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Starter unit

Vocabulary

Family

1 ★ Order the letters to make words. Then match 1–8 with a–h.

1 cluen	a ieecn
uncle	.....
2 rgnasdno	b itssre
.....	.....
3 nos	c omrhte
.....	.....
4 tharef	d rgnamdtoehr
.....	.....
5 buahsdn	e ntau
.....	*aunt*
6 rgnafdtaehr	f adguhret
.....	.....
7 whenpe	g fiwe
.....	.....
8 rbtoreh	h rdegrdanuahgt
.....	.....

2 ★★ Read the sentences about famous families. Choose the correct words.

Singer Dannii Minogue is Kylie Minogue's *sister*.
a child b daughter c sister d cousin

1 Footballer Jordi Cruyff is Johan Cruyff's .....
a brother b son c father d nephew

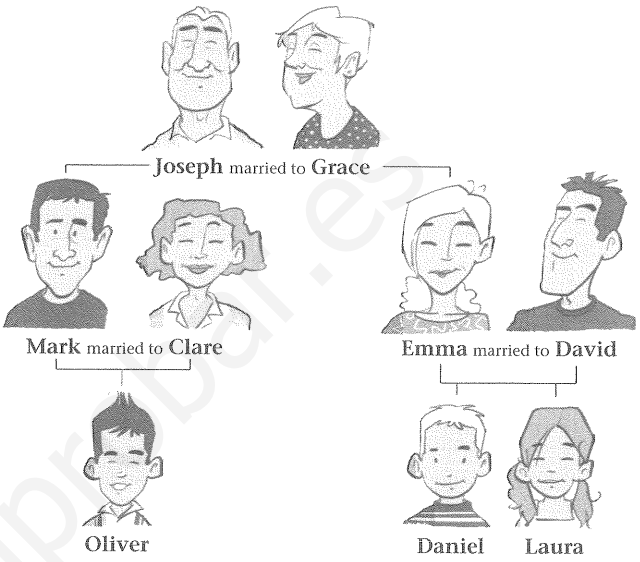
2 Prince Felipe is Princess Cristina's .....
a cousin b brother c son d uncle

3 Singer Vanessa Paradis is Johnny Depp's .....
a niece b aunt c partner d grandmother

4 TV stars Mary-Kate and Ashley Olsen are .....
a twins b cousins c brothers d grandparents

5 Singer Julio Iglesias is Enrique Iglesias's .....
a son b brother c uncle d father

3 ★★ Complete the sentences.



Mark is Clare's *husband*.

1 Joseph and Grace are Oliver's .....
2 Joseph and Grace are Mark and Emma's .....
3 Mark and Emma are Joseph and Grace's .....
4 David is Oliver's .....
5 Clare is Daniel and Laura's .....
6 Daniel is Mark's .....
7 Laura is Mark's .....
8 Daniel and Oliver are .....
9 Laura is Joseph and Grace's .....
10 Daniel is Joseph and Grace's .....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about your family.

My aunt's name is Carolina.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

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Grammar

be + subject pronouns

1 ★☆☆ **Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *be*.**

Jessica Hello! What*'s* your name?

Ellie My name (1) ..... Ellie. I (2) ..... a new student in this class.

Jessica Where (3) ..... you from?

Ellie I (4) ..... from Scotland.

Jessica Really? My cousins (5) ..... from Scotland. They (6) ..... from Edinburgh.

Ellie I (7) ..... from Falkirk. It (8) ..... a small town near Edinburgh.

Jessica Great. Our teacher (9) ..... Mr Flynn.

Ellie (10) ..... he strict?

Jessica No! The teachers in our school (11) ..... very nice and we (12) ..... happy with Mr Flynn!

2 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences with the correct subject pronoun.**

This is Marina. *She*'s Italian.

1 Martin and I are German. .....'re from Hamburg.

2 Emily and Kate aren't here. .....'re at the cinema.

3 'Are you Spanish?' 'Yes, ... am.'

4 I've got a new book. .....'s very interesting.

5 That's my dad. .....'s a maths teacher.

3 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences about famous places in Europe with the affirmative or negative form of *be*.**

The Camp Nou stadium *isn't* in Berlin.

1 The Alhambra ..... in Granada.

2 Buckingham Palace and Big Ben ..... in Lisbon.

3 The Prado Museum and the Plaza Mayor ..... in Madrid.

4 The Colosseum ..... in London.

5 The Guggenheim Museum ..... in Bilbao.

4 ★★★ **Use words from the lists to write six questions. Then write answers that are true for you.**

What	is / 's	your favourite food?
How old	are / 're	your school?
Who		your best friends?
When		your next holiday?
Where		your favourite actors?
		your mother's birthday?
		your favourite colour?

What's your favourite food? It's pizza.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

Possessive 's

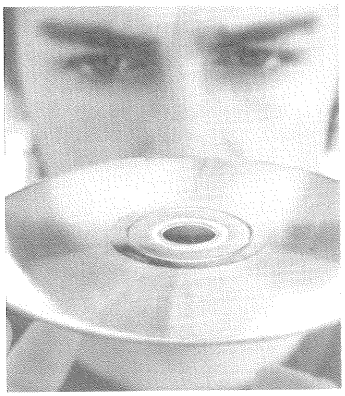
5 ★★☆ **Put the apostrophe in the correct place.**

This is Marks CD.
Mark's

1 Where are Peters shoes? .....

2 Annas favourite colours are pink and purple. .....

3 My parents car is white. .....



4 Paul is Kates husband. .....

5 My English teachers house is near the school. .....

6 My brothers names are Josh and Adam. .....

7 This is James and Saras cousin. .....

8 My grandparents house is in France. .....

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Vocabulary

Compound nouns: school

1 ★ Complete the words with the correct letters.

I don't understand my m*a t h s* homework!

1 I've got two pages of h..... notes.

2 We've got a lesson in the s..... laboratory.

3 Our P..... class is in the gymnasium.

4 We're on page ten of our g..... book.

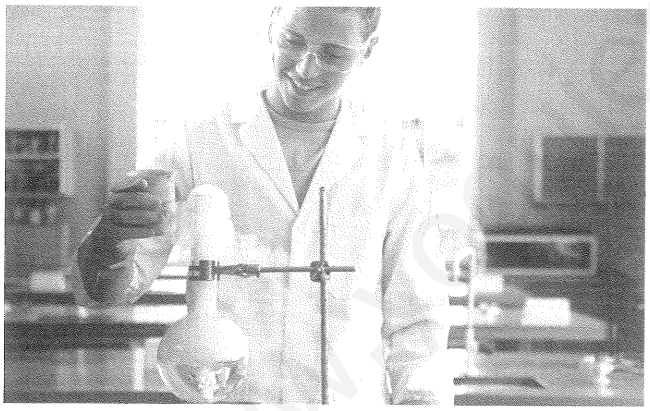
5 My l..... teacher isn't strict.

6 There isn't a F..... exam on Thursday.

7 At school there's a m..... room with a piano.

8 This E..... exercise isn't difficult.

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



book notes exam room ~~laboratory~~ teacher homework

My brother's school has got a new science *laboratory*.

1 Listen and write ..... about Felipe II.

2 We've got an English ..... on Monday.

3 Open your history ..... on page fifty-nine.

4 Our PE ..... is very good at basketball.

5 We've got a lot of French ..... today – four exercises!

6 'Where's our next lesson?' 'It's in the ICT .....'

3 ★★ Read the notes and complete the dialogue.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Important! Shorts and T-shirt for PE class.	*Geography homework and science homework.*	*Music lesson - remember book!*	*9.00 a.m. Exam - history.*	*~~Maths homework.~~*

Lily I've got a lot to do this week. I've got *science* and (1) ..... homework on Tuesday.

Mum Have you? Have you got any more?

Lily No. We haven't got (2) ..... homework on Friday because we're on holiday next week.

Mum Oh, yes. That's good.

Lily But I've got a history (3) ..... on Thursday.

Mum Oh, no! Really?

Lily And I need my music (4) ..... for Wednesday. I've got a lesson.

Mum Yes, I know.

Lily And there's a PE (5) ..... on Monday. I need my shorts and T-shirt!

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

What homework have you got this week?
French homework – three grammar exercises.

1 What exams have you got before the holidays?

.....

2 What books have you got in your school bag?

.....

3 What are your favourite classes?

.....

4 How many teachers have you got?

.....

5 Have you got an ICT room?

.....

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Grammar

have got

1 ★ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have*.**

Have we got a new English teacher this year?

1 They're very happy. They ..... got homework tonight.

2 My cousin is interested in music and he ..... got a guitar.

3 You ..... got a history lesson today. It's on Friday.

4 ..... the teacher got a new science book?

5 What exercises ..... you got for your maths homework?

6 'Where ..... she got a history lesson now?'
'In room 10.'

2 ★★ **Write questions with *have got*. Complete the answers. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.**

1 you / a strict teacher / ?
Have you got a strict teacher? b

2 your brother / a maths exam on Friday / ?
.....

3 we / two exercises for homework / ?
.....

4 the school / a new science laboratory / ?
.....

5 they / an interesting geography book / ?
.....

6 she / a PE lesson on Thursday / ?
.....

a Yes, she ..... It's basketball.

b No, I ..... She's very nice.

c Yes, they ..... It's about mountains.

d No, we ..... We've got three.

e No, it ..... It's got a new music room.

f Yes, he ..... He isn't very happy.

there is, there are

3 ★★ **Complete the text with *there's, there isn't, there are* or *there aren't*.**



My school

My name's Adam and I'm at Priory School in Manchester. Priory is a small school – *there are* only two hundred students here. It's a school for boys and (1) ..... any girls. (2) ..... twenty or thirty teachers at the school and (3) ..... a lot of different rooms.

I'm interested in sport and (4) ..... a big gymnasium for our PE classes – that's important for me! (5) ..... also two excellent PE teachers, Mr Bailey and Mr Stratton. But (6) ..... a swimming pool here at Priory School – we go to the city centre for swimming classes.

I love science and (7) ..... a big new science laboratory. I like ICT too, but (8) ..... any modern computers in our ICT room. They're very old!

4 ★★★ **Write sentences about your school with *there's, there isn't, there are* or *there aren't*.**

There are seven hundred students at my school.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

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unit 1 Possessions

Vocabulary

Everyday objects

1 ★ Choose the word that doesn't match.

clothes / (keys) / jewellery / make-up

1 money / a purse / an umbrella / a wallet

2 a ticket / a bus pass / make-up / an ID card

3 money / a laptop / a mobile phone / an mp3 player

4 keys / a purse / sunglasses / clothes

5 a wallet / an mp3 player / a bag / an umbrella

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

keys bus pass make-up umbrella ID card
mobile phone ~~laptop~~ money mp3 player



You can do work on your *laptop*.

1 When it's rainy you need an .....

2 You put ..... in a purse.

3 I don't need a ticket for the bus. I've got a .....

4 You can listen to music on an .....

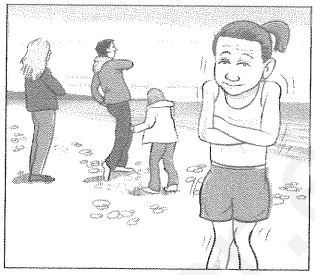
5 You can text friends on a .....

6 I never wear ..... at school.

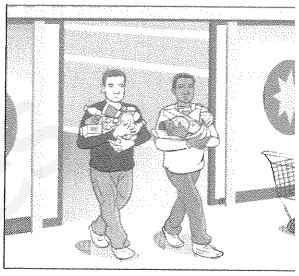
7 I can't open the door because I can't find my .....

8 We need an electronic ..... to go into school.

3 ★★ Look at the pictures. What do the people need? Complete the sentences.



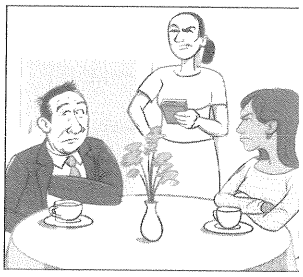
The girl needs some more *clothes*.



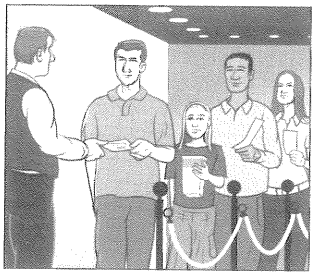
1 The boys need a .....



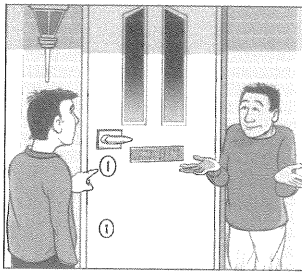
2 The woman needs her .....



3 The man needs his .....



4 The girl needs a .....



5 The boys need their .....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about the objects you carry. Why do you carry them?

I carry a mobile phone because I like phoning my friends.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

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Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

1 ★★ **Correct the sentences.**

I wear sometimes jewellery. ✗
I sometimes wear jewellery.

1 We usually are tired in the evenings. ✗

.....

2 Eva wears often too much make-up. ✗

.....

3 Pablo does his occasionally homework. ✗

.....

4 I always have got my ID card in my wallet. ✗

.....

5 Lucy never is late for school. ✗

.....

6 They visit don't often us at the weekend. ✗

.....

7 It's cold usually in winter. ✗

.....

8 Peter has hardly got ever enough money. ✗

.....

Present simple: affirmative and negative

2 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

I (don't) / doesn't wear jewellery.

1 He buy / doesn't buy a lot of designer clothes.

2 They works / work in town.

3 You study / studies a lot!

4 We don't / doesn't like rainy weather.

5 She doesn't carries / carry an ID card.

6 It needs / don't need a drink of water.

7 They lives / live in Australia.

8 She doesn't wears / wears sunglasses.

3 ★★ **Write sentences using the present simple.**

school / finish / at three o'clock
School finishes at three o'clock.

1 he / not carry / any money with him

.....

2 she / watch / too much TV

.....

3 he / go / swimming twice a week

.....

4 we / not like / horror films

.....

5 she / not wear / make-up

.....

6 he / use / an mp3 player to listen to music

.....

4 ★★★ **Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences using the present simple.**



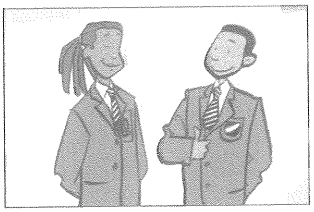
She wears a lot of jewellery.



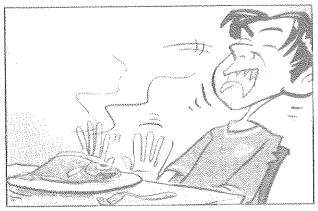
1 ..... in an office.



2 ..... a laptop at work.



3 ..... jeans at school.



4 .....
eating fish for dinner.



5 .....
football on Saturdays.

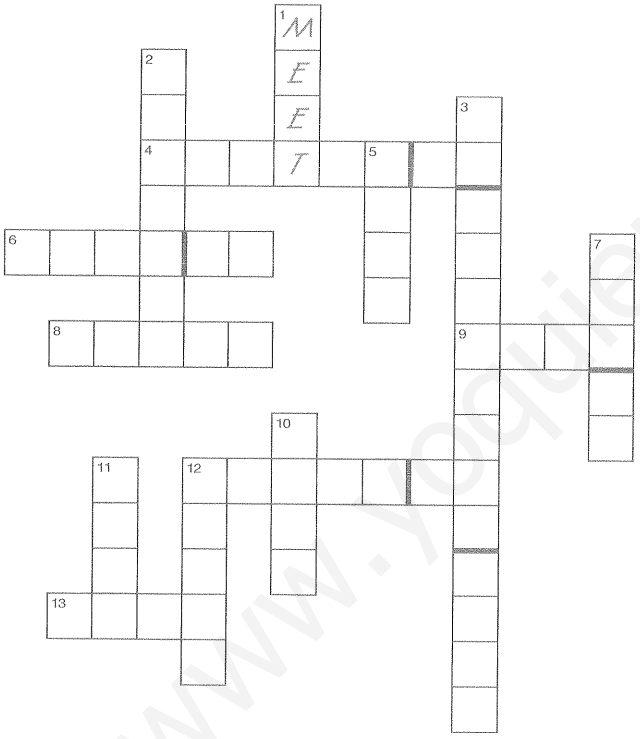
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Vocabulary

Verbs: time and money

1 ★ Order the letters to make verbs. Then complete the crossword.

