch write

My homework

By Ellie

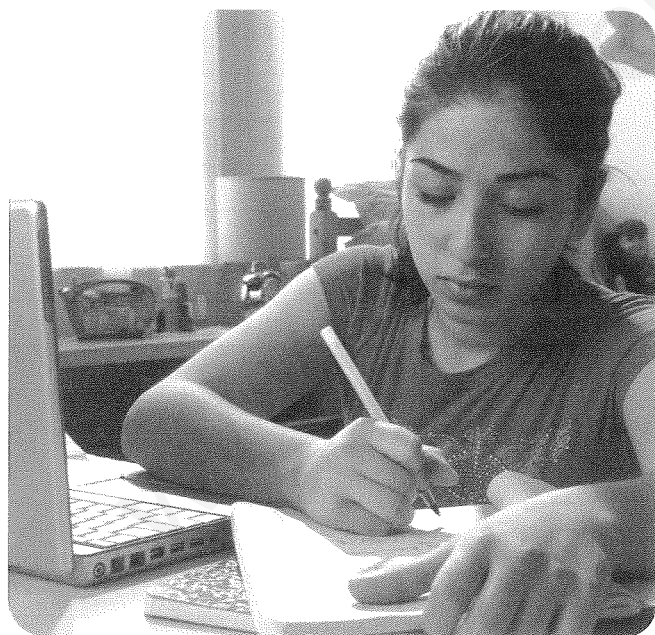
At seven o'clock every evening, I *go* to my bedroom and

(1) all my homework on the desk there.

My sister's name is Caroline and her bedroom is next to my room. She (2) to hip hop music and (3) TV – she's very noisy! But she's also very friendly. When I've got a problem with a question or a word, I (4) her for help. If it's a very difficult word, we (5) a dictionary or a reference book.

My mum and dad also help me with homework. They like languages and they (6) Spanish and Italian with me. My mum isn't very good, but that's OK. She (7) me when I speak slowly to her!

When there are school exams, I (8) every day for two hours. I (9) all my class books again and I (10) information in my notebook.

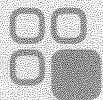


4 ★★★ Write five sentences about your language learning strategies. Use verbs from exercise 1.

I do homework every day.

- 1
- 2

- 3
- 4
- 5



Grammar

Present simple: questions

1 ★ Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.

Do you speak French and Portuguese?

- 1 your cousin understand Spanish?
- 2 Marta and Lola go to a language school?
- 3 he read English comics?
- 4 you like Italian or Chinese food?
- 5 your friends live in Madrid?
- 6 they practise English in class?
- 7 she like heavy metal music?

2 ★★ Order the words to make questions.

like / do / you / your / school / new / ?

Do you like your new school?

- 1 near / the / school / you / live / do / ?

.....

- 2 you / speak / English / do / ?

.....

- 3 like / you / do / animals / ?

.....

- 4 your / friend / does / football / like / ?

.....

- 5 your / work / parents / do / ?

.....

3 ★★ Answer the questions in exercise 2 about you.

Yes, I do.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Subject and object pronouns

4 ★★ Complete the sentences. Use a subject or object pronoun.

The teacher asks *us* difficult questions.

- 1 Maria and Carmen are very nice. I like a lot.
- 2 That's Mr Carter. He teaches Spanish.
- 3 'Where are Ben and Amy?' '..... 're at school.'
- 4 Antonio Banderas is great. I really like
- 5 uses a dictionary in class every day.

5 ★★★ Write answers that are true for you. Include subject and object pronouns in your answers.

Do you listen to British rock music?

Yes, I love it. It's great!



Do you read Japanese manga comics?

No, I don't like them. They're boring.



- 1 Do you watch Spanish films?

.....

- 2 Do you read Harry Potter books?

.....

- 3 Do you like Enrique Iglesias?

.....

- 4 Do you watch American football?

.....

- 5 Do you go to basketball matches?

.....

Dictation

6 ★★ 4.04 Listen and write.

Emma

Luke

Emma

Luke

Emma

Luke

Emma



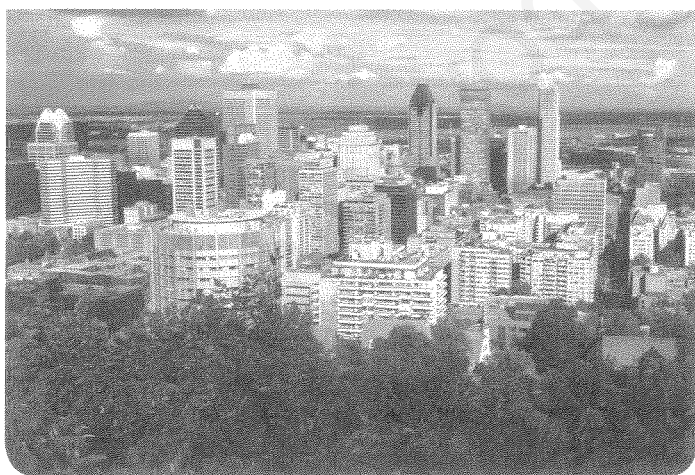
Reading

- 1 ★ Read the text. How many nationalities and languages are mentioned? Tick (✓) the box.

a ☐ four b ☐ five c ☐ six

Hi, Erin!

- A I'm in the Canadian city of Montreal with my mum and dad. It's a fantastic city. My aunt lives here and we're with her for a month.
- B Montreal is a very interesting place. It's the biggest bilingual city in the world – a lot of people speak English and French. People speak to me in French in the shops, but when I don't understand they speak in perfect English!
- C Mum speaks good French, and she practises every day. She doesn't understand the Canadian French pronunciation.
- D Montreal is very friendly and there are people from many different countries. We go to Italian cafés in the 'Little Italy' part of the city or to Chinese restaurants in the 'Chinatown' area.
- E My favourite place is the Mount Royal Park – it's got a spectacular view of the city.
- Lots of love,
Rosa



- 2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

Places to eat D

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1 Family | ..... | 3 A place to visit | ..... |
| 2 Different languages | ..... | 4 Rosa's mother | ..... |

- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences.

Rosa is in *Canada*.

- Rosa is in Montreal with her
- She's in Montreal for weeks.
- People in Montreal speak
- Rosa's mother doesn't understand
- Rosa's favourite place is the

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where does Rosa's aunt live?

She lives in Montreal.

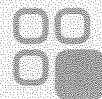
- How long is Rosa with her aunt?
.....
- What does Rosa think of Montreal?
.....
- What does Rosa's mother do every day?
.....
- Where does Rosa eat?
.....
- Why does Rosa like the Mount Royal Park?
.....

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences using the third person singular form of the verbs in the box.

know speak study teach

- Mikel the answer to the second question.
- My father at a big school in Madrid.
- She Mandarin at home with her family.
- Candela is five, but she English at a language school in town.



Writing

Language point: punctuation

- 1 ★ Rewrite the sentences using the correct capital letters.

my teacher likes british and american films.

My teacher likes British and American films.

- 1 at school, we speak german and english.

.....

- 2 there's a fantastic chinese restaurant in valencia.

.....

- 3 my cousin is from italy and he speaks italian.

.....

- 4 we study french on wednesdays and thursdays.

.....

- 2 ★★ Rewrite the sentences using commas, full stops and capital letters.

hugo speaks spanish portuguese german and arabic

he doesn't speak mandarin

Hugo speaks Spanish, Portuguese, German and Arabic. He doesn't speak Mandarin.

- 1 lucy is american she comes from new york

.....

- 2 i like tennis golf and cycling i don't like football

.....

- 3 there are students from france italy and china

.....

Task

- 3 ★★ Cara is on a German language course in Berlin. She writes a letter to her friend about her class. Look at the notes and complete the letter.

The class:

15 students / 4 different countries
(England, Spain, Italy, Japan)

Languages:

German / English / Spanish / Italian /
Japanese

Level of German:

me – quite good

my Spanish friend Paula – excellent

Things for me to improve:

German pronunciation

German vocabulary

Language learning strategies:

listen to the radio

read German newspapers

Dear Rebecca,

I'm on a German language course for two weeks. It's great!

In my class *there are fifteen students from four different countries*. They are (1)

.....

The students in my class (2)

.....

My level (3), but my

Spanish friend Paula speaks (4)

I want to (5)

.....

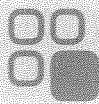
I think it's a good idea to (6)

.....

See you soon,

Cara xx

- 4 ★★ Imagine that you go to a language course in Florida in the USA. Write a letter to a friend about your class and your English.



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.
 I could do this better.
 I am happy with this.
 I can do this very well.

Grammar

Present simple

- 1 Complete the table. Then choose the correct word to complete the rule.

do does doesn't don't read speaks

Affirmative
I / You / We / You / They (1) comics in English. He / She (2) Italian and German.
Negative
I / You / We / You / They (3) use a dictionary. He / She (4) go to a language school.
Questions
(5) I / you / we / you / they speak Arabic? (6) he / she practise English at home?

The present simple is used to talk about habits / possession / obligation.

- 2 Write the third person singular form of the verbs.

- 1 understand
- 2 revise
- 3 do
- 4 listen
- 5 watch
- 6 live
- 7 finish
- 8 teach
- 9 write
- 10 use
- 11 speak
- 12 go

Subject and object pronouns

- 3 Complete the sentences with a subject or object pronoun.

- 1 Ollie is in my class. I speak to every day.
- 2 This is my teacher, Mrs Burton. She teaches English.
- 3 I like that book. is very interesting.
- 4 That's our football! Please give it to
- 5 Pablo is my cousin. I chat to on the internet.
- 6 Those are cool shoes. I really like

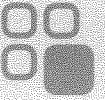
My evaluation:

Translation

- 4 Translate the sentences.

- 1 I use a dictionary at school.
.....
- 2 They don't read comics in English.
.....
- 3 Does she like Chinese food?
.....
- 4 Freddie is from Australia. I write to him a lot.
.....
- 5 Isabel doesn't understand Italian.
.....
- 6 Do you watch DVDs in English?
.....

My evaluation:



Vocabulary

5 Translate the words.

Countries, nationalities and languages

American
 Australia
 Australian
 Brazil
 Brazilian
 British
 Canada
 Canadian
 China
 Chinese
 Italian
 Italy
 Japan
 Japanese
 Moroccan
 Morocco
 Peru
 Peruvian
 Poland
 Polish
 Spain
 Spanish
 the UK
 the USA

Verbs: learning languages

ask
 check
 do (homework)
 go (to school)
 listen (to)
 memorize
 practise
 read
 revise
 understand
 use
 watch
 write

My evaluation:

Communication

6 Match questions 1–8 with answers a–h.

- 1 How do you say 'eleven' in French?
 2 Sorry, can you say that again?
 3 How do you spell that?
 4 Does your teacher know any Portuguese?
 5 Does your brother go to a language school?
 6 Do you understand Mandarin?
 7 Do your friends practise English?
 8 Does your sister do homework?

- a Yes, he does.
 b I think it's 'onze'.
 c No, I don't. I think it's a difficult language.
 d O-N-Z-E.
 e Yes, of course – 'onze'.
 f Yes, they do.
 g Yes, she does, every night.
 h Yes, my teacher is from Porto.

7 Complete the dialogue. Use the phrases in the box.

Do you know How do you spell that but I'm not sure I think
 No, sorry, I don't Thanks very much

David (1) the capital of Australia?

Lily (2)

David (3) it's Sydney,

(4)

Emma It isn't Sydney. It's Canberra.

David Yes, that's right! (5) ?

Emma C-A-N-B-E-R-R-A.

David (6)

My evaluation:

Vocabulary

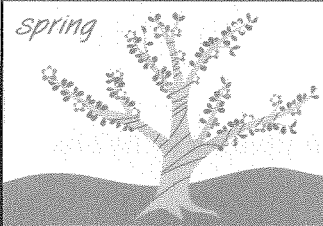
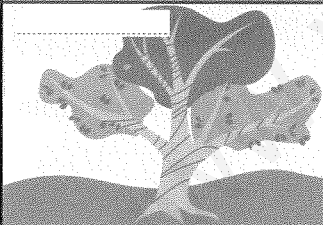
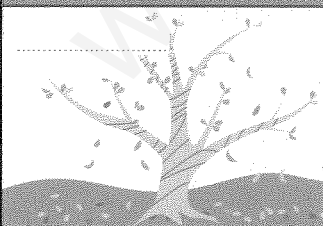
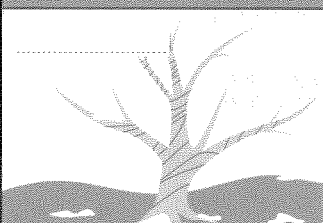
Seasons and months

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

My birthday is in / on August.

- The weather is bad in **summer** / winter.
- Thanksgiving is in / **on** November.
- Valentine's Day is in / **on** 14th February.
- St Patrick's Day is in **March** / April.
- The month of April is in **spring** / autumn.
- 21st June / **September** is the first day of summer.

2 ★★ Complete the table with the seasons and months.

seasons	months
	March
	
	
	

3 ★★ Write the dates.

25/03 *the twenty-fifth of March*

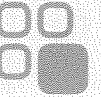
- 17/11
- 03/02
- 31/08
- 07/05
- 10/01
- 22/04
- 14/06
- 05/12

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

When is Christmas Day? (date)

Christmas Day is on 25th December.

- When is All Saints' Day? (date)
.....
- When is St Patrick's Day? (month)
.....
- When is your birthday? (season)
.....
- When is the next school holiday? (month)
.....
- When is Easter? (season)
.....
- When is your best friend's birthday? (date)
.....



Grammar

Present simple with *wh-* questions

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

What TV programmes **(do)** / does you watch?

- Where do they go / goes on New Year's Eve?
- How does she travels / travel to work?
- When does / do winter start?
- Who do / does you walk / walks to school with?
- What time does / do the football match starts / start?

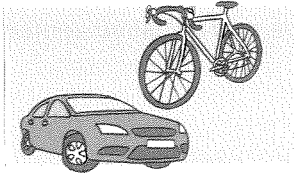
2 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the questions.



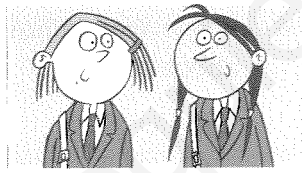
What do we celebrate on 25th December?



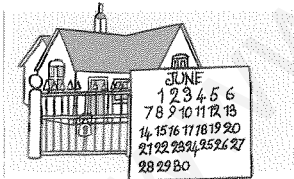
1 does he live?



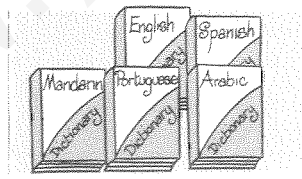
2 does she travel to school? Car or bike?



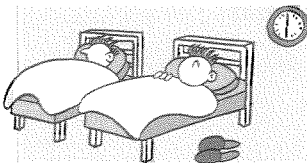
3 do you walk to school with? Lucy or Emma?



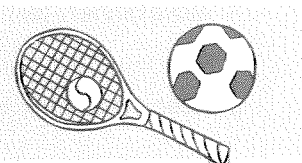
4 is the next school holiday?



5 languages do you speak?



6 do they get up in the morning?



7 sports do they do?

3 ★★ Write the questions.

what time / the film / start / ?
What time does the film start?

1 where / she / live / ?

2 how / you / travel / to the city centre / ?

3 what / they / eat / for lunch / ?

4 when / you / celebrate / your birthday / ?

5 who / he / visit / on Christmas Day / ?

6 which / football team / you / like / ?

4 ★★★ Write questions for the answers in bold.

Where do they live?

They live in **Madrid**.

1

I travel to work on the **bus**.

2

She likes me, but she doesn't like **you**!

3

School starts at **8.30**.

4

We celebrate **St Patrick's Day** on 17th March.

5

He goes to **Granada** in the summer.

6

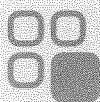
I visit **Jessica** in the autumn.

7

They get up at **11.00**.

8

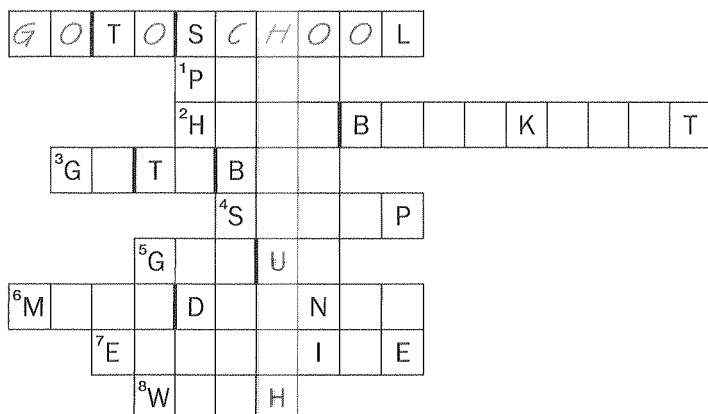
I go to **Fairford High School**.



Vocabulary

Daily routines

- 1 ★ Complete the puzzle with daily routines verbs. What is the verb in grey?



- 2 ★★ Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences. Use the pictures to help you.

Adam and Jody go to school.

Adam and Jody make dinner.



- 1 The boys have lunch before school.

.....



- 2 Jack helps his father.

.....



- 3 Giles exercises at eleven o'clock.

.....



- 4 Paolo sleeps at eight o'clock.

.....



- 5 Eva goes to bed every morning.

.....



- 3 ★★ Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

not go not make not sleep exercise
get up sleep go to bed help have

Nancy's day

I *sleep* in a room with my sisters. We

(1) at six o'clock and we

(2) our parents before

we (3) breakfast. We

(4) to school: our lessons are

on the internet. We (5) a lot:

I play football with my sisters. I

(6) dinner in the evening.

Mum makes it. At ten o'clock in the evening,

we (7) But I (8)

– I read comics!



- 4 ★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences about yourself.

get up / 8.00

I don't get up at 8.00. I get up at 6.30.

do homework / after school

I do homework after school.

- 1 exercise / 8.30

.....

- 2 walk / to school

.....

- 3 have lunch / at school

.....

- 4 make dinner / for my parents

.....

- 5 sleep / in a small room

.....

- 6 go to bed / 10.00

.....



Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

1 ★ Write the adverbs of frequency.

always never not often often sometimes usually

○○○○○○ *never*
 ○○○○○●
 ○○○●●
 ○○●●●
 ○●●●●
 ●●●●●

2 ★★ Order the words to make sentences.

the library / often / Maria / in / isn't
Maria isn't often in the library.

1 to school / sometimes / walk / I

.....

2 usually / friendly / are / they

.....

3 at home / has lunch / Peter / never

.....

4 the internet café / he / in / usually / is

.....

5 by bus / travel / we / often / don't

.....

3 ★★★ Write sentences with adverbs of frequency that are true for you.

make / breakfast
I never make breakfast.

1 walk / home

.....

2 lessons / interesting

.....

3 friends / noisy

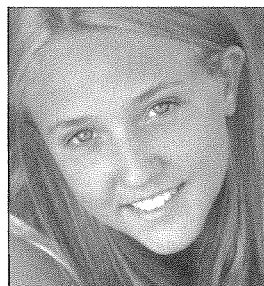
.....

4 exercise / at school

.....

like + noun, like + -ing

4 ★★ Look at the information about Anna and write questions and answers.



		love	like	not mind	hate
	getting up			✓	
1	exercising		✓		
2	rap music	✓			
3	computer games				✓
4	singing				✓
5	dancing			✓	
6	carnivals	✓			

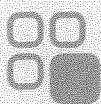
'Does she like getting up?' 'She doesn't mind it.'

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.05 Listen and write.

Katie
 Jack
 Katie
 Jack
 Katie
 Jack

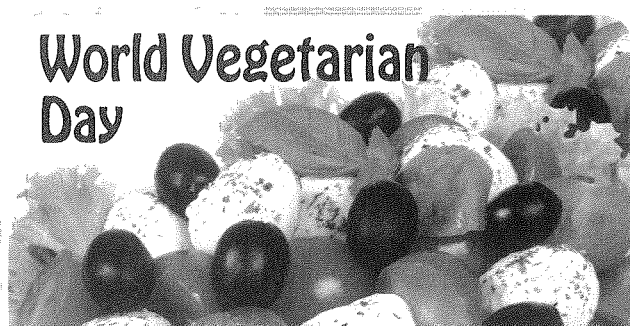


Reading

- 1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

World Vegetarian Day is a celebration of ...

a ☐ books b ☐ food c ☐ competitions



By Luke (13)

On 1st October there's a big party in my town. There's also a celebration in our house. What's it all for? World Vegetarian Day.

In my town there are lots of things to do: there are competitions, films and dancing. There's loads of vegetarian food, and people buy books about it too.

Children celebrate at school, and some of them eat vegetarian food for the first time. They aren't always mad about it, but they're happy – a party is more interesting than lessons!

And me? My family are vegetarians – we never eat meat. In the evening our friends visit us and Mum and Dad make an enormous vegetarian dinner. We eat, drink and have a party! World Vegetarian Day is a great day for us, and a fantastic one for animals too!

- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Answer the questions.

When is World Vegetarian Day? *1st October.*

- 1 What do people buy on World Vegetarian Day?

- 2 Where do children celebrate?

- 3 What do people eat on World Vegetarian Day?

- 4 Does Luke ever eat meat?

- 5 Does Luke like World Vegetarian Day?

- 4 ★★★ Complete the summary with the words in the box.

buy celebration dance dinner evening films
food like meat schools town

On World Vegetarian Day there's a *celebration* in Luke's house. In the (1) there's a lot of vegetarian (2) to eat. There are competitions, and people (3) books, watch (4) and they (5) In (6), children celebrate too. Some children (7) vegetarian food, but some children aren't mad about it. Luke and his family don't eat (8) In the (9) they have a (10) with their friends.

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Choose the correct words.

- We always **celebrate** / **celebration** my birthday.
- There's a big **celebrate** / **celebration** at Easter.
- There's a **parade** / **parade** at the vegetarian festival.
- Children **parade** / **a parade** in the town.
- They usually **compete** / **competition** in a music festival.
- There's a **compete** / **competition** today.

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

There isn't a celebration in Luke's house. *false*

- People dance in the town.
- Children always love vegetarian food.
- Parties are OK, but children prefer lessons.
- Luke only eats vegetarian food.
- Luke's friends go to his house in the evening.
- World Vegetarian Day is bad for animals.



Writing

Language point: *also*

- 1 ★ Rewrite the sentences with *also* in the correct place.

St Patrick's Day celebrations are in Ireland and they are in other countries.

St Patrick's Day celebrations are in Ireland and they are also in other countries.

- 1 People wear costumes and they play music.

.....

- 2 My town is small and it's quiet.

.....

- 3 In February I celebrate my birthday and I celebrate my saint's day.

.....

.....

- 2 ★★ Join the sentences to make one sentence. Use *and* and *also*.

Maria is pretty. Maria is friendly.

Maria is pretty and she is also friendly.

- 1 I like art. I like photography.

.....

- 2 The sports centre is big. The sports centre is modern.

.....

- 3 We make breakfast. We make dinner.

.....

- 4 Tom is into tennis. He likes football.

.....

- 5 Learning English is interesting. It's fun.

.....

Task

- 3 ★★ Read the notes about Katie's favourite day. Then complete the text.

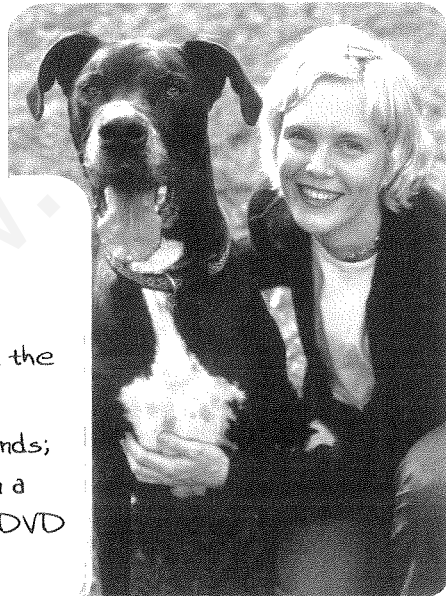
My favourite day: Saturday

Get up: 10.30

Activities (a.m.): make breakfast; watch TV; walk the dog

Activities (p.m.): meet friends; play football; have dinner in a pizza restaurant; watch a DVD

Bed: 12.30



Katie's favourite day is *Saturday*. She usually

(1)

In the morning she (2)

..... She also

(3)

In the afternoon she (4)

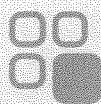
Then she (5)

She has dinner (6)

She goes home and (7)

She usually (8)

- 4 ★★★ Write about your favourite day. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

☐ ☐ I need to try this again.
 ☐ ☐ I could do this better.
 ☐ ☐ I am happy with this.
 ☐ ☐ I can do this very well.

Grammar

Present simple with *wh*- questions

1 Choose the correct words.

- 1 'When / Where do you live?' 'In Madrid.'
- 2 What time do they **gets** / **get** up?
- 3 How **do** / **does** she travel to school?
- 4 'Who / What do you like?' 'Sofia.'
- 5 When do you **go** / **goes** to Granada?
- 6 What **do** / **does** they do in the evenings?

Adverbs of frequency

2 Complete the rules. Choose the correct words.

In sentences with the verb *be* the adverb goes **before** / **after** the verb.

With all other verbs the adverb goes **before** / **after** the verb.

3 Rewrite the sentences with the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

- 1 I am happy. (always)
.....
- 2 They walk to school. (don't often)
.....
- 3 Carnivals are noisy. (always)
.....
- 4 They get up at 6.30. (usually)
.....
- 5 He is quiet. (sometimes)
.....
- 6 We exercise before school. (never)
.....

like + noun, *like* + *-ing*

4 Choose the correct words.

- 1 'Do you like carnivals?' 'I don't mind it / **them**.'
- 2 'Does she like **singing** / **horror films**?' 'No, she hates them!'
- 3 We love **listen** / **listening** to samba music.
- 4 'Do they like cycling?' 'They don't mind it / **them**.'
- 5 'Do you like Mondays?' 'No, we hate it / **them**!'
- 6 I hate **walking** / **walk** to school in the rain.
- 7 They don't like **eating** / **eat** vegetarian food.

My evaluation:



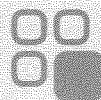
Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

- 1 What time do you have breakfast?
.....
- 2 'Does he like horror films?' 'Yes, he loves them!'
.....
- 3 I often have dinner at eight o'clock.
.....
- 4 She's never quiet. She's always noisy!
.....
- 5 Where do they live?
.....
- 6 'Do you like dancing?' 'I don't mind it.'
.....

My evaluation:





Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Seasons and months

spring

summer

autumn

winter

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Daily routines

exercise

get up

go to bed

go to school

have breakfast

have lunch

help

make dinner

pray

sleep

walk

wash

My evaluation:



Communication

7 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

1 I love dancing. What about you?

2 When's your birthday?

3 Is the party on 1st May?

4 Do you like hip hop?

5 When do you go to Spain?

6 How often does your band practise?

a No, it's on the 5th.

b I don't mind it.

c It's on 22nd March.

d We usually go at Christmas.

e Every weekend.

f No, I don't. I hate it!

8 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

Amy No, not usually. I'm not mad about the music.

Amy I don't mind dancing, but I don't like the food.

Ben It's the Notting Hill Carnival next weekend. Do you ever go?

Ben The food is fantastic! I love the hot dogs.

Ben Really? I love it. And I love dancing and buying food from the stalls.

Ben

Amy

Ben

Amy

Ben

My evaluation:



Vocabulary

Animals

- 1 ★ Label the photos with ten of the words in the box.

snake frog elephant bear parrot owl
shark crocodile whale spider seal
butterfly falcon chameleon fly human



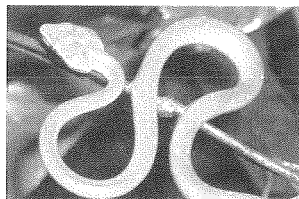
owl



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

- 2 ★★ Do the animal quiz.

Animal quiz: Who am I?

I've got a big nose, I live for up to seventy years and I'm 6,000 kilos. *elephant*

- 1 I'm blue, green and yellow, I live in Brazil and I fly.
- 2 I've got four small legs and a very big mouth. I eat animals.
- 3 I live for seventy years. I swim in the sea. I'm 136,000 kilos.
- 4 I'm different colours. I like flowers. I fly but I'm not a bird.
- 5 I've got big eyes. I'm grey or brown and I eat seven kilos of fish every day.
- 6 I eat insects. I've got eight legs.

- 3 ★★ Complete the table. Use some of the animals twice.

elephant butterfly crocodile falcon human
owl parrot shark seal whale bear

fly	<i>parrot</i> ,,,
swim,,
two legs	<i>parrot</i> ,,,
four legs,,

- 4 ★★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences about five of the animals in exercise 3.

A parrot doesn't swim. It's got two legs.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Grammar

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 ★ Write the -ing form of the verbs.

live *living*

- 1 read
- 2 swim
- 3 eat
- 4 think
- 5 revise
- 6 run
- 7 practise
- 8 have
- 9 study
- 10 write

2 ★★ What are they doing? Write sentences using the present continuous.

play basketball write an email go to bed
make dinner watch a film do an exam

Rachel is at the computer.
She's writing an email.

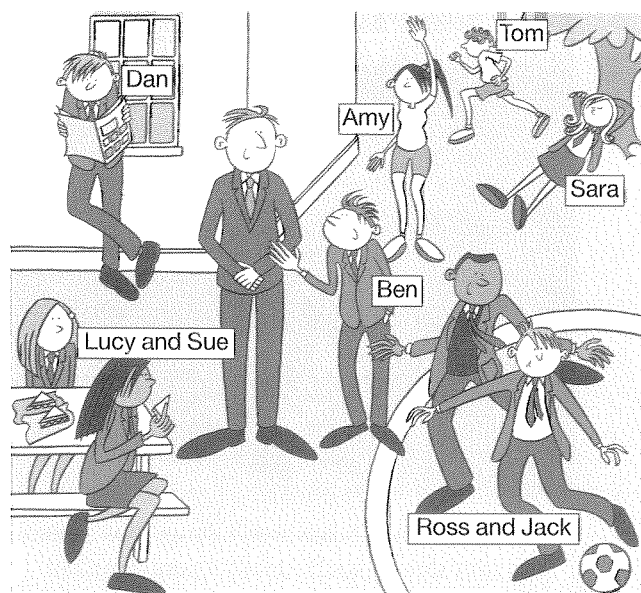
- 1 Clara is in the kitchen.
.....
- 2 Daniel and Max are at the sports centre.
.....
- 3 Zak is in the classroom.
.....
- 4 Callum is in his bedroom.
.....
- 5 Samuel and Anna are at the cinema.
.....

3 ★★ Write affirmative (✓) or negative (X) sentences.

he / watch / a programme about bears X
He isn't watching a programme about bears.

- 1 they / listen / to music X
.....
- 2 we / eat / dinner at home ✓
.....
- 3 she / play / tennis in the park ✓
.....
- 4 we / study / snakes at school X
.....
- 5 you / write / an email in English X
.....

4 ★★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences about the picture. Use the present continuous.



Ben is talking to the teacher.
Dan isn't sleeping.

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



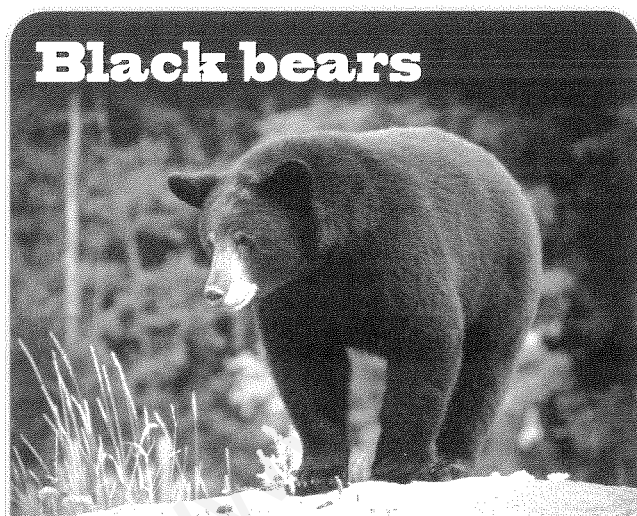
Vocabulary

Verbs: animal survival

1 ★ Find ten more verbs.

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

2 ★★ Complete the text with animal survival verbs.



Black bears

American black bears aren't dangerous animals and they don't usually *attack* people or kill them.

Bears like eating insects and they often
(1) for them under rocks and stones.
Bears also like the water; they sometimes
(2) in rivers and (3) fish in
their mouths. They're fast on their legs and they
(4) at 48 kilometres an hour.

Pollution and construction are changing the
habitats of the black bear. They're now in danger.
It's important to (5) them.

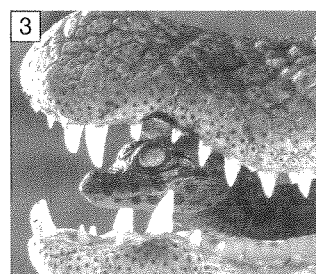
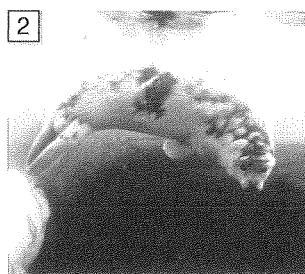
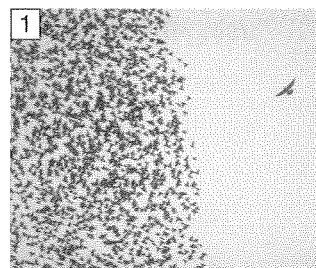
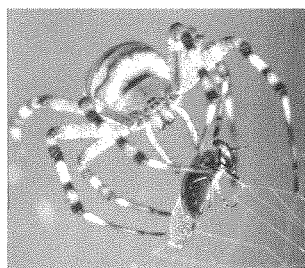
3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

attack jump escape from look for
change hunt protect

In many countries people *hunt* animals for food.

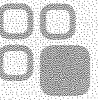
- 1 Fish swim very fast and they often bears.
- 2 Animals are becoming extinct because people don't help or them.
- 3 Frogs swim and, but they don't usually fly.
- 4 Falcons have got very good eyes. They small animals when they fly.
- 5 Tigers don't usually humans.
- 6 Chameleons colour when they want to hide.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about the photos using the present continuous affirmative and negative.