Across	Down
4 tensil ot	1 teme
6 vegi ot	2 locclet
8 chawt	3 og pongspih twih
9 yalp	5 dene
12 pensd no	7 ybu no
13 drae	10 rawe
	11 veas
	12 dutsy



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

I *spend* a lot of money *on* clothes.

1 I ..... German at school.

2 I ..... old cinema tickets. I've got about 25!

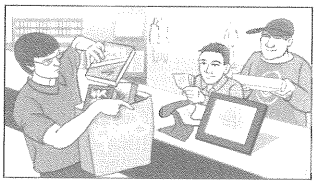
3 I need to ..... money. I want an mp3 player.

4 I ..... DVDs ..... the internet.

5 I ..... books before I go to sleep.

3 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using the words in the box. Use the *-ing* form for the verbs.

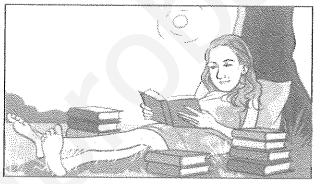
read clothes jewellery ~~computer games~~
make dinner study



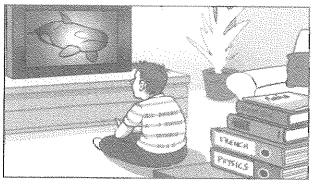
James spends a lot of money on *computer games*.



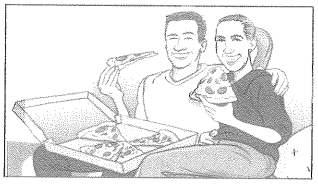
1 David doesn't spend much money on .....



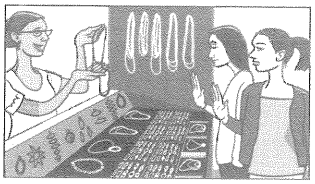
2 Jenny spends a lot of time .....



3 Luke doesn't spend any time .....



4 Jenny and Mark don't spend much time .....



5 Rebecca and Lizzie don't spend any money on .....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about people you know using the phrases in the box.

spend a lot of time / money
not spend much time / money
not spend any time / money

My brother spends a lot of time playing computer games.
My mum doesn't spend much money on magazines.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

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Grammar

Present simple: questions

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

Do you use your mobile phone a lot?

1 Where ..... Molly and Anna go shopping?

2 When ..... we finish school?

3 ..... you read manga comics?

4 What ..... Jack collect?

5 ..... Kelly spend a lot of time watching sports?

6 How often ..... they play handball?

7 Why ..... Alison collect comics?

2 ★★ Order the words to make present simple questions. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

1 tennis / you / when / play / do / ?
When do you play tennis? *e*

2 he / after school / does / visit / who / ?
.....

3 do / live / they / where / ?
.....

4 study / does / she / French / ?
.....

5 do / they / get up / why / at six o'clock / ?
.....

6 you / do / things on the internet / buy / ?
.....

a No, she studies Spanish.

b In a flat near the city centre.

c He visits his grandmother.

d Yes, I buy clothes, CDs and DVDs.

e I play on Sundays.

f Because they start school early.

Verb + *-ing*

3 ★★ Complete the sentences. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets and the *-ing* form of the verbs in the box.

go play buy spend listen watch

Amy (love) *loves playing* computer games.

1 I (not mind) ..... money on clothes.

2 John (hate) ..... shopping.

3 We (prefer) ..... things on the internet.

4 They (love) ..... to music.

5 Katie (like) ..... DVDs.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about you with the words in the box and a verb in the *-ing* form.

love hate like not mind not like prefer

I like reading comics.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.02 Listen and write.

Holly .....

Luke .....

Holly .....

Luke .....

Holly .....

.....

Luke .....

Holly .....

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Reading

1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

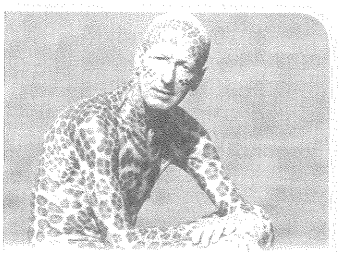
The Leopard Man of Skye ...

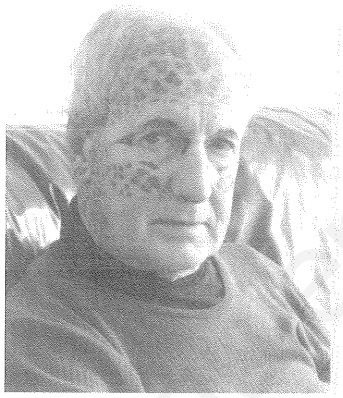
a is a leopard. ☐

b had tattoos to look like a leopard. ☐

c had some leopards. ☐

The Leopard Man of Skye





A For many people, life is about working and having a lot of money and possessions. But other people aren't interested in this. One man decided to go against the rules: the Leopard Man of Skye.

B Tom Leppard is from London, but he moved to Skye, a Scottish island. He lived alone in an old shelter. His only possessions were books and letters from his family. He was allowed to live the life he wanted there. He was free from society's rules.

C Tom's life was simple, but he needed money. He didn't want a normal job, but he had an idea. Tom had tattoos to look like a leopard, and TV companies and newspapers paid to interview him about these. With this money, Tom could buy the things he needed.

D However, after many years Tom decided to leave his shelter. He was 73 and needed an easier life.

E He now lives in a home for old people. He's allowed to have a TV, radio and phone. But he hasn't got them. After 20 years without these things he doesn't need them.

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

What people want. *A*

1 Tom's life now. .....

2 Tom's life in his shelter. .....

3 A way to earn money. .....

4 Tom leaves his shelter. .....

3 ★★ Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.

Tom lived on Skye. *true*

1 He wasn't interested in possessions. .....

2 Tom watched TV in his shelter. .....

3 He decided to look like an animal. .....

4 He didn't get money from newspapers. .....

5 Tom lived in the shelter for 73 years. .....

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

Where did Tom live before he moved to Skye?
He lived in London.

1 Who did Tom live with in Skye?

.....

2 Why did Tom have tattoos to look like a leopard?

.....

3 Why did Tom leave the shelter?

.....

4 Where does he live now?

.....

5 Why doesn't he have a TV, radio or phone?

.....

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Match 1–5 with a–e.

1 We're allowed to wear jewellery at school. .....

2 It's against the rules to wear jewellery at school. .....

3 You aren't allowed to eat in class. .....

4 You're allowed to eat in class. .....

5 I'm allowed to use a mobile phone here. .....

a You can't eat in class.

b We can wear jewellery at school.

c It's OK to use a mobile phone here.

d We can't wear jewellery at school.

e You can eat in class.

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Writing

Language point: capital letters and punctuation

1 ★☆☆ Choose the correct words.

Keiko is Japanese / japanese.

1 Their favourite group is Evanescence / evanescence.

2 Hes / He's got a cat.

3 It's / Its eyes are blue.

4 I'm into music art and, reading / music, art and reading.

5 We went to Spain / spain last summer.

6 do / Do you like hip hop music?

7 I want to learn Spanish Japanese and French / Spanish, Japanese and French.

2 ★★☆ Rewrite the sentences using capital letters and punctuation.

my name is laura and ive got a lot of comics books and magazines

My name is Laura and I've got a lot of comics, books and magazines.

1 im really into them i also like playing my brother jamess computer games he doesnt mind

.....

.....

2 we like playing football art and reading were into music too

.....

.....

3 weve got about 100 CDs theyre on shelves in our bedroom

.....

.....

Task

3 ★★☆ Read the information about Toby and complete the description.



Name: Toby
Age: 14
Description: quiet, friendly
Likes: football
Dislikes: shopping
Often: plays football and reads manga comics
Buys: football magazines
Wants to meet: boys and girls
Speaks: English, Spanish and French
Wants to learn: German and how to play the guitar

My friend's *name is* Toby and (1) ..... fourteen years old. Toby is (2) ....., but friendly. (3) ..... football, but he (4) ..... like ..... He (5) ..... a lot of time (6) ..... football and (7) ..... manga comics and he spends his money on (8) .....

He wants to meet (9) ..... and he speaks (10) ..... He's interested in (11) ..... and how to (12) .....

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

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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

Adverbs of frequency

1 Order the words to make sentences. Then complete the rules with the words in the box.

1 his / forgets / Luis / occasionally / keys

.....

2 school / we / usually / early / for / are

.....

3 never / Maria / has / any / got / money

.....

4 football / I / hardly ever / in / play / the evenings

.....

5 doesn't often / an umbrella / she / carry

.....

Adverbs of frequency go …

before after between

a ..... the verb *be*.
b ..... *have* / *has* and *got*.
c ..... other verbs.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

2 Complete the sentences using the present simple form of the verbs in the box.

not study carry go not finish watch not need

1 Ellen ..... an ID card in her purse.
2 Jack and Toby ..... for their exams.
3 I ..... work at five o'clock.
4 James ..... DVDs on his laptop.
5 Ruth ..... any new clothes.
6 We ..... shopping at weekends.

Present simple: questions

3 Read the answers and complete the questions.

1 '..... you go to bed?'
'At about ten o'clock.'

2 '..... you text your friends?'
'Five or six times a day.'

3 '..... George live in Manchester?'
'No, he lives in London.'

4 '..... she like for dinner?'
'She likes pasta for dinner.'

Verb + *-ing*

4 Choose the correct words.

1 James **doesn't mind / don't mind** studying.
2 Holly hates **wears / wearing** make-up.
3 We prefer **read / reading** magazines.
4 You **don't / don't like** playing computer games.

My evaluation:

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 I occasionally wear jewellery.

.....

2 Jenny doesn't use a laptop.

.....

3 We hardly ever carry our ID cards.

.....

4 What does Henry spend his money on?

.....

5 Jack and Penny don't spend much time studying.

.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Everyday objects

bag .....

bus pass .....

clothes .....

ID card .....

jewellery .....

keys .....

laptop .....

make-up .....

mobile phone .....

money .....

mp3 player .....

purse .....

sunglasses .....

ticket .....

umbrella .....

wallet .....

Verbs: time and money

buy (something) on .....

collect .....

give (something) to .....

go shopping with .....

listen to .....

meet .....

need .....

play .....

read .....

save .....

spend (something) on .....

study .....

watch .....

wear .....

My evaluation:

Communication

7 Complete the dialogues.

1 Anna Don't you ..... it?
Jack Not much.

2 Tom Do you like maths?
Amy It's ....., I suppose.

3 Emily I love reading.
Josh I can't ..... it.

4 Adam ..... do you think of it?
Sam It's not bad.

5 Mark Do you ..... this bag?
James Yes, but I prefer that jumper.

6 Sara Do you like this song?
Peter No, I don't ..... much of it.

8 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

Beth No, I hate it.

Beth No, this red hat. What do you think of it?

Beth Look at this hat.

Laura It's OK, I suppose. Why?

Laura Yes, but I prefer jewellery. Do you like this jewellery?

Laura Oh, well! We can't all have good taste!

Laura What, this blue hat?

Beth I think it's really nice. Don't you like hats?

Beth .....

Laura .....

Beth .....

Laura .....

Beth .....

Laura .....

Beth .....

Laura .....

My evaluation:

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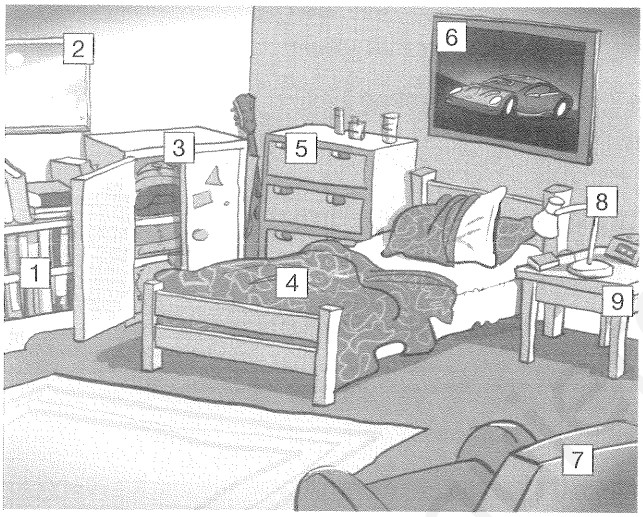
unit 2 Home

Vocabulary

At home

1 ★ Write the correct numbers.

bookcase *1*	bed	chest of drawers .....
cupboard	chair	picture .....
mirror	table	lamp .....



2 ★★ Do the furniture quiz. Use the words in the box.

bath sofa desk microwave wardrobe
~~shower~~ washing machine

Furniture quiz: What is it?

This is in the bathroom. You wash your hair in it. Water comes down on your head. *shower*

1 You put your clothes in this. .....
2 You sit on this with your family and watch TV. .....
3 When your clothes are dirty, you wash them in this. .....
4 This is in the kitchen. You can cook your favourite food in it very quickly. .....
5 This is a table. You do your homework on it. .....
6 You put a lot of water in this and then wash your body. .....

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

dining room bathroom ~~living room~~
bedrooms kitchen

Holiday flat

Come and stay in this beautiful flat next to the sea in Bournemouth! There's a big *living room* with a very comfortable sofa – you can sit on this and watch DVDs, read or relax.

There's also a wonderful (1) ..... – it's got a new microwave and a washing machine too. Cook a meal for all your family in here!

The flat has got a nice (2) ..... with big windows. You can eat dinner and look at the beach.

There are two big (3) ..... – they're both very quiet and you can sleep well here. Next to these two rooms there's an excellent (4) ..... with a big bath and a hot shower. Contact us for more information.



4 ★★★ Write sentences to describe your bedroom. What furniture has it got?

There's a big cupboard. I keep my books in it.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....

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Grammar

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 ★ Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

wear *wearing*

1 work .....

2 sit .....

3 play .....

4 do .....

5 read .....

6 change .....

7 stop .....

8 live .....

9 listen .....

10 give .....

2 ★★ What are the people doing? Complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

study chat sleep ~~use~~ wash have watch

My dad is in the kitchen. He*'s using* the microwave.

1 I'm at my desk. I ..... for my exam tomorrow.

2 Ramon is on the sofa in the living room. He ..... TV.

3 My mum and I are in the dining room. We ..... dinner.

4 Carla and Carmen are on the computer. They ..... on the internet to their friends.

5 My sister is in the bathroom. She ..... her hands and face.

6 My grandmother is in bed. She .....

3 ★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences using the present continuous.

Adrian / not work on the computer / play a game

Adrian isn't working on the computer. He's playing a game.

1 Anna / not read her book / look out of the window

.....

.....

2 you / not listen to the teacher / talk

.....

.....

3 I / not write the answers / use my mobile phone

.....

.....

4 Daniel / not sit in his chair / run to the door

.....

.....

5 we / not use a dictionary / read a magazine

.....

.....

6 Freddie and Sara / not study / eat some biscuits

.....

.....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about your favourite photos. What are the people in the photos doing?

In my favourite photo of my parents they're swimming in the sea.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

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Vocabulary

Routines

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

They always make /(do) their homework at the weekend.

1 My brother often **tidies / does** the washing-up after dinner.

2 My mum usually **cleans / makes** the floor in the kitchen.

3 We always **go / have** lunch at one o'clock.

4 Carlos sometimes **makes / cleans** his bed in the morning.

5 You never **have / tidy** your room.

6 I always **have / go** a shower in the evening.

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

do tidy do have ~~make~~ have go



My sister likes helping at home. She always *makes* her bed before school.

1 When I'm tired, I often ..... to bed early.

2 My friend Nuria sometimes ..... a bath in the morning.

3 After lunch, they always ..... the washing-up.

4 My cousin is very disorganized and he never ..... his room.

5 We always ..... breakfast at seven o'clock.

6 My brother usually ..... his homework on Friday evening.

3 ★★ **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

my bed breakfast my room to school ~~a shower~~
the washing-up to work



My morning routine, by Sam

I get up at about 7.30 and then I have *a shower* in the bathroom and put on my clothes. After that, I have (1) ..... with my family – usually toast and orange juice. Then my mum goes (2) ..... at 8.00.

My dad works from home – he's an artist. After my mum leaves, my dad and I usually stay in the kitchen and we do (3) .....

Next, I tidy (4) ..... – there are often a few things on the floor. I always make (5) ..... too – I want a perfect bedroom! At 8.30 it's time to go (6) ..... I often walk there with my friend Georgia, but we sometimes get the bus. We don't like the rain!

4 ★★★ **What do you do after school? Write about your routine.**

After school, I usually do my homework on the desk in my bedroom. Then I sometimes have a shower.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Grammar

Present continuous: questions

1 ★☆☆ **Complete the dialogue with *is* or *are*.**

Max Hi, Ollie – it's Max. What *are* you doing?

Ollie I'm making lunch with my sister.

Max Cool! What (1) ..... you making?

Ollie We (2) ..... making a salad.

Max (3) ..... your mum helping you?

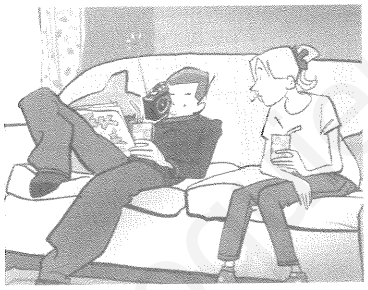
Ollie No, she's in the garden. But my cousins (4) ..... helping us.

Max Really? What (5) ..... they doing?

Ollie David (6) ..... cleaning the kitchen and Ellen (7) ..... doing the washing-up.

Max Great! Talk to you later. Bye!

2 ★★☆ **Look at the picture. Write questions using the present continuous. Then write answers.**



what / Ben / listen to / ?

What is Ben listening to?

He's listening to the radio.

1 where / Kelly and Ben / sit / ?

.....

.....

2 what / Kelly / wear / ?

.....

.....

3 what / Ben / read / ?

.....

.....

4 what / Kelly and Ben / drink / ?

.....

.....

Present simple and present continuous

3 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences using the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs.**

Carlos *makes* his bed every morning. (make)

1 Katy ..... her bedroom every day. (tidy)

2 They usually ..... to school at 8.00. (walk)

3 What time ..... Ana ..... to bed? (go)

4 Are you ..... lunch now? (have)

4 ★★★ **Write questions using the present simple or present continuous. Then write true answers.**

what / you / usually do / on Saturday afternoon / ?

What do you usually do on Saturday afternoon?

I often go shopping or sometimes I play tennis.

1 what / you / do / now / ?

.....

.....

2 what / your mum / usually do / at the weekend / ?

.....

.....

3 what / your best friend / do / at the moment / ?

.....

.....

4 where / you / usually do / your homework / ?

.....

.....

Dictation

5 ★★☆ 4.03 **Listen and write.**

Mum .....

Sophie .....

Mum .....

.....

Sophie .....

Mum .....

Sophie .....

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Reading

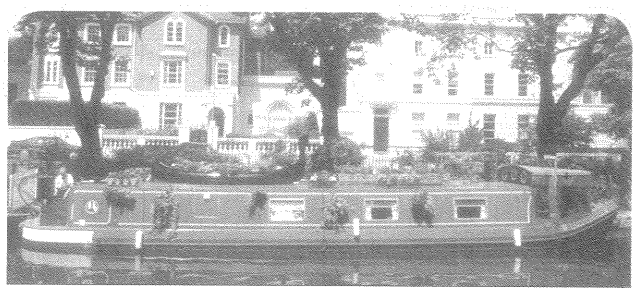
1 ★ **Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.**

Rory lives in …

a a house next to the River Thames. ☐

b a flat near the River Thames. ☐

c a boat on the River Thames. ☐



My home

This is Rory Blake's home in London. Rory doesn't live in an ordinary house. He lives in a houseboat on the River Thames!

A 'My friends are surprised when they come to my home. People think that houseboats are uncomfortable, but we've got everything – two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen. There's even a 'garden' with flowers.

B Our houseboat *Marianne* is seventy years old and it's in the centre of London. It's a cool place to live – we're near some famous museums and a good library.

C The only problem is the weather. When it's windy, the boat goes up and down! Also we need to paint *Marianne* every year. In fact my dad and his friend are painting the houseboat now.

D When visitors come here, they walk into our living room. They think it's great because it's really comfortable with a big TV, a sofa and modern paintings.

E The kitchen is my favourite room. It's small, but there are five cupboards and a microwave. My mum is making dinner there now. We're going to eat in our garden!'

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

The best room on the boat. *E*

1 The city centre – a great place to live. .....

2 A good room to sit and relax. .....

3 Bad weather and *Marianne*. .....

4 A comfortable home with a garden. .....

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.**

Rory lives in Manchester. *false*

1 Rory's home has got three bedrooms. .....

2 Rory lives near some famous museums. .....

3 Rory's family paint the houseboat every year. .....

4 There are some old paintings. .....

5 Rory's favourite room is the kitchen. .....

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

How many rooms has the houseboat got?
The houseboat has got four rooms.

1 How old is the houseboat?

.....

2 What are Rory's dad and his friend doing now?

.....

3 Why do visitors like the living room?

.....

4 How many cupboards are there in the kitchen?

.....

5 What's Rory's mum doing now?

.....

Build your vocabulary

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

library banquet stately home paintings museum

1 There are fifty rooms in this ..... and thousands of visitors come here every year.

2 The king and queen are having a ..... with the president of the USA today.

3 We often visit the science ..... in town. It's got a lot of interesting things.

4 When I have homework I sometimes go to the ..... and use the books there.

5 My aunt likes art. She's got a lot of .....

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Writing

Language point: *and*, *but*, *because*

1 ★☆☆ **Choose the correct words.**

They love the painting, because / (but) they don't like the mirror.

1 In the dining room there's a chest of drawers and / but a big cupboard.

2 We like the sofa because / but it's very comfortable.

3 The bedroom is small, because / but it's got everything we need.

4 There are two chairs and / but a table in the room.

5 I'm not watching TV and / because there aren't any good programmes today.

6 I haven't got a TV in my bedroom, but / and we've got a big TV in the living room.

2 ★★☆ **Write sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.**

There's a nice sofa in our living room. We've got a big TV too.
There's a nice sofa in our living room and we've got a big TV too.

1 He's going to bed now. He's tired.

.....

2 I often tidy my room. I never do the washing-up.

.....

3 At school we study history. We learn French.

.....

4 We always get up early. School starts at 8.00.

.....

.....

5 I really want that picture. I haven't got any money.

.....

.....

Task

3 ★★☆ **Complete the information about Miley Cyrus with the words in the box.**

microwave beds mother shower
clothes films drink living

On tour with Miley Cyrus

When *Hannah Montana* star Miley Cyrus goes on tour she travels in a big, pink tour bus. You can do everything on the bus – eat, *drink*, sleep and have a shower.

The first room you walk into is a big, modern (1) ..... room with a table and two comfortable brown sofas. Miley always travels with her family, and at the moment her (2) ..... is doing some work at the table.

The next room is the bedroom, with comfortable (3) ..... At night Miley can watch her favourite (4) ..... because there's a TV next to her bed. There's also an enormous wardrobe with a lot of Miley's (5) ....., ready for her next show.

The kitchen is quite small, but it's got everything – a fridge, a (6) ..... and things for making coffee. There's also a cool bathroom with a (7) ..... and a big mirror – perfect for the modern star on tour!



4 ★★★ **Imagine your favourite pop star or sports star has got a tour bus. Write a description of the tour bus. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.**

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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

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

am having are aren't is 'm not isn't 're talking 's 'm

Affirmative	
I (1) ..... He / She / It (2) ..... You / We / You / They (3)	(4) ..... on the phone.
Negative	
I (5) ..... He / She / It (6) ..... You / We / You / They (7)	playing tennis.
Questions	
(8) ..... I (9) ..... he / she / it (10) ..... you / we / you / they	(11) ..... dinner?

The present continuous is used to talk about **a repeated action / an action in progress / a past action.**

2 Order the words to make sentences.

1 moment / are / what / at / doing / you / the / ?

.....

2 going / museum / to / they / aren't / the

.....

3 a / watching / we're / TV / on / film

.....

4 chatting to / he / isn't / on / the internet / his friends

.....

5 is / playing / Maria / tennis / now / ?

.....

Present simple and present continuous

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

do not wear arrive talk not go have

1 She ..... her homework at the moment.

2 I ..... to school on Sundays.

3 What time ..... they ..... dinner in the evening?

4 It's very hot. We ..... jackets today.

5 They always ..... home at six o'clock.

6 You're on the phone again! ..... you ..... to David?

My evaluation:

Translation

4 Translate the sentences.

1 There are two chairs next to the bookcase.

.....

2 He's having a shower in the bathroom.

.....

3 Are they doing the washing-up in the kitchen?

.....

4 How often do you make your bed?

.....

5 Can you tidy your room, please?

.....

6 We aren't using the computer at the moment.

.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

5 Translate the words.

At home

bath .....
bathroom .....
bed .....
bedroom .....
bookcase .....
chair .....
chest of drawers .....
cupboard .....
desk .....
dining room .....
kitchen .....
lamp .....
living room .....
microwave .....
mirror .....
picture .....
shower .....
sofa .....
table .....
wardrobe .....
washing machine .....

Routines

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

My evaluation:

Communication

6 Order the words to make dialogues.

Beth (1) lamp / the / where's / green / ?

.....

Mark (2) table / on / there / it's / the

.....

Aisha (3) mirror / there / a / anywhere / is / ?

.....

Joel (4) there's / wardrobe / yes / one / to / next / the

.....

Laura (5) the / new / where's / chair / ?

.....

Ahmed (6) there / the / in / it's / of / bed / front

.....

Emily (7) there / machine / a / is / anywhere / washing / ?

.....

Joseph (8) there's / yes / microwave / the / under / one

.....

7 Choose the correct words.

Dad Hello, Millie.

Millie Hi, Dad.

Dad Can you (1) **tidy / make** the living room, please? All your things are (2) **on / up** the sofa.

Millie Yes, (3) **in / at** a minute. I'm busy at the (4) **hour / moment**.

Dad Come (5) **off / on**, Millie. It's important!

Millie But I'm (6) **doing / having** my homework now.

Dad Millie! You (7) **need / make** to tidy the living room now!

Millie Please, Dad! Is it (8) **right / OK** if I do it later?

Dad I (9) **suppose / want** so, but don't forget to (10) **make / do** it before you go to bed.

Millie OK, Dad!

My evaluation:

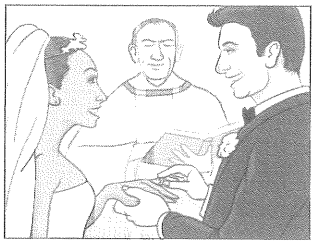
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unit 3 Looking back

Vocabulary

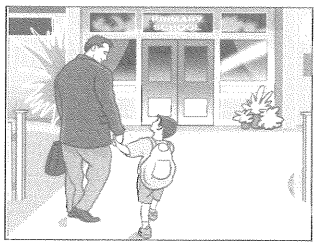
Verbs: life events

1 ★☆☆ Look at the pictures and choose the correct verbs. Then write the past simple form of the correct verb.



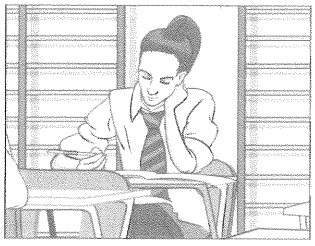
(get) / have married

got



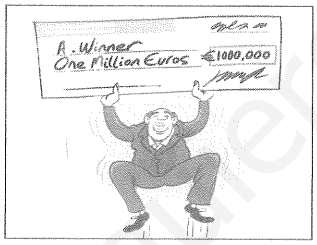
1 grow / go to school

.....



2 move / do an exam

.....

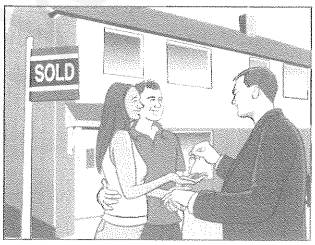


3 leave / win a competition .....



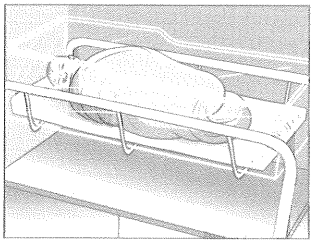
4 have / leave home

.....



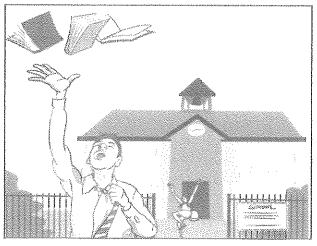
5 buy / be a house

.....



6 be / get born

.....



7 leave / become school

.....

2 ★★☆ Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the words in the box.

grow be leave become have get move

David Beckham *was* born on 2 May 1975.

1 He ..... up in Chingford, Essex.

2 In 1991 he ..... home.

3 He ..... to Manchester to play for the Manchester United youth team.

4 David ..... a professional footballer in 1992.

5 He ..... married to Victoria Adams in 1999.

6 David and Victoria ..... three children – all boys

3 ★★☆ Look at the table. What did Jack do? Write affirmative sentences.

move to America		buy a house	✓
graduate	✓	win a competition	
leave home	✓	get married	✓
get a job	✓	have a child	✓

He graduated.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

4 ★★★ Think about an older person you know. Write sentences about his / her life. Use verbs from exercises 1–3.

My grandmother was born in 1948.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

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Grammar

Past simple

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

I didn't buy / bought a house.

1 They **moved** / **did move** to London.

2 She **didn't** / **not** win any money.

3 They didn't **did** / **do** an exam.

4 He **leave** / **left** school in 2005.

5 She didn't **become** / **became** an actress.

6 I **grow** / **grew** up in Granada.

7 We **went** / **did go** to school on the bus this morning.

8 They **get** / **got** married in 1970.

9 You **didn't** / **don't** graduate in 2009.

2 ★★ **Write affirmative or negative sentences using the past simple.**

become a professional (he / ✓)
He became a professional.

1 graduate from university (she / ✗)

.....

2 win a computer (you / ✗)

.....

3 buy a house (I / ✓)

.....

4 do the exam (you / ✗)

.....

5 leave home (they / ✗)

.....

6 get married (we / ✓)

.....

7 have a big kitchen (it / ✓)

.....

8 move to London (we / ✓)

.....

3 ★★ **Write questions using the past simple.**

I / get / the job / ?
Did I get the job?

1 where / you / grow up / ?

.....

2 she / get / married / ?

.....

3 what / he / wear / at the party / ?

.....

4 why / they / move / to London / ?

.....

5 we / win / the prize / ?

.....

6 you / listen / to the CD / ?

.....

7 when / it / happen / ?

.....

8 how many / people / you / see / ?

.....

4 ★★★ **Write questions about Florence Nightingale, a famous nurse from 19th-century England. Then write answers for the questions. Use the words in the box.**



~~be born 1820~~
not go to school
become a nurse
help soldiers
not get married
die 1910

When was she born? She was born in 1820.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

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Vocabulary

Adjectives: memories

1 ★ Find nine more adjectives. Write the words below.

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

funny

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct adjective.

When I was younger I loved swimming – it was *fun*!