The spider is catching the fly. It isn't protecting the fly.

- 1
- 2
- 3



Grammar

Present continuous: questions

- 1 ★ Complete the questions and short answers.

'Are you making me a sandwich?' 'Yes, I *am*.'

- 1 '..... he chatting to his friend?' 'No, he
- 2 '..... they watching a DVD?' 'Yes, they
- 3 '..... we practising for the carnival?'
'Yes, we
- 4 '..... you using that dictionary?' 'No, I
- 5 '..... she looking for her bag?'
'Yes, she
- 6 '..... you chatting to Cara?' 'Yes, I
- 7 '..... Paul making dinner?' 'Yes, he

- 2 ★★ Order the words to make questions. Then match them with answers a–g.

- 1 speaking / who / she / is / to

Who is she speaking to? c

- 2 going / you / where / are

- 3 is / what / he / doing

- 4 are / listening / what / they / to

- 5 studying / she / is / what

- 6 writing / to / who / you / are

- 7 they / eating / are / what

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a To the train station. | e Playing tennis. |
| b My friend Paula. | f Bread and cheese. |
| c Her mother. | g Arabic and German. |
| d English pop songs. | |

Present continuous and present simple

- 3 ★★ Choose the correct words.

Be quiet! I revise / **'m revising** for the exam.

- 1 My friend speaks / **is speaking** five languages.
- 2 We chat / **'re chatting** on the internet every evening.
- 3 I read / **'m reading** a good book at the moment.
- 4 Alexander goes / **is going** to bed at ten o'clock every night.
- 5 'Where are John and Steven?'
'They **'re playing** / **play** football in the garden.'
- 6 Sharks **don't usually** / **aren't usually** attack humans.

- 4 ★★★ Write affirmative or negative sentences that are true for you. Use the present continuous or the present simple.

at the moment every day usually now
never not usually

I make my breakfast every day.

I'm not writing an email at the moment.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Dictation

- 5 ★★ 4.06 Listen and write.

Mary

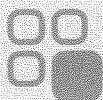
Oscar

Mary

Oscar

Mary

Oscar



Reading

- 1 ★ What do honey bees do? Read the text and tick (✓) two boxes.

- a ☐ swim d ☐ jump
b ☐ fly e ☐ run
c ☐ eat meat f ☐ look for flowers

THE SECRET LIFE OF HONEY BEES



- A** Bees are very important to us. They are the only insects that give us food: honey. We see them every day in spring and summer, but what do you know about them?
- B** Bees live in hives. There are often 40,000–45,000 bees in one hive! Hives are hot places with a temperature of about 33° C.
- C** There are two types of bee in a hive: the queen bee and the worker bees. There is only one queen bee, and she is very important. She lives for about three years. The worker bees live for four to six weeks. They usually fly about two kilometres to look for flowers, but they sometimes fly up to fourteen kilometres!
- D** A lot of bee colonies are disappearing at the moment in North America and in some European countries. We don't understand why, but some people think that pollution is a problem for the bees.

- 2 ★★ Match topics 1–3 with paragraphs A–D.

- Types of bee C 2 Where bees live
1 Bees in danger 3 Introduction

- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

A lot of different insects give us food. *false*

- 1 Hives are cold places.
2 Worker bees live for three years.
3 Bees sometimes fly fourteen kilometres.
4 Bees are dying in Australia and Japan.
5 People don't understand why bee colonies are disappearing.

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

How many bees are there in a hive?
There are 40,000–45,000 bees in a hive.

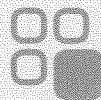
- 1 What is the name of the important bee in a hive?
.....
2 How long do worker bees live for?
.....
3 How many kilometres do bees usually fly?
.....
4 Where are bee colonies disappearing?
.....

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

every day every year moment now

- 1 At three o'clock Maria comes home on the school bus.
2 'What are you doing?' 'I'm watching a DVD about sharks.'
3 At the I'm listening to my new CD.
4 We go to France on holiday



Writing

Language point: *because*

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

He studies the climate because / or he's interested in polar bears.

- 1 Ben has got a camera **because** / **but** he doesn't take a lot of photos.
- 2 It's important to protect elephants **because** / **and** they're in danger.
- 3 Bears sometimes catch fish in rivers **because** / **or** lakes.
- 4 Whales are in danger **because** / **and** there's a lot of pollution in the sea.
- 5 Falcons eat animals **because** / **but** they don't usually eat fruit.

2 ★★ Match 1–4 with a–d. Write sentences with *because*.

- 1 My grandmother likes my dogs
- 2 Antonio goes to Italian restaurants
- 3 Hector has got a book about martial arts
- 4 Megan is interested in maths

- a he's into taekwondo.
- b ~~they're very friendly.~~
- c he likes pizzas.
- d she's got a good teacher.

1 *My grandmother likes my dogs because they're very friendly.*

- 2
- 3
- 4

Task

3 ★★ Read the notes about Josh Kazan. Then use the notes to complete the text.

Name: Josh Kazan

Age: 46

Job: zoo assistant

Place of work:

Drusilla's
family zoo near
Eastbourne, UK

When: Monday –
Friday

Get up: early

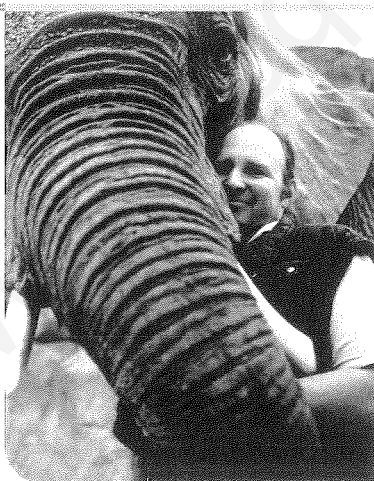
Start: six o'clock

Jobs: clean the parrot cages / help in the café /
chat to visitors

Lunch: in the café

Now: give / food to the elephants

'It's fun.'



Josh Kazan is *46 years* old. He's a (1)
He works at (2)
in the (3) Josh works at the zoo from
(4) He (5) because he
starts work (6) Every day he
(7)
..... He has lunch
(8)

At the moment, (9)
He thinks this job (10) He says, 'I really like
the elephants because they're always friendly!'

4 ★★★ Choose one of the jobs in the box and write a short text. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

vet wildlife photographer pet shop owner



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

☐ I need to try this again. ☐ I could do this better. ☐ I am happy with this. ☐ I can do this very well.

Grammar

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

- 1 Complete the table. Then choose the correct words to complete the rule.

Affirmative	
I (1)	studying.
He / She / It (2)	
You / We / You / They (3)	
Negative	
I (4) not	reading.
He / She / It (5)	
You / We / You / They (6)	
Questions	
(7) I	playing?
(8) he / she / it	
(9) you / we / you / they	

The present continuous is used to talk about repeated actions / actions in progress.

Present continuous: questions

- 2 Read the answers and complete the questions.

- '..... is the whale swimming to?'
'Antarctica.'
- '..... are the frogs eating?' 'Insects.'
- '..... is the elephant running?' 'Because there are some people.'
- '..... are you speaking to?' 'My teacher.'
- '..... photographs of the bear are you taking?' 'Five or six.'

Present continuous and present simple

- 3 Complete the sentences with the present continuous or the present simple.

- I my homework now. (do)
- What time breakfast? (you / have)
- My brother dinner at the moment. (not have)
- She usually to bed at 10.30. (go)
- You look happy. about your holiday? (you / think)
- They to school on Saturdays or Sundays. (not go)

My evaluation:



Translation

- 4 Translate the sentences.

- I'm watching a DVD about whales.

.....

- The snake is attacking the frog.

.....

- Why is the bear running?

.....

- It looks like a butterfly.

.....

- Are you reading that book?

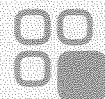
.....

- What are you doing at the moment?

.....

My evaluation:





Vocabulary

5 Translate the words.

Animals

bear
butterfly
chameleon
crocodile
elephant
falcon
fly
frog
human
owl
parrot
seal
shark
snake
spider
whale

Verbs: animal survival

attack
catch
change
escape from
fly
hide from
hunt
jump
look for
run
protect
swim

My evaluation:

Communication

6 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

Clara Fine, thanks. Listen, what are you doing at the moment?
Clara Hi, Alex. It's Clara.
Alex Yes, it's fantastic. You can come to my house later and play it with me.
Clara OK, great! Bye for now.
Alex I'm playing my new computer game with my brother.
Alex Hello, Clara. How are you?
Clara Are you having a good time?
Clara
Alex
Clara
Alex
Clara
Alex
Clara
Alex

7 Adam and Joe are watching TV. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

doesn't know looks maybe sure That's

Adam (1) a strange animal!
Joe Yes, it (2) like a small crocodile.
Adam A crocodile? No, I'm not (3) It (4) look like a crocodile to me.
Joe Well, (5) it's a chameleon. What do you think?
Adam I don't (6)

My evaluation:

unit 6 In and out of school

Vocabulary

Activities in and out of school

1 ★ Match sentences 1–6 with the pictures.

- 1 I've got a science class today.
- 2 And I've got a maths exam!
- 3 But I've also got art. It's my favourite.
- 4 And drama too. I love it!
- 5 After school I've got French homework.
- 6 And this evening I've got a football match.



2 ★★ Choose the correct words.

I love studying basketball / art.

- 1 I hate doing maths / dance homework.
- 2 He likes playing drama / football.
- 3 They don't mind history / chess exams.
- 4 She loves speaking French / geography.
- 5 I like using computers in ICT / PE.
- 6 We've got guitar / science practice after school.

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

match practice homework class exam
football English

Susan is listening to the teacher in her French *class*.

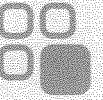
- 1 Sam is revising for a geography
- 2 Tom plays in a match every Saturday.
- 3 Julia has got dance after school.
- 4 Tom has got a lot of homework.
- 5 Suzy's class are watching a tennis
- 6 We've always got loads of science

4 ★★★ Use words from A–C to write eight sentences about activities.

A	B	C
I like	history	exams
I really like	chess	homework
I don't like	football	matches
I hate	science	practice
I've got	maths	classes
I don't mind	basketball	
	guitar	
	dance	
	geography	
	drama	
	PE	
	ICT	
	French	
	art	

I like history classes.

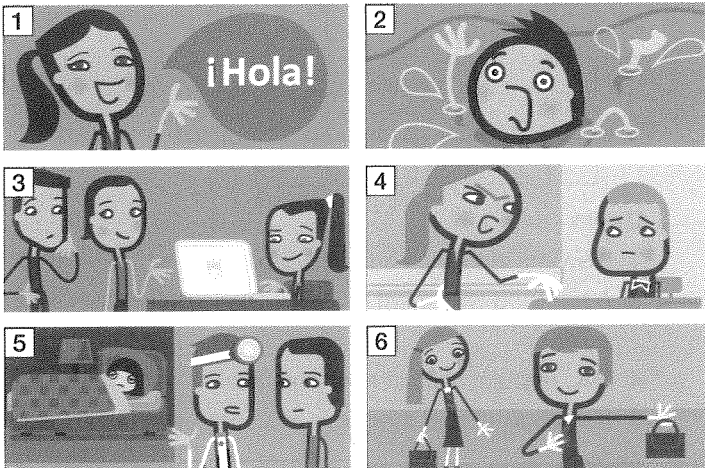
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8



Grammar

can and must

- 1 ★ What are the people saying? Complete sentences 1–3 with *can* or *can't* and 4–6 with *must* or *mustn't*.



- 1 I *can* say 'hello' in Spanish.
- 2 I swim!
- 3 she use your laptop?
- 4 You listen to me.
- 5 She get up.
- 6 We wear school uniform.

- 2 ★★ Write sentences and questions to match the functions. Use *can*, *can't*, *must* or *mustn't*.

you / play the guitar (Ability ?)

Can you play the guitar?

- 1 you / eat in the classroom (Prohibition)

.....

- 2 they / memorize spelling rules (Obligation)

.....

- 3 we / watch DVDs at school (Permission X)

.....

- 4 he / speak Arabic (Ability X)

.....

- 5 she / run 800 metres in 4.2 minutes (Ability ?)

.....

- 3 ★★ Correct the dialogue.

Mum Tim, you must ~~doing~~ your homework. X

Tim, you must do your homework.

Tim OK. Can John ~~does~~ his homework here? X

(1)

Mum Yes, he ~~must~~. X But you must ~~phoning~~ your mother, John. X

(2)

(3)

And you ~~mustn't~~ are noisy. You must be quiet! X

(4)

.....

Tim Mum, John ~~can'ts~~ do his French homework. X

Can you ~~to~~ help him? X

(5)

(6)

Mum No – I ~~mustn't~~ speak French. X

(7)

- 4 ★★★ Write eight sentences and questions with *must*, *mustn't*, *can* or *can't*. Use the ideas in the box.

get up late go to bed at 2 a.m. speak French
do homework revise for exams play chess
swim 100 metres talk in exams read Mandarin

Can you speak French?

1

2

3

4

5

6

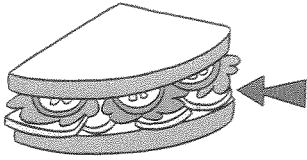
7

8

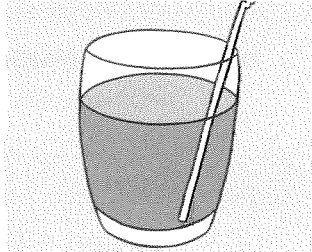
Vocabulary

Food and drink

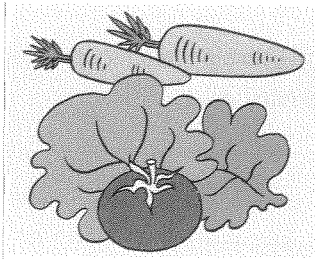
1 ★ Choose the word that doesn't match.



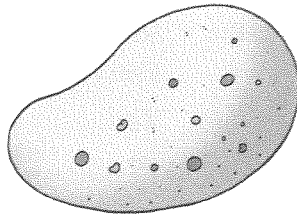
cheese pasta egg



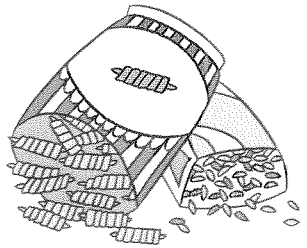
1 juice fizzy drinks sweets



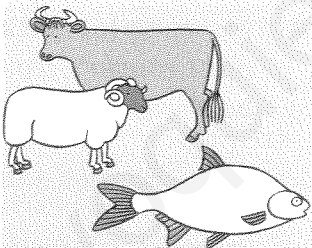
2 fish vegetables salad



3 crisps cheese chips

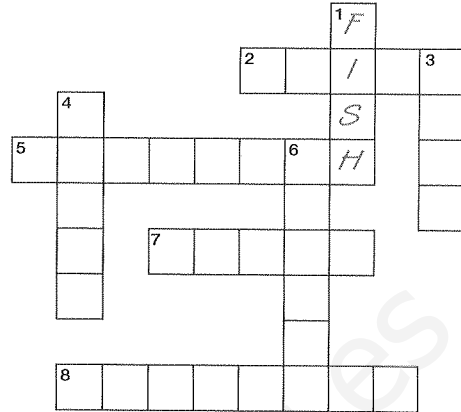


4 pasta rice burger



5 ice cream fish meat

3 ★★ Complete the crossword.



Down

- 1 It swims in the sea and you can eat it.
- 3 A hot food with meat or vegetables in it. You eat it with a spoon.
- 4 This popular food comes from Italy.
- 6 It's yellow and comes from milk. It's great on a burger.

Across



- 2 They're hot and you make them from potatoes.
- 5 This is bread with meat, cheese or salad in it.
- 7 This is a very healthy drink.
- 8 It's cold and very popular in summer.

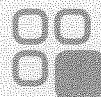
4 ★★★ Write shopping lists for a picnic and a vegetarian meal. Use words from exercises 1, 2 and 3.

Picnic	Vegetarian meal
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 ★★ Complete the lists with the words.

burgers chips crisps fish fizzy drinks ice cream
fruit nuts water salad sweets vegetables

Very healthy!	Not very healthy!
 <i>vegetables</i>	



Grammar

Countable and uncountable nouns: *some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*

1 ★ Complete the table.

apple banana cheese chip egg fish fruit
milk nut pasta salad sandwich soup
sweet vegetable water

Countable	Uncountable
apple.....
.....
.....
.....

Indefinite pronouns: *something* and *anything*

2 ★★ Complete the dialogue.

a lot of a lot of any any anything anything
many much some some something

Jenny Do you want
anything to eat, Mum?

Mum Yes, please. And
I need (1)
to drink. Have you
got (2)
juice?

Jenny Oh, er ... I haven't got
(3)
juice. But there's
(4) water.

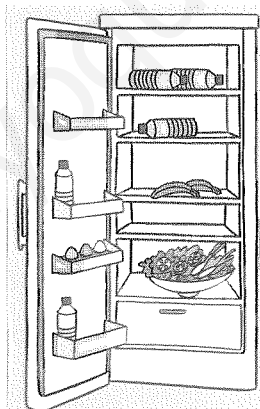
Mum OK. Have you got (5) else?

Jenny Er ... I've got (6) fruit.

Mum Really? There isn't (7) fruit.

Jenny No, there aren't (8) bananas.
But there's (9) salad! And
there are (10) eggs!

Mum OK, OK. Let's go out for dinner!



3 ★★★ Look at the table and write sentences about Tom's diet.

Breakfast	X
Lunch	sandwiches ✓✓ fruit X crisps ✓✓✓
Dinner	pasta ✓ vegetables ✓ meat ✓✓✓
10.00	ice cream ✓✓

For lunch, Tom *eats some sandwiches*.

- He fruit.
- He crisps.
- At dinner, pasta.
- He vegetables.
- But he meat.
- At 10.00
- But at breakfast,!

Present continuous for future arrangements

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

What *are you doing* on Saturday? (you / do)

- They drama practice after school today. (not do)
- We some friends at 12.00. (meet)
- in the match tonight? (she / play)
- I a football match tomorrow. (watch)
- There isn't anything to eat. When to the supermarket? (you / go)

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.07 Listen and write.

Greg
Lucy
Greg
Lucy
Greg
Lucy

Reading

1 ★ Read the text. Choose the correct words.

Summerhill is a sports centre / in America /
a boarding school.



Summerhill is a boarding school in south-east England. It's a school with a difference because the teachers don't make the rules – the students make them.

Breakfast is from 8.00 until 9.00 and lessons start at 9.30. Holly is a student here – she likes lessons. She's studying a lot of subjects. Ivan is a student here too. He isn't interested in lessons and he can play all day if he wants.

At 12.30 it's lunchtime, and the students and teachers eat together. There are three choices of meal: one with meat, a vegetarian option and a salad bar too.

At 1.45 there's a meeting. The students and teachers talk about problems and they can change school rules in this meeting. Then there are free-time activities: orchestra practice, drama group, sport – or anything! Ivan goes shopping in town. Holly plays the violin with the orchestra.

At 5.30 it's dinner time. After dinner students chat and do homework. Younger children must go to bed before 9.30, but older children can go to bed when they want.

So that's a day at Summerhill. Do you think school is better when the students make the rules?

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Summerhill is ... | everyone has dinner. |
| 1 Breakfast is ... | is interested in lessons. |
| 2 Holly ... | a school with a difference. |
| 3 Ivan ... | at 8.00. |
| 4 There's ... | wants to play. |
| 5 At 5.30 ... | vegetarian food at the school. |

3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

Lessons start after breakfast. *true*

- 1 Ivan doesn't like lessons.
- 2 The students must go to all their lessons.
- 3 There aren't any vegetables to eat.
- 4 Ivan always stays in his room in his free time.
- 5 Students go to bed at different times.

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where is Summerhill?
It's in south-east England.

- 1 What is unusual about Summerhill?
.....
- 2 When do the students and teachers discuss problems?
.....
- 3 What do students do in the afternoon?
.....
- 4 Is there a rule about going to bed?
.....
- 5 What do you think about Summerhill?
.....

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the sentences.

drama group salad bar free-time activity
shopping centre orchestra practice

- 1 I've got after school today.
I play the violin.
- 2 We're learning *Macbeth* in the
- 3 Chess is a at my school.
- 4 I get healthy food from the
- 5 We're meeting at the at 4.00.



Writing

Language point: giving examples

- 1 ★ Rewrite the sentences with the phrases in brackets.

Suzy has got a lot of hobbies reading, art and photography. (such as)

Suzy has got a lot of hobbies, such as reading, art and photography.

- 1 There are clubs after school drama, music and sport. (for example)

.....

- 2 I'm into pop singers Kylie, Mika and Duffy. (like)

.....

- 3 Dan is into sports cycling and tennis. (such as)

.....

- 2 ★★ Join the sentences to make one sentence. Use the phrases in brackets.

I like fruit. I eat apples and bananas. (for example)

I like fruit, for example apples and bananas.

- 1 She enjoys team sports. She enjoys football and basketball. (like)

.....

- 2 My dad travels to different countries. He goes to Poland, Germany and India. (such as)

.....

- 3 I've got a lot of things in my bag. There's a pen, a notebook and a dictionary. (for example)

.....

Task

- 3 ★★ Adam is visiting a German school. Read about the school and complete Adam's email.

A German school

7.30: lessons start

7.30–1.30: six lessons, 45 minutes

Compulsory subjects: German, maths, English, science

Optional subjects: art, music, history

Lunch: at home, meat with vegetables / pasta

After-school clubs: drama, music, sport, etc.

I'm visiting a German school for two weeks. Lessons start at 7.30. There are six (1) every day and the lessons (2) There are a lot of (3) subjects (4) German and (5) You can choose other subjects (6) School finishes (7), and students eat (8) at home. They eat a main meal (9) There (10) after school (11)

- 4 ★★★ Describe your perfect school. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

☐ ☐ I need to try this again.
 ☐ ☐ I could do this better.
 ☐ ☐ I am happy with this.
 ☐ ☐ I can do this very well.

Grammar

can and must

1 Rewrite the sentences. Use affirmative (✓), negative (X) or question (?) forms.

1 You must go to the party. X

.....

2 Can he listen to the CD? X

.....

3 They mustn't be quiet. ✓

.....

4 I can go to the shops. ?

.....

5 Can they have dinner here? ✓

.....

Indefinite pronouns

3 Complete the sentences with *something* and *anything*.

1 I want to eat.

2 There isn't to do.

3 Is there on TV?

Present continuous for future arrangements

4 Tick (✓) the sentences that use the present continuous for future arrangements.

1 I'm doing dance practice after school.

2 There's a football match on Saturday.

3 She's meeting Lisa at 2.00.

4 She meets Lisa after school every day.

My evaluation:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Countable and uncountable nouns: some, any, much, many and a lot of

2 Complete the table using *a, an, some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*. Then choose the correct words to complete the rule.

	Countable	Uncountable
Affirmative	..... apple banana apples bananas	..... rice water
Negative	..... apple banana apples bananas	..... rice water

Uncountable nouns have / haven't got a plural form. We always use a singular / plural verb with uncountable nouns.

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 You mustn't be noisy.

.....

2 Can I have some crisps?

.....

3 He can't play the guitar, but he can sing.

.....

4 There isn't any orange juice, but there's some water.

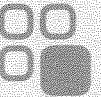
.....

5 I'm going to the cinema after school.

.....

My evaluation:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐



Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Activities in and out of school

art
basketball
chess
dance
drama
football
French
geography
guitar
history
ICT
maths
PE
science

Food and drink

burgers
cheese
chips
crisps
eggs
fish
fizzy drinks
fruit
ice cream
juice
meat
nuts
pasta
rice
salad
sandwiches
soup
sweets
vegetables
water

My evaluation:



Communication

7 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 Is it OK if I watch TV?
2 Anything else to eat?
3 Can I have a cheese sandwich, please?
4 What have you got this morning?
5 Do you want to go shopping?
6 Text me later, OK?
- a Yes, some vegetables, please.
b I've got science at 9.30.
c No, sorry, you must go to bed now.
d Sounds good. What time are you going?
e OK. Bye.
f Yes, anything else?

8 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

busy can't good pity want

- Clare We're going to the cinema this afternoon. Do you
(1) to come?
Ana No, sorry, I (2) I'm revising for an exam.
Clare That's a (3) What about Saturday? Are you
(4)?
Ana No, I'm not. Why?
Clare I'm going to the shopping centre, if you want to come.
Ana Sounds (5)! Text me on Saturday, OK?

My evaluation:



unit 7 Names and places

Vocabulary

Famous people

- 1 ★ These words don't match the pictures.
Correct the words.



artist *musician*



1 doctor



2 musician



3 king



4 actor



5 queen



6 scientist



7 writer

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

artist doctor explorer inventor musician
ruler teacher actor

A *ruler* is the most important person in a country.

- An paints and draws pictures.
- A helps people when they're ill.
- An works in films.
- A plays an instrument.
- An visits new places and countries.
- A helps people to learn things.
- An makes new things.

- 3 ★★ Do the famous people quiz.

Famous people quiz

Marie Curie was a ... from Poland.

a scientist **b** queen **c** artist

- 1 Henry VIII was an English ... with six wives.

a doctor **b** king **c** explorer

- 2 Claude Monet and Paul Cézanne were ... from France.

a musicians **b** artists **c** inventors

- 3 Charles Dickens and Jane Austen were British ...

a writers **b** actors **c** doctors

- 4 Galileo was a famous Italian ...

a ruler **b** explorer **c** inventor

- 5 Manuel de Falla and Francisco Tárrega were ... from Spain.

a musicians **b** teachers **c** actors

- 6 Cleopatra was a ... from ancient Egypt.

a scientist **b** artist **c** ruler

- 4 ★★★ Complete the table with the correct words from exercises 1 and 2. Then make the words in the box into jobs and add them to the table. Use a dictionary to help you.

empire violin politics report magic
mathematics reception design dental

-er	-or	-ist	-ian
writer			



Grammar

was, were

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

I was / were at home on Friday.

- 1 Emma and Molly was / were in the park last night.
- 2 She wasn't / weren't in the basketball team.
- 3 They wasn't / weren't very good at playing tennis.
- 4 Was / Were you at the disco yesterday?
- 5 Was / Were Anya in your class last year?

2 ★★ Order the words to make questions.

birthday / his / was / February / in / ?

Was his birthday in February?

- 1 bored / you / at / party / the / were / ?

.....

- 2 born / sister / where / your / was / ?

.....

- 3 football / was / match / when / the / ?

.....

- 4 was / what / your / name / grandmother's / ?

.....

3 ★★ Correct the sentences.

Antoni Gaudí was French. (Spanish)

Antoni Gaudí wasn't French. He was Spanish.

- 1 Elvis Presley was from Italy. (America)

.....

.....

- 2 Joan Miró was a writer. (artist)

.....

.....

- 3 The 1992 Olympics were in Madrid. (Barcelona)

.....

.....

there was, there were

4 ★★ Look at the picture. Write sentences with *there was, there wasn't, there were* and *there weren't*.



(shopping centre) *In 1900 there wasn't a shopping centre.*

- 1 (shops)

- 2 (internet café)

- 3 (cars)

- 4 (cinema)

- 5 (restaurant)

- 6 (factory)

- 7 (sports centre)

5 ★★ Imagine there was a carnival in your town. Complete the sentences in the past using the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

a parade a lot of people a reggae band noisy
samba music food stalls Chinese food friendly

There was *a reggae band*.

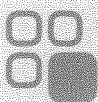
- 1 There were

- 2 There wasn't

- 3 There weren't

- 4 It

- 5 The people



Vocabulary

Regular verbs

- 1 ★ Complete the verbs with *a, e, i, o* or *u*.
Then write the past simple forms.

change changed

- 1 _n_v_d_
- 2 tr_v_l
- 3 _xpl_r_
- 4 n_m_
- 5 _s_
- 6 v_s_t
- 7 _nv_nt
- 8 d_sc_v_r
- 9 l_k_
- 10 l_v_
- 11 st_y
- 12 pl_y

- 2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

change discover invent like live use
travel visit

Alexander Graham Bell *invented* the telephone.

- 1 When she was six, she _____ in Scotland.
- 2 Marie Curie _____ a new element, radium.
- 3 He _____ his name from Paul to Harry.
- 4 I _____ Mickey Mouse when I was a child.
- 5 In 1970, children _____ books at school – there weren't any computers.
- 6 On holiday last year, we _____ more than 1,000 kilometres.
- 7 When I was little, I _____ my grandparents every summer in Mallorca.

- 3 ★★ Choose the correct words.

Last summer I travelled (visited) / stayed Paris for three days.

- 1 John Logie Baird explored / discovered / invented the television.
- 2 When she was young, she invaded / visited / lived in Africa for five years.
- 3 Captain Cook discovered / named / invented Australia.
- 4 Last year we travelled / visited / stayed by train to Rome.
- 5 My parents ruled / changed / invented their car in February.

- 4 ★★★ Complete the postcard using the past simple form of some of the verbs in exercise 1.



Hello Hattie!
I'm on holiday near Bologna in Italy with my family.
We travelled here by car - it's a long way from England!
Yesterday, we (1) _____ the Marconi Museum - it's in a big house called the Villa Griffone, not far from Bologna. Guglielmo Marconi is famous because he (2) _____ the radio. He (3) _____ in the Villa Griffone with his family when he was young.
We (4) _____ at the museum all day, and I (5) _____ it a lot - it was really interesting. There was a computer there and we (6) _____ a good game on it about the life of Marconi.
Love, Jennie



Grammar

Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

- 1 ★ Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

László Bíró *invented* the ballpoint pen. (invent)

- 1 Neil Armstrong the moon. (visit)
- 2 Tutankhamun Greece. (not rule)
- 3 Rafael Nadal a lot of tennis when he was a child. (play)
- 4 In 1750, people by train. (not travel)
- 5 Ferdinand Magellan Australia. (not discover)
- 6 Dinosaurs a long time ago. (live)

- 2 ★★ Write sentences using the past simple affirmative and negative and the words in brackets.

Columbus / discover (Australia / America)
Columbus didn't discover Australia. He discovered America.

- 1 Pelé / play (tennis / football)
.....
- 2 Queen Victoria / rule (Spain / the United Kingdom)
.....
.....
- 3 Marconi / invent (the TV / the radio)
.....
- 4 In 1890, British people / travel (by plane / by train)
.....
.....



ago

- 3 ★★ Order the words to make sentences. Use the past simple form of the verb.

three hours / watch / ago / I / TV
I watched TV three hours ago.

- 1 two months / she / her grandparents / ago / visit
.....
- 2 travel / he / a year / to Morocco / ago
.....
- 3 they / ago / in Spain / ten years / live
.....
- 4 ago / a football match / three days / we / play
.....

- 4 ★★★ Write true sentences about you. Use the past simple affirmative and negative. Use the verbs and the time expressions.

listen play stay do travel visit watch
yesterday two days ago three weeks ago
last Friday last night last week last month

I watched a DVD last night.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Dictation

- 5 ★★ 4.08 Listen and write.

Anya

Max

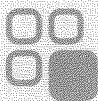
Anya

Max

Anya

Max

Anya



Reading

1 ★ Read the text. Choose the correct words.

- 1 Marie Curie was rich / famous.
- 2 Marie Curie was from Poland / France.
- 3 Marie Curie's father / husband was also famous.

Famous scientists: The life of Marie Curie

- A Marie Skłodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. She was one of five children. Marie's nickname as a child was 'Manya'. Her parents were both school teachers, but they were poor.
- B Marie was a very clever child, but in Poland at that time girls didn't study at university. Her sister, Bronya, lived in Paris, so Marie moved there too. She started at the Sorbonne University and studied physics and mathematics.
- C At the Sorbonne University, Marie worked with the scientist Pierre Curie. They married in 1895 and she changed her surname from Skłodowska to Curie. Marie and Pierre discovered the element radium in 1898.
- D Pierre Curie died in 1906. Marie started teaching at the university. She was the first woman professor at the Sorbonne. She was also the first person to win two Nobel prizes.
- E In the 1930s Marie was very ill because she worked with radioactive radium. She died in 1934.



3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

Marie's family was poor when she was a child. *true*

- 1 Marie's sister, Bronya, lived in Warsaw.
- 2 Marie studied mathematics and physics at the Sorbonne University.
- 3 In 1895, Marie discovered radium.
- 4 Marie's sister died in 1906.
- 5 Marie was ill in the 1930s.

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

When and where was Marie Curie born?

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland.

- 1 What job did her parents do?
.....
- 2 When did Marie change her surname?
.....
.....
- 3 What did she and her husband discover?
.....
- 4 What did Marie do after her husband died?
.....
.....
- 5 Why was she ill?
.....
.....

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the sentences.

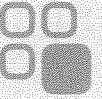
brand name first name nickname surname

- 1 When she was a child, Marie's was Manya.
- 2 Marie's husband's was Pierre and his was Curie.
- 3 Marie and Pierre Curie discovered radium. But radium isn't a like Armani.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

The work of Marie and Pierre Curie. C

- 1 The early years.
- 2 The end of her life.
- 3 Teaching at the Sorbonne.
- 4 A new life in Paris.



Writing

Language point: time expressions

1 ★ Complete the sentences.

age century in now times

The Romans invaded Britain about 2,000 years
ago.

- 1 The Romans first visited Britain 55 BC.
- 2 London was an important city in Roman
.....
- 3 In the 16th, the population of London
was 120,000.
- 4 London is a big, modern city

2 ★★ Complete the text with the words in the box.

1967 fifty years ago in AD 75 now
in Roman times two hundred years

The Romans in Britain

Fishbourne Palace is an ancient monument in the south of England. Many people lived there *in Roman times*. The Romans started building the palace (1) People lived there for about (2) People discovered Fishbourne again (3) In (4) they opened Fishbourne to the public. (5) 80,000 people visit it every year to see the mosaics.

Task

3 ★★ Read the notes about a Roman villa. Then complete the text.