1 Megan is u..... because James isn't talking to her.

2 Our grandmother made fantastic pizzas. They were very t.....

3 James Bond films are very e..... I think they're great!

4 We went on holiday, but the food was h.....!

5 I didn't finish the book because it was b.....

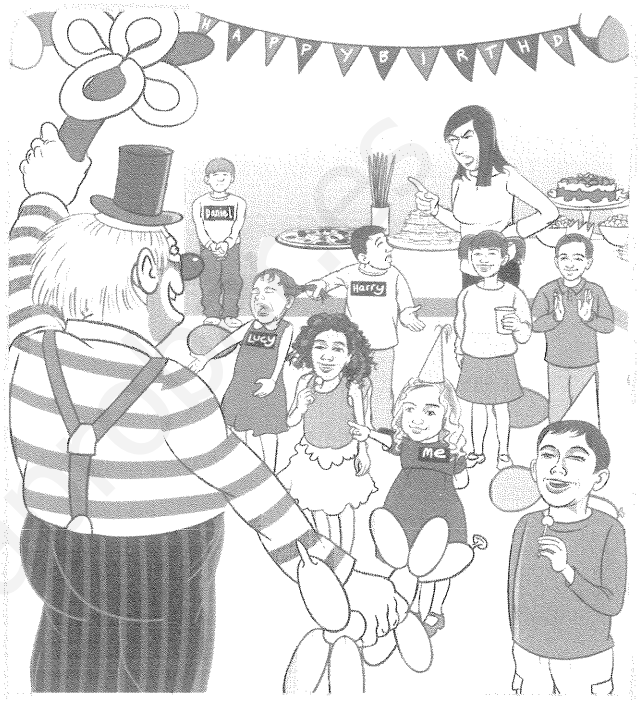
6 Jamie was very n..... the first time he did an exam at school.

7 It was difficult to sleep after that horror film – it was very s.....!

8 The first time I went to Japan I thought the food was s.....

3 ★★ Look at the picture and complete the text with the words in the box.

angry cute ~~funny~~ happy lonely naughty tasty upset



I remember my sister Lucy's sixth birthday party. Coco the clown was there and he was very *funny*. My mother made pizzas and sandwiches and they were really (1) ..... But Lucy was (2) ..... because her friend Harry was (3) ..... Harry's mother was very (4) ..... with him. And our cousin Daniel was (5) ..... because he didn't know many people. But I was (6) ..... I was only four years old and people thought I was very (7) .....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about your memories. Use adjectives from exercises 1–3.

I was happy when my cousins visited us in 2008.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

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Grammar

was, were

1 ★ Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* and *weren't*.

I *was* tired. ✓

1 The men ..... angry. ✓

2 The party ..... fun. ✗

3 '..... the film interesting?' 'No, it .....' ?✗

4 My sister ..... a cute baby! ✗

5 The boy ..... very naughty. ✓

6 Where ..... you born? ?

7 The pizzas ..... very tasty. ✗

8 '..... the girls nervous?' 'No, they .....' ?✗

9 I ..... very lonely on my first day at school. ✓

10 We ..... happy about the new school rules. ✗

there was, there were

2 ★★ You lost your bag yesterday. What was in it? Write sentences with *there was*, *there wasn't*, *there were* and *there weren't*.

✓	✗
a funny comic	any tasty crisps
three boring history books	a scary DVD
a horrible egg sandwich	any expensive sunglasses
an mp3 player	a bus pass

There was a funny comic.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

3 ★★★ Use words from the lists to write sentences and questions.

Was	you	happy?
Were	wasn't	anything to drink.
There	it	a lot of food.
There	were	some nice people.
There	was	sunny?

Was *it sunny*?

1 Were ..... ?

2 There ..... .

3 There ..... .

4 There ..... .

Time expressions and *ago*

4 ★★ Write the sentences using the past simple. Add *ago* in the correct place.

a year / I start / a new school

A year ago I started a new school.

1 we / move / to a big house / three years

.....

2 two days / my mum / get / a new job

.....

3 six weeks / Lily / buy / a mobile phone

.....

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.04 Listen and write.

Ben .....

Max .....

Ben .....

Max .....

.....

Ben .....

.....

Max .....

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Reading

1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

The text is about ...

a photos of chimpanzees. ☐

b where animals put their food. ☐

c human and animal memories. ☐



The best memory

Who's got the best memory: humans or animals? It's an interesting question.

A group of scientists tested the photographic memory of young chimpanzees. The scientists showed chimpanzees and humans a computer screen with numbers on it. When the numbers disappeared, the chimpanzees could remember the position of the numbers. In fact they did better than the humans.

Experiments show that birds called the Clark's Nutcracker have got fantastic memories too. Every year the birds hide thousands of seeds over an area of about twenty square kilometres. Six months later they can find nearly all of the seeds from memory. Humans can't do that!

However, humans can do something that animals can't do. We can decide which form of memorization is best for a situation. For example, when we need to memorize something, we can try to imagine a picture of it or say the words to ourselves again and again. We can write lists or train our brain not to forget important dates. Animals can't do that!

2 ★★ Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.

Scientists did tests on memory. *true*

1 The chimpanzees looked at humans on a screen. .....

2 The chimpanzees remembered where the numbers were. .....

3 Clark's Nutcrackers are seeds. .....

4 Humans can't remember dates. .....

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

Scientists tested chimpanzees and humans.

1 The ..... did better in the tests.

2 Clark's Nutcrackers have got very good .....

3 Clark's Nutcrackers ..... their seeds.

4 Later the birds ..... nearly all of the seeds.

5 We write lists so we don't ..... things.

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

What did the scientists test in the chimpanzees?
They tested their photographic memory.

1 What could the chimpanzees remember?
.....

2 How many seeds do the birds hide every year?
.....

3 What can humans do that animals can't?
.....

4 Who do you think has got the best memory? Why?
.....

Build your vocabulary

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

memorize forget photographic
from memory memorization remember

1 I can tell you my friends' birthdays .....

2 Don't ..... your calculator. You need it for your maths lesson.

3 Did you ..... my CD? Great, thanks.

4 The teacher gave us some vocabulary to ..... for homework.

5 I haven't got a ..... memory. I always forget where my things are!

6 Some people use special ..... strategies to improve their memory.

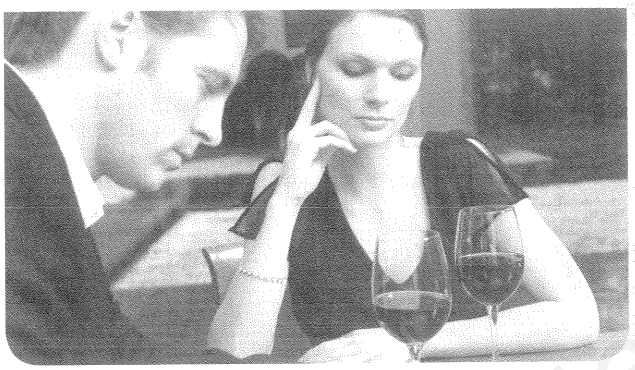
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Writing

Language point: time linkers

1 ★ **Complete the time linkers in the text.**

I remember a terrible evening we had in a restaurant about two months ago. *First* we had a drink and (1) ..... we ordered some food. We waited for half an hour and (2) ..... we asked a waitress about our food. After (3) ..... we waited for another forty minutes and (4) ..... we got angry. (5) ..... we decided to go home. It was a really horrible evening.



2 ★★ **Put the sentences in the correct order to make two different texts.**

Then we had a drink and we started dancing.
After that it was time for lunch.
Then we saw the chimpanzees.
Finally we went home at about midnight.
Finally we got the bus home after lunch.
~~First we arrived at the party and met our friends.~~
First we bought our tickets for the zoo.
After that we were tired so we sat down and talked.

1

First we arrived at the party and met our friends.

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

.....

Task

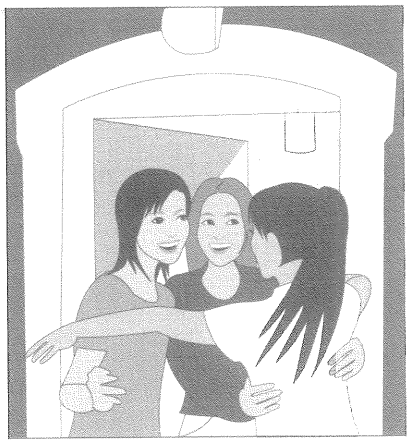
3 ★★ **Complete the email using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

play arrive have be visit be eat enjoy have go travel

Hi Michelle,

I *visited* my cousins in Barcelona last weekend.

I (1) ..... at their flat on Friday night. First we (2) ..... dinner and then I (3) ..... to bed. We (4) ..... all very tired! The next day we (5) ..... volleyball on the beach. After that we (6) ..... in a very nice restaurant. Finally we (7) ..... back home on Sunday afternoon.



I (8) ..... a great time! I (9) ..... seeing my cousins – it (10) ..... a lot of fun.

Love, Laura

4 ★★★ **Write an email to a friend about a good weekend. Use the words in the box or your ideas.**

play ...	football / video games / tennis
go ...	shopping / camping / to the cinema / to the beach
buy ...	new jeans / DVDs / a mobile phone
see ...	a film / a football match / a show

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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

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

have be born leave buy do start

1 She ..... school in September. ✗

2 ..... you ..... home two years ago?

3 I ..... a house in London. ✓

4 ..... he ..... the exam?

5 They ..... two children. ✓

6 You ..... in 1970. ✗

was, *were* and *there was*, *there were*

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

was (x3) were (x2) wasn't weren't
there was (x2) there were (x2)

It (1) ..... the night of my fourteenth birthday party. (2) ..... nice things to eat. (3) ..... music to dance to. But my friends (4) ..... there. Where (5) ..... they? I (6) ..... happy. (7) ..... there a problem? Then (8) ..... a noise outside. I looked out of the window. My friends (9) ..... in the garden! Soon (10) ..... a lot of people at the party. It (11) ..... a great evening!

Time expressions and *ago*

3 Correct the sentences.

1 I watched a football match a week. ✗

.....

2 My sister got married ago two years. ✗

.....

3 Two months my brother started a new school. ✗

.....

4 Ago three weeks we moved to Barcelona. ✗

.....

5 We went to a restaurant three days. ✗

.....

My evaluation:

Translation

4 Translate the sentences.

1 Where did you grow up?

.....

2 I left home five years ago.

.....

3 Emma didn't get the job.

.....

4 Last night there was a scary film on TV.

.....

5 Where were you on Tuesday evening?

.....

6 I wasn't lonely at school. I had a lot of friends.

.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

5 Translate the words.

Verbs: life events

be born .....

become a professional .....

buy a house .....

do an exam .....

get a job .....

get married .....

go to school .....

graduate .....

grow up .....

have a child .....

leave home .....

leave school .....

move .....

win a competition .....

Adjectives: memories

angry .....

boring .....

cute .....

exciting .....

fun .....

funny .....

happy .....

horrible .....

lonely .....

naughty .....

nervous .....

scary .....

strange .....

tasty .....

upset .....

My evaluation:

Communication

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

1 How was your weekend? .....

2 When did you last play basketball? .....

3 Where did you go at the weekend? .....

4 I went to my friend's house last night. What about you? .....

5 Who's that girl in the photo? .....

a Not bad, thanks.

b We went to London.

c Oh, I watched a film at home.

d I don't know, maybe three weeks ago.

e It looks like Alicia.

7 Correct the dialogues.

Lucy Who's that girl in the photo?

Paul (1) Its looks like Helen.

Lucy No! That doesn't look like Helen! (2) I'm thinking it's Anna. (3) Where about you, Tim?

Tim It isn't Anna. (4) But it be might Julia.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

Carl (5) How were your weekend?

Luke Not bad, thanks. I played basketball. (6) What did you last play basketball?

Carl I don't know, maybe two months ago.

Luke (7) What did you did yesterday?

Carl I played football. (8) Let play next weekend.

Luke OK, great.

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

My evaluation:

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unit 4 Dare!

Vocabulary

Verb + preposition: movement

1 ★ Match 1–5 with a–e.



1 Chris Bromham jumped	a around a 400-metre track in 43.18 seconds.
2 Chad Hundeby swam	b up Mount Everest when he was 70 years old.
3 Iris Alvarez jumped	c over 18 big red buses on his motorbike.
4 Michael Johnson ran	d into the sea from an 18-metre rock.
5 Takao Arayama climbed	e across the sea from England to France in 7 hours and 17 minutes.

2 ★★ Choose the correct words.

I always cycle slowly so I don't fall ... my bike.
a up b down (c off) d around

1 At the moment they're driving ... Europe.
a across b up c down d off

2 She's very good at winter sports. She can ski ... that mountain in three minutes.
a through b down c out of d under

3 Tom climbed ... the tree to get an apple.
a off b under c around d up

4 Last year Maria jumped ... a plane at 1000 metres.
a out of b around c up d through

5 In July we cycled ... the mountains in Italy.
a off b through c under d out of

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

climb down run into ~~cycle through~~ sail around
fall off run around swim across

For their next holiday they want to *cycle through* the north of Germany.

1 After the goal the footballers began to ..... the stadium.

2 Be careful! Don't ..... that chair and breal your leg.

3 It's very hot today! I want to ..... the sea i my bikini.

4 It's impossible to ..... the Atlantic!

5 He loves the water. He wants to ..... the world in a boat.

6 We need to ..... the mountain now because it's getting dark.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about what you want to do when you're older. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

ski down climb up jump out of cycle across
sail around drive across walk under

Africa the United States Australia
the Canary Islands the Mediterranean
Mount Etna a plane Mount Teide
the Sahara Desert a big waterfall

When I'm older, I want to drive across the United States.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....
6 .....
7 .....

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Grammar

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

1 ★ **Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.**

We *were* having dinner at eight o'clock last night. We had chicken and chips.

1 In this photo we ..... climbing down a mountain.

2 Mohammed ..... reading a magazine in class. He was studying.

3 Look at this holiday video of my sister. She ..... swimming across a lake in France.

4 You weren't listening to the teacher. You ..... looking at your mobile phone.

5 I .....wearing a T-shirt yesterday because it was very hot.

6 They weren't cycling through France in June. They ..... driving through Italy.

7 Cara and Ivy ..... relaxing at home on Monday. They were at school.

2 ★★ **Write affirmative or negative sentences using the past continuous.**

I / walk / across the park / yesterday
I was walking across the park yesterday.

1 Mike / play / football / an hour ago
.....

2 they / climb down / the mountain / at seven o'clock yesterday evening
.....
.....

3 she / not ski / last Saturday at this time
.....

4 Alex and James / swim / half an hour ago
.....

5 it / not rain / this afternoon
.....

6 you / sail / last Sunday at this time
.....

3 ★★ **Complete the text using the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.**

not listen have sail ~~not study~~ watch relax cycle not do



Last week my friends and I *weren't studying* at school and we (1) ..... to our teacher. We (2) ..... fun on an adventure holiday! Jorge and Lorena (3) ..... down a mountain on their bikes, and I (4) ..... across a lake. But my twin sister Noella (5) ..... exciting things. She (6) ..... in her room at the hotel with her friends and they (7) ..... TV!

4 ★★★ **Write about your last birthday. What were you doing at these times?**

7.30 a.m. *I was opening a birthday card from my parents.*

11.00 a.m. .....

1.00 a.m. .....

4.00 a.m. .....

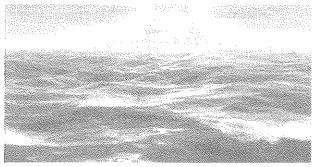
8.00 a.m. .....

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Vocabulary

Geographical features

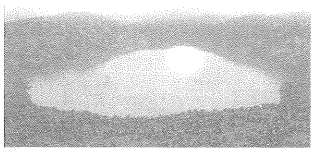
1 ★☆☆ These words don't match the pictures. Correct them.



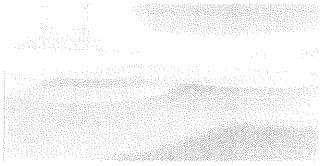
~~forest~~ *sea*



1 river .....



2 valley .....



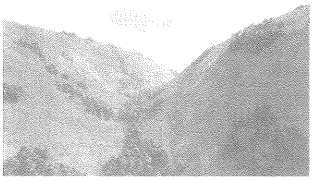
3 falls .....



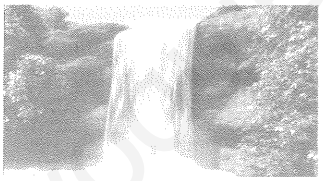
4 mountains .....



5 lake .....



6 desert .....



7 sea .....

2 ★★☆ Read the definitions. Complete the words.

This is a big place with a lot of trees. *forest*

1 This is a lot of water in one place. s.....

2 This is a place at the top and bottom of the world. p.....

3 These are very high hills. m.....

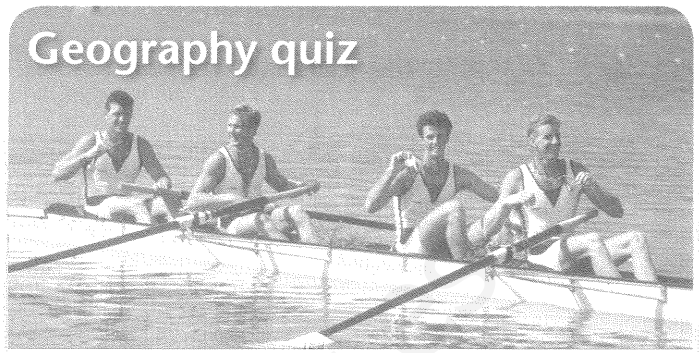
4 This is a long line of water that goes down to the sea. r.....

5 This is a very dry place with a lot of sand and rocks. d.....

6 This is where water comes down from a very high place. f.....

7 This is a very big sea. o.....

3 ★★☆ Do the geography quiz. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.



Lake Banyoles was used in the ... Olympics.
a 1988 (b 1992) c 2000 d 2008

1 Between India and Nepal there are some very high mountains. They are called the ... .
a Alps b Pyrenees c Himalayas d Andes

2 The North Pole is at the top of the world. It's in ... .
a the Arctic b the Antarctic c Asia d Australia

3 The longest river in the world is the ... .
a Thames b Mississippi c Zambezi d Nile

4 The world's biggest hot desert is very dry. It's called the ... .
a Sahara b Kalahari c Gobi d Atacama

5 At the highest falls in the world the water comes down 979 metres. This place is in ... .
a France b Egypt c Australia d Venezuela

6 The North Atlantic Ocean is between ... .
a Australia and Asia b Europe and Antarctica
c Europe and America d Africa and India

4 ★★★ Write about places that you or your family visited or saw on TV. Use the words in exercises 1–3.

In 2007 my grandparents went to the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Last year I saw a TV programme about the Sahara Desert.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

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Grammar

Past continuous: questions

1 ★ **Order the words to make questions.**

night / going / last / was / Jordi / where / ?
Where was Jordi going last night?

1 having / were / lunch / o'clock / at / they / two / ?

.....

2 Nuria / who / talking / was / to / ?

.....

3 in / doing / class / were / last / week / what / we / ?

.....

4 it / raining / yesterday / was / afternoon / ?

.....

5 big / why / you / climbing / were / up / rock / that / ?

.....

2 ★★ **Imagine that you saw Cristiano Ronaldo playing a football match. Write questions using the past continuous. Then write answers.**

what / Ronaldo / do / ? (play / football)
What was Ronaldo doing?
He was playing football.

1 what / he / wear / ? (wear / T-shirt and shorts)

.....

.....

2 people / take / photos / ? (yes / take / a lot of photos of him)

.....

.....

3 where / they / play / ? (play / at the Bernabéu)

.....

.....

4 they / win / the match / at half-time / ? (no / lose 2–0)

.....

.....

Past simple and past continuous

3 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in the box.**

start ski ~~find~~ ask swim fall off not listen ~~climb~~ have see not look drive

I *was climbing* up the mountain when I *found* a camera.

1 They ..... across the river when it ..... to rain.

2 She ..... a bad accident when she ..... down a mountain in the Alps.

3 He ..... when the teacher ..... him a question.

4 We ..... the Eiffel Tower when we ..... through Paris.

5 You ..... at the road when you ..... your mountain bike.

4 ★★★ **Write sentences about a holiday. Use the past simple and the past continuous.**

While we were cycling through Valencia, we saw the carnival.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.05 **Listen and write.**

Robbie .....

Jade .....

.....

Robbie .....

Jade .....

Robbie .....

Jade .....

.....

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Reading

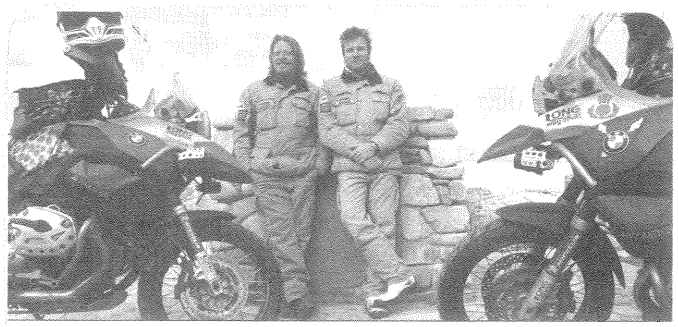
1 ★ **Read the text. Choose the correct answers.**

1 Where did Ewan and Charley begin their trip?

a South Africa b France c Libya d Scotland

2 Where did they finish?

a South Africa b Italy c Kenya d Scotland



An incredible trip

A In 2007 *Star Wars* actor Ewan McGregor and his daredevil friend, Charley Boorman, began an incredible trip from the UK to South Africa by motorbike. They started in Scotland in May and drove through 18 countries to arrive in Cape Town in August. They made a TV programme called *Long Way Down* with their cameraman, Claudio.

B First Ewan and Charley drove down through the UK and into France. Then they went across France and through the mountains into Italy. From there they sailed across the sea to Africa and their adventures really began!

C In Libya they were driving across the desert when a terrible sandstorm started. And in Kenya they carried their motorbikes over a big river.

D But their biggest problem was in South Africa. Charley was giving a special 'performance' on his motorbike to some spectators when he hit Claudio. Claudio fell off his motorbike into the road. At first he didn't move, but then he stood up – he was OK.

E When Ewan and Charley arrived in Cape Town, thousands of spectators and tourists were waiting for them. It was an incredible trip but they arrived safely.

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

A dangerous incident *D*

1 A happy end .....

2 Driving and sailing .....

3 Two continents by motorbike .....

4 Adventures in Africa .....

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.**

Ewan and Charley drove through eight countries. *false*

1 They made a TV programme about their trip. .....

2 They sailed to Africa from France. .....

3 They walked through a river in Libya. .....

4 Claudio fell off his motorbike in South Africa. .....

5 They arrived safely in Cape Town. .....

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

When did Ewan and Charley start their trip?
They started their trip in May.

1 When did they finish their trip?

.....

2 Where did they go after France?

.....

3 Where were Ewan and Charley driving when they saw the sandstorm?

.....

4 Why did Claudio fall off his motorbike?

.....

5 Who was waiting for them in Cape Town?

.....

.....

Build your vocabulary

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

daredevils spectators tourists rescuers

1 After the skiing accident the man said 'thank you' to his .....

2 My friends Alicia and Emma are real .....
They jumped out of a plane last year!

3 A lot of ..... visit the Eiffel Tower.

4 When the man walked across the tightrope between the buildings, there were hundreds of .....

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Writing

Language point: *when*, *while*, *as soon as*

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

He saw a big fish **when** / (**while**) he was swimming across the lake.

1 My dad was waiting for me at the station **when** / **while** I arrived.

2 I kissed my grandmother **as soon as** / **while** she opened the door.

3 We were standing at the bus stop **when** / **while** it started to rain.

4 Elena fell over **as soon as** / **while** she was playing tennis.

5 There's a terrible car accident! Phone the police **as soon as** / **when** you can!

2 ★★ **Match 1–5 with a–e. Choose the correct word in brackets to join the sentences.**

1 I was running to school ... *d*

2 We opened the letter ... .

3 She phoned the police ... .

4 They were playing tennis ... .

5 We took some photos of tigers ... .

a ..... she saw the boy fall through the ice. (while / as soon as)

b ..... they lost the ball. (when / while)

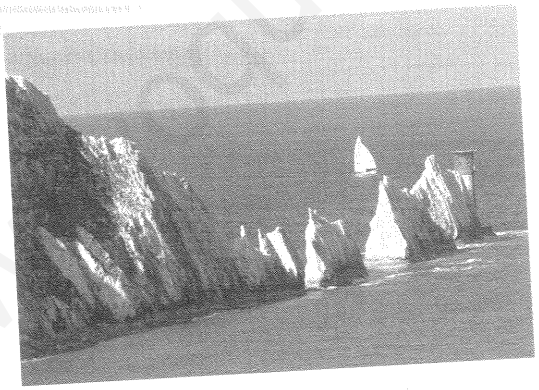
c ..... we were travelling through India. (while / as soon as)

d *when* I met my best friend. (when / while)

e ..... it arrived. (while / as soon as)

Task

3 ★★ **Read the postcard. Number the paragraphs in the correct order.**



..... Yesterday morning I was sailing in a small boat with my friend Jodie when suddenly she stood up. I fell into the sea and it was very cold!

..... See you soon,
Isabel

1 Hi, Rosie! How are you?

..... Then I ran up the beach to our hotel and I put on some dry clothes. I felt much better after that, but I was upset about the camera.

..... I'm on the Isle of Wight with my class for the weekend. We're learning to sail with an instructor called Danny.

..... As soon as Danny saw me, he came to rescue me. I was lucky because he was very near the boat when the accident happened. But while he was helping me, I dropped my camera and I lost all my photos!

4 ★★★ **Use the notes to write a postcard. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.**

Postcard to: Jake from Ben

Trip to: the French Alps with class for one week

Learning to: ski

Instructor: Sylvie

Problem 1: yesterday / ski down mountain / fall over

Instructor: as soon as / Sylvie / see me / ski across to me

Problem 2: while / help me / fall over again / break new sunglasses

After: go to café / feel better / be upset about sunglasses

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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 continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the table with the words in the box. Choose the correct words to complete the rule.

weren't swimming wasn't were was driving were climbing was

Affirmative	
I / He / She / It (1) ..... You / We / You / They (2)	(3) ..... up a tree.
Negative	
I / He / She / It (4) ..... You / We / You / They (5)	(6) ..... through France.
Questions	
(7) ..... I / he / she / it (8) ..... you / we / you / they	(9) ..... across the lake?

The past continuous is used to talk about **a finished action / an action in progress** in the past.

2 Complete the sentences using the past continuous affirmative or negative.

1 I ..... (not have) breakfast at 8.00 this morning. I ..... (walk) to school.

2 We ..... (not climb) up a mountain on Friday. We ..... (relax) on the beach.

3 It ..... (not rain) this morning. The sun ..... (shine).

4 You ..... (not listen) to me. You ..... (look) out of the window.

5 They ..... (read) magazines. They ..... (not tidy) their bedroom.

Past continuous: questions

3 Write questions using the past continuous.

1 who / Fernando / talk / to / ?

.....

2 where / she / ski / last week / ?

.....

3 you / walk / to school / at 7.00 / ?

.....

4 it / rain / last Wednesday / ?

.....

Past simple and past continuous

4 Choose the correct words.

1 He **cycled / was cycling** down the mountain when he **fell / was falling** off his bike.

2 They **drove / were driving** through Germany when they **had / were having** an accident.

3 She **didn't wear / wasn't wearing** a coat when it **started / was starting** to rain.

My evaluation:

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 I was cycling through the mountains last week.

.....

2 We weren't watching TV at ten o'clock.

.....

3 What were you doing yesterday evening?

.....

4 She saw the shark while she was swimming.

.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Verb + preposition: movement

climb down .....

climb up .....

cycle through .....

fall off .....

jump into .....

jump over .....

run around .....

swim across .....

walk under .....

Geographical features

desert .....

falls .....

forest .....

lake .....

mountains .....

ocean .....

pole .....

river .....

sea .....

valley .....

My evaluation:

Communication

7 Order the words to make questions. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.

1 sunny / was / here / yesterday / it / ?

.....

2 weather / what / weekend / last / the / was / like / ?

.....

3 usually / the / what's / weather / in / like / spring / the / ?

.....

4 snowing / it / was / morning / this / ?

.....

5 weather / what's / like / now / the / ?

.....

a It's very sunny at the moment.

b No, it wasn't. It was cloudy all day.

c Yes, it was. Everything was white!

d It's usually windy and cloudy.

e It was hot on Saturday and Sunday.

8 Choose the correct words.

Clara What was the weather (1) **like / look** on your holiday in Italy?

Harry It was very (2) **nice / great**. I've got some photos on my new camera.

Clara Oh, good! That's an interesting photo. Where were you when you saw that?

Harry In Rome. This man was cycling on a tightrope.

Clara You're (3) **laughing / kidding**! Why was he doing that?

Harry There was a free show in the street next to our hotel.

Clara (4) **Right / Really** ?

Harry Yes, it was (5) **amazing / amazed**.

Clara It's an excellent photo. (6) **Good / Well** done!

My evaluation:

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unit 5 Clever

Vocabulary

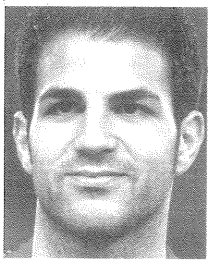
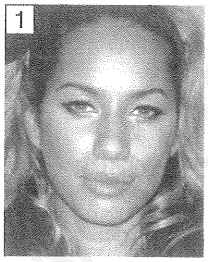
Skills and people

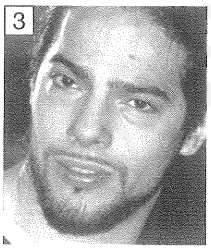
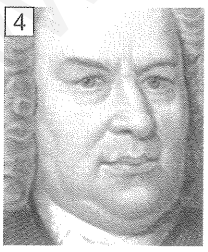
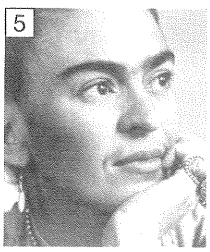
1 ★ Write the nouns.

paint *painter*

1 compose .....
2 write .....
3 play .....
4 dance .....
5 win .....
6 program .....
7 sing .....
8 cook .....

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of words from exercise 1.

Cesc Fàbregas *plays* football.

1 Leona Lewis ..... pop songs.
2 Agatha Christie was a .....
3 Joaquin Cortés ..... flamenco.
4 Bach was a .....
5 Frida Kahlo was a .....

3 ★★ Order the words to make sentences. Omi one word from each sentence.

songs in English and Spanish / ~~wins~~ / Shakira / sings
Shakira sings songs in English and Spanish.

1 Rafael Nadal / a lot of / tennis matches / writes / win
.....
2 programs / Tom Paquin / computers / dancers
.....
3 books / writes / paints / Isabel Allende
.....
4 music / cooks / Andrew Lloyd Webber / composes
.....
5 Alexandra Nechita / sings / paints / pictures
.....
6 cooks / Jamie Oliver / amazing food / plays
.....
7 sings / Placido Domingo / in operas / dances
.....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about famous people or people you know. What do they do? Use verbs and nouns from exercises 1–3.

My friend Pablo is a very good cook. He cooks fantastic food for us.

1 .....
.....
2 .....
.....
3 .....
.....
4 .....
.....
5 .....
.....

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Grammar

Ability: *can* and *could*

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

I don't can / can't sing.

1 She **can't / can't to** program a computer.

2 I **can / could** paint when I was six.

3 We **not can / can't** cook.

4 You **can / can to** speak English.

5 He **could / coulds** dance flamenco.

6 She **didn't could / couldn't** swim.

7 They **can to / can** play tennis.

8 You **couldn't / not could** ride a bike when you were four.

2 ★★ **Study the table. Write affirmative and negative sentences about the past and the present.**

	Past	Present
I	dance when I was little ✗	write Japanese ✗
you		speak German ✓
he		play tennis ✗
she	paint pictures when she was four ✓	
it	swim about ten metres ✓	understand English ✗
we	cook when we were children ✗	
they		program a computer ✓

I couldn't dance when I was little.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

3 ★★★ **Use words from boxes A– E to write sentences.**

A

I mother father grandmother grandfather

B

can can't could couldn't

C

cook dance drive play ride sing

D

a bike a car flamenco great food songs tennis

E

when ... was young now in 19...