Ancient monument: Chedworth Roman Villa

Location: near Gloucester, in the west of England

IN AD 120

Home of: a large, rich Roman family
Size: bigger than most other Roman villas in the UK

People lived there: for about three hundred years

TODAY

Discovered: 1864

Opened to the public: 1925

Things to see: beautiful Roman baths, mosaics

Visitors: popular with schools – 10,000 children visit every year

Chedworth Roman Villa is an ancient monument near Gloucester, (1) It was the home of a large, rich Roman family. Chedworth Villa was very large – it (2) People (3) People discovered the villa (4), and in 1925 they (5) There are interesting things to see, such as (6) Today, the villa is very popular for school visits and (7)

4 ★★★ Read the notes and write a short text about the Alhambra.

Place: *The Alhambra*

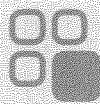
Location: *Granada, in the south of Spain*

Home of: *Moorish rulers of Granada*

Size: *very big, 142,000 metres²*

Things to see: *fantastic building and beautiful art, Patio de los Leones, Puerta de la Justicia*

Visitors: *over 2 million a year*



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

☐ ☐ I need to try this again. ☐ ☐ I could do this better. ☐ ☐ I am happy with this. ☐ ☐ I can do this very well.

Grammar

was, were

- 1 Complete the table with the past simple form of the verb *be*.

Affirmative
I / He / She / It (1) at home last night.
You / We / You / They (2) at the match.
Negative
I / He / She / It (3) at school yesterday.
You / We / You / They (4) at the party.
Questions
(5) I / he / she / it in Barcelona last week?
(6) you / we / you / they in class?

there was, there were

- 2 Complete the sentences using the affirmative or negative form of *there was* or *there were*.
- a good programme on TV last night, but I didn't watch it.
 - any crisps at the party. It was terrible!
 - many people in the shopping centre.
 - any homework. I was free last night.
 - an exciting football match at the weekend. I listened to it on the radio.
 - loads of good actors in that film. It was fantastic.
 - any food at home. We were hungry!

Past simple of regular verbs

- 3 Complete the table using the correct forms of *live* and *visit*.

Affirmative
I / You / We / You / They (1) in Rome last year.
He / She / It (2) Madrid two months ago.
Negative
I / You / We / You / They (3) in Rome last year.
He / She / It (4) Madrid two months ago.

ago

- 4 Choose the correct word.

In past simple sentences, *ago* comes *before* / *after* the time expression.

My evaluation:



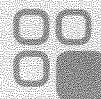
Translation

- 5 Translate the sentences.

- She was at school yesterday.
.....
- Was Cleopatra an explorer?
.....
- He invented the television ninety years ago.
.....
- They didn't travel by car in 1850.
.....
- What was the weather like in Valencia?
.....
- How was your holiday?
.....

My evaluation:





Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Famous people

actor

artist

doctor

explorer

inventor

king

musician

queen

ruler

scientist

teacher

writer

Regular verbs

change

discover

explore

invade

invent

like

live

name

play

rule

stay

travel

use

visit

My evaluation:



Communication

7 Match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

1 What was San Francisco like?

2 What were the shops like?

3 How was the football match?

4 How was the concert?

5 What was the film like?

a Great! Real Madrid were fantastic!

b Really exciting! My favourite actor was in it.

c Not very good. The music was rubbish.

d Fantastic. The Golden Gate Bridge was amazing.

e They were nice but very expensive.

8 Choose the correct words.

James Hi, Charlie. How (1) is / are you?

Charlie Fine, thanks. How was your (2) travel / trip to Italy
(3) last / late week?

James It (4) was / were great. The (5) eat / food was really
good.

Charlie (6) What / How was the weather like?

James It was very hot.

Charlie And what (7) was / were the people like?

James Really friendly.

Charlie (8) Is / It's nice to see you again.

James It's good (9) be / to be back.

My evaluation:



unit 8 Games

Vocabulary

Irregular verbs

- 1 ★ Find the past simple form of the irregular verbs.

<i>become</i>	4 find	8 make
1 build	5 go	9 meet
2 buy	6 have	10 see
3 eat	7 lose	11 win

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

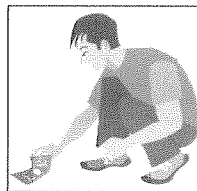
- 2 ★★ Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the correct verb from exercise 1. Use the past simple form.



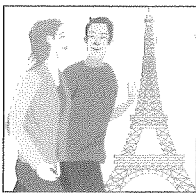
He *ate* a burger.



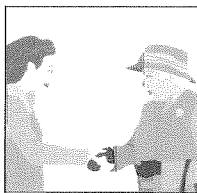
1 She a dress.



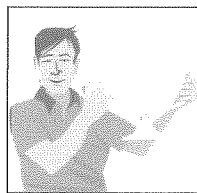
2 He some money.



3 They to Paris.



4 She the queen.



5 He a prize.

- 3 ★★ Complete the text using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

buy find go have make lose see win eat

Every year my parents give me some money for my birthday. This year I *saw* a video games console in the shops. I wanted to buy it, but I (1) the money. I looked everywhere for it. Then I saw a competition on the internet. The prize was a video games console! I did the competition and I (2) the prize! The next day I (3) to the shops with my sister. I (4) three games for the console. Then we went home and we (5) a cake for my birthday party. The party was on Saturday and we (6) fun. We played a lot of different games and we (7) a lot of cake. Then my friend Anna (8) the money! It was on a shelf next to the computer.

- 4 ★★★ Find five more irregular verbs in the Irregular verbs list on page 128. Write the infinitive and past simple forms. Then write a past simple sentence for each verb.

break broke

She broke her new mp3 player.

-
-
-
-
-



Grammar

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

- 1 ★ Complete the sentences. Use the past simple affirmative or negative of the verbs in brackets.

She *bought* a book. (buy)

- 1 I my grandparents. (visit)
- 2 He his mobile phone. (not find)
- 3 Katie her friends. (meet)
- 4 They a new game. (invent)
- 5 Jack his mp3 player. (not lose)
- 6 We by train. (not travel)
- 7 He very angry. (become)
- 8 She any sandwiches. (not make)

- 2 ★★ Write sentences. Make the affirmative sentences negative and make the negative sentences affirmative.

They played basketball after school.

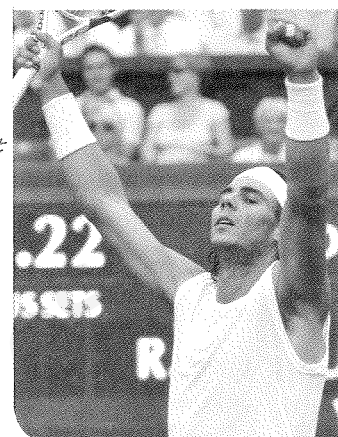
They didn't play basketball after school.

- 1 I didn't change schools last year.
.....
- 2 He became champion last month.
.....
- 3 They didn't travel by bus.
.....
- 4 She didn't find her camera.
.....
- 5 We invented a new language.
.....
- 6 You didn't make a pizza.
.....
- 7 Amy didn't lose her bag.
.....

- 3 ★★ Complete the text. Use the past simple affirmative or negative of the verbs.

see travel buy

One summer my dad *bought* two tickets to watch tennis at Wimbledon. Dad and I (1) to London by train and we (2) Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal in the men's final.



play lose not win

The match was very long and they (3) for four hours and forty-eight minutes! My dad thinks Federer is a great player, but Federer (4) – he (5) the game at 9.15 p.m. Nadal was the champion.

have not eat go

After the match we went to a restaurant for dinner. I (6) a burger, but my dad (7) anything. We didn't go home because it was 11.15 p.m. and the last train was at 10.30 p.m. We stayed in a hotel and (8) home in the morning.

- 4 ★★★ Think about last year. Write about six things that happened to you. Use affirmative and negative forms of the verbs in the box.

go on holiday win a competition meet new friends
have a party change school play volleyball
travel by plane buy a new CD

I won a competition.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Vocabulary

Describing people

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

My sister's got blonde hair and blue / ginger eyes.

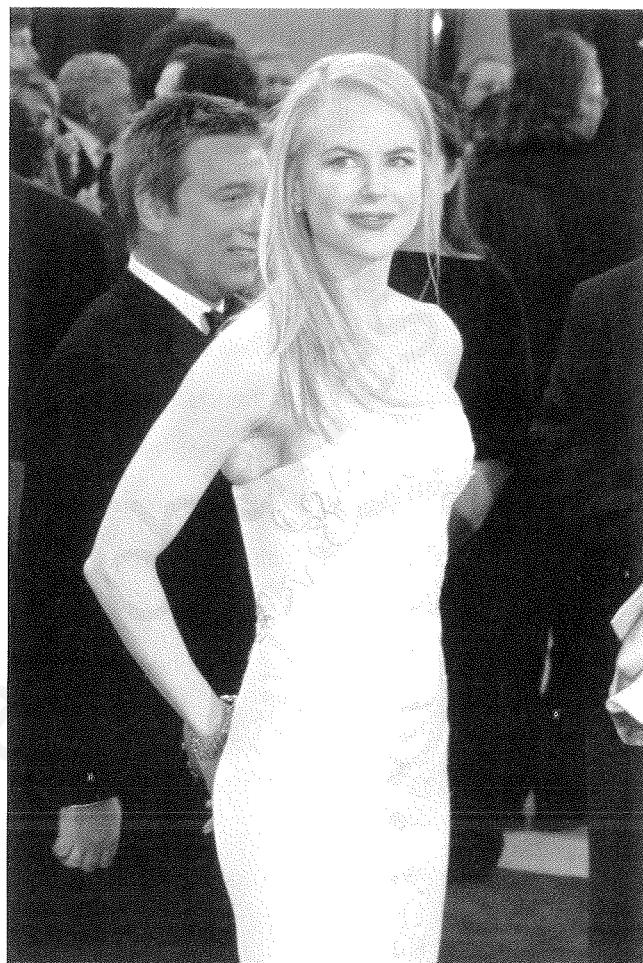
- 1 Susanna is **quite** / **average** height. She's got dark hair and brown eyes.
- 2 Our teacher has got **glasses** / **beard** and a moustache.
- 3 Katie is tall and **slim** / **curly** and she's got brown eyes.
- 4 Mark is average height and average build. He's got **fair** / **green** eyes and curly hair.
- 5 Their children have got **heavy** / **ginger** hair and green eyes.
- 6 My dad has got a beard but he hasn't got a **moustache** / **glasses**.
- 7 Sam is one metre eighty-five. He's **short** / **tall** and he's slim.
- 8 Joseph is quite **short** / **blonde** and he's got dark hair.
- 9 Cara and Harry have got **brown** / **average** eyes.
- 10 My mum is short and she's got **dark** / **heavy** hair.

2 ★★ Complete the words in the description.

My name's Lucy and I'm sixteen years old. I've got *green* eyes and I've got (1) g..... I'm quite (2) t..... and I'm average (3) b..... My sister Hannah is ten. She's (4) q..... short and she's (5) s..... Our dad's name is Tony. He's (6) a..... height and he's got a (7) b..... Our mum's name is Sandra. She's got (8) f..... hair and blue eyes.



3 ★★ Look at the photo. Describe Nicole Kidman.



eye colour

She's got blue eyes.

- 1 height
- 2 build
- 3 hair (colour)
- 4 hair

4 ★★★ Write four sentences to describe yourself.

I'm tall and I'm average build.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



Grammar

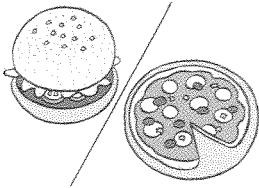
Past simple: questions

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

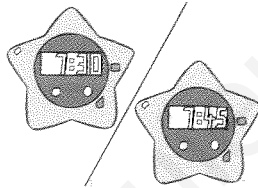
What / Who did you do at the weekend?

- 1 Did / Does she eat breakfast this morning?
- 2 No, he did / didn't have a moustache.
- 3 What did she say / says?
- 4 Do / Did he buy a new car?
- 5 Yes / No, they did. They like playing football.
- 6 What did / Did she have a party?
- 7 What did you buy / bought?
- 8 How did she travel / travels?

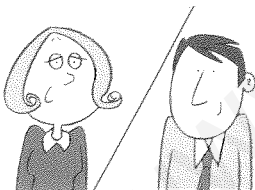
2 ★★ Look at the words and pictures and write past simple questions.



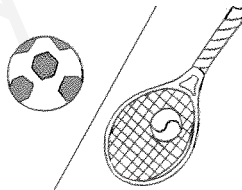
what / they / eat / ?
What did they eat?



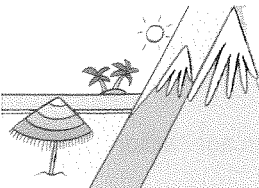
1 what time / he / get up / ?
.....
.....



2 who / she / visit / ?
.....



3 what / she / play / ?
.....



4 where / they / go / on holiday / ?
.....
.....



5 when / he / start school / ?
.....
.....

3 ★★★ Read the answers about Wayne Rooney's day. Write the questions.

Yes, I played football yesterday morning.

1 I had lunch at my mum's house.

2 I ate pasta for dinner.

3 I watched a film in the evening.



4 Yes, I liked the film. It was funny.

5 Yes, Coleen watched the film with me.

6 I went to bed at 11.00 p.m.

Did you play football yesterday morning?

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

Adverbs of manner

4 ★★ Complete the sentences. Use the adverb of the adjectives in brackets.

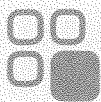
I can't play tennis very *well*. (good)

- 1 They finished their homework (easy)
- 2 Please speak in the library. (quiet)
- 3 She writes very (nice)
- 4 You can eat very in this restaurant. (cheap)
- 5 Our team lost. We played (bad)

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.09 Listen and write.

- Lola
- Harry
- Lola
- Harry
- Lola



Reading

- 1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

The text is about ...

- a ☐ a design b ☐ an inventor c ☐ a game

The Rubik's Cube

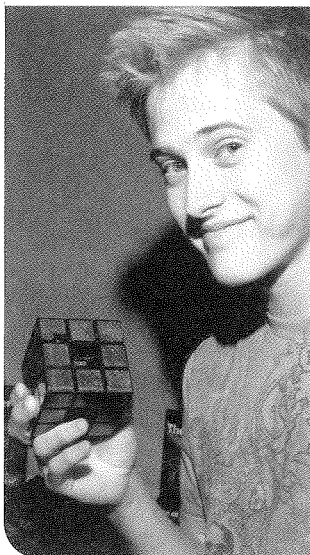
A My name's Ben. I'm twelve years old and I want to design games. Why? Because I love the Rubik's Cube! It's my favourite game of all time and I can do it easily.

B The cube has got six colours: white, yellow, orange, red, blue and green. To play it you move the cube and make each side one colour.

C Ernő Rubik is the creator of the Rubik's Cube. He created it in 1974 and it quickly became a popular game. Millions of people bought it all over the world.

D My dad started playing with the Rubik's Cube in the 1980s. All his friends were into it too. Today there are three players in our house: me, my dad and my little sister, Molly. She can't do it very well, but that's OK because I help her.

E Ernő Rubik invented something he really liked and made money from it. I want to design new games too – maybe a more popular game! I've got a lot of good ideas!



- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

created design favourite helps colours popular

The Rubik's Cube is Ben's *favourite* game.

- 1 There are six in the cube.
- 2 Ernő Rubik the cube.
- 3 The game was very in the 1970s.
- 4 Ben his sister with the cube.
- 5 Ben wants to new games.

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Who invented the Rubik's Cube?

Ernő Rubik invented the Rubik's Cube.

- 1 How many people bought the Rubik's Cube?

- 2 When did Ben's dad start playing with the Rubik's Cube?

- 3 Can Molly do the Rubik's Cube well?

- 4 What does Ben want to do in the future?

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Choose the correct words.

- 1 My sister designs / designers computer games.
- 2 Do you want to play / player my new video game?
- 3 J. K. Rowling is the write / writer of the Harry Potter books.
- 4 My brother wants to be an act / actor.
- 5 There are eleven play / players in a football team.
- 6 Can you help / helper me choose a new camera?

- 2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

Ben introduces himself. A

- 1 Ben's ideas for new games.
- 2 He talks about the inventor of the game and when he invented it.
- 3 He describes the game.
- 4 Ben says who plays the game in his family.



Writing

Language point: paragraphs

- 1 ★ Match sentences 1–5 about Tanni Grey-Thompson with paragraph titles A–C.

Paragraph A: My life

Paragraph B: My sport

Paragraph C: My family

I was born in Wales. *Paragraph A*

- 1 I won my first Paralympic medal in 1988 in Seoul, Korea.
- 2 My full name is Carys Davina Grey-Thompson.
- 3 I've got one daughter.
- 4 I started doing wheelchair athletics when I was thirteen.
- 5 My daughter was born in 2002.

Task

- 3 ★★ Complete the text. Use the information in exercises 1 and 2.

My life

I was born on 26 ~~July~~ 1969 in Cardiff, (1)
My full name is Carys (2) Grey-Thompson,
but my nickname is Tanni. My sister gave me the nickname.

My sport

I'm an athlete and I've got a lot of medals. I started to use a wheelchair when I was seven. When I was
(3), I started doing wheelchair athletics.
I won my first (4) medal in 1988
(5) In 2004 I won two gold medals at the Athens Paralympic Games.

My family

I live in the north-east of England with my family.
My husband's name is Ian and we've got one
(6) She was born in (7) and
her name is Carys. She loves the colour pink!

- 2 ★★ Read the first paragraph of the profile. Decide which sentence does not belong in the paragraph.

My life

I was born on 26 July 1969 in Cardiff, Wales. My full name is Carys Davina Grey-Thompson, but my nickname is Tanni. My sister gave me the nickname. I've got 16 Paralympic medals and I compete in wheelchair athletics and wheelchair basketball.



- 4 ★★★ Write a profile of a famous person or someone you know. Put the information into three paragraphs:

- His / Her life
- His / Her sport or interest
- His / Her family



Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

I need to try this again. I could do this better. I am happy with this. I can do this very well.

Grammar

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 Rewrite the sentences using the past simple.

1 We travel to school by bus.

.....

2 She buys a lot of clothes.

.....

3 He plays volleyball in the afternoon.

.....

4 I visit my brother in Valencia.

.....

5 She meets us at the park.

.....

6 They invent new games.

.....

2 Rewrite the sentences using the past simple affirmative or negative.

1 We didn't have breakfast this morning.

.....

2 She didn't eat pizza for dinner.

.....

3 We went to the museum.

.....

4 He didn't lose his notebook.

.....

5 She made a cake.

.....

6 They won a prize.

.....

Past simple: questions

3 Order the words to make questions.

1 did / where / go / you

2 meet / did / she / who

3 they / dinner / have / did

4 she / a DVD / buy / did

5 they / their dog / find / did

Adverbs of manner

4 Correct the sentences.

1 She swims very good. **X**

2 I read my book quiet. **X**

3 He speaks French bad. **X**

4 He drives safe. **X**

My evaluation:



Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 He went to London last week.

.....

2 I lost my mobile phone yesterday.

.....

3 She didn't win a medal.

.....

4 We didn't listen to the CD.

.....

5 Did you buy the poster?

.....

6 What did she eat?

.....

My evaluation:





Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Irregular verbs

become
build
buy
eat
find
go
have
lose
make
meet
see
win

Describing people

average
beard
blonde
blue
brown
build
curly
dark
fair
ginger
glasses
green
heavy
height
moustache
quite
short
slim
tall

My evaluation:



Communication

7 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 'Did you a good weekend?'
'Not'
2 '..... it good?'
'..... was OK.'
3 'I the answer is b.'
'I'm not'
4 '..... did you do on Saturday?'
'I to a theme park.'
5 'I don't think I think the answer is c.'
'Yes, I'

8 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

Luke I went to my friend's house to play computer games.
It was brilliant!

Ollie OK. Why not?

Ollie Not really. I didn't do anything. What did you do?

Luke Hi, Ollie. Did you have a good weekend?

Luke Yes, we did! Why don't you come with me next time?

Ollie That's cool. Did you play all day?

Luke

Ollie

Luke

Ollie

Luke

Ollie

My evaluation:

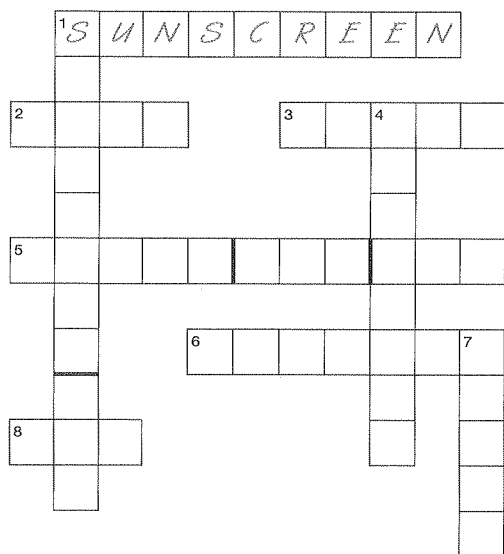


unit 9 Expedition

Vocabulary

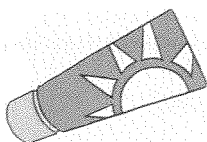
Travel equipment

1 ★ Complete the crossword.

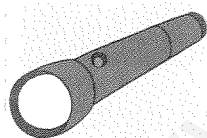


Across

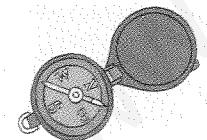
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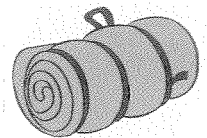


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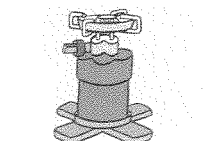


Down

1



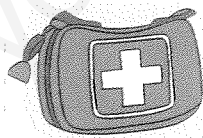
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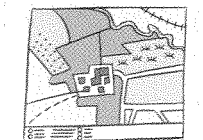
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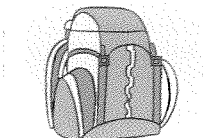
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8



4



2 ★★ Read the clues and write the objects.

insect repellent map rucksack
satellite phone tent waterproof clothes

A small house; people sleep inside it.

tent

- 1 When there are a lot of insects, this makes them go away.
- 2 A big piece of paper with places and roads on.
- 3 You use this to talk to your friends and family.
- 4 A big bag; you can put a lot of things inside it.
- 5 When it rains, these help you to stay dry.

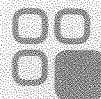
3 ★★ Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

My foot is bad. Where's the *first-aid kit*?

- 1 Look at your to find north.
- 2 It's very sunny today. It's a good idea to put some of this on your face.
- 3 I'm hungry! Where's the?
- 4 It's midnight! Where's my?

4 ★★★ Complete the postcard.

Hi Ellie,
I'm on an expedition in the rainforests of Australia. There are four of us on the trip and we sleep in a big *tent*. I've got a comfortable (1) and I always sleep well. It's really dark at night, but I've got a good (2) with me. I carry my clothes and things in a large (3) It's very hot and sunny in the day, so I must put (4) on my face. Also, I always wear a lot of (5) because there are millions of insects here! I talk to my mum on the (6) every day!
See you soon!
Emily x



Grammar

Imperatives

- 1 ★★ Complete the sentences using the affirmative or negative imperative form of the verbs in the box.

be buy drink eat go look use write

Don't buy that rucksack. It's very small and the colour is horrible.

- 1 'Where's the cinema?' '..... to the station. It's near there.'
- 2 Please your name and telephone number here.
- 3 water from the river! It isn't clean.
- 4! There's a big bear in that tree.
- 5 my laptop. I'm going to do my homework on it.
- 6 Please quiet, children! You're talking a lot today.
- 7 that sandwich. It's three weeks old!

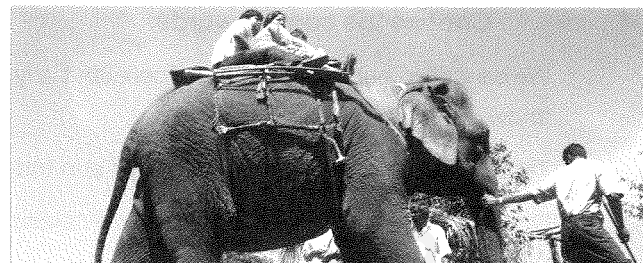
be going to: affirmative and negative

- 2 ★ Complete the sentences with 'm, 's or 're.

We're going to visit a rainforest in Indonesia.

- 1 She..... going to have lunch with her grandparents.
- 2 On Thursday I..... going to see the Rihanna concert in Barcelona.
- 3 He..... going to watch Fernando Alonso on the TV.
- 4 You..... going to help me with my homework!
- 5 It..... going to rain on Friday.
- 6 Next year we..... going to move to Ibiza.
- 7 On Saturday she..... going to buy some cool clothes.
- 8 They..... going to wear waterproof clothes on the expedition.

- 3 ★★ Paul, John, Cara and Mary are going to the island of Sri Lanka this summer. Write affirmative and negative sentences using *be going to*.



	Paul	John	Cara and Mary
explore	beaches	rivers	mountains
look for	birds	elephants	insects
stay	hotel	tent	tent
travel	car	boat	foot

John *is going to explore* the rivers of Sri Lanka.

Paul *isn't going to look for* elephants.

- 1 Cara and Mary the mountains.
- 2 Paul the beautiful beaches.
- 3 John new species of birds.
- 4 Cara and Mary in a hotel.
- 5 Paul in a tent.
- 6 John in a tent.
- 7 Cara and Mary by car.
- 8 John by boat.

- 4 ★★★ What are you going to do at the weekend? Write true affirmative and negative sentences about you and your family. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

tennis DVD homework computer games
dinner TV friends grandparents

I'm going to watch a DVD at the weekend.

My dad isn't going to play tennis.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Vocabulary

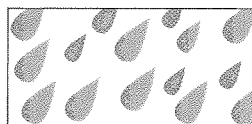
The weather

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

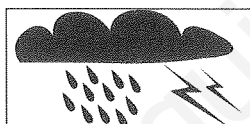
We cancelled our skiing holiday. There isn't any snowy / snow.

- 1 Take some sunscreen. It's very sunny / sun today.
- 2 Don't go out today. There's a big stormy / storm.
- 3 It isn't raining, but it's quite cloudy / cloud.
- 4 I prefer hot / heat weather.
- 5 The roads are very dangerous today – there's icy / ice and foggy / fog.
- 6 'What's the weather like?' 'Horrible. It's cold and rainy / rain.'
- 7 It isn't cold today. The windy / wind is coming from the south.

2 ★★ Label the weather symbols using the adjectives in exercise 1.



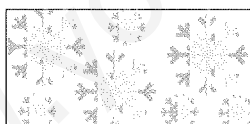
rainy



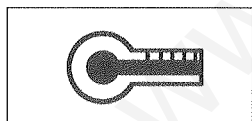
1



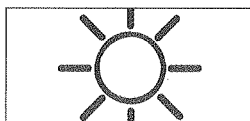
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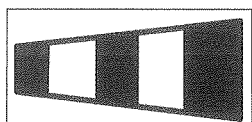
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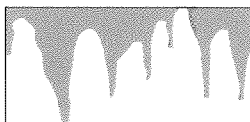
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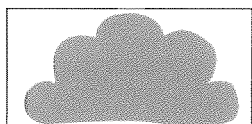
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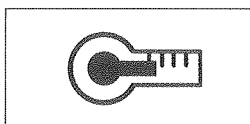
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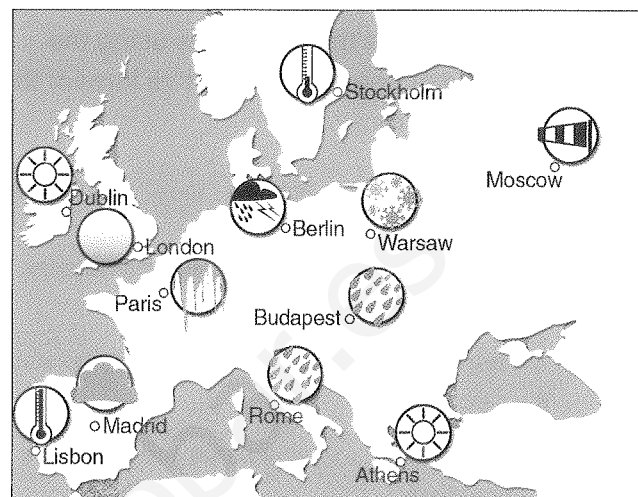


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9

3 ★★ Look at the weather forecast map and complete the sentences. Use the adjectives in exercise 1.



It's *sunny* in Athens and Dublin today.

- 1 It's in Budapest and Rome.
- 2 It's in Warsaw right now.
- 3 At the moment it's in Moscow.
- 4 It's in Lisbon.
- 5 It's in London right now.
- 6 It's in Berlin today.
- 7 At the moment it's in Madrid.
- 8 It's in Stockholm today.
- 9 It's in Paris at the moment.

4 ★★★ Imagine you're in these places. Write sentences about the weather.

The Pyrenees in winter.
It's cold. There's a lot of snow and ice.

- 1 The Sahara desert at night.
.....
- 2 The Amazon rainforest.
.....
- 3 The Antarctic in summer.
.....
- 4 The Caribbean in September.
.....



Grammar

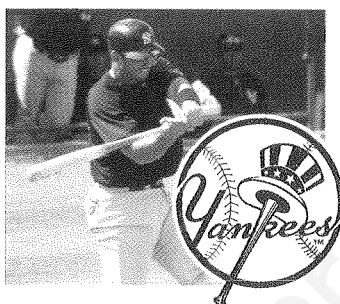
be going to: questions

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Is / Are you going to fly to Canada on Wednesday?

- 1 What is / are you going to take on the expedition?
- 2 Am / Is your teacher going to travel with you?
- 3 When is / are you going to return?
- 4 Am / Is I going to see you on 26th August?
- 5 When is / are we going to look at your photos?
- 6 Am / Is your friend going to take a camera too?

2 ★★ Write questions about a holiday in New York. Use *be going to*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.



- 1 where / you / stay /
in New York / ?

Where are you going to stay in New York? e

- 2 what / your brother / do / there / ?

- 3 what / you / buy / ?

- 4 what / places / you / visit / ?

- 5 where / you / eat / ?

- 6 how / you / travel / in New York / ?

- a By cab and subway.
- b A New York Yankees baseball cap.
- c The Statue of Liberty and Central Park.
- d In some New York 'diner' restaurants.
- e At my cousin's apartment in Manhattan.
- f See a baseball game.

3 ★★ Correct the questions.

Is Oliver going play tennis on Sunday? X

Is Oliver going to play tennis on Sunday?

- 1 You are going to walk to school today? X

- 2 What is she going to making for dinner? X

- 3 Is they going to win the match? X

- 4 What are you to do at the weekend? X

4 ★★★ Write questions to ask your teacher about school next week. Use the verbs in the box.

finish learn look at read start talk about write

Are we going to finish the story about rainforests next week?

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

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.10 Listen and write.

Mark

Ellen

Mark

Ellen

Mark

Ellen

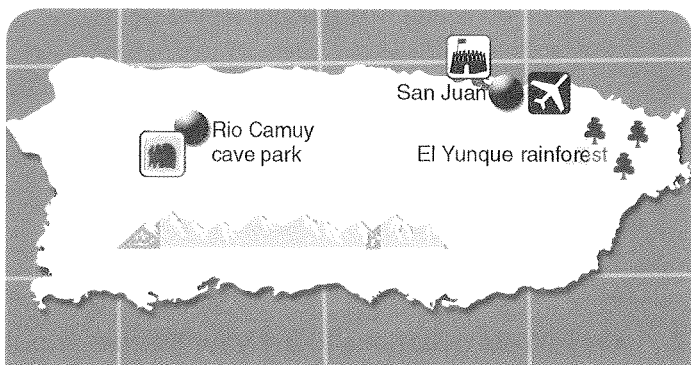
Mark

Reading

- 1 ★ Read the text. Choose two correct answers.

The family are going to visit ...

- a a rainforest b an aquarium c some caves



I'm going on holiday with my parents and my sister Sophie next week. We're going to Puerto Rico for two weeks – I'm really excited!

We're going to arrive at the International Airport on Saturday at 8.15 p.m. The airport is only fifteen minutes from San Juan. The tour guide is going to meet us and take us to our hotel – the Hotel Isabela in Old San Juan. On the first day of the holiday we're going to visit the beaches in San Juan and relax.

The next day we're going to do a rainforest tour. The minibus is going to come to our hotel at 8.00 a.m. and take us to the El Yunque rainforest visitor centre. El Yunque is the home of beautiful parrots, enormous trees and amazing flowers. We're going to take our waterproof clothes and insect repellent.

For me, the most exciting day is Tuesday. It's the visit to the famous Rio Camuy caves, in the north-west of Puerto Rico. We must wear strong shoes, because we're going to visit the caves for three hours with a guide!

- 2 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences.

The family are going to arrive on *Saturday* at 8.15 p.m.

- The is going to meet them.
- They're going to go to the rainforest in a
- In the north-west of the island they're going to visit some

- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences *true* or *false*?

The airport is in San Juan. *false*

- A guide is going to meet them at the hotel.
- There aren't any beaches in San Juan.
- On Tuesday the family are going to visit the rainforest.
- There are parrots in the rainforest.
- It's important to wear sandals in the caves.

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where is the hotel?
It's in Old San Juan.

- What are they going to do on Sunday?
.....
- What time is the minibus going to arrive at the hotel on Monday?
.....
- What is the name of the rainforest?
.....
- Where are the Rio Camuy caves?
.....
- What are they going to do for three hours on Tuesday?
.....

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences.

amazing enormous excited tiny

- We were all very when we arrived.
- Some flowers in the rainforest are – they're difficult to see.
- The trip to the rainforest was !
- The caves at Rio Camuy are They're much bigger than other caves.



Writing

Language point: so

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

It's rainy today (so) but I'm going to wear my waterproof clothes.

- 1 My mother doesn't like spiders so / or flies.
- 2 I'm very cold so / or I'm going to get in my sleeping bag.
- 3 I want an ice cream so / but I haven't got any money.
- 4 I like Carolina so / because she's really friendly.

2 ★★ Connect the sentences with so.

I'm very hot. I'm going to swim in the river.

I'm very hot so I'm going to swim in the river.

- 1 I'm good at maths. I'm going to help Amy with her homework.
.....
- 2 Maria hasn't got a bike. She always walks to school.
.....
- 3 Charlie likes Italian food. He's going to have pasta.
.....
- 4 It's snowy and cold. I'm going to wear my big coat.
.....