I couldn't ride a bike when I was young.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

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Questions with *how*

4 ★★ **Match 1–5 with a–e. Then complete the questions with *how* and the correct word.**

1 *How far* can you swim? *d*

2 ..... CDs have you got? .....

3 ..... are your parents? .....

4 ..... is your brother? .....

5 ..... water do you drink? .....

a I drink a litre of water every day.

b He's one metre seventy-five.

c They aren't very strict.

d I can swim one kilometre.

e I've got about 200.

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Vocabulary

Adjectives

1 ★ Order the letters to make adjectives. Then match 1–7 with opposite adjectives a–g.

1 citsatir *artistic* *d*

2 moncom .....

3 vayhe .....

4 wols .....

5 dupsti .....

6 dwli .....

7 pucelfea .....

a satf .....

b ravesgiegs .....

c coedaditmest .....

d cpatrilac .....

e arre .....

f titegelinln .....

g thigl .....

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

light aggressive artistic ~~fast~~ heavy intelligent rare

Zebras can run at about thirty-five miles an hour. They're quite *fast*.

1 Some people think that dolphins are very ..... They can do a lot of clever things.

2 Blue whales are really ..... They're about 150,000 kilograms.

3 Some people are ..... They can paint beautiful pictures.

4 There are only a few tigers in the world now. They're very .....

5 Gorillas aren't ..... They don't often fight.

6 Many birds are small and .....

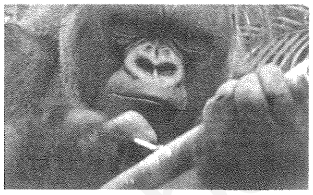
3 ★★ Look at the pictures. Write affirmative and negative sentences with the adjectives.



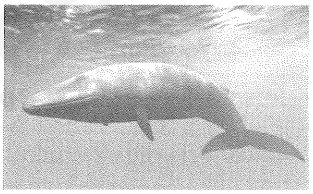
tigers / fast / slow



1 dogs / wild / domesticated



2 gorillas / practical / artistic



3 blue whales / heavy / light



4 chimpanzees / stupid / intelligent



5 rabbits / rare / common

Tigers are fast. They aren't slow.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about animals. Use adjectives from exercises 1–3 and *not very*, *quite*, *very* and *really*. Give a reason for your description.

Cats are very common. A lot of people have got a cat.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

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Grammar

Comparative and superlative adjectives

1 ★ **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

Gorillas are ... animals.
(a peaceful) b more peaceful c most peaceful

1 Dolphins are ... than blue whales.
a common b more common c most common

2 Humans are the ... animals on earth.
a intelligent b more intelligent c most intelligent

3 Atlantic marlin are ... than common dolphins.
a long b longer c longest

4 The blue whale is the ... animal on earth.
a heavy b heavier c heaviest

5 Asian elephants are ... than African elephants.
a rare b rarer c rarest

6 Sharks are the ... fish.
a more dangerous b most dangerous
c dangerous

2 ★★ **Correct the sentences.**

Dogs are more big than cats. ✗
Dogs are bigger than cats.

1 Giraffes are the tall animals in the world. ✗
.....

2 Elephants aren't longest than blue whales. ✗
.....

3 Humans are commoner than tigers. ✗
.....

4 Have chimpanzees got the better memory? ✗
.....

5 Dolphins aren't the most noisy animals in the sea. ✗
.....

6 Gorillas aren't most aggressive animals. ✗
.....

7 Are humans the more dangerous animals in the world? ✗
.....
.....

3 ★★ **Write sentences using comparative or superlative adjectives.**

cats / light / lions
Cats are lighter than lions.

1 humans / intelligent / gorillas
.....

2 blue whales / big / animals in the world
.....

3 monkeys / heavy / spiders
.....

4 tigers / fast / zebras
.....

4 ★★★ **Write sentences with the words.**

~~Elephants~~ Your bedroom My house
My sister Cats My brother

best more intelligent ~~heavier~~
furthest cleaner most artistic

~~parrots~~ from our school fish
singer in her school boy in his class the kitchen

Elephants are heavier than parrots.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.06 **Listen and write.**

Sam .....
.....
Jess .....
Sam .....
Jess .....
Sam .....
Jess .....
Sam .....

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Reading

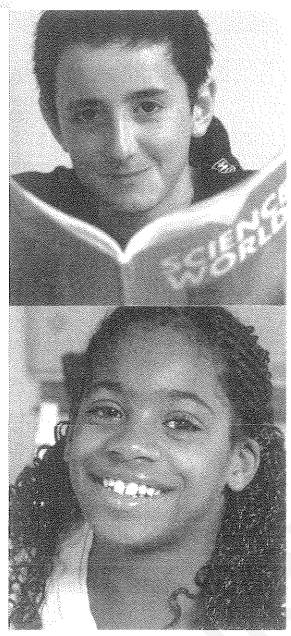
1 ★ **Read the text. Choose the correct words.**

1 Adrian wants to go to **school / university**.

2 Holly's parents **like / don't like** helping her.

3 Adrian and Holly think that studying at home is a **good / bad** idea.

Learning at home



In Britain some children don't go to school, but have lessons at home instead. They can do different subjects and choose when they want to learn. Do you think this is a good idea?

Adrian is twelve years old. He's a science prodigy and he wants to start university next year. Normal school lessons are too slow for him and he doesn't make friends easily, so he prefers to learn at home. He can spend a lot of time on his favourite subjects and he doesn't study subjects he isn't interested in.

Holly is thirteen. She studies at home because her parents aren't happy with the local school. Her favourite subject is history and she often goes to museums to learn more. Her parents are always happy to help her.

Adrian and Holly love learning at home, but some people think that studying at school is better because it trains you for adult life. It teaches you to be with people you don't like, but it can also help you to make friends. What do you think about learning at home?

2 ★★ **Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.**

All children in Britain go to school. *false*

1 Adrian learns very quickly. .....

2 He studies all the normal school subjects. .....

3 Holly's parents teach at the local school. .....

4 Holly's parents don't think the local school is very good. .....

5 Adrian and Holly prefer to learn at school. .....

6 Some people don't think that learning at home is a good idea. .....

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

likes friends ~~science~~ school parents learns subject university

Adrian's best subject is *science*.

1 He wants to study science at .....

2 It's difficult for Adrian to make ..... with other children.

3 He only studies things that he .....

4 History is Holly's favourite .....

5 She ..... at home and in museums too.

6 Holly's ..... help her when she needs them.

7 In Britain, people can learn at home or at .....

4 ★★★ **Write sentences about learning at home or at school. What are the good and bad things?**

You can study your favourite subjects at home.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Order the letters to make verbs. Then complete the sentences with the verbs.**

keam nitar pleh uipsnh xarle

1 When I do something bad my parents ..... me.

2 In the evening I like to ..... in front of the TV.

3 I want to be better at tennis so I ..... every day.

4 For some children it's difficult to ..... friends.

5 I sometimes ..... my brother with his homework.

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Writing

Language point: *which*, *when* and *where*

1 ★ **Complete the sentences with *which*, *when* or *where*.**

Paula Radcliffe won her first international competition *when* she was nineteen.

1 Jamie Oliver makes TV programmes ..... show us how to make delicious food.

2 Charlotte Brontë started writing ..... she was a young girl.

3 Katie Melua went to the BRIT School, ... she studied music.

4 Isabel Allende writes books ..... are popular in many countries.

5 I visited the Prado Museum yesterday, ... I saw some of Goya's paintings.

6 Rafael Nadal was very happy ..... he won the Wimbledon tennis championship.

2 ★★ **Correct the sentences.**

The X Factor is a competition when can make people famous. ✗

The X Factor is a competition which can make people famous.

1 David Beckham moved to Manchester, which he trained as a footballer. ✗

.....

.....

2 Elvis Presley was 42 he died. ✗

.....

3 Neil Armstrong walked on the moon where he was 38. ✗

.....

.....

4 Salvador Dalí was born in Figueres, he where grew up. ✗

.....

.....

Task

3 ★★ **Read the information and complete the text.**

From: London
Early life: interested in acting from age of five
Career: first TV appearance 1999; first major film 2001; several Best Actor awards
Plays: guitar
Famous for: Harry Potter role; plays and TV dramas

Who's the mystery person? Read and find out!

This person was born in 1989 *in London*, where he grew up and went to school.

He became interested (1) ..... he was five and first appeared on TV in (2) ..... His life changed in 2001 when his (3) ..... appeared in cinemas. This was the first in a series of films which earned him a lot of money. He also won several awards for (4) ..... In his free time he enjoys (5) ..... the guitar.

He's most (6) ..... his role as Harry Potter, but people know his (7) ..... too. Who is he? He's (8) .....



4 ★★★ **Write a biography of a famous person. Put the information into three paragraphs:**

Where was the person born? Where did he / she grow up?

What is the person good at / interested in? What special things did he / she do?

What is the person famous for? Who is he / she?

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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

Ability: *can* and *could*

1 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could* and *couldn't*.

1 When I was two weeks old, I ..... talk.

2 Rio Ferdinand ..... play football.

3 My dog ..... run when it was young, but it's too old now!

4 Elephants ..... fly.

5 We ..... choose how we memorize things.

6 A hundred years ago we ..... chat on the internet!

Questions with *how*

2 Match the words from A–C to make sentences. Then match sentences 1–5 with answers a–e.

A	B	C
How strict	was	you spend on that bag?
How much money	are	Ella when she got married?
How often	did	a blue whale?
How long	is	your parents?
How old	do	they go swimming?

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

a I spent £50!

b She was twenty-seven.

c It's about twenty-five metres long.

d They aren't very strict. I can do what I want.

e They go every day.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

3 Complete the table.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
bad	.....	.....
good	.....	.....
big	.....	.....
rare	.....	.....
noisy	.....	.....

4 Complete the sentences. Use the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives and *than* or *the*.

1 African elephants are ..... Indian elephants. (big)

2 Cats are more ..... tigers. (common)

3 I'm ..... runner at school. (fast)

4 Jack can swim ..... Mark. (far)

My evaluation:

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 I couldn't dance when I was little.

.....

2 We can speak three languages.

.....

3 How often do you practise the guitar?

.....

4 Monkeys are more common than elephants.

.....

5 Luis is the tallest boy in the class.

.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Skills and people

compose .....
composer .....
cook (verb) .....
cook (noun) .....
dance .....
dancer .....
paint .....
painter .....
play .....
player .....
program .....
programmer .....
sing .....
singer .....
win .....
winner .....
write .....
writer .....

Adjectives

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

My evaluation:

Communication

7 Complete the dialogues with the correct words.

James What do you know about Mozart's music?

Paul I don't know anything (1) ..... his music.

Tim Which poster is better for my bedroom?

Matt Ask Kate. She's (2) ..... art.

Gemma When did Henry VIII die?

Clare I've got no idea. I don't (3) ..... much (4) ..... history.

Ben I (5) ..... something about science.

Dan Great! You can help me with my chemistry project!

8 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

Harry Who's it by? Is it by Goya?

Harry Well, I don't know anything about art. But I think that one's better.

Harry Definitely. The other one's a bit dark.

Harry Dan, is this painting by Goya?

Rachel I'm not sure. Let's ask Dan. He's into art.

Rachel Look at these paintings. I like this one.

Rachel Do you think so?

Dan I think so. I know a bit about his work.

Rachel .....
Harry .....
Rachel .....
Harry .....
Dan .....
Harry .....

.....

Rachel .....
Harry .....

My evaluation:

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unit 6 Life in numbers

Vocabulary

Time and numbers

1 ★ Write the numbers as words.

4,000,000,000 — *four billion*

12 — 1 .....

6,000,000 — 2 .....

½ — 3 .....

¼ — 4 .....

0 — 5 .....

3,958 — 6 .....

802 — 7 .....

2 ★★ Correct the sentences.

There are a hundred years in a decade. ✗ *century*

1 There are twelve weeks in a year. ✗ .....

2 There are fifty-two days in a year. ✗ .....

3 There are ten minutes in a decade. ✗ .....

4 There are a thousand years in a century. ✗ .....

5 There are usually 365 centuries in a year. ✗ .....

6 There are twenty-four minutes in a day. ✗ .....

7 There are ten years in a millennium. ✗ .....

8 There are sixty seconds in an hour. ✗ .....

9 There are sixty months in a minute. ✗ .....

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

a quarter ~~a decade~~ a half a couple a few a dozen

Rebecca Was your mum born in the 1960s?
Amy No, in the 1970s. *A decade* later.

1 James Cut the chocolate cake into four pieces.
Freddie Yes, we can have ..... each.

2 Jay What's 50% as a fraction?
Callum It's .....

3 Katie How many eggs do we need?
Max We need two boxes of six eggs, so that's ..... eggs.

4 Rosa Did your dad go to London for a week?
Morgan No, only for ..... days.

5 Charlie I bought ..... of apples to eat.
Jack Great. That's one for me and one for you.

4 ★★★ Complete the text with time and number words.

People think Aborigines started living in Australia more than forty *thousand* years ago.

The English explorer Captain Cook visited Australia in the eighteenth (1) .....

Australia is enormous and it takes fifty hours to drive non-stop from Sydney to Perth. That's more than two (2) .....! It takes five (3) ..... to fly from Sydney to Perth.

There are around twenty-one (4) ..... people in Australia.

The hottest (5) ..... in Australia are December, January and February.

There was a big party in Sydney on 31 December 1999 to celebrate the new (6) ..... In 2000 Sydney was the home of the Olympic Games for two (7) .....

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Grammar

will and *won't*

1 ★☆☆ **Complete the sentences with *will*, *'ll* or *won't*.**

She can write music for the piano. I reckon she*'ll* be a famous composer one day.

1 My grandparents are on holiday in France. They ..... see me in the school concert.

2 Ali is very good with money. I think he ..... become a millionaire in the next decade.

3 Claire ..... come to the party. She doesn't like dancing.

4 ..... you marry someone famous in the future?

5 My friend and I are good at languages. I'm sure we ..... study French at university.

6 ..... people live on other planets one day?

2 ★★☆ **Write questions with *will*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.**

1 the next American president / be / a woman / ?
Will the next American president be a woman? b

2 who / be / the best racing driver / next season / ?
.....

3 Spain / win / the next football World Cup / ?
.....

4 what / children / study / in the future / ?
.....

5 Duffy / have / a number one record next year / ?
.....

6 where / people / live / in the next millennium / ?
.....

a I think it'll be languages like Spanish and Mandarin.

b No, I reckon it'll be a man again.

c Yes, I bet she will. She's a great singer.

d Fernando Alonso, of course.

e I don't know. Maybe in houses under the sea!

f Yes, I'm pretty sure we will. We've got a great team.

3 ★★☆ **Correct the sentences.**

Juan Carlos Ferrero will to win this match. ✗
Juan Carlos Ferrero will win this match.

1 Don't worry! Your teacher not will be angry. ✗
.....

2 We'll buys a new car next year. ✗
.....

3 I think it wills rain later. ✗
.....

4 You will travel a lot in the future? ✗
.....

5 I'm very ill. I don't go to the party tomorrow. ✗
.....

4 ★★★ **Invent sentences about famous people with words from the boxes. Use *will* and *won't*.**

I reckon that I bet that I'm pretty sure that

get married win lose move to
visit become write buy

Sports stars and teams

I reckon that Fernando Alonso will win The World Championship again.

.....

.....

.....



Actors and celebrities

I'm pretty sure that Brad Pitt won't become the new James Bond.

.....

.....

Pop stars and musicians

.....

.....

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Vocabulary

Adjectives: personality

1 ★ Order the letters to make adjectives. Then put the adjectives in the correct list.

nema *mean*

1 egerunos .....

2 oymdo .....

3 ttimpiena .....

4 rfeiydln .....

5 taptein .....

6 opisievt .....

7 enagitev .....

+	–
.....	*mean*
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct adjective.

A *shy* person is someone who feels nervous when they meet new people.

1 A ..... person is someone who always smiles at people and says hello.

2 A ..... person is someone who likes giving presents to their friends.

3 An ..... person is someone who wants to get a good job in the future.

4 A ..... person is someone who is good at making things with their hands.

5 A ..... person is someone who doesn't like spending money or giving things to other people.

6 An ..... person is someone who gets angry when they have to wait for a long time.

7 A ..... person is someone who doesn't laugh or smile very often.

8 A ..... person is someone who thinks about the bad things in the world.

9 A ..... person is someone who doesn't mind waiting.

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

moody ~~serious~~ positive shy ambitious generous friendly

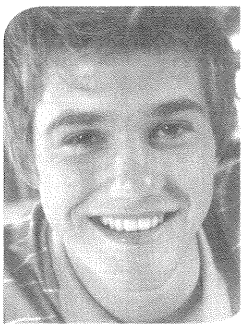
What's your personality?

Erin, 13



I think I'm a *serious* person. At school I study hard and I always do my homework. I'm also (1) ..... – I want to be a doctor in the future. My teachers sometimes think I'm (2) ..... because I don't ask many questions and I don't like talking in front of the class. But I'm very (3) ..... with the girls at school and we always laugh and chat in the morning.

Rees, 14



Everybody says I'm a very (4) ..... person – I always give my friends nice presents and I buy flowers for my mum on her birthday. I don't like negative people. I always try to see the good things in the world because I want to be a (5) ..... person.

But I'm not happy all the time! My dad says I'm (6) ..... because I don't say much when I get up, but after breakfast I'm happy again!

4 ★★★ Write sentences about two people you know. Use adjectives to describe their personality.

My teacher is really patient with everybody. He's also very positive and he always says 'Well done!'.

1 .....

.....

.....

2 .....

.....

.....

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Grammar

First conditional

1 ★ **Order the words to make sentences.**

stay / we'll / if / rains / at / tomorrow / it / home
If *it rains tomorrow, we'll stay at home*.

1 they / breakfast / if / they'll / hungry / don't / have / be
If .....

2 catch / he'll / if / bus / the / runs / he
He'll .....

3 sunny / will / it's / you / cinema / go / the / to / if / ?
Will .....

4 you / if / she'll / your / ask / you / sister / help
If .....

5 understand / we'll / we / teacher / if / to / listen / the
We'll .....

6 see / you / will / him / hello / you / if / say / ?
If .....

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

If you *don't go* to bed, you'll be tired. (not go)

1 If James phones you, what ..... to him? (you / say)

2 Marie ..... cross if we're late for her party. (be)

3 What will you do if you ..... your exams? (not pass)

4 If I ..... the new Duffy CD in the shops, I'll buy it. (see)

5 Cara ..... a famous singer if she doesn't practise! (not become)

6 If they train every day, they ..... the match. (win)

7 If it ..... today, we won't go for a walk. (snow)

8 I won't talk to Peter if he ..... moody again today. (be)

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

Some superstitions are about animals. For example, people say that if a black cat *runs* (run) in front of you, you (1) ..... (be) lucky. Other people think that if a small spider walks on your body, you (2) ..... (get) a lot of money.

There are also a lot of superstitions about the home. People say that you (3) ..... (not be) lucky if you put your shoes on the table. Also, you (4) ..... (have) bad luck for seven years if you break a mirror.

There are superstitions in the theatre too. If you (5) ..... (say) 'good luck' to an actor, he'll give a bad performance.

Superstitions aren't the same around the world. What will happen if you (6) ..... (do) these things?

4 ★★★ **Complete the sentences with your ideas. Use the first conditional.**

If we all study very hard, *we'll do well in our exams*.

1 I'll phone my best friend today if ...
.....

2 My dad won't give me any money if ...
.....

3 If I don't tidy my room this evening, ...
.....

4 If my favourite team wins the match, ...
.....

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.07 **Listen and write.**

Joe .....
.....
Anna .....
Joe .....
.....
Anna .....
.....
Joe .....
Anna .....

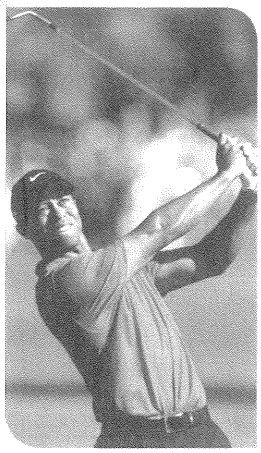
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Reading

1 ★ **Which sports do the people play? Read the text and tick (✓) the boxes.**

a golf ☐ b basketball ☐ c football ☐
d tennis ☐ e hockey ☐

Sports stars and their superstitions



If you think about famous sports stars, you'll see that they sometimes wear special clothes for important matches. For example, the American golfer Tiger Woods always wears red and black clothes for the last game of a tournament. Why do people do this? They're superstitious, of course. Some players think that if they wear their lucky clothes, they'll win the match!

Many footballers are famous for their superstitions. Fernando Torres believes the number three will bring him good fortune. Before a match he always puts out three football shirts and three pairs of shorts, socks and boots. Superstitions are important in tennis too. When the tennis champion Goran Ivanisevic played at Wimbledon he always ate the same dinner at the same restaurant every night and finished the meal with ice cream. And when Serena Williams plays in a tournament she always uses the same shower. She's also got three or four lucky dresses.

What do you think? Will special clothes or rituals bring luck and prosperity? If your favourite team puts on lucky shorts, will they definitely win, or is it just a superstition?

2 ★★ **Read the text again. Write the person.**

Who ...
... puts out more than one shirt before a match?
Fernando Torres

1 ... always wears clothes in a special colour?
.....

2 ... went to the same restaurant every night?
.....

3 ... thinks the number three is lucky?
.....

4 ... goes in the same shower?
.....

5 ... always had the same dinner?
.....

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.**

Tiger Woods is from the United States. *true*

1 Tiger Woods always wears blue and red clothes.
.....

2 Not many footballers are superstitious. .....

3 Goran Ivanisevic always ate ice cream at the end of his dinner. .....

4 Serena Williams has got three pairs of lucky shorts.
.....

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

What will you see if you look carefully at your favourite sports stars?
They sometimes wear special clothes for important matches.

1 When does Tiger Woods wear red and black clothes?
.....

2 Why do players sometimes wear special things?
.....
.....

3 What does Fernando Torres put out before a match?
.....
.....

4 How many lucky dresses has Serena Williams got?
.....

Build your vocabulary

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

superstition fortune prosperity unlucky

1 In the UK people say that a black cat will bring good ....., not bad luck.

2 In the USA Friday the 13th is ..... Some people think that bad things will happen then.

3 Everybody is rich in that town. There's a lot of .....

4 There's a ..... that it's unlucky to break a mirror.

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Writing

Language point: expressing quantity

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

Everybody **understand** / (**understands**) the questions in the survey.

1 Most people **believe / believes** that children will be taller in the next century.

2 Everybody **has / have** got an opinion about the future.

3 One or two people **want / wants** to visit a different planet.

4 Some people **think / thinks** that there will be more deserts in the future.

5 Nobody **know / knows** the answer to the problem.

2 ★★ **Correct the sentences.**

Most people thinks the population will be much bigger. ✗ *think*

1 Everybody believe the planet is becoming warmer. ✗ .....

2 One or two students reads newspaper articles about the future. ✗ .....

3 Nobody feel worried about the next decade. ✗ .....

4 Most the class talks to their friends about the future of the planet. ✗ .....

5 A lot of students watches programmes about wild animals. ✗ .....

6 Most people is worried about the future for tigers. ✗ .....

Task

3 ★★ **Read the information and complete the email. Use *will* in the sentences.**

Everybody thinks: *Big Brother* / become / less popular

Most people say: there / be / more sport on TV

Some boys think: there / be / a lot more football

One or two people think: we / probably / have / better programmes for teenagers

Everybody says: children / definitely / watch / more TV in the future

Hi, Becky!

How's your new school? Do you like your teachers?

After class yesterday we went to the park with our friends – Cassie, Kate, James, Jack and all the others. There were eight of us. We started chatting about the future of TV programmes and we talked for more than an hour!

Everybody thinks that Big Brother will become less popular. Kate and I prefer *The X Factor*. It's much more exciting! Most people say that (1) ..... . And some boys think that (2) ..... Oh, dear! I hate football! (3) ..... better programmes for teenagers. But I'm not sure about this.

(4) ..... more TV in the future. What do you think?

Love,

Lisa

4 ★★★ **Imagine you and your friends talked about the future of pop music, TV programmes or sports stars. Write an email. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.**

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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

will and *won't*

1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

won't travel 'll study will visit

Affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They (1)	(2) ..... a lot.
Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They (3)	(4) ..... India.
Questions	
(5) ..... I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	(6) ..... English at university?

2 Complete the sentences with *'ll / will* (✓) or *won't* (✗) and the verbs in the box.

climb go rain eat read spend

1 We ..... on holiday to Mexico. ✓
2 I ..... magazines on the beach all day. ✗
3 Maria ..... a lot of Mexican food. ✓
4 Adrian ..... a lot of money. ✗
5 It ..... for two weeks. ✗
6 Daniel and Anna ..... up a mountain. ✓

3 Order the words to make questions.

1 win / our / team / the / match / will / ?
.....
2 people / where / live / in / will / future / the / ?
.....
3 will / at / study / university / Cara / maths / ?
.....
4 do / what / you / year / will / next / ?
.....

First conditional

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

rains don't won't will 's visits

1 If we do our homework, the teacher ..... be happy.
2 If you ..... listen, you won't understand the question.
3 He'll study English if he ..... Australia.
4 You ..... pass the exam if you don't study every day.
5 Will we play tennis tomorrow if it ..... sunny?
6 If it ..... tomorrow, where will we go?

My evaluation:

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 We'll do our homework on Saturday.
.....
2 What will you study next year?
.....
3 I definitely won't come to the cinema tonight.
.....
4 I reckon that people will be more intelligent in the future.
.....
5 If you're patient, you'll find the answer.
.....
6 She'll give you a present if you help her.
.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Time and numbers

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

Adjectives: personality

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

My evaluation:

Communication

7 Choose the correct words.

Cara It's Sophie's birthday party next week.

Jack Do you think she'll invite you?

Cara (1) **Yes, definitely / Yes, definite.** We're very good friends.

Jack If she invites you, I'm (2) **pretty / pretty sure** she'll ask me.

Cara Yes, I (3) **bet / sure** she'll invite you.

Jack Great! I (4) **like / reckon** it'll be a really good party.

Cara Yes, (5) **probably / probable.** Sophie loves parties.

Jack Do you think she'll invite her cousin Lily?

Cara No, (6) **definitely not! / sure not!** Lily's only eight!

8 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

Sam The first question is, 'Will people move to a different planet one day?'

Sam Really? I disagree. I reckon some people will live on another planet in the future.

Sam I'm doing a survey about the future. Can I ask you a question?

Sam The second question is, 'Will people go on holiday to the moon?' What do you think?

Eve What's the second question?

Eve Yes, of course. I'm not doing anything.

Eve Yes, definitely. I'd love to go to the moon!

Eve Let me think. No, probably not.

Sam .....

.....

Eve .....

Sam .....

.....

Eve .....

Sam .....

.....

Eve .....

Sam .....

.....

Eve .....

My evaluation:

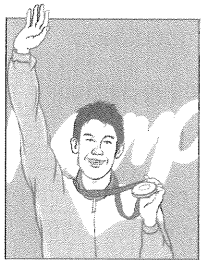
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unit 7 Sport for all

Vocabulary

People in sport

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



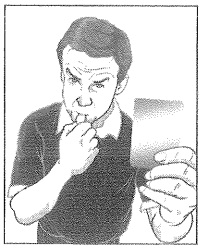
~~referee~~
champion



1 champion
.....



2 supporter
.....



3 finalist
.....



4 captain
.....



5 manager
.....

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

loser sponsor ~~champion~~ referee journalist trainer supporter

The winner of a sports competition is the *champion*.

1 A ..... is a company which gives money to a sports team.

2 A ..... works for a newspaper, magazine or TV company.

3 When you're a fan of a team or sportsperson, you're a .....

4 When you don't win a game, you're the .....

5 A ..... controls the game and makes sure all the players follow the rules.

6 A ..... teaches sportspeople or teams to do their sport better.

3 ★★ Do the 'Famous people in sport' quiz. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

FAMOUS people in sport

Iker Casillas was the ... when Spain won Euro 2008.
a sponsor (b captain) c supporter

1 Roger Federer was a ... at the 2008 Wimbledon Tennis Championship.
a finalist b supporter c referee

2 José Mourinho was the ... of F. C. Porto Football Club from 2002–2004.
a champion b manager c journalist

3 When Roman Abramovich bought Chelsea Football Club, he became its ... .
a captain b trainer c owner

4 Maria Sharapova's ... helps her to play tennis better.
a trainer b finalist c champion

5 The sports clothes company Reebok are a big ... of football.
a trainer b manager c sponsor

4 ★★★ Write sentences about five of the words in the box.

journalist captain trainer champion finalist owner manager supporter

My dad is a supporter of Real Madrid.
A journalist writes about football matches in a newspaper.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

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Grammar

Imperatives

1 ★★☆ **Give advice to a football player who's got an important match. Make affirmative and negative imperatives.**

get ~~buy~~ listen watch eat go ~~have~~

Have a quiet evening tonight.
Don't buy any junk food.

1 ..... some pasta for dinner.

2 ..... to bed too late.

3 ..... the ball tomorrow.

4 ..... to the captain.

5 ..... angry with the referee.

be going to: affirmative and negative

2 ★☆☆ **Complete the sentences with the affirmative and negative form of *be going to*.**

I*'m going to* race next year. ✓

1 They ..... practise with the trainer. ✓

2 We ..... have a new sponsor. ✗

3 He ..... talk to the journalist. ✓

4 I ..... leave my team. ✗

3 ★★☆ **Order the words to make sentences. Omit one word from each sentence.**

going to / the owner / look for / ~~are~~ / a new manager / is
The owner is going to look for a new manager.

1 I'm / going to / don't / football tomorrow / play / not

.....

2 has / the players / have / going to / new sponsors / are

.....

3 not / we / going to / the tennis match / watch / aren't

.....

4 he / be / aren't / going to / the captain next year / isn't

.....

will and *be going to*

4 ★★☆ **Write sentences using *will* and *be going to* with the words in the table.**

	Plan	Prediction
I think / she / win / the championship next year		✓
1 I / not speak / to the journalist	✓	
2 maybe / the manager / be / angry		✓
3 the finalists / practise / before the match	✓	
4 I think / you / find / a new sponsor		✓
5 she / not go / to bed early tonight	✓	
6 maybe / he / not buy / any players		✓
7 we / not watch / the game on TV	✓	

I think she'll win the championship next year.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

5 ★★★ **Write about your plans and predictions for the future. Use *will* and *be going to*.**

I'm going to visit my cousins next week.
I think I'll be famous one day.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

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Vocabulary

Compound nouns: sports

1 ★ Complete the words with the correct letters. Then label the pictures with the words.