Task

3 ★★ Georgia is going on a day trip with her school. Read the notes and complete her email.

School trip: York

Place: the city of York

When: Friday 10th July

Time: Bus leaves 6.30 a.m., returns 8.30 p.m.

Weather: hot and sunny

Things to take: sunscreen, new sunglasses

Things to see: cathedral, National Railway Museum

Hi, Hannah!

How are you? I'm very excited because I'm going to visit the city of York on Friday with my school.

We're going to travel (1) We (2) at 6.30 a.m. and return at about (3) I looked at the weather forecast on TV – it's going to be really (4) so (5) York has got a lot of interesting places to visit.

There's (6) – you can see a lot of beautiful old trains there.

Bye for now, Georgia

4 ★★★ Imagine you're going to go on a school trip. Make notes in the table. Then write an email about your trip.

School trip	
Place	
When	
Time	
Weather	
Things to take	
Things to see	





Progress review

My evaluation

How much do you know? Do the exercises and then circle your own evaluation.

☐ ☐ I need to try this again.
 ☐ ☐ I could do this better.
 ☐ ☐ I am happy with this.
 ☐ ☐ I can do this very well.

Grammar

be going to: affirmative, negative and questions

- 1 Complete the table. Then choose the correct words to complete the rule.

Am Are aren't Is isn't 'm 'm not 're 's

Affirmative
I (1) going to travel.
He / She / It (2) going to eat.
You / We / You / They (3) going to stay.
Negative
I (4) going to revise.
He / She / It (5) going to play.
You / We / You / They (6) going to go.
Questions
(7) I going to see you?
(8) he / she / it going to start?
(9) you / we / you / they going to cook?

be going to is used to talk about past actions / plans for the future / present habits.

- 2 Complete the sentences using affirmative, negative or question forms of *be going to*.

- They by boat. (travel)
- They a tent. (not take)
- He the mountains. (explore)
- What? (you / look for)
- How dinner? (they / make)
- I in the river. (not swim)

Imperatives

- 3 Complete the table with the words in the box. Then choose the correct words to complete the rule.

Be Don't Don't Open

Affirmative
(1) the door.
(2) good.
Negative
(3) write in the book.
(4) be noisy.

Imperatives are used to give instructions and orders / suggestions / advice.

My evaluation:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Translation

- 4 Translate the sentences.

- What are you going to do on Tuesday?
.....
- I'm going to read a book about rainforests.
.....
- Is Oliver going to take a torch on the expedition?
.....
- Be quiet! Don't talk!
.....
- It's going to be hot and sunny today.
.....
- They're going to visit the Amazon.
.....

My evaluation:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐



Vocabulary

5 Translate the words.

Travel equipment

compass

first-aid kit

insect repellent

map

rucksack

satellite phone

sleeping bag

stove

sunscreen

tent

torch

waterproof clothes

The weather

Adjectives

cloudy

cold

foggy

hot

icy

rainy

snowy

stormy

sunny

windy

Nouns

cloud

cold

fog

heat

ice

rain

snow

storm

sun

wind

My evaluation:



Communication

6 Match 1–6 with a–f to make questions.

- 1 Why don't we
- 2 What's the weather
- 3 Is it
- 4 Is José Luis going
- 5 What are we
- 6 What's the matter with

- a hot or cold there now?
- b to take his expensive camera?
- c take our stove on the expedition?
- d María Paz today?
- e like in New Zealand at this time of year?
- f going to visit in Auckland?

7 Choose the correct words.

- Jack Let's (1) play / playing tennis tomorrow.
- Holly I'm not sure (2) on / about that.
- Jack Why not?
- Holly It's going to be cold and (3) wind / windy.
- Jack OK. (4) Why don't we / not we go to the cinema then?
- Holly Yes, that's a (5) bad / good idea.
- Jack (6) Let's meet / meeting there at two o'clock.
- Holly OK. (7) See / Seeing you there.

My evaluation:



Grammar reference Starter unit

Possessive 's

Sustantivos en singular: se añade una 's al final.

the boy's = del niño

Sustantivos en plural: se añade un apóstrofo (').

the teachers' = de las profesoras

Sustantivos en plural irregular no acabados en s:

se añade 's.

the children's = de los niños

Más de un sustantivo: se añade 's al segundo.

Jack and Lucy's

Usos

El posesivo en 's hace referencia a personas y animales que poseen o están relacionados con algo o a alguien.

Suzy's dictionary = el diccionario de Suzy

the girls' bags = los bolsos de las chicas

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Pronombres sujeto	Adjetivos posesivos
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
you	your
they	their

Usos

Los pronombres sujeto sustituyen a sustantivos a los que ya se ha hecho referencia. Preceden al verbo.

The book is here. It's on the table. = El libro está aquí. Está encima de la mesa.

Los adjetivos posesivos indican que alguien posee un objeto o animal, o está vinculado a una persona. Se utilizan cuando la identidad de esa persona, animal u objeto ya se conoce. Preceden al sujeto.

Paul's pencil is here. His pencil is on the desk. =

El lápiz de Paul está aquí. Su lápiz está sobre el pupitre.

Recuerda: los pronombres sujeto no se pueden omitir.

She's in the classroom. = Ella está en el aula.

be: affirmative, negative and questions

Afirmativa		Negativa	
Formas completas	Formas contractas	Formas completas	Formas contractas
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

El verbo *be* sigue al sujeto de la frase.

I am Mia. = Soy Mia.

La negativa se forma con *not* o *n't* detrás del verbo.

He isn't in my class. = Él no va a la misma clase que yo.

En el inglés oral e informal se utilizan las formas contractas.

Respuestas breves		
Interrogativa	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I ... ?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you ... ?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he ... ?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she ... ?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it ... ?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we ... ?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you ... ?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they ... ?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

En preguntas de tipo *yes / no*, el verbo *be* encabeza la frase. Le sigue el sujeto.

Are you popular at school? = ¿Eres muy conocida en el colegio?

En el inglés oral e informal se utilizan las formas contractas para las respuestas breves negativas.

Recuerda: en la forma afirmativa no hay formas contractas.

Usos

El verbo *be* se utiliza para confirmar o preguntar acerca de la identidad o la descripción de una persona, animal u objeto.

She's our teacher. = Ella es nuestra profesora.

Are you in Toledo? = ¿Estás en Toledo?

The bag isn't black. = El bolso no es negro.

Grammar practice Starter unit

Possessive 's

1 Add 's or ' to the subjects.

The girls' desks.

- 1 Maria..... book.
- 2 Michael and Ruby..... classroom.
- 3 The boys..... dictionaries.
- 4 Susan..... poster.
- 5 Ben and Joe..... CD player.
- 6 The students..... classroom.

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

2 Draw lines to match the subject pronouns with the possessive adjectives.

I	their
you	his
he	our
she	its
it	my
we	your
they	her

3 Complete the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct positions.

(your / I) /'m in *your* classroom.

- 1 (his / she) is friend.
- 2 (it / her) 's in bag.
- 3 (you / my) aren't teacher!
- 4 (they / his) mum and dad are teachers.
..... 're in our school.
- 5 (your / I) 'm not at school.
- 6 (he / their) dad is at home.
isn't at school.

be: affirmative, negative and questions

4 Complete the affirmative sentences with the correct form of be. Use contracted forms.

I *'m* a teacher.

- 1 You in my class.
- 2 He near the door.
- 3 She in the classroom.
- 4 It on the desk.
- 5 We in class 8S.
- 6 They next to the laptop.

5 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 4 using the negative form.

I *'m not* a teacher.

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

6 Complete the questions and short answers.

Am I in your class? Yes, *you are*.

- 1 he my teacher? No,
- 2 she on the chair? Yes,
- 3 they nice? No,
- 4 it under the desk? Yes,
- 5 we near the school? No,
- 6 you popular? Yes,

Grammar reference unit 1

have got

Afirmativa	Negativa
I've got a pen. You've got a pen.	I haven't got a pen. You haven't got a pen.
He's got a pen. She's got a pen. It's got a pen.	He hasn't got a pen. She hasn't got a pen. It hasn't got a pen.
We've got a pen. You've got a pen. They've got a pen.	We haven't got a pen. You haven't got a pen. They haven't got a pen.

La forma afirmativa de *have got* se construye con el sujeto seguido de *have got* o *has got*.

La negativa se forma colocando *not* detrás de *have* / *has*.

Recuerda que en el inglés oral e informal se utilizan las formas contractas.

Respuestas breves		
Interrogativa	Afirmativa	Negativa
Have I got a pen? Have you got a pen?	Yes, I have. Yes, you have.	No, I haven't. No, you haven't.
Has he got a pen? Has she got a pen? Has it got a pen?	Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has.	No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't.
Have we got a pen? Have you got a pen? Have they got a pen?	Yes, we have. Yes, you have. Yes, they have.	No, we haven't. No, you haven't. No, they haven't.

La interrogativa se construye con *have* / *has* seguido del sujeto y *got*. Las respuestas breves incluyen *have*, pero no *got*.

Yes, I have.

Usos

Have got se utiliza para indicar posesión.

I've got a digital camera. = Tengo una cámara digital.

He hasn't got a pencil. = No tiene lápiz.

'Have you got an Italian dictionary?' 'No, I haven't.' =

"¿Tienes un diccionario de italiano?" "No."

Prepositions: about, of, by

a book about tennis = un libro sobre tenis

a photo of Toledo = una foto de Toledo

a CD by Miguel Bosé = un CD de Miguel Bosé

Interrogative pronouns

Who's your favourite sports star? =

¿Cuál es tu deportista favorito?

Where's your friend from? = ¿De dónde es tu amiga?

What's your favourite film? = ¿Cuál es tu película favorita?

When's your birthday? = ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?

How old is your cousin? = ¿Cuántos años tiene tu primo?

How many computer games have you got? =

¿Cuántos juegos electrónicos tienes?

Los pronombres interrogativos *who*, *where*, *what*, *when*, *how old* y *how many* sirven para pedir información específica. Encabezan las oraciones interrogativas.

Demonstrative pronouns

Singular	Plural
This is my friend Xavier.	These are my books.
That's a good poster.	Those are cool T-shirts.

This y *these* hacen referencia a objetos cercanos al hablante.

That y *those* se refieren a objetos más alejados del hablante.

Grammar practice unit 1

have got

- 1 Write affirmative (✓) or negative (x) sentences with **have got**. Use contractions where possible.

she / a book about animals ✓
She's got a book about animals.

- 1 I / DVD player ✓

- 2 he / a white rat x

- 3 they / an English friend ✓

- 4 you / hip hop CD x

- 5 Natasha / a red football shirt ✓

- 6 I / blue pen x

- 2 Look at the information in the table and write questions and short answers using **have got**.

	Jasmine	Jack and Ella
a dog	x	✓
a new teacher	✓	x
a blue pen	x	✓

Has Jasmine got a dog?
No, she hasn't.

- 1

 2

 3

 4

 5

Prepositions: about, of, by

- 3 Complete the sentences with **about, of** or **by**.

Have you got a CD **by** Avril Lavigne?

- 1 Paula is interested in books animals.
 2 I haven't got a photo my cat.
 3 I like the new CD Beyoncé.
 4 Have they got a poster the football team?

Interrogative pronouns

- 4 Complete the interrogative pronouns.

- 1 **Who** 's your favourite tennis player?
 2 **How** are your cousins?
 3 **What** 's your favourite TV programme?
 4 **Where** 's your mobile phone?
 5 **How** books have you got?
 6 **When** 's your sister's birthday?

- 5 Match answers a–f with questions 1–6 in exercise 4.

- a It's *Big Brother*.
 b On 17th May.
 c Roger Federer.
 d Two or three hundred!
 e They're twelve and fifteen.
 f It's in my bag.

3
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

Demonstrative pronouns

- 6 Choose the correct words.

This These is my best friend, Sara.

- 1 **This** / **These** are my cousins, Felipe and Juan.
 2 Is your food good? Yes, **this** / **these** pizza is fantastic!
 3 Look. **That** / **Those** DVDs are very expensive.
 4 **That** / **Those** girl is in my English class.
 5 Hey, **that** / **those** shoes are cool.

Grammar reference unit 2

there is, there are + a, an, some and any

	Afirmativa	Formas contractas
Singular	There is a / an ...	There's a / an ...
Plural	There are some ...	–

There is se utiliza en singular, y *there are* en plural.

Afirmativa: *there is / there's + a / an* + sustantivo en singular;
there are + some / número + sustantivo en plural.

There's a dog. = Hay un perro.

There is an apple. = Hay una manzana.

There are some books = Hay algunos libros.

There are two sports centres. = Hay dos polideportivos.

En el inglés oral e informal se utiliza *there's*.

Recuerda: no hay una forma contracta para *there are*.

	Negativa	Formas contractas
Singular	There is not a / an ...	There isn't a / an ...
Plural	There are not any ...	There aren't any ...

Negativa: *there isn't + a / an* + sustantivo en singular; *there aren't + any* + sustantivo en plural.

There isn't an internet café. = No hay ningún cibercafé.

En el inglés oral y en el inglés escrito informal se utilizan las formas contractas *there isn't* y *there aren't*.

Usos

There is / there are se utilizan para indicar la existencia o la ausencia de alguien o algo.

There's a pencil on the table. = Hay un lápiz sobre la mesa.

There aren't any animals. = No hay ningún animal.

'Is there a TV?' 'No, there isn't.' = "¿Hay una tele?" "No."

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Is there a / an ... ?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Are there any ... ?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.
How many ... are there?	Four.	

Is se coloca delante de *there*. El verbo va seguido de *a / an* y un sustantivo en singular.

Is there a cinema? = ¿Hay un cine?

Are se coloca delante de *there*. El verbo va seguido de *any* y un sustantivo en plural.

Are there any shops? = ¿Hay alguna tienda?

How many ... are there? se utiliza para preguntar por la cantidad de personas u objetos que hay en un lugar.

'How many internet cafés are there?' '(There are) two.' = "¿Cuántos cibercafé hay?" "(Hay) dos."

En la forma negativa de las respuestas breves se utilizan las formas contractas *isn't* y *aren't*.

No, it isn't. = No. *No, there aren't.* = No.

Comparative adjectives

Adjetivos monosílabos	se añade -er <i>clean – cleaner</i>
Monosílabos acabados en vocal + consonante	se duplica la consonante y se añade -er <i>big – bigger</i>
Monosílabos acabados en e	se añade -r <i>safe – safer</i>
Adjetivos irregulares	<i>good – better</i> <i>bad – worse</i>
Adjetivos acabados en y	se elimina la -y, se añade -ier <i>pretty – prettier</i>
Adjetivos de dos o más sílabas	se coloca <i>more</i> delante <i>expensive – more expensive</i>

Usos

El comparativo establece comparaciones entre objetos, lugares y personas. El adjetivo va seguido de *than*.

Libraries are quieter than schools. =

Las bibliotecas son más silenciosas que las escuelas.

My flat is nicer than your flat! =

¡Mi casa es más bonita que la tuya!

Prepositions: by and on

	by	on
I go to work ...	by bus.	on the bus.
She goes to London ...	by coach.	on the coach.
He goes to the office ...	by train.	on the train.
I go to Spain ...	by plane.	on the plane.
The café is ten minutes ...	by car.	–
They go to the shops ...	–	on foot.

Grammar practice unit 2

there is, there are + a, an, some and any

- 1 Complete the affirmative (✓) and negative (X) sentences with *is, are, isn't* and *aren't*.

There *is* a table. ✓

- 1 There two boys. ✓
- 2 There a cinema. X
- 3 There some books. ✓
- 4 There any flats near here. X
- 5 There an internet café. ✓

- 2 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some* or *any*.

There isn't *a* cinema.

- 1 There's email.
- 2 There are CDs.
- 3 There's window.
- 4 There aren't pencils.
- 5 There are shelves.

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

- 3 Complete the questions and answers. Use the words more than once.

are aren't how is isn't
two there's many there

Is there a book? No, there *isn't*.

- 1 there any shops? Yes, there
- 2 there an email? No, there
- 3 there any parks? No, there
- 4 many flats
are there? There are
- 5 there a
shopping centre? Yes, there
- 6 How sports
centres are? one.

Comparative adjectives

- 4 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets and *than*.

He's *older than* me. (old)

- 1 Football is tennis. (popular)
- 2 My bag is your bag. (nice)
- 3 The library is the school. (big)
- 4 DVD players are TVs. (cheap)
- 5 Jack is Tom. (friendly)
- 6 My laptop is my computer. (good)

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

- 5 Complete the sentences with *by* or *on*.

I go to school *by* bus.

- 1 She travels to work the train.
- 2 The office is about ten minutes foot.
- 3 Adam goes to school car.
- 4 We go to Paris the plane.
- 5 It's about two hours to London train.
- 6 José goes to Madrid the coach.

Grammar reference unit 3

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa	Negativa
I speak French. You speak French.	I don't speak French. You don't speak French.
He speaks French. She speaks French. It speaks French.	He doesn't speak French. She doesn't speak French. It doesn't speak French.
We speak French. You speak French. They speak French.	We don't speak French. You don't speak French. They don't speak French.

La forma afirmativa del *present simple* coincide con la del infinitivo sin *to*, excepto en la tercera persona del singular (*he / she / it*), que añade *-s* o *-es* al final del verbo.

La forma negativa se construye colocando *don't* o *doesn't* entre el sujeto y el verbo principal.

Recuerda que en el inglés oral y en el inglés escrito informal se utilizan las formas contractas *don't* o *doesn't*.

Present simple: questions

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Do I speak Arabic? Do you speak Arabic?	Yes, I do. Yes, you do.	No, I don't. No, you don't.
Does he speak Arabic? Does she speak Arabic? Does it speak Arabic?	Yes, he does. Yes, she does. Yes, it does.	No, he doesn't. No, she doesn't. No, it doesn't.
Do we speak Arabic? Do you speak Arabic? Do they speak Arabic?	Yes, we do. Yes, you do. Yes, they do.	No, we don't. No, you don't. No, they don't.

La forma interrogativa se construye colocando *do* o *does* delante del sujeto.

Las respuestas breves se forman con *do* o *does* en la afirmativa y *don't* o *doesn't* en la negativa.

Usos

El *present simple* se utiliza:

- 1 para describir hábitos, rutinas y hechos que se dan con regularidad.

We eat Italian food every weekend. =

Comemos comida italiana todos los fines de semana.

She goes to school at nine o'clock. =

Va al instituto a las nueve.

- 2 para describir hechos que son siempre, o casi siempre, ciertos.

I live in Valencia. = Vivo en Valencia.

He doesn't speak Polish. = Él no habla polaco.

- 3 para describir cómo se siente el hablante, y también lo que piensa o lo que le gusta.

He thinks that Mandarin is an interesting language. =

Cree que el mandarín es un idioma interesante.

Do you like Brazilian music? =

¿Te gusta la música brasileña?

Subject and object pronouns

Pronombres sujeto	Pronombres objeto
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Los pronombres objeto se utilizan detrás de verbos y preposiciones.

*I like **my** friends.* → *I like **them**.* =

Mis amigos me caen bien. → Ellos me caen bien.

*I chat to **Jordi** on the internet.* → *I chat to **him**.* = Suelo chatear con Jordi por Internet. → Suelo chatear con él.

Recuerda que *it* se utiliza en singular y *them* en plural.

*This is my new computer. I use **it** every day.* =

Este es mi ordenador nuevo. Lo uso todos los días.

*These are my favourite CDs. I listen to **them** a lot.* =

Estos son mis CDs preferidos. Los escucho muy a menudo.

Grammar practice unit 3

Present simple: affirmative and negative

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple affirmative.

We ~~use~~ dictionaries in class. (use)

- 1 Xavi American DVDs. (watch)
- 2 My friend's father Italian. (teach)
- 3 Carla English after school. (study)
- 4 I near the school. (live)
- 5 She to the sports centre every day. (go)
- 6 School at half past three. (finish)
- 7 My sister cats and dogs. (like)
- 8 They Japanese at home. (speak)

- 2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs in bold.

My friend **watches** films but he *doesn't watch* cartoons.

- 1 Justin and Charlie **play** basketball but they tennis.
- 2 My sister **speaks** English but she Spanish.
- 3 You **read** books but you comics.
- 4 Clara **goes** to the library but she to the skateboard park.
- 5 We **like** hip hop music but we jazz.
- 6 Mr Holmes **teaches** Latin but he modern languages.
- 7 I **use** a dictionary but I a grammar book.

Present simple: questions

- 3 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

you / food / like / do / French / ?

Do you like French food? Yes, I do.

- 1 father / your / Japanese / speak / does / ?

.....
No,

- 2 they / a / do / go / school / language / to / ?

.....
Yes,

- 3 live / he / near / does / hospital / the / ?

.....
Yes,

- 4 understand / you / this / do / word / ?

.....
No,

- 5 Anna / does / DVDs / English / watch / in / ?

.....
Yes,

Subject and object pronouns

- 4 Complete the sentences with a subject or object pronoun.

I don't understand the question. Please help *me*.

- 1 Elena and I are friends. play tennis every day after school.
- 2 Johnny Depp is my favourite film star. Do you like ?
- 3 'Where are your brothers?' '..... 're at the cinema.'
- 4 Your two dogs are fantastic. I like a lot.
- 5 That's my cousin, Marcos. goes to school in Barcelona.
- 6 I love Alicia Keys. Do you like ?

Grammar reference unit 4

Present simple with *wh-* questions

Partícula interrogativa	Verbo auxiliar	Sujeto	Verbo
What	does	she	eat?
Where	do	you	live?
When	does	Kevin	get up?
Who	do	they	visit?
What time	does	the lesson	start?
How often	do	you	read?

Las frases en *present simple* que contienen partículas interrogativas (*wh-*) van encabezadas por dichas partículas. Les sigue el verbo auxiliar *do / does*, el sujeto y el verbo.

Recuerda que el auxiliar *do / does* debe aparecer siempre en la forma interrogativa.

Where do you live? ✓ = ¿Dónde vives?

Where you live? ✗

Usos

Las preguntas en *present simple* encabezadas por partículas interrogativas (*wh-*) hacen referencia a información específica sobre hechos que se dan siempre del mismo modo, o bien se dan con regularidad.

Where do you go to school? = ¿Dónde vas al instituto?

What time do you go to bed? = ¿A qué hora te acuestas?

Adverbs of frequency

always	●●●●●●
usually	●●●●○
often	●●●○○
sometimes	●●○○○○
not often	●○○○○○
never	○○○○○○

En las frases que contienen el verbo *be*, los adverbios de frecuencia se colocan detrás del verbo.

I am always friendly. = Siempre soy amable.

Con el resto de los verbos, los adverbios preceden al verbo.

We often play football. = A menudo jugamos al fútbol.

En la forma interrogativa, los adverbios de frecuencia siempre siguen al sujeto.

Do you usually watch TV? = ¿Sueles ver la tele?

Usos

Este tipo de adverbios describen con qué frecuencia se producen los hechos.

like + noun, like + -ing

Like + sustantivo indica que a una persona le gusta algo.

Kelly likes music. = A Kelly le gusta la música.

I like films. = Me gustan las películas.

Like + forma en -ing expresa que a una persona le agrada una actividad.

We like wearing costumes. = Nos gusta disfrazarnos.

Ambas estructuras expresan agrado, indiferencia o desagrado respecto a un objeto o una actividad.

She loves chatting on the internet. =

Le gusta chatear por Internet.

I don't mind carnivals. = No me disgustan los carnavales.

Dan doesn't like Mondays. = A Dan no le gustan los lunes.

They hate dancing! = ¡Odian bailar!

En preguntas que contienen la estructura *like + forma en -ing*, la respuesta siempre hace referencia a una actividad en forma de sustantivo.

'Do you like watching TV?' = "¿Te gusta ver la tele?"

'I don't mind it.' = "No me disgusta."

Grammar practice unit 4

Present simple with *wh*- questions

1 Write *wh*- questions using the present simple.

what time / you / get up / ?

What time do you get up?

1 who / he / like / ?

.....

2 where / they / go / ?

.....

3 how / she / travel / to school / ?

.....

4 when / you / watch / TV / ?

.....

5 how often / he / make / dinner / ?

.....

Adverbs of frequency

2 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs of frequency in the correct place.

I listen to music. (often)

I often listen to music.

1 Dan's friends are noisy. (sometimes)

.....

2 She watches TV. (never)

.....

3 Lydia is friendly. (always)

.....

4 Mum makes breakfast. (usually)

.....

5 School is boring. (not often)

.....

like + noun, *like* + *-ing*

3 Write sentences with the information in the table.

	Me	Tom	Isabel
getting up	–	–	hate
school	not mind	–	–
sleeping	–	love	–
making dinner	–	–	not mind
computer games	love	love	love
art	–	like	like

Isabel *hates* getting up.

1 I

2 Tom

3 Isabel

4 We

5 They

4 Read the questions. Then complete the answers with *it* or *them*.

'Do you like sleeping?' 'Yes, I love *it*.'

1 'Does Pablo like carnivals?' 'He doesn't mind

2 'Does Stephanie like meeting friends?' 'Yes, she likes

3 'Do you like dancing?' 'No, I hate

4 'Do they like computer games?' 'Yes, they love

5 'Do you like animals?' 'I don't mind

Grammar reference unit 5

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	running.	I'm not	running.
You're	running.	You aren't	running.
He's	running.	He isn't	running.
She's	running.	She isn't	running.
It's	running.	It isn't	running.
We're	running.	We aren't	running.
You're	running.	You aren't	running.
They're	running.	They aren't	running.

La forma afirmativa del *present continuous* se construye con el sujeto seguido de *am, is* o *are* y la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.

La forma negativa se construye colocando *not* detrás de *am, is* o *are* y antes de la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.

Recuerda que en el inglés oral y en el inglés escrito informal se utilizan las formas contractas.

Ortografía: *present continuous* afirmativa y negativa

Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade *-ing*.

eat → *eating* = comer → comiendo

think → *thinking* = pensar → pensando

Con los verbos acabados en *-e*, esta se elimina antes de añadir *-ing*.

have → *having* = tomar → tomando

write → *writing* = escribir → escribiendo

Con los verbos acabados en vocal + consonante, esta se duplica antes de añadir *-ing*.

stop → *stopping* = parar → parando

swim → *swimming* = nadar → nadando

Present continuous: questions

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I listening?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you listening?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he listening?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she listening?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it listening?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we listening?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you listening?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they listening?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

La forma interrogativa se construye con *am, is* o *are* + el sujeto.

Las respuestas breves se construyen con el sujeto y el verbo *be* (eliminando la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal).

'Are you doing your homework?' 'Yes, I am.' =

"¿Estás haciendo los deberes?" "Sí."

Los pronombres interrogativos se colocan delante del verbo *be* en las preguntas.

What are you reading? = ¿Qué estás leyendo?

Why is he hiding? = ¿Por qué se está escondiendo?

Present continuous and present simple

Usos

El *present continuous* describe acciones que se están desarrollando mientras se habla.

She's playing tennis now. = Ahora está jugando al tenis.

They're watching a film on TV at the moment. =

En este momento están viendo una película en la tele.

El *present simple* describe rutinas diarias y acciones que se repiten con regularidad.

He plays tennis every weekend. =

Juega al tenis todos los fines de semana.

We watch The Simpsons every evening. =

Vemos *Los Simpson* todas las tardes.

Recuerda que algunos verbos (*stative verbs*) no se utilizan en *present continuous*. He aquí algunos: *understand, know, think, like, love, hate, want*.

I like that CD. ✓ = Me gusta ese CD. *I'm liking that CD.* ✗

Grammar practice unit 5

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- look *looking*
- 1 run
- 2 escape
- 3 play
- 4 sit
- 5 swim
- 6 practise
- 7 eat
- 8 change
- 9 catch
- 10 hide

2 Complete the sentences. Use the present continuous affirmative or negative.

My friends *are chatting* on the internet. (chat)

- 1 Sofia an email to her cousin.
(write)
- 2 You to the radio. (not listen)
- 3 We an interesting programme
on TV. (watch)
- 4 Diego to his father on the phone.
(talk)
- 5 I my homework on the computer.
(not do)
- 6 They that Spanish dictionary.
(not use)
- 7 Rob and Angela at the moment.
(swim)
- 8 The shark food. (look for)

Present continuous: questions

3 Complete the questions and short answers.

Is she listening? Yes, *she is*.

- 1 he making dinner? No,
- 2 they reading comics? Yes,
- 3 we studying science? Yes,
- 4 she eating pizza? Yes,
- 5 you watching that film? No,

4 Complete the dialogues.

A I'm making dinner.

B What *are you making*?

- 1 A She's studying in her bedroom.

B What?

- 2 A The frog is hiding from the snake.

B Where?

- 3 A My sister is teaching English.

B Who?

- 4 A They're watching TV.

B What?

Present continuous and present simple

5 Complete the sentences with the present continuous or the present simple.

- 1 Ines in the pool every day. (swim)
- 2 'Where are John and Rob?' 'They
tennis at the moment.' (play)
- 3 My parents dinner at seven o'clock
every evening. (make)
- 4 Naomi a DVD now. (watch)
- 5 Ben Italian and German. (speak)
- 6 'Where's Becky?' 'She a book in
her bedroom.' (read)

Grammar reference unit 6

can and must

Can y *must* tienen una única forma para todas las personas.

Se colocan entre el sujeto y el infinitivo del verbo.

They can have a pizza. = Pueden comer una pizza.

She can't sleep. = No puede dormir.

He must go to school. = Tiene que ir al instituto.

I mustn't be noisy. = No debo hacer ruido.

En la forma interrogativa, *can* encabeza la frase y el verbo principal va en infinitivo.

Can I go to the shop? = ¿Puedo ir a la tienda?

Must no se utiliza en la forma interrogativa.

Recuerda que en frases con *can* y *must*, y en preguntas con *can*, nunca se utiliza *to* con el verbo principal.

You must go to bed. ✓ = Tienes que irte a la cama.

You must to go to bed. ✗

El auxiliar *do / does* no se utiliza en preguntas con *can*.

Can I have some sweets? = ¿Puedo comer unos caramelos?

En el inglés oral y en el inglés escrito informal, se utilizan las formas contractas negativas: *can't* y *mustn't*.

Usos

Can / can't se utiliza para expresar permiso y capacidad.

Must / mustn't expresa obligación y prohibición.

Countable and uncountable nouns: *some, any, much, many and a lot of*

Los sustantivos contables tienen una forma para el singular y otra para el plural. Los sustantivos contables en singular pueden ir precedidos del artículo indefinido (*a / an*), del artículo definido (*the*) o de un número (*one*).

Los sustantivos contables en plural pueden ir precedidos del artículo definido (*the*) o de un número (*two / three*).

Si el sustantivo contable es el sujeto de la frase, el verbo irá en la tercera persona del singular o del plural.

The apple is on the table. =

La manzana está encima de la mesa.

The drinks are in my bag. =

Las bebidas están en mi bolsa.

Los sustantivos incontables no tienen forma de plural. Van precedidos del artículo definido (*the*), pero nunca del artículo indefinido (*a / an*) o de un número (*two*).

fruit meat the water the rice = fruta carne el agua el arroz

Si el sustantivo incontable es el sujeto de la frase, el verbo irá siempre en la tercera persona del singular.

The pasta is very nice. = La pasta es muy rica.

Some, any y *a lot of* se utilizan con sustantivos contables en plural y con sustantivos incontables. *Some* aparece en frases afirmativas, e indica la existencia de una cantidad indefinida de algo.

I've got some apples. = Tengo unas manzanas.

There's some ice cream. = Hay un poco de helado.

A lot of se utiliza en frases afirmativas, e indica la existencia de una gran cantidad de algo.

There are a lot of frogs here. = Aquí hay un montón de ranas.

There's a lot of salad. = Hay un montón de ensalada.

Any aparece en frases negativas e interrogativas. En la forma negativa, indica la carencia de algo.

There aren't any chairs. = No hay ninguna silla.

En la forma interrogativa, *any* pregunta si hay algo o no.

Is there any cheese? = ¿Hay queso?

Much se utiliza en negativa con sustantivos incontables.

There isn't much pasta. = No hay mucha pasta.

Many se emplea en negativa con sustantivos contables.

There aren't many apples. = No hay muchas manzanas.

Indefinite pronouns: *something* and *anything*

Los indefinidos *something* y *anything* hacen referencia a un objeto, sin especificar de qué se trata.

Something aparece en la forma afirmativa, y *anything* se utiliza en las formas negativa e interrogativa.

There's something in my bag. = Hay una cosa en mi bolso.

There isn't anything to eat. = No hay nada para comer.

Is there anything on TV? = ¿Hay algo en la tele?

Present continuous for future arrangements

El *present continuous* puede hacer referencia a un futuro para el que se ha planificado, organizado o reservado algo.

I'm visiting my friend this evening. =

Esta tarde voy a visitar a mi amiga.

'Are you coming with us tonight?' 'Yes, I am!' =

"¿Vas a venir con nosotros esta noche?" "¡Sí!"

Grammar practice unit 6

can and must

1 Correct the sentences.

I can ~~to~~ play the guitar. X
I can play the guitar.

1 She must ~~goes~~ shopping. X

2 You ~~don't~~ must be noisy. X

3 We ~~don't~~ ~~can~~ sleep. X

4 'Can he ~~comes~~ here?' 'Yes, he ~~can's~~.' X

5 'Do I ~~can~~ listen to your CD?' 'No, you ~~don't~~ ~~can~~.' X

2 Write Ability, Permission, Obligation or Prohibition for each sentence.

You must get up.

Obligation

1 I can speak French.

2 You mustn't use your phone.

3 Can I go to the shopping centre?

4 He must go to bed.

5 You can't dance!

Countable and uncountable nouns: some, any, much, many and a lot of

3 Complete the sentences with a, an, some or any.

There are *some* vegetables on the table.

1 I'm eating sandwich.

2 Are there sweets?

3 There aren't burgers.

4 I've got pasta for lunch.

5 My dad eats egg every morning.

4 Complete the sentences with much, many or a lot of.

Sally doesn't drink *much* water.

1 There aren't chairs in the classroom.

2 There isn't fruit in Tony's diet.

3 Jack eats meat.

4 Mum always makes pasta for dinner.

Indefinite pronouns: something and anything

5 Complete the sentences and questions with something or anything.

There isn't *anything* to eat.

1 I want to do

2 We can see!

3 else?

4 Is there I can do?

Present continuous for future arrangements

6 Write the dialogue. Use the present continuous.

Tim where / you / go / this evening / ?

Where are you going this evening?

Ben I / go / to the cinema

(1)

you / come / ?

(2)

Tim no / I

(3)

Ben Why? what / you / do / ?

(4)

Tim we / have / dinner in a restaurant

(5)

Grammar reference unit 7

was, were

Afirmativa	Negativa
I was happy.	I wasn't happy.
You were happy.	You weren't happy.
He / She / It was happy.	He / She / It wasn't happy.
We / You / They were happy.	We / You / They weren't happy.

La forma afirmativa del *past simple* del verbo *be* se construye con el sujeto seguido de *was* o *were*. Las formas contractas *wasn't* y *weren't* son las más utilizadas.

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Was I at school?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you at school?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it at school?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were we / you / they at school?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

La forma interrogativa se construye con las formas *was* y *were* seguidas del sujeto.

Las respuestas breves se construyen con *was*, *were*, *wasn't* y *weren't*.

there was, there were

There was y *there were* son las formas de *past simple* de *there is* y *there are*.

There is a new school here now. =

Ahora hay una nueva escuela aquí.

There was an old house here ten years ago. =

Hace diez años aquí había una casa antigua.

There are 25 children in the class. =

Hay 25 chavales en clase.

There were 24 children in the class last year. =

El año pasado había 24 chavales en clase.

Past simple of regular verbs

Afirmativa	Negativa
I listened.	I didn't listen.
You listened.	You didn't listen.
He / She / It listened.	He / She / It didn't listen.
We / You / They listened.	We / You / They didn't listen.

La forma afirmativa del *past simple* de los verbos regulares se construye añadiendo *-ed* al verbo principal.

La negativa se forma con *did not* más el infinitivo sin *to* del verbo principal, generalmente en su forma contracta *didn't*.

Recuerda que hay una única forma para todas las personas del verbo, tanto en afirmativa como en negativa.

Usos

El *past simple* describe acciones que se completaron en el pasado y hechos que sucedieron en un momento concreto.

Ortografía: *past simple* afirmativa

Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade *-ed*.

watch → *watched* = mirar → miró

Con los verbos acabados en *-e*, se añade *-d*.

like → *liked* = gustar → le gustó

Con los verbos acabados en vocal + consonante, esta se duplica antes de añadir *-ed*.

stop → *stopped* = parar → paró

ago

En el *past simple*, las expresiones con *ago* indican que una acción se produjo hace cierto tiempo.

She lived in Madrid two years ago. =

Ella vivía en Madrid hace dos años.

Las expresiones de tiempo con *ago* suelen ir al final de la frase, pero también pueden aparecer al principio.

He left school six weeks ago. =

Acabó el instituto hace seis semanas.

Ten months ago, they visited Australia. =

Hace diez meses visitaron Australia.

He aquí otras expresiones que se utilizan en el *past simple*.

yesterday = ayer

last night / week / month / year = anoche / la semana pasada / el mes pasado / el año pasado

Grammar practice unit 7

was, were

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of **was** or **were**.

Velázquez wasn't a writer. He *was* a painter.

- 1 They at the match. They were on holiday.
- 2 It wasn't hot in France. It very cold.
- 3 I at school yesterday. I was at home.
- 4 We weren't at the park. We at the cinema.

- 2 Write questions with **was** or **were**. Then write short answers.

your sister / at the party / last night / ? (Yes)
Was your sister at the party last night?
Yes, she was.

- 1 they / at the station / at three o'clock / ? (No)
.....
.....
- 2 your brother / in the football team / last year / ? (Yes)
.....
.....
- 3 you / on holiday / last week / ? (No)
.....
.....
- 4 the water / in the swimming pool / cold / ? (Yes)
.....
.....

there was, there were

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of **there was** or **there were**.

In 1830, *there weren't* any cars on the roads.

- 1 Four hundred years ago a famous Spanish writer called Cervantes.
- 2 In the 1800s any computers.
- 3 an airport here 200 years ago.
- 4 In 1850 horses on the roads in Spain.

Past simple of regular verbs

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

change listen live name play visit

When we were in Paris we *visited* the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre museum.

- 1 She her cat after a famous footballer.
- 2 That singer his name to Justin.
- 3 He football with all his friends last night.
- 4 She in a big house in Paris.
- 5 I to some cool music yesterday.

- 5 Rewrite the sentences using the negative.

My sister revised for the exam.
My sister didn't revise for the exam.

- 1 They used a dictionary in class.
.....
- 2 He stayed at Peter's house last night.
.....
- 3 She visited her friend yesterday.
.....
- 4 You changed school last year.
.....

ago

- 6 Correct the sentences.

She lost her mobile phone an hour ~~go~~. **X**
She lost her mobile phone an hour ago.

- 1 I went to Italy ~~ago~~ three months. **X**
.....
- 2 He bought a new computer ~~last~~ two years. **X**
.....
- 3 Uruguay won the World Cup ~~in~~ sixty years. **X**
.....

Grammar reference unit 8

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Sujeto	Afirmativa	Negativa
I	had.	didn't have.
You	practised.	didn't practise.
He / She / It	built.	didn't build.
We / You / They	used.	didn't use.

El *past simple* tiene una única forma para todas las personas del verbo.

I went shopping. = Fui de compras.

She went shopping. = Fue de compras.

We went shopping. = Fuimos de compras.

La forma afirmativa del *past simple* de los verbos regulares se construye añadiendo *-ed* al verbo (*-d* si acaba en *-e*).

play – played = jugar, tocar – jugaba, jugó; tocaba, tocó

use – used = usar – usaba, usó

Los verbos irregulares tienen sus propias formas de *past simple*. No siguen un patrón específico.

go – went = ir – iba, fue *see – saw* = ver – veía, vio

En la forma negativa, tanto los verbos regulares como los irregulares (a excepción de *be*) forman el *past simple* colocando *didn't* delante del infinitivo sin *to*. La forma es la misma para todas las personas.

She didn't meet her friend. = No quedó con su amigo.

Recuerda: *didn't* no se utiliza con el verbo *be*.

The flat wasn't very big. = El piso no era muy grande.

Past simple: questions

Verbo auxiliar	Sujeto	Verbo principal
Did	I you he / she / it we / you / they	see? play? dance? eat?

En la forma interrogativa, tanto los verbos regulares como los irregulares (a excepción de *be*) forman el *past simple* añadiendo *did* al infinitivo sin *to*. En preguntas de tipo *yes / no*, *did* encabeza la frase. Después se coloca el infinitivo sin *to* y el objeto, si lo hay.

Did you eat your dinner? = ¿Cenaste?

Partícula interrogativa	Verbo auxiliar	Sujeto	Verbo principal
What When Where Who How often What time	did	I you he / she / it we / you / they	go? get up? visit? buy?

En preguntas que contienen partículas interrogativas (*wh-*), estas encabezan la frase. Les siguen el auxiliar *did*, el sujeto, el verbo principal y el objeto, si lo hay.

Who did you see in the park? = ¿A quién viste en el parque?

Recuerda: *did* no se utiliza en la forma interrogativa del *past simple* del verbo *be*.

Were you at the cinema yesterday? =

¿Ayer estabais en el cine?

Las respuestas breves en *past simple* se construyen sustituyendo el verbo principal por el auxiliar *did / didn't*.

'Did you see the film?' *'Yes, we did.'* =

“¿Visteis la película?” “Sí.”

Usos

El *past simple* describe hechos que ocurrieron en un momento determinado del pasado. Estas frases contienen expresiones como *yesterday*, *in 2002*, *three weeks ago*.

They visited me in 2004. = Me visitaron en 2004.

Adverbs of manner

		Adjetivo	Adverbio
Regular	add <i>-ly</i>	nice quiet dangerous bad	nicely quietly dangerously badly
	cut y and add <i>-ily</i>	easy noisy	easily noisily
Irregular	–	good	well

Los adverbios de modo se forman añadiendo *-ly* a un adjetivo. Algunos tienen formas irregulares. En general, estos adverbios van detrás del verbo.

Usos

Los adverbios de modo describen la forma en la que ocurren los hechos. Modifican al verbo.

Please speak quietly. = Por favor, hablad bajo.

They played noisily. = Hacían mucho ruido mientras jugaban.

Grammar practice unit 8

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

- 1 Write the past simple form of the verbs in the correct lists.

	-d	-ed	irregular
eat	-	-	<i>ate</i>
play	-	-
find	-	-
use	-	-
visit	-	-
like	-	-
buy	-	-
ask	-	-
lose	-	-
practise	-	-
meet	-	-
see	-	-

- 2 Write the past simple sentences.

he / not go / to the shopping centre
He didn't go to the shopping centre.

- 1 she / win / a laptop

.....

- 2 they / eat / some burgers

.....

- 3 I / buy / some sweets

.....

- 4 he / not see / me

.....

- 5 we / not like / the film

.....

- 6 I / make / dinner / last night

.....

- 7 they / not revise / for the exam

.....

Past simple: questions

- 3 Correct the questions.

'Did you saw the film?' 'No, I didn't.' X
'Did you see the film?' 'No, I didn't.'

- 1 Where he went? X

.....

- 2 What time did you to start? X

.....

- 3 'Did he eat his breakfast?' 'Yes, he ate.' X

.....

- 4 When did you bought the CD? X

.....

- 5 'Did she to read the book?' 'Yes, she did.' X

.....

- 6 'Did you listen to the CD?' 'No, I don't.' X

.....

Adverbs of manner

- 4 Choose the correct words.

You can buy vegetables cheap / cheaply at the market.

- 1 Alexander speaks English and German really good / well.

- 2 I'm good at singing but I play the piano badly / horrible.

- 3 The children played quiet / quietly in their bedroom.

- 4 Goodbye! Drive dangerous / safely!

- 5 She can run one kilometre easily / easy.

Grammar reference unit 9

Imperatives

Afirmativa	Negativa
Look.	Don't look.
Close the window.	Don't close the window.
Be quiet.	Don't be noisy.

La forma del imperativo coincide con la del infinitivo sin *to*. Estas frases no llevan sujeto, y el verbo es el mismo para todas las personas.

Look! There's an elephant! = ¡Mira, ahí hay un elefante!

La forma negativa del imperativo se construye colocando *don't* delante del infinitivo sin *to*.

Don't look now! There's a big spider over there! =
¡No mires ahora, que ahí hay una araña grande!

Usos

La forma afirmativa del imperativo se utiliza para dar órdenes e instrucciones.

Sit down. Open your books. Read this page. =
Sentaos. Abrid los libros. Leed esta página.

La forma negativa del imperativo se emplea para expresar prohibición.

Don't talk. Don't watch TV. Don't eat that biscuit. =
No hables. No veas la tele. No comas esa galleta.

be going to: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm going to win.	I'm not going to win.
You're going to win.	You aren't going to win.
He's going to win. She's going to win. It's going to win.	He isn't going to win. She isn't going to win. It isn't going to win.
We're going to win. You're going to win. They're going to win.	We aren't going to win. You aren't going to win. They aren't going to win.

El futuro con *be going to* se construye con el *present simple* del verbo *be* seguido de *going to* y el infinitivo sin *to* del verbo principal.

La negativa de *be going to* se forma colocando *not* delante del verbo *be*.

En el inglés oral y en el inglés escrito informal se utilizan las formas contractas.

be going to: questions

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I going to help?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to help?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to help? Is she going to help? Is it going to help?	Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is.	No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't.
Are we going to help? Are you going to help? Are they going to help?	Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are.	No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't.

La interrogativa se construye con *am*, *is* o *are* seguidos del sujeto de la frase.

Las respuestas breves se forman con el sujeto y el verbo *be*, sin necesidad de añadir *going to*.

'Are you going to play tennis?' = "¿Vas a jugar al tenis?"
'Yes, I am.' = "Sí."

Usos

Be going to se utiliza para describir planes, intenciones y cosas que hemos organizado para el futuro inmediato.

Grammar practice unit 9

Imperatives

- 1 Complete the sentences using affirmative or negative imperatives.

arrive drink swim take touch use wear

Arrive early at the airport – it's always a good idea.

- 1 your passport – it's very important!
- 2 sunscreen every day – it's always hot and sunny.
- 3 insects in the jungle – they're sometimes dangerous.
- 4 your torch at night – it's very dark in the rainforest.
- 5 water from the river – it isn't a good idea.
- 6 in the river – there are snakes in it!

be going to: affirmative and negative

- 2 Complete the sentences using the affirmative form of *be going to* and the verbs in the box.

eat help discover play revise travel watch

He's *going to watch* Cristiano Ronaldo on TV.

- 1 They pizza for dinner this evening.
- 2 I basketball with Cosmin tomorrow.
- 3 You me with this difficult homework!
- 4 She to Brazil by plane.
- 5 We a new species of animal in the rainforest.
- 6 I for the exam next week.

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use the negative form of *be going to* and the verb in brackets.

Carolina doesn't like hip hop music.

She *isn't going to dance*. (dance)

- 1 Ramon and Oscar are in France.
They to my party. (come)
- 2 Fernando hasn't got any money.
He that new Harry Potter DVD. (buy)
- 3 This blue T-shirt is really old.
I it. (wear)
- 4 Fatima is on holiday.
She tennis. (play)
- 5 We don't like this film.
We the end. (watch)

be going to: questions

- 4 Jane, Hugo and Isaac are going to Scotland in August. Write questions and short answers.

	Jane	Hugo	Isaac
travel by train	✓	X	✓
stay in a tent	X	X	✓
visit Loch Ness	✓	X	X

Jane and Isaac / travel by train

Are Jane and Isaac going to travel by train?

Yes, they are.

- 1 Hugo / travel by train
.....
- 2 Isaac / stay in a tent
.....
- 3 Hugo and Isaac / visit Loch Ness
.....
.....
- 4 Jane / visit Loch Ness
.....



Pronunciation bank

Unit 1: Syllables

1 1.07 How many syllables are in each word?

Write the words in the correct list. Then listen and check.

animals comics sport
art friends watching
basketball music chatting
books internet pen

one syllable	two syllables	three syllables
<i>art</i>	<i>comics</i>	<i>animals</i>
.....
.....
.....
(Exercise 2)	(Exercise 2)	(Exercise 2)
.....
.....
.....

2 1.26 Listen to the words and underline the sound /ə/.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 player | 5 prettier |
| 2 friendlier | 6 printer |
| 3 actor | 7 horror |
| 4 noisier | 8 teacher |

Unit 3: Third person singular

1 1.39 Listen to the sentences. Which verb form do you hear in each sentence? Tick the box, A or B.

- | A | B |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> like | <input type="checkbox"/> likes |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> go | <input type="checkbox"/> goes |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> practise | <input type="checkbox"/> practises |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> speak | <input type="checkbox"/> speaks |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> know | <input type="checkbox"/> knows |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> teach | <input type="checkbox"/> teaches |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> write | <input type="checkbox"/> writes |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> use | <input type="checkbox"/> uses |

2 1.40 Listen to the verbs from list B and repeat. Which ending do you hear for each verb? Write the verbs in the correct list.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
<i>likes</i>
.....
.....

2 1.08 Read the words and add them to the table in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

difficult window nice
poster expensive table
door clock computer

Unit 2: /ə/

1 1.25 Listen to the sound /ə/ in the words.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 bigger | 4 older |
| 2 computer | 5 internet |
| 3 centre | 6 better |

Pronunciation bank

Unit 4: Intonation in questions

1 2.05 Listen to the questions and repeat.

Rising intonation

- 1 Is there a restaurant near here?
- 2 Have you got a pen?
- 3 Are you into hip hop?
- 4 Does he walk to school?

Falling intonation

- 5 Where is your school?
- 6 How do you travel to work?
- 7 Who does she visit at Christmas?
- 8 What time do they go to bed?

2 Look at the questions. Does the intonation rise or fall? Write *R* or *F*.

- 1 Where does he live?
- 2 When do you do your homework?
- 3 Are you an actor?
- 4 How often do you watch TV?
- 5 Have you got my pen?
- 6 Do you like photography?

3 2.06 Listen and check your answers.

Unit 5: -ing /ɪŋ/

1 2.21 Listen and repeat the verbs. Pay attention to the /ɪŋ/ sound.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 watching | 5 jumping |
| 2 hiding | 6 running |
| 3 eating | 7 swimming |
| 4 hunting | 8 sleeping |

2 2.22 Listen and repeat the questions.

- 1 What are you watching?
- 2 Where are you running?
- 3 What's he eating?
- 4 Why are you hiding?
- 5 What are they doing?

Unit 6: /ɪ/ and /i:/

1 2.37 Listen to the words with the /ɪ/ and /i:/ sound.

/ɪ/	/i:/
crisps	sweets
sandwich	meat
milk	easy
fizzy drinks	cheese
chips	routine

2 Read the words. Which words have the sound /ɪ/ and which have /i:/? Tick the correct box.

	/ɪ/	/i:/
drink		
fish		
meet		
people		
visit		
clean		
give		
pizza		
ice cream		

3 2.38 Listen and check your answers.



Pronunciation bank

Unit 7: Past tense -ed endings

- 1 3.04 Listen to the past simple verbs and repeat.

/d/ /t/ /ɪd/
lived liked started

- 2 3.05 Listen to the verbs and pay attention to the -ed sound. Then complete the table.

asked invaded stayed
changed invented visited
checked practised wanted
discovered preferred watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
.....	<i>asked</i>	.....
.....
.....
.....

- 3 3.06 Listen and repeat the sentences.

- We stayed in Morocco last month.
- She asked her teacher a question.
- They visited New York last year.

- 2 Read and circle the words with the same sound as the bold words.

- now window sound short
- why find crisp win
- wait friend snake fair
- know clock now ago
- fly build house write
- town buy owl make

- 3 3.18 Listen and check your answers.

Unit 9: Sentence stress and rhythm

- 1 3.31 Listen and repeat. Notice the stress on the important words.

- Where are you going to stay?
- We're going to stay in a tent.

- 2 3.32 Listen and repeat the sentences. Circle the stressed words in each sentence.

- Are you going to buy a torch?
- Is he going to look for animals?
- What are we going to see?
- They're going to find some insects.
- How is she going to travel?
- I'm going to take some photos.

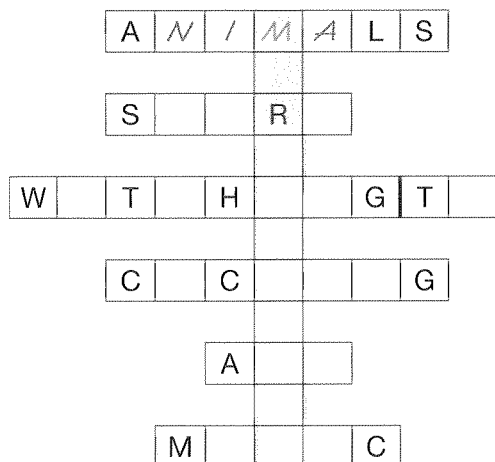
Unit 8: Diphthongs: /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /əʊ/ and /aʊ/

- 1 3.17 Listen and repeat the words.

/eɪ/ play name hate
/aɪ/ nice like buy
/əʊ/ go poster phone
/aʊ/ brown how about

Vocabulary puzzles unit 1

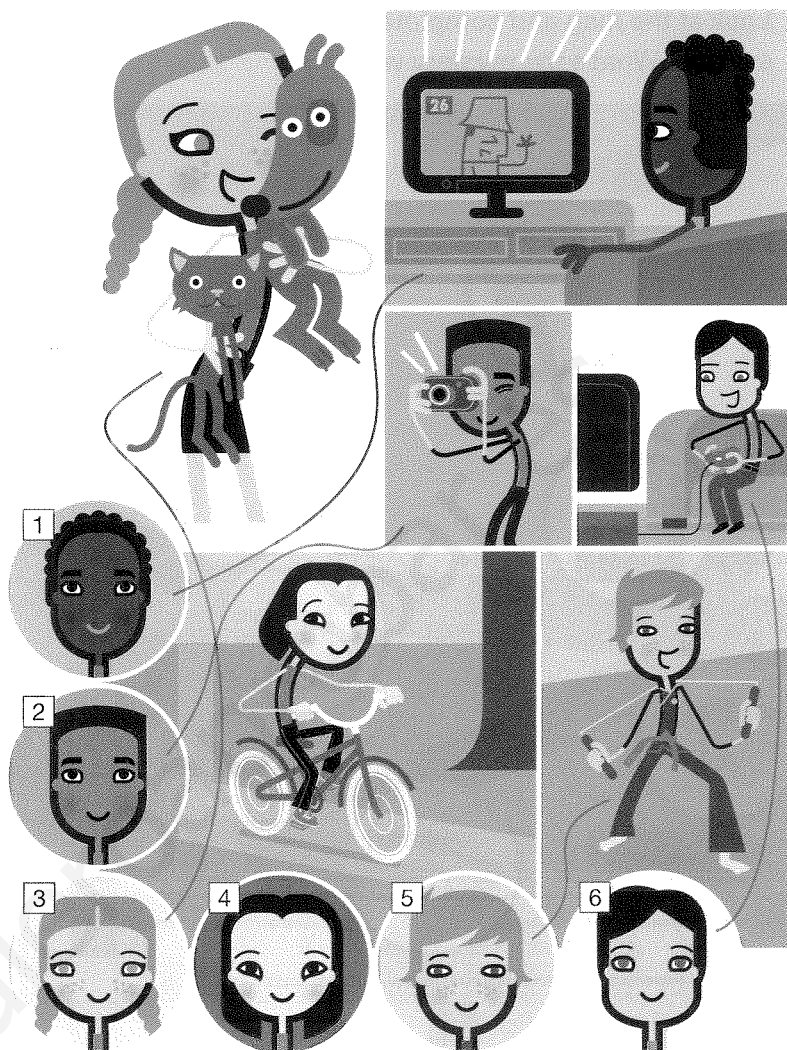
- A** Complete the puzzle with free time words.
What's the mystery word in green?



Mystery word:

- B** Follow the lines and complete the sentences.

- Rafa is into *watching TV*.
- Paco is interested in
- Rosa is mad about
- Pilar is quite interested in
- Chico is really into
- Xavi prefers



- C** Spot the difference. Look at the two pictures of Sally. Write the things that are different in picture 2.

She's got a small bag.

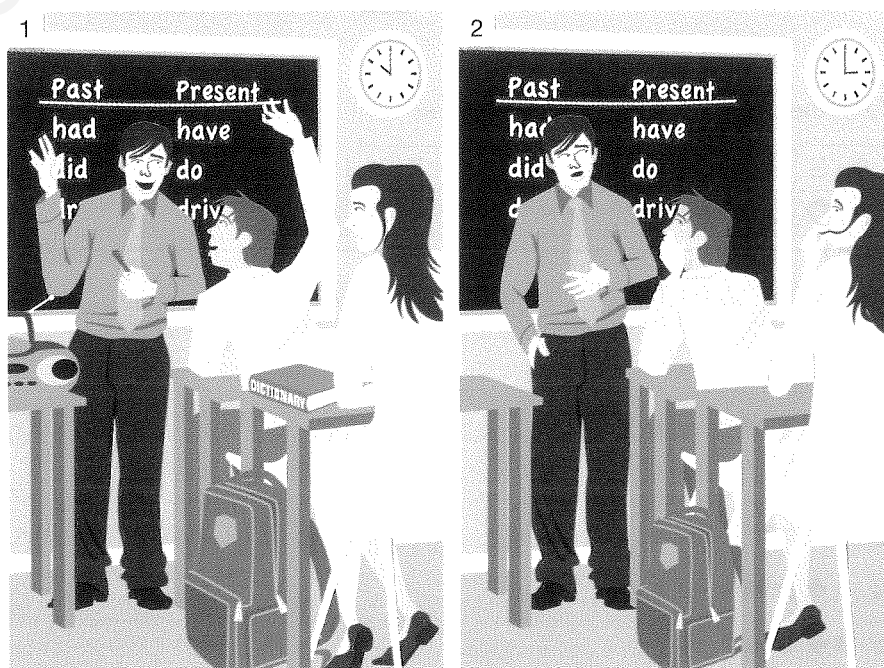
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Vocabulary puzzles unit 2

- A** Look at the map and complete the puzzle with the names of the places you can see. What's the mystery word?

1 P A R K

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Mystery word:

- B** Use the code to write the adjectives.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
◆	⊗	☆	*	♥	⊗	⊗	⊗	♠	⊗	✈	⊗	⊗
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
▶	♣	⊗	*	+	✉	▲	●	★	●	▶	▶	↑

* ♠ ♥ ▲

quiet

1 ⊗ + ♠ ♥ ▶ * ⊗ >

2 ♣ ⊗ *

3 ♠ ⊗ ⊗ >

4 ✉ ◆ ⊗ ♥

5 * ♠ + ▲ >

- C** Complete the crossword with the opposites of the adjectives from B.

1

2

3

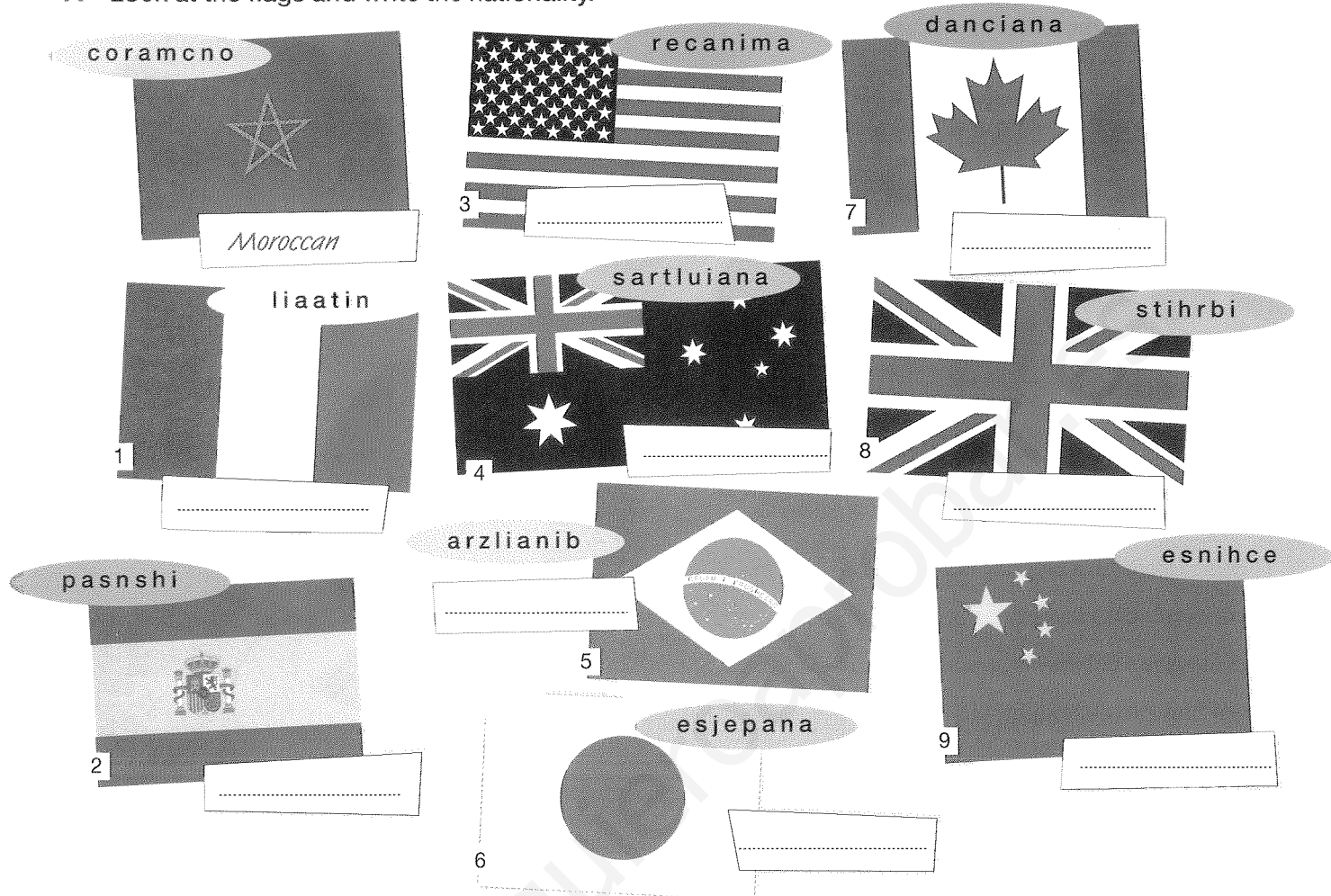
4

5

N
O
I
S
Y

Vocabulary puzzles unit 3

A Look at the flags and write the nationality.



B Use these letters to spell six more learning verbs. Use each letter only once.

S	S	I	U	W	I	K
T	P	R	R	A	E	S
E	E	T	S	D	P	T
D	R	I	O	E	D	C
R	Y	V	A	E	A	E

study

- 1 s..... 4 r.....
2 w..... 5 p.....
3 r..... 6 d.....

C Unscramble the letters with the same colour. Then match the names and verbs to the sentences.

L	R	T	S	E	O	E	T	H
A	D	I	E	R	C	C	S	S
E	S	I	A	S	O	W	S	N
P	G	U	S	E	S	S	S	E
I	W	T	E	S	T	A	K	S

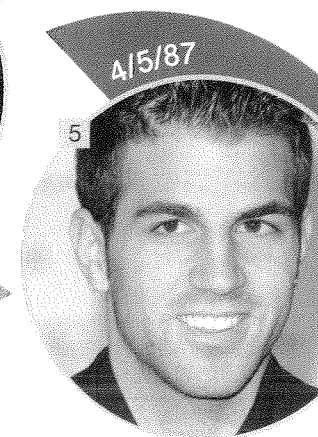
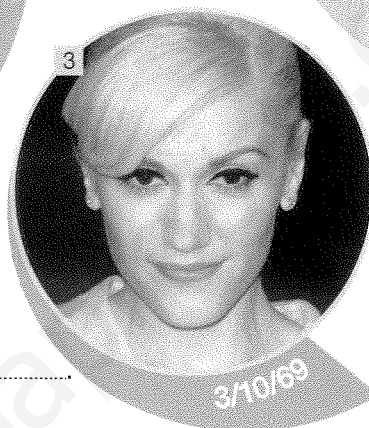
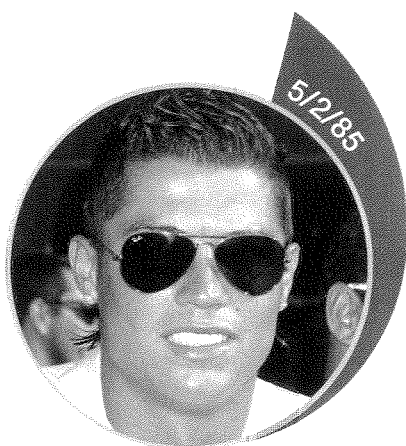
Pablo *listens*
Sophia
Nigel
Julia
Adrian
Naomi
Angela
Paul

with a friend.
his teacher questions.
to a language school.
a grammar book.
to pop songs.
a lot of homework.
to a penfriend.
DVDs.



Vocabulary puzzles unit 4

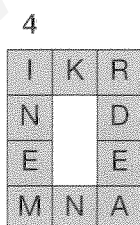
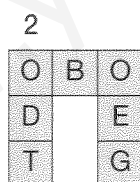
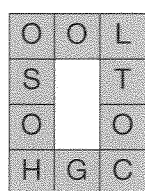
A When do these famous people have their birthdays? Write the date.



Cristiano Ronaldo's birthday is *on the fifth of February*.

- 1 Alicia Keys's birthday is
- 2 Avril Lavigne's birthday is
- 3 Gwen Stefani's birthday is
- 4 Scarlett Johansson's birthday is
- 5 Cesc Fàbregas's birthday is

B What are the routines in the puzzles? Write the words below.



go to school

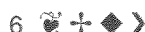
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

C Use the code to write the daily routine verbs.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
◆	✱	☆	✱	♥	✱	✱	✱	♠	♣	✱	✱	✱
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
➤	♣	♠	✱	✱	✱	♠	♣	♠	♣	♠	♣	♠



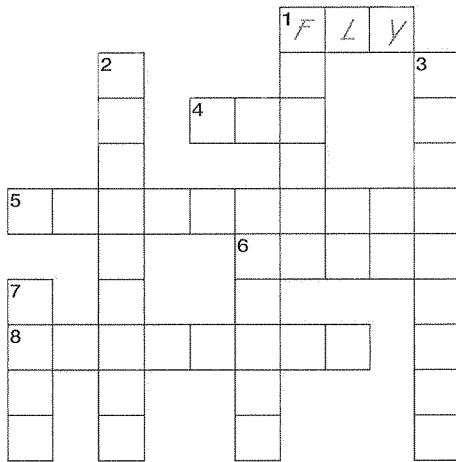
get up



Vocabulary puzzles unit 5

82

A Read the clues and complete the crossword.



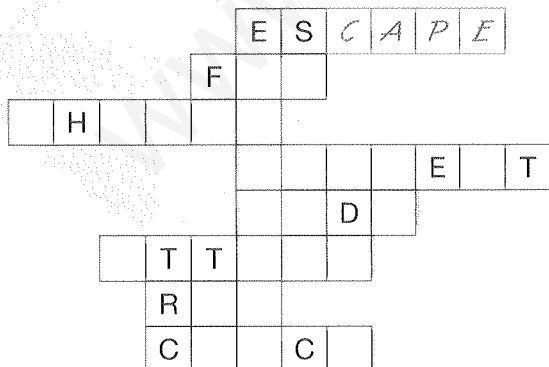
Across

- 1 A small black insect – most people don't like them!
- 4 A night bird with big eyes.
- 5 It has two legs and it's the most dangerous 'animal' of them all!
- 6 A long thin reptile with no legs.
- 8 A very big grey animal with a long nose.

Down

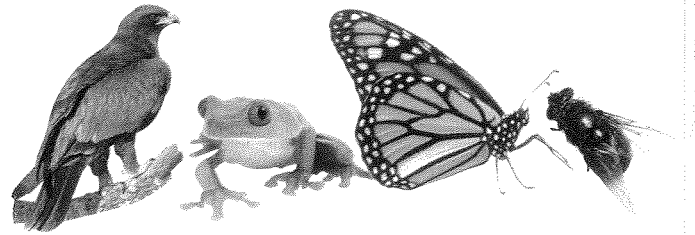
- 1 A big bird – it flies in the sky and hunts small animals.
- 2 A very clever reptile – it can change colour.
- 3 A beautiful insect – it flies from flower to flower.
- 6 A large sea fish with very big teeth!
- 7 A big animal with four legs – it's often black or brown. It sometimes catches fish in the river.

B Complete the puzzle with animal survival verbs. What's the mystery animal in green?



Mystery animal:

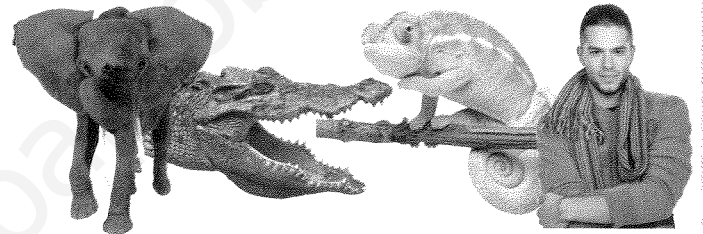
C What animal is different? Why?



The frog is different because it doesn't fly.



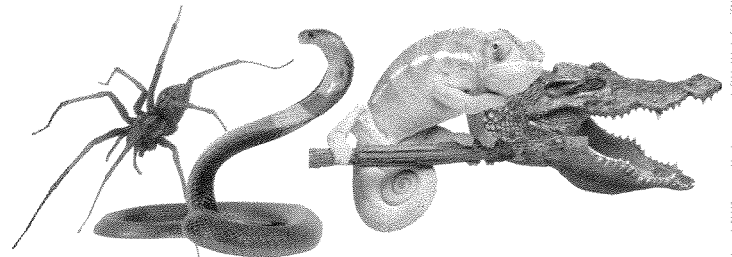
1



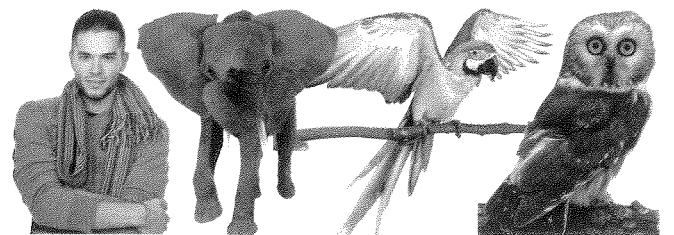
2



3



4



5

Vocabulary puzzles unit 6

A Use the code to write the activities.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
◆	♣	☆	✱	♥	♣	✧	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
▶	♣	♣	✱	✧	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣

maths

- 1       

- 2      

- 3 ♠ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

- 4 ★ ♡ ✉ ✉

- 5

- 6          

- 7 * + ◆

B Order the letters and write the secret message.

	G	O
--	---	---

	2	
--	---	--

X	A	M
---	---	---

	G	E
--	---	---

O'	C	L
----	---	---

I	'V	E
---	----	---

Y		E
---	--	---

T		A
---	--	---

О	С	К.
---	---	----

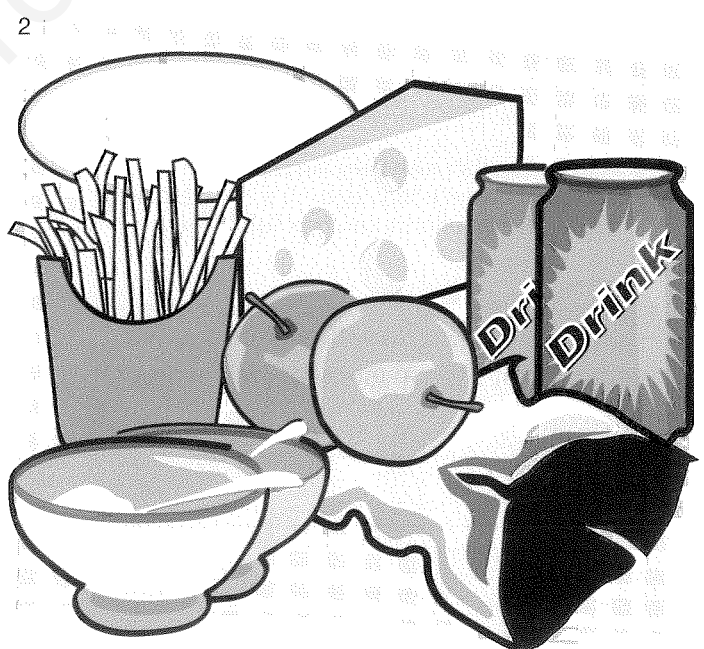
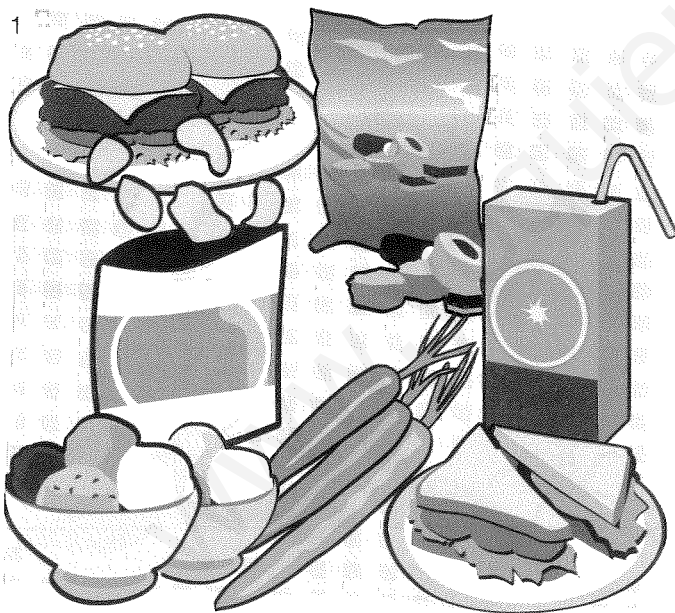
A	P	H
---	---	---

	A	T
--	---	---

O	G	R
---	---	---

Message: /ve.

C Spot the difference. Write affirmative or negative sentences about picture 2 with food and drink words and *some* or *any*.



In picture 2 ...

There aren't any burgers.

There are some fizzy drinks. There isn't any fruit juice.

Vocabulary puzzles unit 7

A Find eight more words for people. Use the yellow letters to spell a famous person.

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

The yellow word is:

C Find six regular verbs. Use each letter once. Then write the past simple forms.

A A	C	V V V
E E E	G	H
X I I I	N N	O
R	S	T T

live *lived*
 v...i... ..
 l...k... ..
 n...m... ..
 i...e... ..
 c...n... ..
 d...s...e... ..

B Follow the lines and match the people with the things they used for their job. Write the jobs.

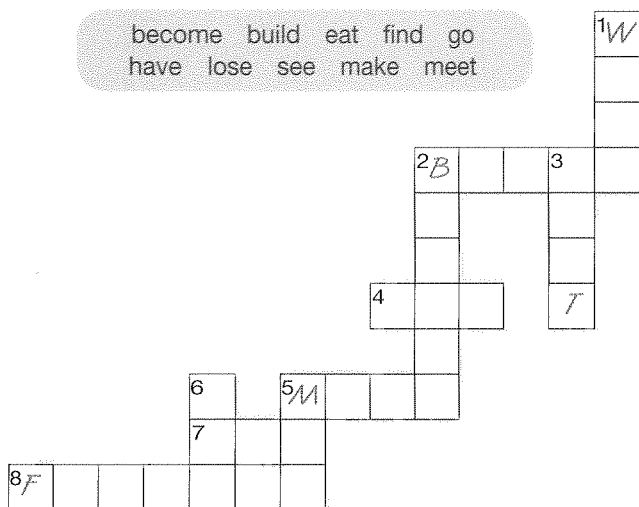
1 Picasso
 2 Shakespeare
 3 Thomas Edison
 4 Marie Curie
 5 Mozart
 6 Columbus

1 *Picasso was an artist.*
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

Vocabulary puzzles unit 8

A Complete the crossword. Write the past simple forms of the words in the box.

become build eat find go
have lose see make meet



B Write the past simple form of the missing verbs in the puzzle. Then order the letters in the blue boxes to make a mystery word.

- 1 I ... a house.
- 2 I ... my friends in a café.
- 3 I ... a cool poster for the concert.
- 4 I ... some new games in a shop.
- 5 Last week I ... £100,000!
- 6 We ... chips for dinner.
- 7 Yesterday I ... my new DVD. Where is it?

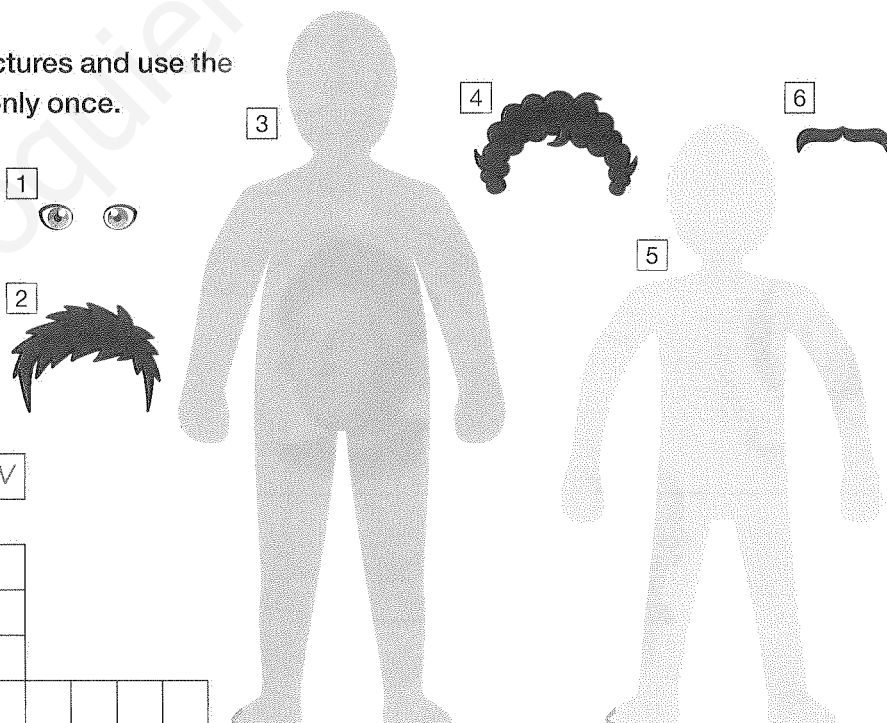
1				L	T	
2			T			
3		A				
4	B					T
5	W					
6			D			
7	O					

Mystery word:

C Complete the table. Look at the pictures and use the letters in the box. Use each letter only once.

G	R	H	D	M	O
R	H	V	Y	N	
C	A	S	U	E	C
H	K	E	R	A	
U	E	O	T	Y	L
R	S	E	T	A	

1	eye colour	G	R	E	E	N
2	hair colour					
3	build					
4	hair					
5	height					
6	other features					

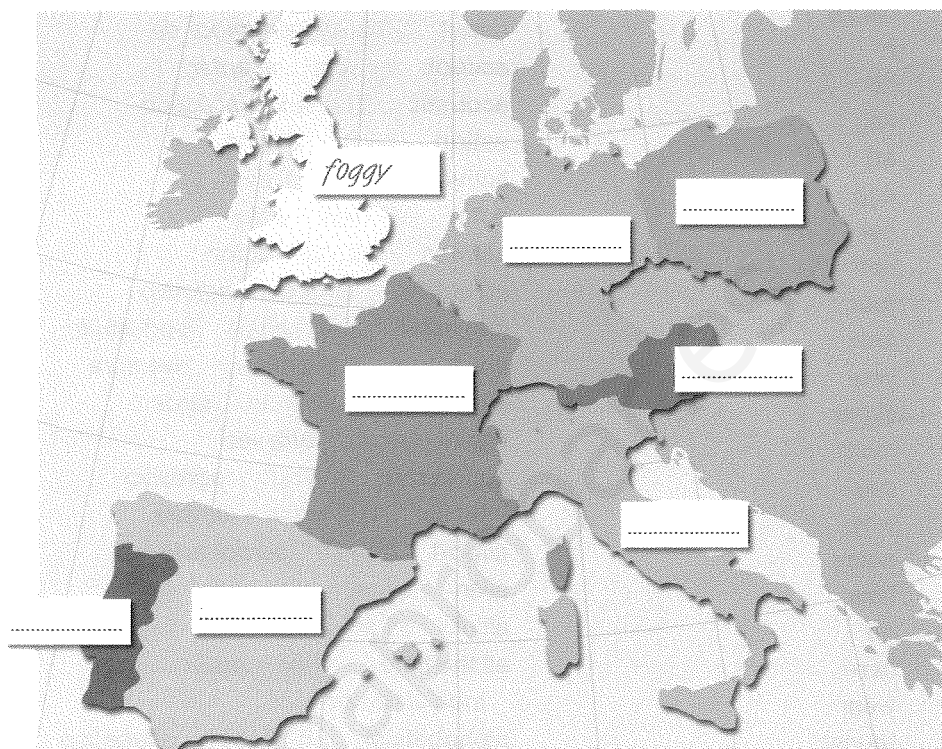


Vocabulary puzzles unit 9



A What's the weather like in Europe? Unscramble the letters with the same colour. Label the map.

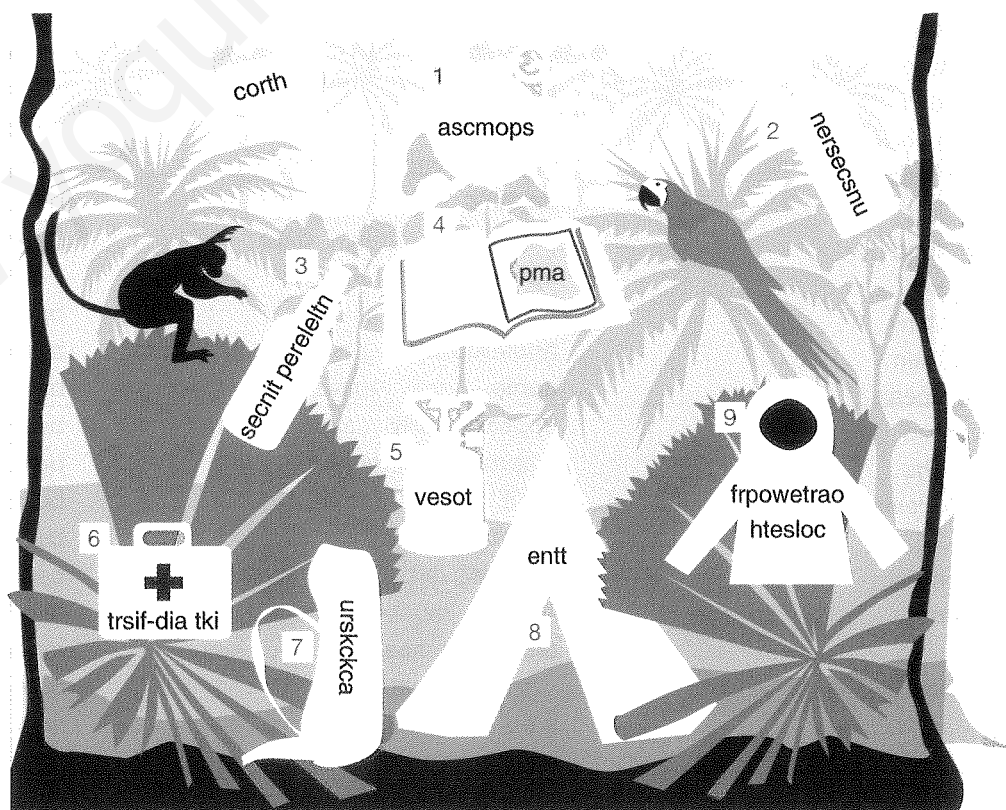
C	C	R	S	N	O
G	O	T	R	O	I
N	D	T	Y	Y	N
A	Y	N	F	W	O
M	Y	U	S	Y	G
L	S	H	Y	I	O



B Which pieces of expedition equipment can you find in the rainforest?

torch

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9





Phonetic symbols

Vowels

/i/	happy
/ɪ/	it
/i:/	he
/æ/	flag
/ɑ:/	art
/e/	egg
/ɜ:/	her
/ɒ/	not
/ɔ:/	four
/ʊ/	look
/u:/	you
/ə/	sugar
/ʌ/	mum
/eɪ/	day
/aɪ/	why
/ɔɪ/	noisy
/aʊ/	how
/əʊ/	go
/ɪə/	here
/eə/	wear
/ʊə/	tourist

Consonants

/p/	pen
/b/	big
/t/	two
/d/	dog
/k/	can
/g/	good
/tʃ/	beach
/dʒ/	job
/f/	food
/v/	very
/θ/	think
/ð/	then
/s/	speak
/z/	zoo
/ʃ/	she
/ʒ/	television
/h/	house
/m/	meat
/n/	now
/ŋ/	sing
/l/	late
/r/	radio
/j/	yes
/w/	we

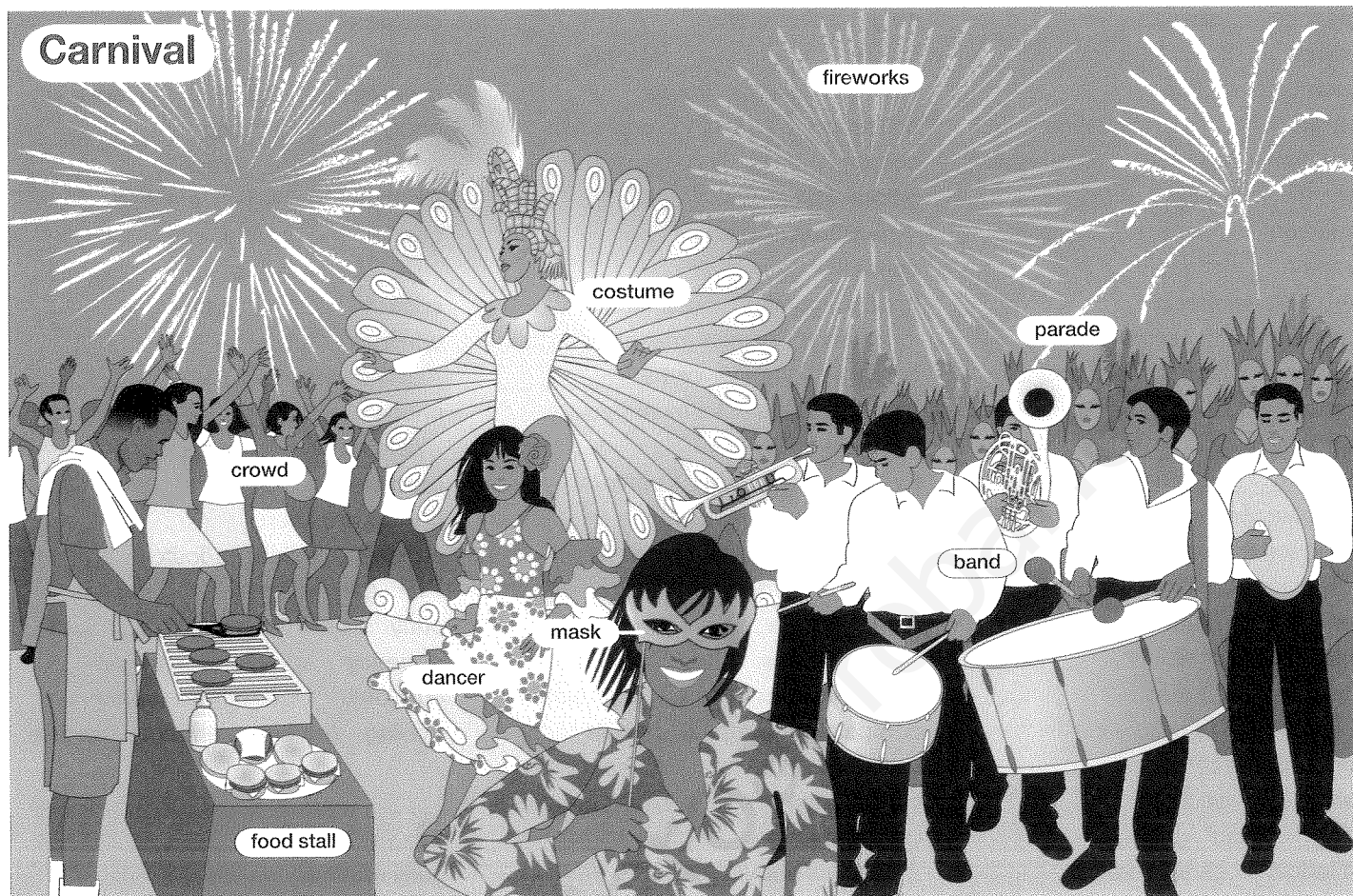
A

a (good) idea	/ə (gʊd) aɪ'diə/	una (buena) idea
about	/ə'baʊt/	alrededor de
accept	/ək'sept/	aceptar
acoustic	/ə'kuːstɪk/	acústico
action	/ˈækʃn/	acción
active	/ˈæktɪv/	activo
actor	/ˈæktə(r)/	actor
actress	/ˈæktɪs/	actriz
adjective	/ˈædʒɪktɪv/	adjetivo
(be) adult	/,(bi:) 'ædʌlt/	(ser) adulto
adventure	/əd'ventʃə(r)/	aventura
afternoon	/ɑːftə'nuːn/	tarde
again	/ə'gen/	otra vez
aggressive	/ə'ɡresɪv/	agresivo
(the) air	/,(ðɪ:) 'eə(r)/	(el) aire
airport	/ˈeəpɔːt/	aeropuerto
alien	/ˈeɪliən/	alienígena
all of	/ˈɔːl əv/	todo
all the time	/ˈɔːl ðə 'taɪm/	todo el tiempo
alphabetical	/ˌelfə'betɪkl/	alfabético
Aluminium	/æljə'mɪniəm/	aluminio
always	/ˈɔːlweɪz/	siempre
amazing	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	increíble
America	/ə'merɪkə/	América
American	/ə'merɪkən/	americano
amphibian	/æm'fɪbiən/	anfibio
angel	/ˈeɪndʒl/	ángel
angry	/ˈæŋɡri/	enfadado
animals	/ˈænɪmlz/	animales
anything	/ˈeniθɪŋ/	algo
apologize	/ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/	pedir perdón
apostrophe	/ə'pɒstrəfi/	apóstrofo
apple	/ˈæpl/	manzana
approximately	/ə'prɒksɪmətli/	aproximadamente
April	/ˈeɪprəl/	abril
aquarium	/ə'kwɛəriəm/	acuuario
aquatic	/ə'kwætɪk/	acuático
Arabic	/ˈærəbɪk/	árabe
arcade (games)	/ɑː'keɪd (,geɪmz)/	salón recreativo
area	/ˈeəriə/	área, zona
around (the world)	/ə'raʊnd (ðə 'wɜːld)/	por todo (el mundo)

arrive	/ə'raɪv/	llegar
art	/ɑːt/	arte
art gallery	/ˈɑːt ,ɡæləri/	galería de arte
article	/ˈɑːtɪkl/	artículo
artist	/ˈɑːtɪst/	artista
ask	/ɑːsk/	preguntar
astronaut	/ˈæstrənɔːt/	astronauta
at the back	/ət ðə 'bæk/	al fondo, detrás
at the moment	/ət ðə 'məʊmənt/	en este momento
attack	/ə'tæk/	atacar
attractions	/ə'trækʃnz/	lugares de interés
August	/ˈɔːɡəst/	agosto
Australia	/ə'streɪliə/	Australia
Australian	/ə'streɪliən/	australiano
autumn	/ˈɔːtəm/	otoño
avatar	/ˈævətɑː(r)/	avatar
average	/ˈævərɪdʒ/	media

B

baby	/ˈbeɪbi/	bebé
bad	/bæd/	malo
bag	/bæg/	bolsa, mochila
(samba) band	/('sæmbə) ,bænd/	grupo (de samba)
basic	/ˈbeɪsɪk/	básico
basket	/ˈbɑːskɪt/	canasta
basketball	/ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/	baloncesto
bass guitar	/ˌbeɪs ɡɪ'tɑː(r)/	bajo (guitarra)
bath	/bɑːθ/	baño
be born	/bi 'bɔːn/	nacer
bear	/beə(r)/	llevar
beard	/bɪəd/	barba
beat	/bi:t/	latido
beautiful	/ˈbjʊ:tɪfl/	precioso
because	/brɪ'kɔːz, brɪ'kəz/	porque
become	/brɪ'kʌm/	convertirse en
bee	/bi:/	abeja
before	/brɪ'fɔː(r)/	antes (de)
beginning	/brɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/	principio
benefit	/ˈbenəfɪt/	beneficio
between	/brɪ'twiːn/	entre



big /bɪg/ grande
 bike /baɪk/ bici
 billion /ˈbɪljən/ mil millones
 bird /bɜːd/ pájaro, ave
 birthday /ˈbɜːθdeɪ/ cumpleaños
 blog /blɒg/ blog
 blonde /blɒnd/ rubio
 blue /bluː/ azul
 board /bɔːd/ tablón
 board game /ˈbɔːd ˌɡeɪm/ juego de mesa
 boarding school /ˈbɔːdɪŋ ˌskuːl/ internado
 books /bʊks/ libros
 boring /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ aburrido, que aburre
 bounce /baʊns/ botar
 boy /bɔɪ/ chico
 brand name /ˈbrænd ˌneɪm/ marca (comercial)
 Brazil /brəˈzɪl/ Brasil
 Brazilian /brəˈzɪliən/ brasileño
 brilliant /ˈbrɪljənt/ genial

British /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/ británico
 brother /ˈbrʌðə(r)/ hermano
 brown /braʊn/ marrón
 build /bɪld/ construir
 build /bɪld/ constitución
 building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ edificio
 burgers /ˈbɜːɡəz/ hamburguesas
 bus /bʌs/ autobús
 bus station /ˈbʌs ˌsteɪʃn/ estación de autobuses
 business /ˈbɪznəs/ negocio
 business people /ˈbɪznəs ˌpiːpl/ gente de negocios
 butterfly /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/ mariposa
 buy /baɪ/ comprar

C
 calendar /ˈkælɪndə(r)/ calendario
 calf (of killer whale) /kɑːf/ cría (de ballena asesina)
 camera /ˈkæməɹə/ cámara
 camping /ˈkæmpɪŋ/ acampada
 campsite /ˈkæmpsɑɪt/ lugar de acampada
 can /kæn, kən/ poder, saber
 Canada /ˈkænədə/ Canadá
 Canadian /kəˈneɪdiən/ canadiense
 canteen /kænˈteɪn/ cafetería del instituto
 capital (city) /ˈkæpɪtl (ˌsɪti)/ capital
 capital letters /ˌkæpɪtl ˈletəz/ letras mayúsculas
 car /kɑː(r)/ coche
 card game /ˈkɑːd ˌɡeɪm/ juego de cartas
 career /kəˈrɪə(r)/ trayectoria profesional
 carnival /ˈkɑːnɪvl/ carnaval
 cat /kæt/ gato



Wordlist

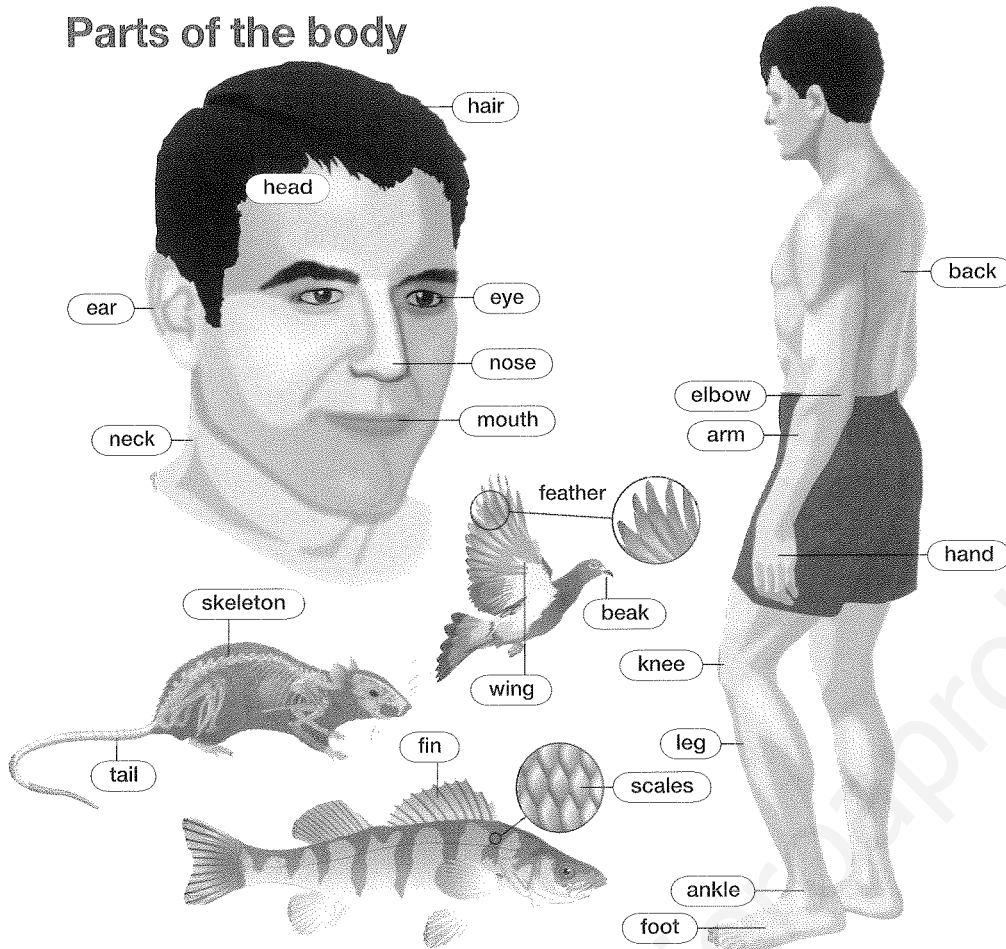
catch /kætʃ/ *atrapar*
 CD player /ˌsiː ˈdiː ˌpleɪə(r)/
reproductor de CDs
 celebrate /ˈselɪbreɪt/ *celebrar*
 celebration /ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn/ *celebración*
 chair /tʃeə(r)/ *silla*
 chameleon /kəˈmiːliən/ *camaleón*
 champion /ˈtʃæmpiən/
campeón, campeona
 change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *cambiar*
 character /ˈkærəktə(r)/ *personaje*
 character /ˈkærəktə(r)/
letra, carácter
 chat room /ˈtʃæt ˌruːm/
zona para chatear
 chatting (on the internet) /ˈtʃætɪŋ (ˌɒn
 ðiː ˈɪntənət)/ *chatear (por Internet)*
 cheap /tʃiːp/ *barato*
 check /tʃek/ *consultar*
 cheese /tʃiːz/ *queso*
 cheeseburger /ˈtʃiːzbɜːɡə(r)/
hamburguesa con queso
 chess /tʃes/ *ajedrez*
 chicken /ˈtʃɪkɪn/ *pollo*
 child labour /ˌtʃaɪld ˈleɪbə(r)/
trabajo de menores
 chimpanzee /tʃɪmpænˈziː/
chimpancé
 China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ *China*
 Chinese /tʃaɪˈniːz/ *chino*
 chips /tʃɪps/ *patatas fritas*
 choose /tʃuːz/ *escoger*
 cinema /ˈsɪnəmə/ *cine*
 circle /ˈsɜːkl/ *círculo*
 city /ˈsɪti/ *ciudad*
 class /klaːs/ *clase*
 classmate /ˈklaːsmet/
compañero, compañera de clase
 classroom /ˈklaːsruːm/ *aula, clase*
 clean /kliːn/ *limpio, limpiar*
 clever /ˈkleɪvə(r)/ *listo*
 climate /ˈklaɪmət/ *clima*
 clock /klɒk/ *reloj*
 close /kləʊz/ *cerrar*
 cloud /klaʊd/ *nube*
 cloudy /ˈklaʊdi/ *nublado*
 clue /kluː/ *pista*
 coach /kəʊtʃ/ *autocar*
 coast /kəʊst/ *costa*

cold /kəʊld/ *frío*
 colder /ˈkəʊldə(r)/ *más frío*
 collect /kəˈlekt/ *reunir*
 collection /kəˈlekʃn/ *colección*
 colour /ˈkʌlə(r)/ *color*
 colour wheel /ˈkʌlə ˌwiːl/
círculo de colores
 come /kʌm/ *venir*
 (manga) comics /ˈ(mæŋɡə)
 ˌkɒmɪks/ *cómics (manga)*
 comma /ˈkɒmə/ *coma*
 commemorate /kəˈmeməreɪt/
conmemorar
 (be) common /ˌ(bi) ˈkɒmən/
(ser) normal, habitual
 common (frog) /ˌkɒmən ˈ(frɒɡ)/
(rana) común
 communicate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/
comunicarse
 compare /kəmˈpeə(r)/ *comparar*
 compass /ˈkʌmpəs/ *brújula*
 compete /kəmˈpiːt/ *competir*
 competition /kəmˈpiːtɪʃn/ *concurso*
 complementary /kəmˈplɪˈmentri/
complementario
 complicated /ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/
complicado
 compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsəri/
obligatorio
 computer /kəmˈpjʊtə(r)/ *ordenador*
 computer games /kəmˈpjʊtə ˌgeɪmz/
juegos de ordenador
 condensation /ˌkɒndənˈseɪʃn/
condensación
 confused /kənˈfjuːzd/ *confuso*
 consequences /ˈkɒnsɪkwənsɪz/
consecuencias
 console /ˈkɒnsəʊl/ *consola*
 construction /kənˈstrʌkʃn/
construcción
 continent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ *continente*
 contrast /ˈkɒntræst/ *contraste*
 control /kənˈtrəʊl/ *controlar*
 conversation /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/
conversación
 cool /kuːl/ *guay, frío*
 cooler /ˈkuːlə(r)/ *más fresco*
 copy /ˈkɒpi/ *copiar*
 corner /ˈkɔːnə(r)/ *(de la) esquina*

costume /ˈkɒstjʊm/ *traje*
 cousin /ˈkʌzn/ *primo, prima*
 cowboys /ˈkaʊbɔɪz/ *vaqueros*
 crazy /ˈkreɪzi/ *loco*
 create /kriˈeɪt/ *crear*
 creative /kriˈeɪtɪv/ *creativo*
 creator /kriˈeɪtə(r)/
creador, creadora
 cricket /ˈkrɪkɪt/ *cricket*
 criminal /ˈkrɪmɪnl/
delincuente, criminal
 crisps /krɪspz/
patatas fritas de bolsa
 crocodile /ˈkrɒkədɪl/ *cocodrilo*
 cry /kraɪ/ *llorar*
 cub (of polar bear) /kʌb/
cria (de osa polar)
 curly /ˈkɜːli/ *rizado*
 currency /ˈkʌrənsi/ *moneda*
 cut down /ˌkʌt ˈdaʊn/ *cortar*
 cycling /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/ *andar en bicicleta*

D
 daily routines /ˌdeɪli ruːˈtiːnz/
hábitos diarios
 dance /dɑːns/ *baile, bailar*
 dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ *peligroso*
 dark /dɑːk/ *oscuro*
 darkness /ˈdɑːknəs/ *oscuridad*
 dates /deɪts/ *fechas*
 December /dɪˈsembə(r)/ *diciembre*
 decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ *decidir*
 degrees /dɪˈɡriːz/ *grados*
 dentist /ˈdentɪst/ *dentista*
 describe /dɪˈskraɪb/ *describir*
 design /dɪˈzaɪn/ *diseño*
 designer /dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/
diseñador, diseñadora
 desk /desk/ *mesa, escritorio*
 destroy /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ *destruir*
 destruction /dɪˈstrʌkʃn/ *destrucción*
 details /ˈdeɪteɪlz/ *detalles*
 dialogue /ˈdaiələɡ/ *diálogo*
 diary /ˈdaɪəri/ *agenda*
 dictionary /ˈdɪkʃənəri/ *diccionario*
 die /daɪ/ *morir*
 diet /ˈdaɪət/ *dieta, alimentación*
 different /ˈdɪfrənt/ *diferente*

Parts of the body



difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ *difícil*
dinosaur /'daɪnəsɔ:(r)/ *dinosaurio*
dirty /'dɜ:ti/ *sucio*
discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ *descubrir*
disk /dɪsk/ *disco*
distance /'dɪstəns/ *distancia*
do /du:/ *hacer*
dock /dɒk/ *muelle*
doctor /'dɒktə(r)/ *médico, médica*
documentary /dɒkju'mentri/
documental
dog /dɒg/ *perro*
dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ *delfín*
don't worry /'dɒʊnt ,wəri/
no te preocupes
door /dɔ:(r)/ *puerta*
dormitory /'dɔ:mətri/
dormitorio común
drama /'dræmə/ *teatro*
dream /dri:m/ *soñar*
drink /drɪŋk/ *bebida*
driving /'draɪvɪŋ/ *conducir*

drummer /'drʌmə(r)/
batería (músico)
drums /drʌmz/ *batería*
Duke /dju:k/ *duque*
DVD /dɪz ,vɪz 'dɪz/ *DVD*

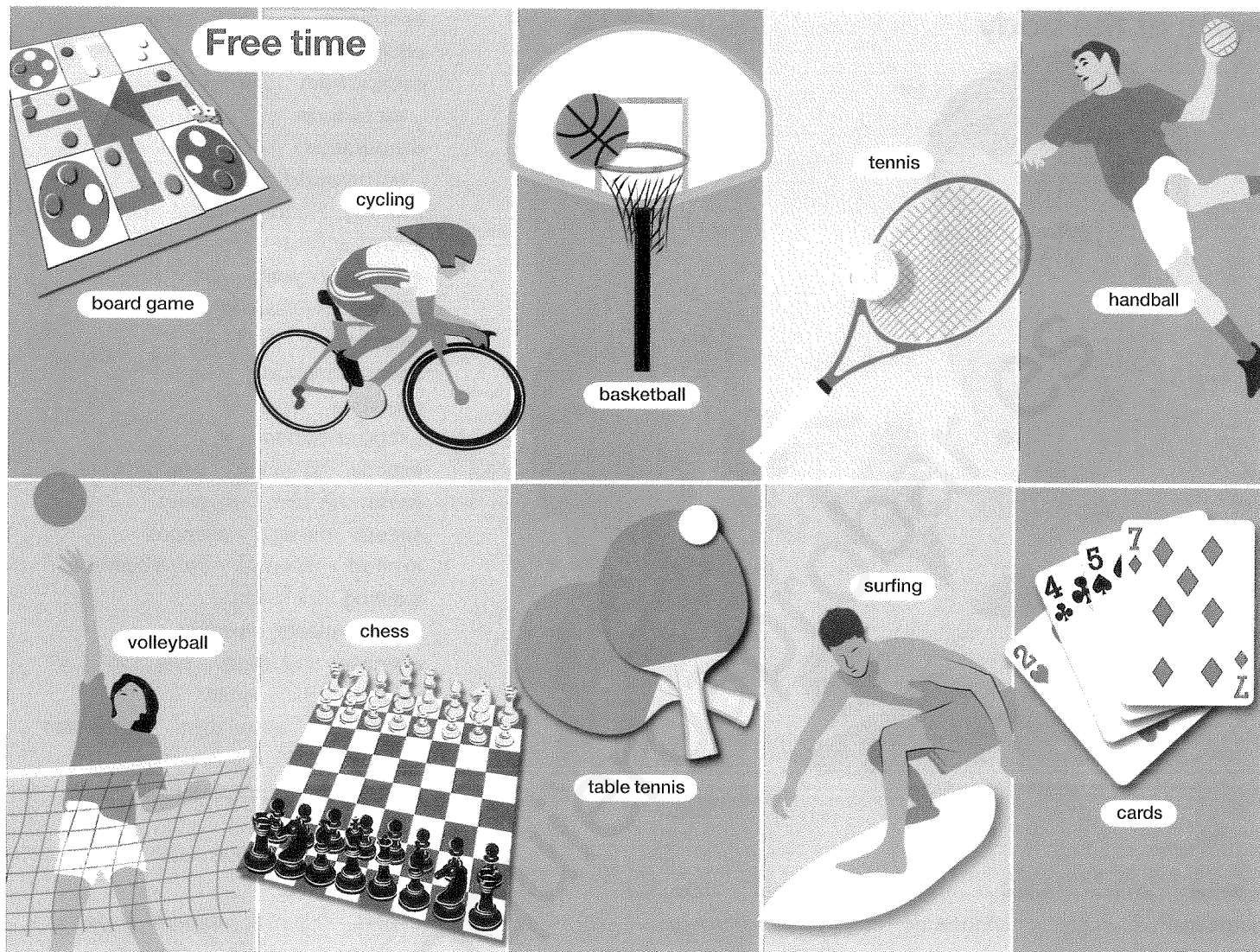
E
early /'ɜ:li/ *temprano*
east /i:st/ *este*
easy /'i:zi/ *fácil*
eat /i:t/ *comer*
eggs /egz/ *huevos*
electric guitar /ɪ ,lektrɪk
gr'tæ:(r)/ *guitarra eléctrica*
element /'elɪmənt/ *elemento*
elephant /'elɪfənt/ *elefante*
eliminate /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/ *eliminar*
email /'i:meɪl/ *email*
emphasize /'emfəsaɪz/
añadir énfasis a
emu /'i:mju:/ *emú*

enormous /ɪ'noʊməs/ *enorme*
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ *material*
escape from /ɪ'skeɪp frɒm/
escapar de
evaporation /ɪvəpə'reɪʃn/
evaporación
evening /'i:vniŋ/ *tarde-noche*
event /ɪ'vent/ *acontecimiento*
every (day / year) / ,evri '(dei, jɪə)/
todos los (días/años)
everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/
todo el mundo
everyone /'evriwʌn/
todo el mundo
exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ *exactamente*
exam /ɪg'zæm/ *examen*
except /ɪk'sept/ *excepto*
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *entusiasmado*
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
emocionante, divertido
exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ *ejercicio*
exist /ɪg'zɪst/ *existir*
expedition /ekspə'dɪʃn/ *expedición*
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ *caro*
experiences /ɪk'spɪəriənsɪz/
experiencias
experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/
experimentar
expert /'ekspɜ:t/ *experto, experta*
explore /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/ *explorar*
explorer /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/
explorador, exploradora
express /ɪk'spres/ *expresar*
(become) extinct /(bɪ ,kʌm)
ɪk'strɪŋkt/ *extinguirse*
extra /'ekstrə/ *adicional, extra*
eye /aɪ/ *ojo*
eye colour /'aɪ ,kʌlə(r)/
color de los ojos

F
facial expression / ,feɪʃl ɪk'spresjən/
expresión de la cara
fact /fækt/ *dato*
factory /'fæktəri/ *fábrica*
fair /feə(r)/ *claro*
falcon /'fɔ:lkn/ *halcón*
false /fɔ:ls/ *falso*



Wordlist

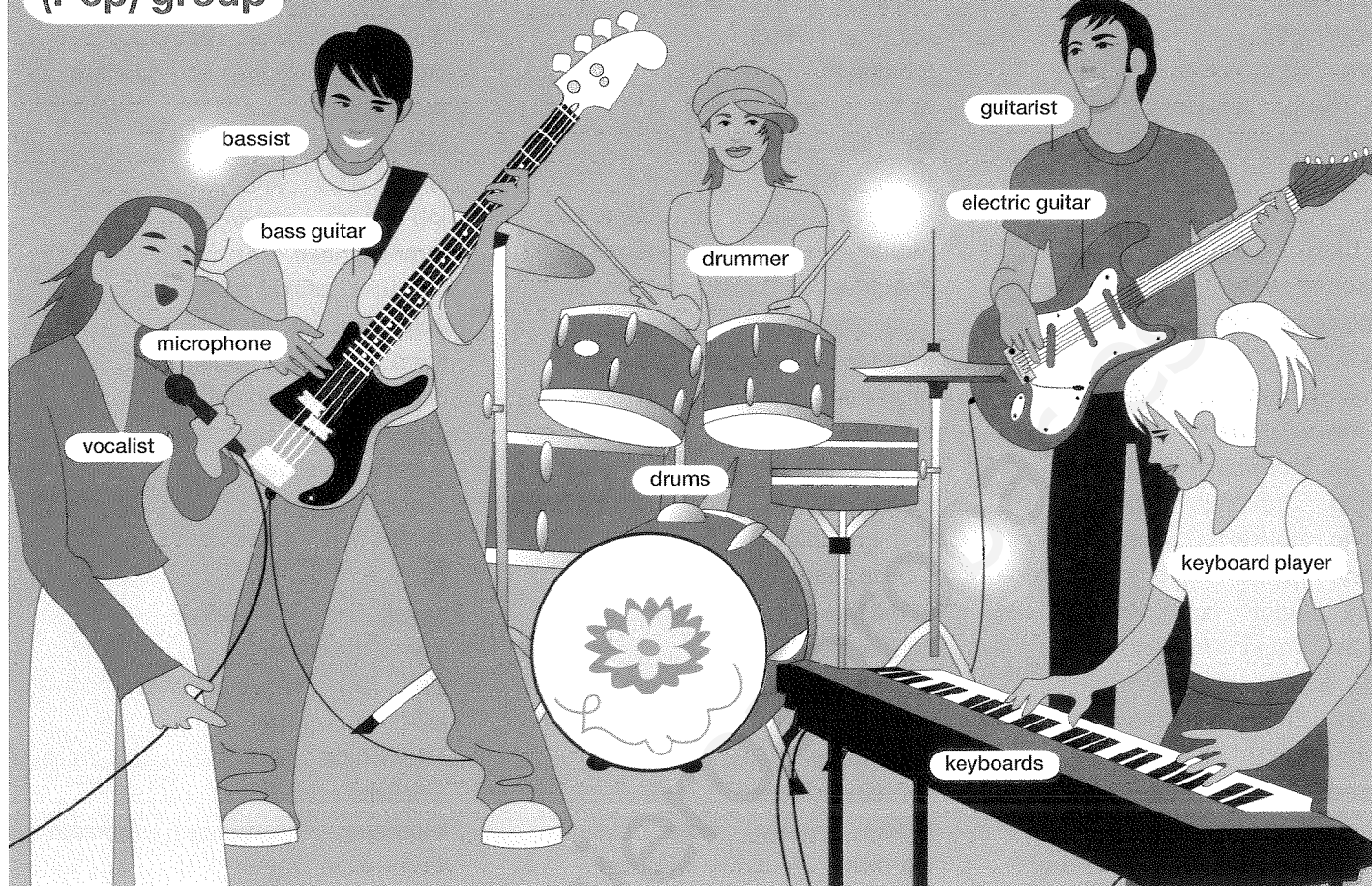


family /'fæməli/ familia
famous /'feɪməs/ famoso
fantastic /'fæn'tæstɪk/ fantástico
fast /fɑːst/ rápido
fast food /'fɑːst 'fuːd/ comida rápida
fat /fæt/ gordo
father /'fɑːðə(r)/ padre
favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ favorito
feather /'feðə(r)/ pluma
February /'febrʊəri/ febrero
female /'fiːmeɪl/ hembra
festival /'festɪvəl/ festival, celebración
film /fɪlm/ película
fin /fɪn/ aleta
find /faɪnd/ encontrar
fire /'faɪə(r)/ fuego
fireworks /'faɪəwɜːks/ fuegos artificiales

first name /'fɜːst 'neɪm/ nombre
first-aid kit /'fɜːst 'eɪd 'kɪt/ botiquín
fish /fɪʃ/ pez, pescado
fishing nets /'fɪʃɪŋ 'nets/ redes de pesca
fizzy drinks /'fɪzi 'drɪŋks/ refrescos
flats /flæts/ pisos
floor /flɔː(r)/ piso, planta
flower /'flaʊə(r)/ flor
flute /fluːt/ flauta
fly /flaɪ/ mosca, volar
fog /fɒg/ niebla
foggy /'fɒgi/ con niebla
follow /'fɒləʊ/ seguir (a)
food /fuːd/ comida
food stall /'fuːd 'stɔːl/ puesto de comida
(on) foot /,(ɒn) 'fʊt/ (a) pie
football /'fʊtbɔːl/ fútbol

football field /'fʊtbɔːl 'fiːld/ campo de fútbol
foreign /'fɒrən/ extranjero
forest /'fɒrɪst/ bosque
formal /'fɔːml/ formal
France /frɑːns/ Francia
free time /'friː 'taɪm/ tiempo libre
French /frentʃ/ francés
friend /frend/ amigo, amiga
friendly /'frendli/ amable
frog /frɒg/ rana
from /frɒm, frəm/ de
fruit /fruɪt/ fruta
full stop /'fʊl 'stɒp/ punto
fun /fʌn/ diversión, divertido
future /'fjuːtʃə(r)/ futuro

(Pop) group



G

games fans /'ɡeɪmz
,fænz/ aficionados a los juegos
garden /'ɡɑːdn/ jardín
gas /ɡæs/ gas
geography /dʒi'ɒɡrəfi/ geografía
gesture /'dʒestʃə(r)/ gesto
get up /,get 'ʌp/ levantarse
gigabyte /'ɡɪɡəbaɪt/ gigabyte
ginger /'dʒɪŋdʒə(r)/ pelirrojo
girl /ɡɜːl/ chica
glasses /'glɑːsɪz/ gafas
go /ɡəʊ/ ir, acudir
go back /,ɡəʊ 'bæk/ volver
go into town /,ɡəʊ ,ɪntə 'taʊn/
ir al centro
go to bed /,ɡəʊ tə 'bed/ acostarse
go to school /,ɡəʊ tə 'skuːl/
ir a la escuela / al instituto
goal /ɡəʊl/ objetivo
god /ɡɒd/ dios
goddess /'ɡɒdes/ diosa

gold /ɡəʊld/ oro
good /ɡʊd/ bueno
(have a) good time /,(hæv ə) ,ɡʊd
'taɪm/ (pasárselo) bien
gorillas /ɡə'ɹɪləz/ gorilas
graphics /'ɡræfɪks/ gráficos
great-grandparents /,ɡreɪt
'ɡrænpeərənts/ bisabuelos
green /ɡriːn/ verde
green belt /'ɡriːn ,belt/
cinturón verde
greet /ɡriːt/ saludar (a)
greeting /'ɡriːtɪŋ/ saludo
grey /ɡreɪ/ gris
ground /ɡraʊnd/ suelo
group /ɡruːp/ grupo
(pop) group /'(pɒp) ,ɡruːp/
grupo (de pop)
guess /ɡes/ adivinar
guitar /ɡɪ'taː(r)/ guitarra
gymnasium /dʒɪm'neɪziəm/
gimnasio

H

habitat /'hæbɪtæt/ hábitat
hair /heə(r)/ pelo
hair colour /'heə ,kʌlə(r)/
color del pelo
ham sandwich /,hæm 'sænwtʃ/
sandwich de jamón
hammock /'hæmək/ hamaca
hand /hænd/ mano
handball /'hændbɔːl/ balonmano
happen /'hæpən/ suceder
happy /'hæpi/ contento, feliz
hat /hæt/ sombrero, gorra
have /hæv/ tener
have breakfast /,hæv 'brekfəst/
desayunar
have lunch /,hæv 'lʌntʃ/
comer (a mediodía)
healthy /'helθi/ saludable, sano
heart /hɑːt/ corazón
heat /hiːt/ calor
heaven /'hevn/ cielo



Wordlist

heavy /'hevi/ *pesado*
 heavy metal /,hevi 'metl/
heavy metal
 height /haɪt/ *altura*
 help /help/ *ayudar*
 helper /'helpə(r)/ *ayudante,*
ayudanta
 hero /'hɪərəʊ/ *héroe*
 hide from /'haɪd frəm, frəm/
esconderse de
 hiding place /'haɪdɪŋ ,pleɪs/
escondite
 (X metres) high /(... ,mɪtəz) 'haɪ/
(X metros) de altura
 hill /hɪl/ *colina, montaña*
 hip hop /'hɪp ,hɒp/ *hip hop*
 historic /hɪ'stɒrɪk/ *histórico*
 history /'hɪstri/ *historia*
 hobby /'hɒbi/ *hobby, afición*
 hockey /'hɒki/ *hockey*
 hold /həʊld/ *agarrar*
 holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/ *vacaciones*
 home /həʊm/ *casa*
 home-educated /,həʊm 'edʒuketɪd/
educado en casa
 home schooling /,həʊm 'sku:lɪŋ/
educación libre / en el hogar
 homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *deberes*
 horrible /'hɒrəbl/ *horrible*
 horror /'hɒrə(r)/ *de terror*
 hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ *hospital*
 hot /hɒt/ *caluroso*
 hot dogs /'hɒt ,dɒgz/
perritos calientes
 hotel /həʊ'tel/ *hotel*
 how many /'haʊ ,meni/ *cuántos*
 how old /'haʊ ,əʊld/ *cuántos años*
 human /'hju:mən/ *humano*
 (be) hungry /,(bi) 'hʌŋɡri/
tener hambre
 hunt /hʌnt/ *cazar*
 hunting /'hʌntɪŋ/ *caza*
 husband /'hʌzbənd/ *marido*

I wish /,aɪ 'wɪʃ/ *ojalá*
 ice /aɪs/ *hielo*
 ice cream /,aɪs 'kri:m/ *helado*
 ICT /,aɪ ,sɪ: 'ti:/ *TIC*
 icy /'aɪsi/ *helado*
 ideal /aɪ'di:əl/ *ideal*
 identical /aɪ'dentɪkl/ *idéntico*
 identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/ *identificar*
 imaginative /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/
imaginativo
 imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ *imaginar*
 important /ɪm'pɔ:tnt/ *importante*
 improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *mejorar*
 in /ɪn/ *en, dentro de*
 in danger /ɪn 'deɪndʒə(r)/ *en peligro*
 in the middle /ɪn ðə 'mɪdl/
en la mitad
 in the past /ɪn ðə 'pɑ:st/
en el pasado
 include /ɪn'klud/ *incluir*
 incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ *increíble*
 independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/
independiente
 Indian /'ɪndiən/ *indio*
 informal /ɪn'fɔ:ml/ *informal*
 information /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/
información
 insect /ɪnsekt/ *insecto*
 insect repellent /ɪnsekt rɪ,pelənt/
repelente de insectos
 instant /ɪnstənt/ *instantáneo*
 instrument /ɪn'strəmənt/
instrumento
 interesting /ɪn'trəstɪŋ/ *interesante*
 interests /ɪn'trəsts/ *aficiones*
 internet café /ɪntənɪt ,kæfeɪ/
cibercafé
 intonation /ɪntə'neɪʃn/ *entonación*
 invade /ɪn'veɪd/ *invadir*
 invasion /ɪn'veɪʒn/ *invasión*
 invent /ɪn'vent/ *inventar*
 inventor /ɪn'ventə(r)/
inventor, inventora
 invitation /ɪnvi'teɪʃn/ *invitación*
 Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ *italiano*
 Italy /'ɪtəli/ *Italia*

January /'dʒænjuəri/ *enero*
 Japan /dʒə'pæn/ *Japón*
 Japanese /dʒæpə'nɪz/ *japonés*
 jazz /dʒæz/ *jazz*
 jeans /dʒi:nz/ *vaqueros*
 jeep /dʒi:p/ *jeep*
 job /dʒɒb/ *trabajo*
 (orange) juice /('ɒrɪndʒ)
 ,dʒu:s/ *zumo (de naranja)*
 July /dʒu'laɪ/ *julio*
 jump /dʒʌmp/ *saltar*
 June /dʒu:n/ *junio*
 junk food /'dʒʌŋk ,fu:ð/
comida basura

K
 kayak /'kaɪæk/ *kayak*
 key /ki:/ *llave*
 kick /kɪk/ *dar una patada*
 kill /kɪl/ *matar*
 killer whale /'kɪlə ,weɪl/
ballena asesina
 kilometre /'kɪləmɪtə(r)/ *kilómetro*
 king /kɪŋ/ *rey*
 know /nəʊ/ *saber, conocer*
 knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ *conocimiento*

L
 lake /leɪk/ *lago*
 land on (a square) /,lənd ,ɒn ,ə
 'skweə/ *caer en (una casilla)*
 language /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/
lengua, idioma
 laptop /'læptɒp/ *ordenador portátil*
 large /lɑ:dʒ/ *grande*
 last meal /,lɑ:st 'mi:l/ *última comida*
 late /leɪt/ *tarde*
 lead singer /,li:d 'sɪŋə(r)/ *cantante*
 leap year /'li:p jɪə(r)/ *año bisiesto*
 learning /'lɜ:nɪŋ/ *aprendizaje*
 leave /li:v/ *abandonar*
 legend /'ledʒənd/ *leyenda, clave*
 Lent /lent/ *Cuaresma*
 Let's /lets/ *Vamos a*
 letter /'letə(r)/ *letra*
 level /'levl/ *nivel*

Describing people



happy



tired



confused



angry



surprised



sad



bored



frightened



embarrassed

library /'laɪbrəri/ biblioteca

lies /laɪz/ mentiras

light /laɪt/ luz

like /laɪk/ gustar

line /laɪn/ línea

line (of poetry) /laɪn/ verso

list /lɪst/ lista

listen to /'lɪsn̩ ˈtuː, tə/ escuchar

literature /'lɪtrətʃə(r)/ literatura

live /lɪv/ vivir

lives (computer game) /laɪvz/

vidas (en un juego electrónico)

location /ləʊ'keɪʃn/ situación

lonely /'ləʊnli/ solo

look (confused) /ˌlʊk

(kən'fjuːzd)/ parecer (confuso)

look at /'lʊk ˌæt, ət/ mirar, observar

look for /'lʊk ˌfɔː(r), fə(r)/ buscar

lose /luːz/ perder

love /lʌv/ encantar

lungs /lʌŋz/ pulmones

luxury /'lʌkʃəri/ de lujo

M

Magnesium /mæg'nɪziəm/

magnesio

magpie /'mæɡpaɪ/ urraca

make /meɪk/ hacer

make a sound /ˌmeɪk ə 'saʊnd/

crear un sonido

make dinner /ˌmeɪk 'dɪnə(r)/

preparar la cena

make friends /ˌmeɪk 'frendz/

hacer amigos

mammal /'mæml/ mamífero

Mandarin /'mændərɪn/ mandarín

map /mæp/ mapa, plano

March /mɑːtʃ/ marzo

martial arts /ˌmɑːʃl 'ɑːts/

artes marciales

master /'mɑːstə(r)/ señor

match /mætʃ/ relacionar

match /mætʃ/ partido

maths /mæθs/ matemáticas

May /meɪ/ mayo

meaning /'miːnɪŋ/ significado

meat /miːt/ carne

medal /'medl/ medalla

Medieval times /ˌmediːvl ˌtaɪmz/

era medieval

meet /miːt/ conocer (a)

meeting friends /ˌmiːtɪŋ 'frendz/

quedar con los amigos

megabyte /'megəbaɪt/ megabyte

member (of family) /'membə(r)/

miembro (de una familia)

memorize /'meməraɪz/ memorizar

metal /'metl/ de metal

metre /'mɪtə(r)/ metro

midnight /'mɪdnɑːt/ medianoche

million /'mɪljən/ millón

mini /'mini/ mini

modern /'mɒdn/ moderno

months /mʌnθs/ meses

monument /'mɒnjumənt/

monumento

(the) moon /(ðə) 'muːn/ (la) luna

Moroccan /mə'rɒkən/ marroquí

Morocco /mə'rɒkəʊ/ Marruecos

mosquito /mə'skɪtəʊ/ mosquito

most /məʊst/ la mayoría

mostly /'məʊstli/ sobre todo

mother /'mʌðə(r)/ madre

mountain /'maʊntən/ montaña

mouse /maʊs/ ratón

moustache /mə'stɑːʃ/ bigote

mouth /maʊθ/ boca

multilingual /mʌl'tɪ'ɪŋɡwəl/

multilingüe

murderer /'mɜːdə(r)/

asesino, asesina

museum /'mjuːziəm/ museo

music /'mjuːzɪk/ música

musician /'mjuːzɪʃn/ músico

Muslim /'mʊzlm/ musulmán

must /mʌst, məst/ deber

myth /mɪθ/ mito



Wordlist

N

name /neɪm/ *nombre, nombrar, decir el nombre de*
national sport /ˌnæʃnəl 'spɔ:t/ *deporte nacional*
native /'neɪtɪv/ *nativo*
Native Indian /ˌneɪtɪv 'ɪndiən/ *nativo indio, nativa india*
natural science /ˌnætʃrəl 'saɪəns/ *ciencias naturales*
nature programme /'neɪtʃə 'prəʊgræm/ *programa sobre naturaleza*
Neanderthal /ni'ændətɔ:l/ *neandertal*
near /nɪə(r)/ *cerca de*
necessary /'nesəsəri/ *necesario*
nectar /'nektə(r)/ *néctar*
need /ni:d/ *necesitar*
Neon /'ni:ʊn/ *neón*
never /'nevə(r)/ *nunca*
new /nju:/ *nuevo*
newspaper /'nju:zspeɪpə(r)/ *periódico*
next /nekst/ *próximo, más cercano*
next time /'nekst ˌtaɪm/ *la próxima vez*
next to /'neks ˌtu:, tə/ *junto a*
nice /naɪs/ *majo, agradable*
nickname /'nɪkneɪm/ *sobrenombre*
Nobel prize /'nəʊbel ˌpraɪz/ *premio Nobel*
nobody /'nəʊbədi/ *nadie*
noisy /'nɔɪzi/ *ruidoso*
non-verbal /ˌnɒn 'vɜ:bl/ *no verbal*
normally /'nɔ:məli/ *normalmente*
Norse /nɔ:s/ *escandinavo*
north /nɔ:θ/ *norte*
not often /ˌnɒt 'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/ *no a menudo*
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ *cuaderno*
November /nəʊ'vembə(r)/ *noviembre*
now /naʊ/ *ahora*
number one /ˌnʌmbə 'wʌn/ *número uno*
nuts /nʌts/ *frutos secos*

O

object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ *objeto*
ocean /'əʊʃn/ *océano*
October /ɒk'təʊbə(r)/ *octubre*
offices /'ɒfɪsɪz/ *oficinas*
official /ə'fɪʃl/ *oficial*
often /'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/ *a menudo*
oil /ɔɪl/ *petróleo*
old /əʊld/ *viejo*
on /ɒn/ *sobre, encima de*
on land /ˌɒn 'lænd/ *en tierra*
on my side /ˌɒn ˌmaɪ 'saɪd/ *a mi lado*
on the left /ˌɒn ðə 'left/ *a la izquierda*
on the right /ˌɒn ðə 'raɪt/ *a la derecha*
opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ *opinión*
opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ *antónimo, de significado opuesto*
or /ɔ:(r)/ *o*
orca /'ɔ:kə/ *orca*
orchestra /'ɔ:kɪstrə/ *orquesta*
original /ə'ɒrɪdʒənəl/ *original, primero*
other /'ʌðə(r)/ *otro*
outside /aʊt'saɪd/ *fuera*
owl /aʊl/ *búho*
Oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ *oxígeno*

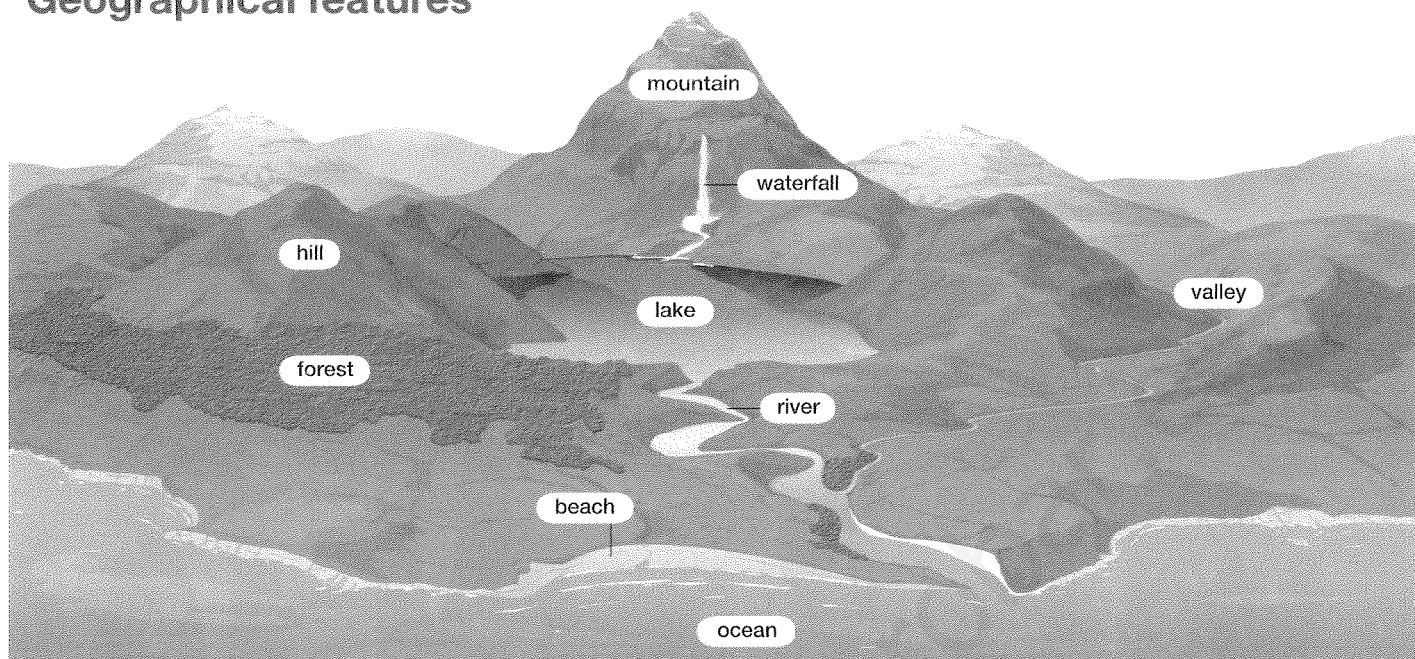
P

painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ *cuadro*
parade /pə'reɪd/ *desfile, desfile*
parents /'peərənts/ *padres*
park /pɑ:k/ *parque*
parrot /'pærət/ *loro*
participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *participar*
partner /'pɑ:tnə(r)/ *compañero, compañera*
party /'pɑ:ti/ *fiesta*
pass /pɑ:s/ *pasar*
pasta /'pæstə/ *pasta*
path /pɑ:θ/ *camino*
patron saint /ˌpeɪtrən 'seɪnt/ *patrón*
pause /pəʊz/ *pausa*
PE /ˌpi: 'i:z/ *educación física*
pear /peə(r)/ *pera*
pen /pen/ *bolígrafo*
pence /pens/ *peniques*

penny-farthing /ˌpeni 'fɑ:ðɪŋ/ *velocipedeo*
perfect /'pɜ:fɪkt/ *perfecto*
permission /pə'mɪʃn/ *permiso*
personal /'pɜ:sənəl/ *personal*
Peru /pə'ru:/ *Perú*
Peruvian /pə'ru:vɪən/ *peruano*
pet /pet/ *mascota*
phone number /'fəʊn ˌnʌmbə(r)/ *número de teléfono*
photography /fə'tɒgrəfi/ *fotografía*
phrase /freɪz/ *expresión*
piano /pi'ænəʊ/ *piano*
pieces /'pi:ses/ *piezas*
place /pleɪs/ *lugar*
place of birth /ˌpleɪs əv 'bɜ:θ/ *lugar de nacimiento*
plane /pleɪn/ *avión*
plastic /'plæstɪk/ *de plástico*
play /pleɪ/ *jugar*
player /'pleɪə(r)/ *jugador, jugadora*
pocketful /'pɒkɪtful/ *lo que cabe en un bolsillo*
poetry /'pəʊətri/ *poesía*
Poland /'pəʊlənd/ *Polonia*
polar bear /ˌpəʊlə 'beə(r)/ *oso, osa polar*
Polish /'pəʊlɪʃ/ *polaco*
pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/ *contaminación*
pool /pu:l/ *charco*
Poor you! /ˌpɔ: 'ju: ˌPobre!
pop /pɒp/ *pop*
popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/ *de éxito*
population /pɒpju'leɪʃn/ *población*
Portuguese /pɔ:tfu'gɪz/ *portugués*
possessions /pə'zeʃnz/ *pertenencias*
postcode /'pəʊstkəʊd/ *código postal*
poster /'pəʊstə(r)/ *póster, cartel*
potato /pə'tetəʊ/ *patata*
pound (currency) /paʊnd/ *libra (moneda)*
power /'paʊə(r)/ *poder*
practice /'præktɪs/ *práctica*
practise /'præktɪs/ *practicar*
pray /preɪ/ *rezar*
precipitation /ˌprɪsɪpɪ'teɪʃn/ *precipitación*



Geographical features



prefer /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/ *preferir*

Premier League Champions

/,premiə ,lizg 'tʃæmpiənz/
*campeones de la Primera División
del fútbol inglés*

pretty /'prɪti/ *bonito*

prices /'praɪsɪz/ *precios*

primary (colour) /'praɪməri (,kʌlə)/
(color) primario

primary school /'praɪməri ,sku:l/
Primaria

printer /'prɪntə(r)/ *impresora*

private school /'praɪvət
,sku:l/ *escuela privada*

problem /'prɒbləm/ *problema*

process /'prəʊses/ *proceso*

procession /prə'seʃn/ *procesión*

product /'prɒdʌkt/ *producto*

professional /prə'feʃənl/
profesional

profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ *perfil*

programme /'prəʊgræm/
programa

project /'prɒdʒekt/ *proyecto*

protect /prə'tekt/ *proteger*

public baths /,pʌblɪk 'bʌθs/
baños públicos

purple /'pɜ:pl/ *morado*

pyramid /'pɪrəmid/ *pirámide*

Q

quantity /'kwɒntəti/ *cantidad*

queen /kwɪ:n/ *reina*

questionnaire /kwestʃə'neɪ(r)/
cuestionario

quiet /'kwaɪət/ *tranquilo*

quite /kwaɪt/ *bastante, muy*

quiz /kwɪz/ *juego de preguntas y
respuestas*

R

racing /'reɪsɪŋ/ *hacer carreras*

radio interview /'reɪdɪəʊ ,ɪntəvjʊ:
entrevista radiofónica

railway /'reɪlwei/ *vía del tren*

rain /reɪn/ *lluvia*

rainforest /'reɪnfɒrɪst/
bosque tropical

rainy /'reɪni/ *lluvioso*

rainy season /'reɪni ,si:zn/
temporada de lluvias

rap music /'ræp ,mɜ:zɪk/
música rap

rat /ræt/ *rata*

read /ri:d/ *leer*

reading /'ri:dn/ *leer*

real-life /,ri:əl 'laɪf/ *real*

really /'ri:əli/ *muy*

receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/

recepcionista

red list /'red ,lɪst/ *lista roja
(de animales en peligro)*

referee /refə'ri:/ *árbitro*

refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ *negarse (a)*

reggae /'regeɪ/ *reggae*

repeated action /rɪ,pɪtɪd
'ækʃn/ *acción que se repite*

report /rɪ'pɔ:t/ *informe, informar*

represent /reprɪ'zent/ *representar*

representation /reprɪzen'teɪʃn/
representación

reptile /'reptail/ *reptil*

research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ, 'ri:sɜ:tʃ/
investigar

restaurant /'restrɒnt/ *restaurante*

return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ *de ida y vuelta*

revise /rɪ'vaɪz/ *repasar*

rhyme /raɪm/ *rima*

rice /raɪs/ *arroz*

rich /rɪʃ/ *rico, adinerado*

river /'rɪvə(r)/ *río*

road /rəʊd/ *carretera*

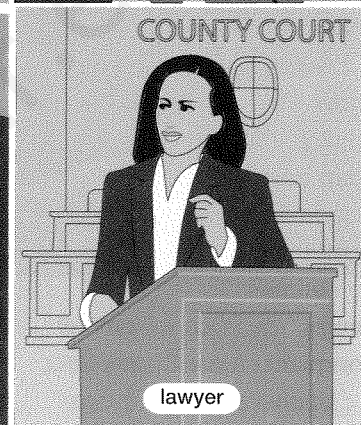
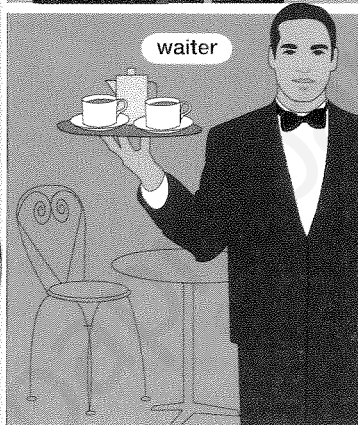
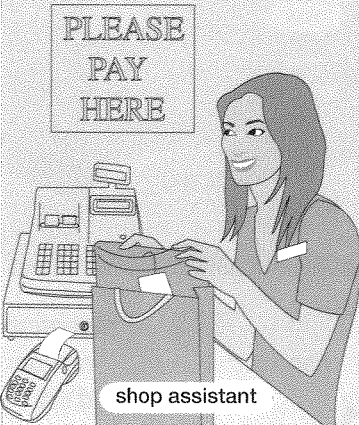
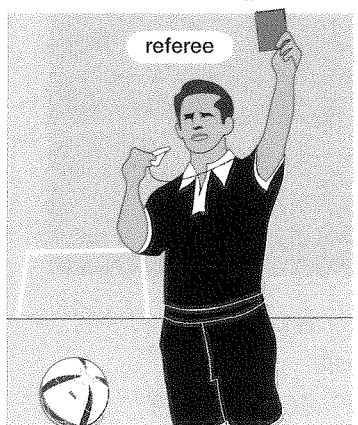
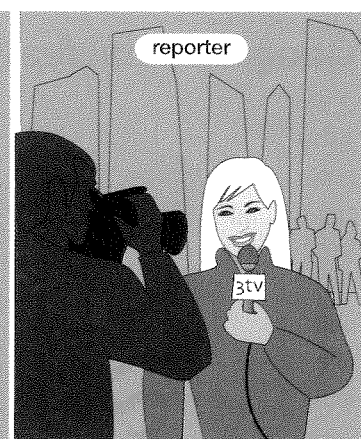
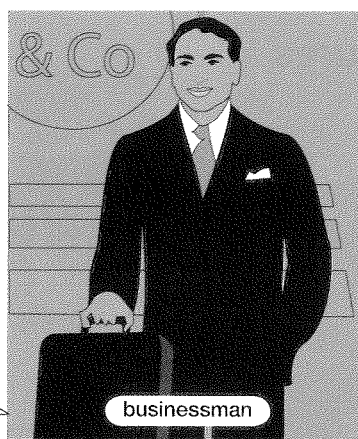
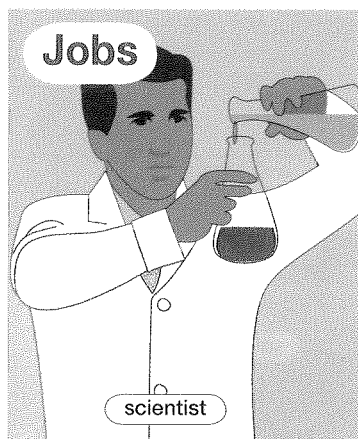
rock /rɒk/ *rock*

Roman Britain /,rəʊmən 'brɪtn/

*la Gran Bretaña de la época de los
romanos*



Wordlist



Roman Empire /ˈrəʊmən
'empaɪə(r)/ *Imperio Romano*

room /ru:m/ *habitación*

rope /rəʊp/ *cuerda*

rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ *porquería, basura*

rucksack /'rʌksæk/ *mochila*

rugby /'rʌɡbi/ *rugby*

rule /ru:l/ *gobernar*

ruler /'ru:lə(r)/ *regla, gobernante*

rules /ru:lz/ *normas*

run /rʌn/ *correr*

S

sad /sæd/ *triste*

safe /seɪf/ *seguro*

saint /seɪnt/ *santo*

salad /'sæləd/ *ensalada*

salad bar /'sæləd ,bɑ:(r)/

buffet de ensalada

(the) same /(ðə) 'seɪm/ *(el) mismo*

sandwiches /'sænwtʃɪz/

sandwiches

satellite /'sætələɪt/ *satélite*

satellite phone /'sætələɪt ,fəʊn/
teléfono por satélite

saxophone /'sæksəfəʊn/ *saxofón*

scale /skeɪl/ *escala*

scales /skeɪlz/ *escamas*

school /sku:l/ *escuela, colegio*

school project /,sku:l

'prɒdʒekt/ *proyecto escolar*

science /'saɪəns/ *ciencias*

scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ *científico*

score a point /,skɔ:(r) ə

'pɔɪnt/ *marcar un tanto*

Scottish /'skɒtɪʃ/ *escocés*

seal /si:l/ *foca*

search engine /'sɜ:(tʃ

,endʒɪn/ *buscador*

seasons /'si:znz/ *estaciones*

secondary /'sekəndri/ *secundario*

secret place /,sɪkɾət 'pleɪs/

lugar secreto

see /si:/ *ver*

send /send/ *mandar, enviar*

sentence /'sentəns/ *frase*

September /sep'tembə(r)/

septiembre

shake /ʃeɪk/ *sacudir*

shark /ʃɑ:k/ *tiburón*

shelf /ʃelf/ *balda, estante*

shirt /ʃɜ:t/ *camisa*

shoe /ʃu:/ *zapato*

shoot /ʃu:t/ *lanzar*

shopping centre /'ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə(r)/
centro comercial

shops /ʃɒps/ *tiendas*

shore /ʃɔ:(r)/ *costa*

short /ʃɔ:t/ *pequeño*

silver /'sɪlvə(r)/ *plateado*

simple /'sɪmpl/ *sencillo*

simply /'sɪmpli/ *simplemente*

simulation /sɪmju'leɪʃn/ *simulación*

sing /sɪŋ/ *cantar*

singer /'sɪŋə(r)/ *cantante*

single /'sɪŋgl/ *de ida*

sister /'sɪstə(r)/ *hermana*

situation /sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/ *situación*

(the) size (of) /(ðə) 'saɪz (əv)/
(del) tamaño (de)

skateboard park /'sketbɔ:d

,pɑ:k/ *pista de skate*

skateboarding /'sketbɔ:diŋ/ *practicar skate*
 skeleton /'skelɪtn/ *esqueleto*
 skittles /'skɪtlz/ *bolos*
 sleep /sli:p/ *dormir*
 sleeping bag /'sli:pɪŋ ,bæg/ *saco de dormir*
 slim /slɪm/ *delgado*
 small /smɔ:l/ *pequeño*
 smile /smaɪl/ *sonreír*
 snack /snæk/ *tentempié*
 snake /sneɪk/ *serpiente*
 snakes and ladders /,sneɪks ən 'lædəz/ *juego de la oca*
 snow /snoʊ/ *nieve*
 snowy /'snoʊi/ *nevado*
 soap opera /'səʊp ,ɒprə/ *culebrón, serie de televisión*
 something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ *algo*
 sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *a veces*
 song /sɒŋ/ *canción*
 songwriter /'sɒŋraɪtə(r)/ *compositor, compositora*
 sounds like /'saʊndz ,laɪk/ *suenas*
 soup /su:p/ *sopa*
 south /saʊθ/ *sur*
 space /speɪs/ *espacio, capacidad*
 Spain /speɪn/ *España*
 Spanish /'spæniʃ/ *español*
 speak /spi:k/ *hablar*
 special /'speʃl/ *especial*
 spectacular /spek'tækjələ(r)/ *espectacular*
 spelling /'speliŋ/ *ortografía*
 spider /'spaɪdə(r)/ *araña*
 sport /spɔ:t/ *deporte*
 sports centre /'spɔ:ts ,sentə(r)/ *polideportivo*
 sports team /'spɔ:ts ,ti:m/ *equipo deportivo*
 sporty /'spɔ:ti/ *deportista*
 spring /sprɪŋ/ *primavera*
 square /skweə(r)/ *recuadro*
 squid /skwɪd/ *calamar*
 squirrel /'skwɪrəl/ *ardilla*
 stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *estadio*
 (pop / sports / TV) star /('pɒp, 'spɔ:ts, tɪ: 'vi: ,stɑ:(r)/ *estrella (del pop / deporte / de la tele)*

stare /steə(r)/ *mirar, observar*
 start /stɑ:t/ *empezar*
 stay /steɪ/ *dormir*
 stick /stɪk/ *palo*
 stone /stəʊn/ *piedra*
 storm /stɔ:m/ *tormenta*
 stormy /'stɔ:mi/ *tormentoso*
 story /'stɔ:ri/ *historia*
 stove /stəʊv/ *hornillo*
 strange /streɪndʒ/ *extraño*
 strategy /'strætədʒi/ *estrategia*
 street /stri:t/ *calle*
 strict /strikt/ *estricto*
 strong /strɒŋ/ *fuerte*
 student /'stju:dnt/ *estudiante*
 study /'stadi/ *estudiar*
 subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *asignatura*
 suddenly /'sʌdənli/ *de repente*
 summer /'sʌmə(r)/ *verano*
 sun /sʌn/ *sol*
 sunny /'sʌni/ *soleado*
 sunscreen /'sʌnskri:n/ *protección solar*
 sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ *sol*
 supermarket /'su:pəma:ɪkt/ *supermercado*
 surfing /'sɜ:fɪŋ/ *(hacer) surf*
 surname /'sɜ:neɪm/ *apellido*
 surprised /sə'praɪzd/ *sorprendido*
 surround /sə'reaʊnd/ *rodear*
 survival /sə'vaɪvl/ *supervivencia*
 survive /sə'vaɪv/ *sobrevivir*
 sweets /swi:t/ *dulces*
 swim /swɪm/ *nadar*
 swimming pool /'swɪmɪŋ ,pu:l/ *piscina*
 syllable /'sɪləbl/ *sílaba*

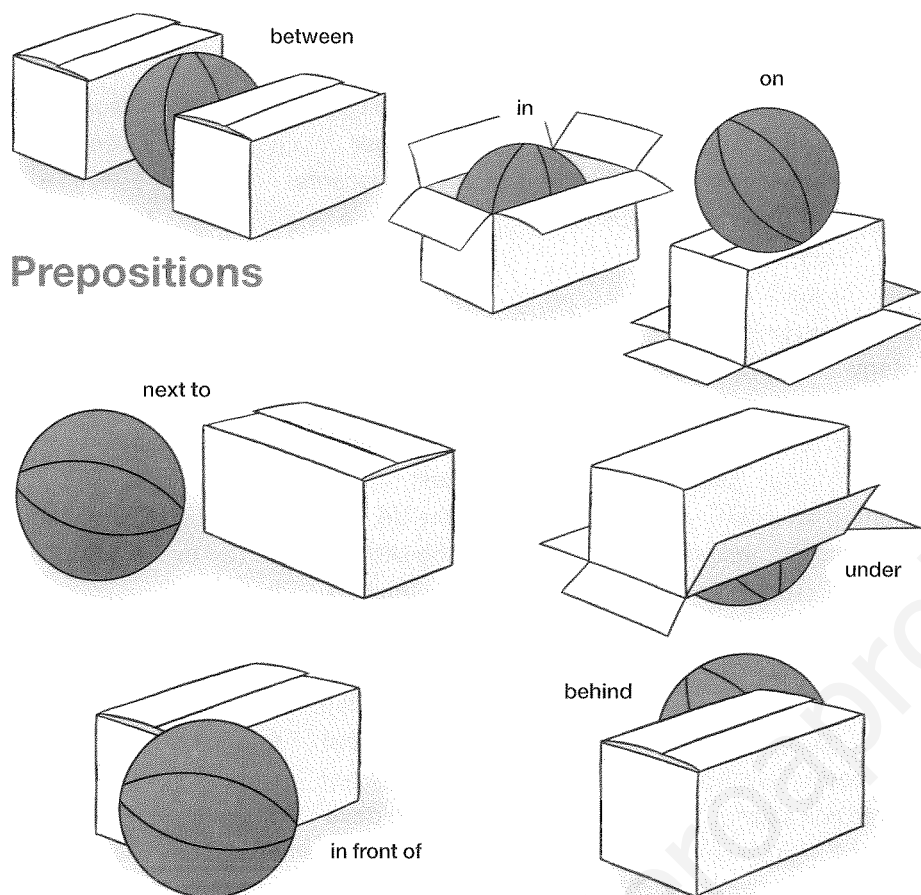
T

table tennis /'teɪbl ,tenɪs/ *tenis de mesa, ping pong*
 taekwondo /taɪ'kwɒndəʊ/ *taekwondo*
 take (an exam) /,teɪk (ən ɪg'zæm)/ *hacer, presentarse a (un examen)*
 tall /tɔ:l/ *alto*
 teach /ti:tʃ/ *enseñar*

teacher /'ti:tʃə(r)/ *profesor, profesora*
 team /ti:m/ *equipo*
 technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *tecnología*
 teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə(r)/ *joven, adolescente*
 telescope /'telɪskəʊp/ *telescopio*
 temperature /'temprətʃə(r)/ *temperatura*
 tennis player /'tenɪs ,pleɪə(r)/ *tenista*
 tent /tent/ *tienda de campaña*
 terabyte /'terəbaɪt/ *terabyte*
 test /test/ *preguntar*
 the UK /ðə ,ju: 'keɪ/ *el Reino Unido*
 the USA /ðə ,ju: ,es 'eɪ/ *los EEUU*
 theme park /'θi:m ,pɑ:k/ *parque temático*
 thing /θɪŋ/ *cosa*
 think /θɪŋk/ *pensar*
 think about /'θɪŋk ə ,baʊt/ *pensar en*
 those days /'ðəʊz ,deɪz/ *aquellos tiempos*
 throw /θrəʊ/ *lanzar*
 thunder /'θʌndə(r)/ *trueno*
 ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *billete*
 (I've got) time /(aɪv ,gɒt) 'taɪm/ *(tengo) tiempo*
 (four) times /('fɔ: ,taɪmz/ *(cuatro) veces*
 timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/ *horario*
 tiny /'taɪni/ *minúsculo*
 tired /'taɪəd/ *cansado*
 today /tə'deɪ/ *hoy*
 tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/ *mañana*
 topic /'tɒpɪk/ *tema*
 torch /tɔ:tʃ/ *linterna*
 total /'təʊtl/ *total*
 tourism /'tʊərɪzəm/ *turismo*
 tourist /'tʊərɪst/ *turista*
 tower /'taʊə(r)/ *torre*
 town /taʊn/ *ciudad*
 traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *tradicional*
 traffic /'træfɪk/ *tráfico*
 train /treɪn/ *tren*
 train station /'treɪn ,steɪʃn/ *estación de tren*
 training /'treɪnɪŋ/ *entrenamiento*



Wordlist



Prepositions

translate /træns'leɪt/ traducir
transpiration /trænspraɪ'reɪʃn/ transpiración
transport /'træns'pɔ:t/ transporte
travel /'trævl/ viaje
travel /'trævl/ viajar
tree /tri:/ árbol
tree frog /'tri: ,frɒg/ rana de zarzal
triangle /'traɪæŋgl/ triángulo
trip /trɪp/ viaje
trophy /'trɒfi/ trofeo
true /tru:/ verdadero, cierto
trump card /'tramp ,kɑ:d/ triunfo (en un juego de cartas)
T-shirt /'ti: ,ʃɜ:t/ camiseta
Tudor /'tju:ðə(r)/ Tudor
turkey /'tɜ:ki/ pavo
turn around /,tɜ:n ə'raʊnd/ darse la vuelta
turtles /'tɜ:tlz/ tortugas (marinas)
TV addict /,ti: 'vi: ,ædɪkt/ teleadicto, teleadicta

TV programme /,ti 'vi: ,prəʊgrəm/ programa de televisión
type /taɪp/ tipo
typical /'tɪpɪkl/ típico

U

ugly /'ʌgli/ feo
uncle /'ʌŋkl/ tío
under /'ʌndə(r)/ bajo, debajo de
understand /ʌndə'stænd/ entender
unfriendly /ʌn'frendli/ antipático
uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ uniforme
unit /'ju:nɪt/ unidad
university /ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ universidad
unpopular /ʌn'pɒpjələ(r)/ de poco éxito
Urdu /'ʊədu:/ urdu
use /ju:z/ utilizar
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ generalmente

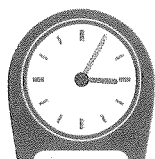
V

vegetables /'vedʒtəblz/ verdura
vegetarian /vedʒə'teəriən/ vegetariano
vegetation /vedʒə'teɪʃn/ vegetación
vending machine /'vendɪŋ mə'ʃi:n/ máquina expendedora de comida
verbal /'vɜ:bl/ verbal
verse /vɜ:s/ estrofa
vertebrate /'vɜ:tɪbrət/ vertebrado
Victorian /vɪk'tɔ:riən/ victoriano, victoriana
video games /'vɪdiəʊ ,ɡeɪmz/ videojuegos
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ pueblo
violent /'vaɪələnt/ violento
visible /'vɪzəbl/ visible
visit /'vɪzɪt/ visitar
visitor /'vɪzɪtə(r)/ visitante
visual arts /,vɪʒuəl 'ɑ:ts/ artes visuales
vocals /'vəʊklz/ voces
volleyball /'vɒlibɔ:l/ voleibol

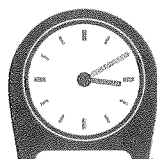
W

waitress /'weɪtrəs/ camarera
walk /wɔ:k/ caminar, ir andando
war /wɔ:(r)/ guerra
warm /wɔ:ɪn/ cálido
wash /wɒʃ/ lavarse
watch /wɒtʃ/ ver
watching TV /,wɒtʃɪŋ ,ti: 'vi:/ ver la tele
water /'wɔ:tə(r)/ agua
(the) water cycle /(ðə) 'wɔ:tə ,saɪkl/ (el) ciclo del agua
water vapour /'wɔ:tə ,veɪpə(r)/ vapor de agua
waterproof clothes /,wɔ:təpru:f 'kləʊðz/ ropa impermeable
weapon /'wepən/ arma
wear /weə(r)/ ponerse (ropa)

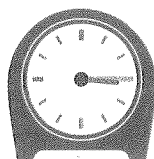
Times



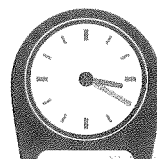
five past three



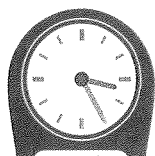
ten past three



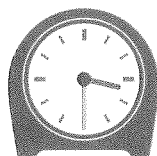
quarter past three



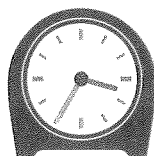
twenty past three



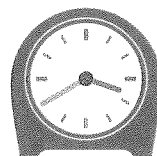
twenty-five past three



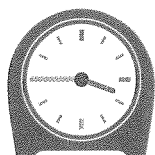
half past three



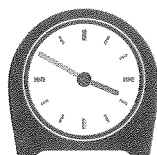
twenty-five to four



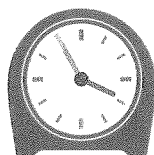
twenty to four



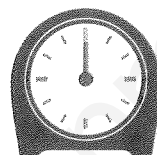
quarter to four



ten to four



five to four



midday / midnight

weather /'weðə(r)/

tiempo (meteorológico)

weather chart /'weðə 'tʃɑ:t/ gráfico

meteorológico

weather forecast /'weðə

'fɔ:kəst/ pronóstico meteorológico

website /'websaɪt/ sitio/página web

weekend /wi:k'end/ fin de semana

well /wel/ pozo

west /west/ oeste

whale /weɪl/ ballena

what /wɒt/ qué, cómo

what time /wɒt 'taɪm/ qué hora

wheat field /'wi:t 'fi:ld/ trigal

(the) wheel /(ðə) 'wi:l/ (la) rueda

when /wen/ cuándo

where /weə(r)/ dónde

which /wɪtʃ/ cuál

who /hu:/ quién

wife /waɪf/ esposa, mujer

wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/ naturaleza,

flora y fauna

win /wɪn/ ganar

wind /wɪnd/ viento

window /'wɪndəʊ/ ventana

windy /'wɪndi/ ventoso

wing /wɪŋ/ ala

winner /'wɪnə(r)/ ganador, ganadora

winter /'wɪntə(r)/ invierno

work /wɜ:k/ trabajo, trabajar

workbook /'wɜ:kbu:k/

libro de ejercicios

world /wɜ:ld/ mundo

World Cup /,wɜ:ld 'kʌp/ Mundial

world record /,wɜ:ld 'rekɔ:d/

récord del mundo

write /raɪt/ escribir

writer /'raɪtə(r)/ escritor, escritora

Y

yesterday /'jestədeɪ/ ayer

young /jʌŋ/ joven, crías

Z

zero /'ziərəʊ/ cero



Expression bank

Starter unit

Nombrar e identificar objetos

What's this in English?	<i>¿Cómo se dice esto en inglés?</i>
It's a pencil.	<i>Es un lápiz.</i>
Where's the laptop?	<i>¿Dónde está el ordenador portátil?</i>
It's on the shelf.	<i>Está sobre el estante.</i>

Añadir énfasis

New York is a very big place.	<i>Nueva York es un lugar muy grande.</i>
Marta is a really nice teacher.	<i>Marta es una profesora estupenda.</i>
English isn't a very difficult language.	<i>El inglés no es un idioma muy difícil.</i>

Unit 1

Describir aficiones

I like ...	<i>Me gusta(n) ...</i>
I really like ...	<i>Me gusta(n) mucho ...</i>
I'm (not) into ...	<i>(No) Soy aficionado a ...</i>
I'm (not) interested in ...	<i>(No) Me interesa ...</i>

Expresar posesión y propiedad

Have you got a DVD about martial arts?	<i>¿Tienes un DVD sobre artes marciales?</i>
No, I haven't. What about you?	<i>Yo no, ¿y tú?</i>

Presentarse y saludar

How are things?	<i>¿Cómo te van las cosas?</i>
Good to meet you.	<i>Me alegro de verte.</i>
Are you into surfing?	<i>¿Te gusta el surf?</i>
What part of America are you from?	<i>¿De qué parte de América eres?</i>

Unit 2

Expresar cantidad

There's ... / There are ... loads (of)	<i>Hay ... muchísimo(s)</i>
one or two	<i>uno o dos</i>
a lot of	<i>un montón de, muchos</i>
no	<i>nada de, ningún</i>

Pedir indicaciones

I want to visit London.	<i>Quiero visitar Londres.</i>
How far is it from here?	<i>¿A qué distancia está?</i>
It's about fifty minutes from here.	<i>Está a unos cincuenta minutos de aquí.</i>
How much is a single / return ticket?	<i>¿Cuánto cuesta el billete de ida / de ida y vuelta?</i>

Unit 3

Adivinar respuestas

I think it's Mandarin.	<i>Creo que es mandarín.</i>
Maybe it's Italian.	<i>Puede que sea italiano.</i>
I'm not sure.	<i>No estoy seguro.</i>

Comprobar el significado y la ortografía

I don't understand this.	<i>No entiendo esto.</i>
How do you say 'read' in German?	<i>¿Cómo se dice "leer" en alemán?</i>
Sorry, can you say that again?	<i>Perdón. ¿Puedes repetir eso, por favor?</i>
How do you spell that?	<i>¿Cómo se deletrea?</i>

Unit 4

Expresar fechas

My birthday is on the eighteenth of January.	<i>Mi cumpleaños es el dieciocho de enero.</i>
Today is the ninth of February.	<i>Hoy es nueve de febrero.</i>
Our next holiday is in June.	<i>Nos volveremos a ir de vacaciones en junio.</i>

Indicar frecuencia

Do you ever ... ?	<i>¿Alguna vez ... ?</i>
Yes, always.	<i>Sí, siempre.</i>
Yes, usually.	<i>Generalmente sí.</i>
Yes, sometimes.	<i>A veces sí.</i>
No, not usually.	<i>Generalmente no.</i>
No, not often.	<i>No muy a menudo.</i>
No, never.	<i>No, nunca.</i>

Expresar gustos y preferencias

Really?	<i>¿De verdad?</i>
Cool!	<i>¡Qué guay!</i>
It's fun.	<i>Es divertido.</i>

Unit 5

Identificar objetos y sonidos

It looks like a / an ...	<i>Parece un ...</i>
It doesn't look like a / an ...	<i>No parece un ...</i>
Maybe it's a / an ...	<i>Puede que sea un ...</i>
It sounds like a / an ...	<i>Suena como un ...</i>
It doesn't sound like a / an ...	<i>No suena como un ...</i>

Hablar por teléfono

It's Jake.	<i>Soy Jake.</i>
What are you doing at the moment?	<i>¿Qué estás haciendo en este momento?</i>
Are you having a good time?	<i>¿Te lo estás pasando bien?</i>
Give me a call.	<i>Lláname.</i>
Bye for now.	<i>Hasta luego.</i>



Unit 6

Describir rutinas diarias

once a week	<i>una vez por semana</i>
twice a month	<i>dos veces al mes</i>
three times a year	<i>tres veces al año</i>
today	<i>hoy</i>
this afternoon	<i>esta tarde</i>
at 3 o'clock	<i>a las tres</i>
every Saturday	<i>todos los sábados</i>
on Monday afternoon(s)	<i>el/los lunes por la tarde</i>

Pedir permiso

Is it OK if I ... ?	<i>¿Te importa que ... ?</i>
Can I ... ?	<i>¿Puedo ... ?</i>
No, sorry, you can't.	<i>Lo siento, no puedes.</i>
Why not?	<i>¿Por qué no?</i>

Pedir la comida en un restaurante

Can I help you?	<i>¿Qué queréis tomar?</i>
Can I have ... , please?	<i>Quisiera pedir ... , por favor.</i>
Anything else?	<i>¿Algo más?</i>
That's ... , please.	<i>Son ... , por favor.</i>

Aceptar y rechazar invitaciones

Do you want to go into town?	<i>¿Quieres ir al centro?</i>
That's a pity.	<i>Qué pena.</i>
What about Saturday?	<i>¿Y el sábado?</i>
Are you busy?	<i>¿Estás ocupado?</i>
Sounds good.	<i>Suena bien.</i>
Text me later, OK?	<i>Mándame un mensaje, ¿vale?</i>

Unit 7

Describir hechos pasados

last week / month / year	<i>la semana pasada, el mes / año pasado</i>
two days / weeks ago	<i>hace dos días/semanas</i>
last Thursday	<i>el jueves pasado</i>
yesterday	<i>ayer</i>

Describir un viaje

How was your trip?	<i>¿Qué tal tu viaje?</i>
What was London like?	<i>¿Qué tal en Londres?</i>
It's good to see you again.	<i>Me alegro de volver a verte.</i>
It's good to be back.	<i>Me alegro de volver.</i>

Unit 8

Comparar respuestas

I think the answer is b.	<i>Creo que la respuesta es la b.</i>
Yes, I agree.	<i>Sí, estoy de acuerdo.</i>
I'm not sure. Maybe it's ...	<i>No estoy seguro. Puede que sea ...</i>
I don't think so. I think the answer is ...	<i>Creo que no. Creo que la respuesta es ...</i>

Referirse a hechos del pasado

Did you have a good weekend?	<i>¿Has pasado un buen fin de semana?</i>
Not really.	<i>La verdad es que no.</i>
It was OK.	<i>No ha estado mal.</i>
It was brilliant.	<i>Ha sido genial.</i>
What about you?	<i>¿Y tú?</i>
What did you do?	<i>¿Qué has hecho?</i>

Unit 9

Hablar del tiempo

What's the weather like in Catalonia in summer?	<i>¿Qué tiempo hace en Cataluña en verano?</i>
It's usually hot and sunny.	<i>Suele hacer calor y sol.</i>

Describir planes de futuro

this afternoon	<i>esta tarde</i>
tonight	<i>esta noche</i>
tomorrow	<i>mañana</i>
this weekend	<i>este fin de semana</i>
next Monday	<i>el lunes que viene</i>
next year	<i>el año que viene</i>

Hacer sugerencias

What's the matter?	<i>¿Qué pasa?</i>
Why don't we find a taxi?	<i>¿Por qué no encontramos ningún taxi?</i>
I'm not sure about that.	<i>No estoy seguro de eso.</i>
Let's ask someone.	<i>Preguntémosle a alguien.</i>
That's a good idea!	<i>¡Qué buena idea!</i>



Irregular verbs list

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
be /biː, bɪ/	was /wɒz, wəz/, were /wɜː(r), wə(r)/	been /biːn/	ser, estar
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/	convertirse en
begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/	began /bɪ'ɡæn/	begun /bɪ'ɡʌn/	empezar
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	romper
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	construir
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/	comprar
can /kæn/	could /kəd/		poder, saber
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/	coger
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	venir
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	hacer
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	beber
eat /iːt/	ate /et, et/	eaten /'iːtən/	comer
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	encontrar
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/	volar
get /ɡet/	got /ɡɒt/	got /ɡɒt/	obtener, conseguir
get up /,ɡet 'ʌp/	got up /,ɡɒt 'ʌp/	got up /,ɡɒt 'ʌp/	levantarse
give /ɡɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'ɡɪvən/	dar
go /ɡəʊ/	went /went/	gone /ɡɒn/	ir, salir
have /hæv/	had /həd/	had /həd/	tener, tomar
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	esconder
know /nəʊ/	knew /njuː/	known /nəʊn/	saber, conocer
learn /lɜːn/	learnt / learned /lɜːnt, lɜːnd/	learnt / learned /lɜːnt, lɜːnd/	aprender
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/	dejar, abandonar
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	perder
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	hacer
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/	encontrar(se)
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/	leer
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	correr
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	decir
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/	ver
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	enviar
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	sentarse
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	dormir
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	hablar
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	gastar (dinero), pasar (tiempo)
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	nadar
take /teɪk/	took /tok/	taken /'teɪkən/	coger, tomar, llevar (tiempo)
teach /tiːʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/	enseñar
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	decir, explicar
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/	pensar, creer
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔː(r)/	worn /wɔːn/	llevar puesto
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtən/	escribir