*f**oo**t**b**a**ll* *s**t**a**d**iu*m

1 t..... p.....r

2 g.....f c.....n

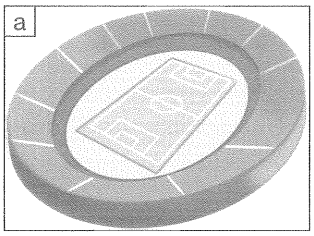
3 c.....g t.....m

4 s.....g i.....r

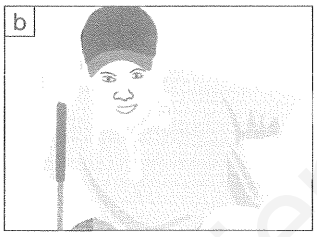
5 r.....y f.....n

6 t.....e t.....s m.....h

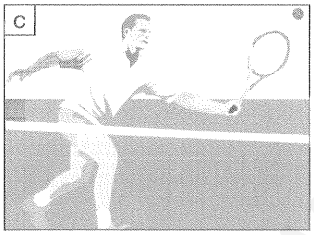
7 s.....g t.....y

a 

football stadium

b 

.....

c 

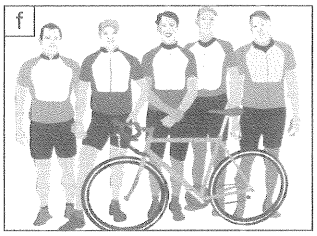
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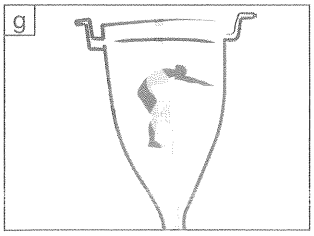
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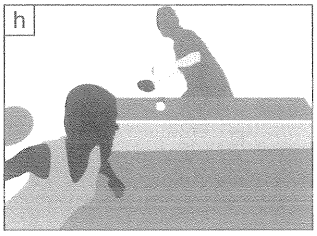
.....

f 

.....

g 

.....

h 

.....

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct words.

The British *cycling* *team* won fourteen medals at the Beijing Olympics.

1 Michael Phelps is an Olympic s..... c.....

2 Our trainer works with us at our a..... c.....

3 I'm going to watch a match at the new r..... s.....

4 A b..... p..... is usually very tall.

5 In a f..... m..... players can't touch the ball with their hands.

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

team ~~club~~ tournament competition instructor match season

Manchester United is a famous football *club*.

1 The Spanish basketball ..... won a medal at the 2008 Olympic Games.

2 My team is going to play a table tennis ..... today.

3 I won a ..... in a magazine. I got tickets for a football match.

4 My skiing ..... teaches me every day.

5 The football ..... is from August until May.

6 There are a lot of matches in a tennis .....

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences. Then write your own similar sentences with some of the compound nouns from exercises 1–3.

The Bernabéu is a *football stadium* in Madrid.

1 Cesc Fàbregas is a Spanish .....

2 The Tour de France is a .....

3 Michael Phelps is in the US .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

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Grammar

be going to: questions

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

What are I / you going to watch?

1 'Are / Am you going to practise?' 'Yes, I am / is.'

2 When is it goes / going to start?

3 'Is we / she going to play?' 'No, she is / isn't.'

4 Where are they going to meet / meet?

5 'Am I go / going to win?' 'Yes, I / you are.'

6 What is he going to say / saying to the journalist?

2 ★★ **Write questions with *be going to*. Then write the answers.**

they / lose / ? ✗

'Are they going to lose?' 'No, they aren't.'

1 where / you / practise / ? (at the athletics stadium)

.....

.....

2 we / watch / the match? ✓

.....

.....

3 what time / it / start / ? (at two o'clock)

.....

.....

4 who / she / support / ? (Roger Federer)

.....

.....

5 they / sponsor / the team / ? ✓

.....

.....

6 you / buy / a ticket / ? ✗

.....

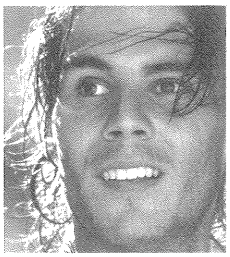
.....

7 when / he / play / ? (on Tuesday)

.....

.....

3 ★★★ **Rafael Nadal is going to play in a tennis match tomorrow. Write questions to interview him. Use *be going to*.**



Are *you going to eat a big meal before the match?*

1 Are ..... ?

2 Are ..... ?

3 When ..... ?

4 What ..... ?

5 Where ..... ?

Present continuous for future arrangements

4 ★★ **Complete the dialogue about future arrangements using the present continuous.**

Jenny What *are you doing* (you / do) this summer?

Matt (1) ..... (we / not go) on holiday. Are you?

Jenny Yes. (2) ..... (we / fly) to Scotland to watch a golf tournament.

Matt (3) ..... (your friends / meet) you there?

Jenny Yes. (4) ..... (we / spend) a week there, then (5) ..... (we / drive) to the seaside.

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.08 **Listen and write.**

Jack .....

Kelly .....

Jack .....

Kelly .....

Jack .....

.....

Kelly .....

Jack .....

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Reading

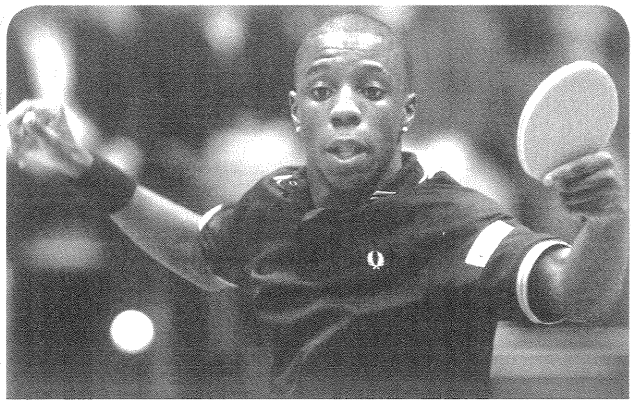
1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

Darius Knight first played table tennis ...

a because he wasn't very good at football. ☐

b with his father. ☐

c at a youth club. ☐



Can sport change your life?

A Darius Knight was born in 1990. He grew up in a poor part of south London, where there was a lot of crime and other problems. His father was often in prison. But today Darius is a champion. He travels to many parts of the world and he wins a lot of medals. So what happened to change his life? He became very good at table tennis!

B Darius first tried table tennis at a local youth club. Although he found the sport difficult at the beginning, Gideon Ashison, the trainer, noticed his talent for table tennis and wanted to support him. He gave Darius and some other children extra lessons and they started training in a garden shed. Soon the National Table Tennis Academy in Nottingham contacted Darius and invited him to practise there. The facilities were better and he stayed for two years. In 2005 he won a gold medal at the European Youth Championships, when he was fifteen years old.

C Darius is proud of his career and hopes to win many more medals. His story shows that sport really can change your life!

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match headings 1–3 with paragraphs A–C.

1 What Darius hopes to do in the future. .....

2 Darius – before and after! .....

3 Darius's training and his first medal. .....

3 ★★ Read the text again. Correct the sentences.

Darius lived in a rich part of south London. ✗
Darius lived in a poor part of south London.

1 He wins a lot of tickets. ✗
.....

2 He became very good at football. ✗
.....

3 Darius first tried table tennis in a garden shed. ✗
.....

4 In Nottingham the facilities were worse. ✗
.....

5 He trained in Nottingham for two months. ✗
.....

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

When was Darius born?
He was born in 1990.

1 Why wasn't his father there very much?
.....

2 Who noticed Darius's talent?
.....

3 What did the National Table Tennis Academy in Nottingham invite Darius to do?
.....

4 How old was Darius at the European Youth Championships?
.....

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the sentences.

race start happen support try contact

1 When you first ..... swimming it isn't easy.

2 Sponsors ..... athletes with money.

3 We ..... training at six o'clock in the morning.

4 If you need to ..... me, my number is 540 0732.

5 I think she'll ..... cars when she's older.

6 What will ..... if the captain leaves?

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Writing

Language point: layout and language in a formal letter

1 ★☆☆ **Complete 1–4 in the letter with the words in the box.**

~~12 Althorp Road~~ 14th November
James Goodwin Manager
Sir or Madam

2 ★★☆ **Correct mistakes a–i in the letter.**

a *Dear*

b ..... f .....

c ..... g .....

d ..... h .....

e ..... i .....

12 Althorp Road
Bristol, England

(1) .....

(a) Dears (2) .....

I am the manager of an athletics club in Bristol, England. The name of the club is Star Athletes. I am (b) write to you because we are planning a tournament and we are looking for sponsors.

The tournament will take place (c) on April. Teams and fans from four countries (d) going to be in Bristol for this event, and I think that it (e) will to be good publicity for your company.

Please (f) contacting me if you are interested in sponsoring us or if you (g) needs any more information. I (h) looking forward to hearing from you.

(i) Your faithfully

(3) .....

(4) .....

Task

3 ★★☆ **You're going to write a formal letter to a photographer. Match the information in a–c with paragraphs 1–3.**

a Contact me.

b Captain / club name. Looking for a photographer to take pictures of cycling team for new club brochure.

c Club will send brochure to a lot of schools / good publicity.

4 ★★★ **Write the letter to the photographer using the information in exercise 3.**

Greenbank Hotwheels Cycling Team
Greenbank Road
Exeter, England
28th March

Dear Sir or Madam

Paragraph 1: .....

Paragraph 2: .....

Paragraph 3: .....

Yours faithfully
Rachel Brown
Captain

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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

Imperatives

1 Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences.

1 buy / the player ✗

.....

2 go / to bed early ✓

.....

3 be / late for training ✗

.....

4 learn / the rules ✓

.....

5 forget / the tickets ✗

.....

be going to

2 Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verbs in the box.

be meet buy start go not get
not win watch

1 I ..... the race – I'm too slow.

2 She ..... to bed early.

3 The manager ..... angry with them.

4 ..... you ..... the game on TV?

5 They ..... any more money from the sponsor.

6 ..... we ..... the tickets? I've got enough money.

7 ..... the match ..... at three o'clock?

8 We ..... them at the stadium.

will and *be going to*

3 Complete the plans (1–2) and the predictions (3–4).

1 He ..... the match. (watch)

2 She ..... to the journalist. (not talk)

3 Maybe I ..... a new sponsor. (not need)

4 I think you ..... better in the morning. (feel)

Present continuous for future arrangements

4 Choose the correct words.

1 I **'m seeing / 'm see** my friend tomorrow.

2 Are you **going / go** to New York this year?

3 They **aren't / don't** inviting many people to the party.

4 We're **stay / staying** at home this Christmas.

5 He's **coming / to coming** here on Tuesday.

My evaluation:

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 Speak to the manager.

.....

2 Don't forget the tickets for the basketball match.

.....

3 I'm not going to be the captain next year.

.....

4 Is he going to play in the tennis competition?

.....

5 Maybe she'll win the swimming tournament.

.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

People in sport

captain .....
champion .....
finalist .....
journalist .....
loser .....
manager .....
owner .....
referee .....
sponsor .....
supporter .....
trainer .....

Compound nouns: sports

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

My evaluation:

Communication

7 Correct the sentences.

1 Are you do anything this evening? ✗ .....
2 Have you get any plans for the weekend? ✗ .....
3 There's a film on at eight o'clock if you're interesting. ✗ .....
4 Shall I met you outside? ✗ .....
5 There's a good programme on TV in seven o'clock. ✗ .....
6 What happening tomorrow? ✗ .....
7 What are you on to tonight? ✗ .....

8 Rewrite the dialogue in the correct order.

Josie We're going to the cinema tomorrow. The film is on at eight thirty if you're interested.

Josie OK. See you tomorrow at eight fifteen.

Josie No, nothing special. Are you doing anything this evening?

Tim What are you up to tonight? Have you got any plans?

Tim No, I'm staying at home tonight. But what's happening tomorrow?

Tim That sounds great! Shall I meet you outside the cinema at eight fifteen?

Tim .....

Josie .....

.....

Tim .....

.....

Josie .....

.....

Tim .....

.....

Josie .....

My evaluation:

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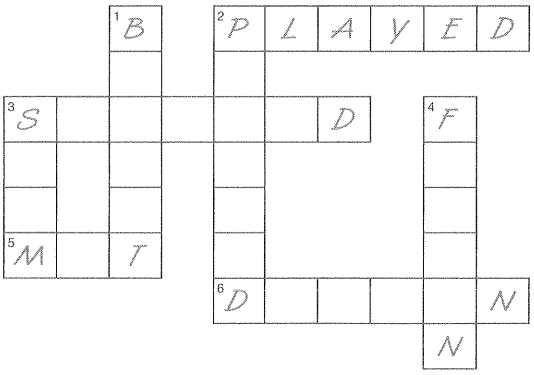
unit 8 Are you scared?

Vocabulary

Past participles

1 ★ Complete the crossword with past participles.

study meet ~~play~~ buy drive fall swim paint



2 ★★ Read the sentences. Are the past participles correct or incorrect?

I've ~~buyed~~ my sister a DVD for her birthday.
bought

I've painted four small pictures.
correct

1 I've always wanted to learn Japanese.
.....

2 I've never droven a car before.
.....

3 I've often swimmed in the sea on holiday.
.....

4 I've never visited Egypt.
.....

5 I've met a lot of interesting people at my drama club.
.....

6 I've did a lot of different sports at school.
.....

7 I've fell off my skateboard!
.....

3 ★★ Complete the text with the past participle of the verbs in the box.

meet ~~study~~ visit fall swim be do

Penfriend page



My name's Ethan and I'm interested in finding a Spanish penfriend. I've *studied* Spanish at school, but I'd like to practise writing the language more.

I'm 13 and I live in Sheffield in the north of England. I like travelling and I've (1) ..... France, Germany and Italy.

Everybody in my family loves football and our favourite team is Sheffield United. I've (2) ..... three of the players and I've got a photo of us all on my bedroom wall. My brother and I are into rock music. I'm in a band and I've (3) ..... in three concerts at my school.

I'm interested in sport and I like trying a lot of different activities. I've (4) ..... athletics, sailing, skiing and climbing. I'm also into cycling and I'm lucky because I've never (5) ..... off my bike! I love swimming too and I've (6) ..... in a lot of competitions at the big swimming pool here in Sheffield.

What about you? What do you like doing?

4 ★★★ Write sentences about your interests and things you've done. Use *I've* and the past participle of some of the verbs in the box.

visit meet buy do drive paint swim play study

I like basketball and I've played for my school team. I'm interested in art and I've painted three pictures for my bedroom wall.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

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Grammar

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 ★ **Complete the sentences with *'ve, 's, haven't* or *hasn't*.**

We *'ve* been to a basketball game, but we haven't been to a baseball game.

1 I ..... bought the new Kanye West CD because I don't like hip hop.

2 They're very good at rugby and they ..... played in some big tournaments.

3 We don't understand the menu because we ..... studied Italian.

4 Anna ..... done her homework and the teacher is very angry.

5 He loves doing different sports. He ..... tried sailing and skiing.

6 You ..... driven a minibus. Is it difficult?

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the present perfect affirmative and negative of the verbs.**

You *'ve bought* (buy) a new CD, but you *haven't listened* (not listen) to it.

1 I ..... (not visit) the Alhambra, but I ..... (study) its history at school.

2 My mum ..... (cook) snails, but I ..... (not eat) them.

3 He ..... (see) most of the Harry Potter films, but he ..... (not watch) the new one.

4 Rafael and Paula ..... (learn) Japanese, but they ..... (not speak) to any Japanese people.

5 Adrian ..... (not touch) any big spiders, but he ..... (read) a lot of books about them.

6 We ..... (write) some new songs, but we ..... (not play) them at a concert.

7 I ..... (win) a skiing competition, but I ..... (not try) snowboarding.

3 ★★ **Complete the text using the present perfect affirmative and negative of the verbs.**

~~do~~ play not finish live write not win win not see

Fact file: Tennis player Laura Robson



Laura Robson was born on 21 January 1994. She *'s done* a lot of exciting things in her life! Laura and her family (1) ..... in homes in three different countries – Australia, Singapore and the UK. She (2) ..... tennis in competitions all over the world.

Laura (3) ..... college and she takes all her books with her when she travels. She (4) ..... the Wimbledon Girls' Singles Championship. A lot of journalists (5) ..... articles about her because she's a young British champion. Laura (6) ..... a big competition for adults, but everybody thinks she will in the future!

Many people in Britain are excited about Laura. This is because they (7) ..... a female British adult champion at Wimbledon for a long time.

4 ★★★ **What have Toby, Lucy and Fatima done on their holiday? Write sentences.**

Toby	Lucy and Fatima
eat lasagne and spaghetti ✓	4 visit Venice ✓
1 speak a lot of Italian ✗	5 try sailing ✗
2 learn more about Roman history ✓	6 see a painting by Michelangelo ✓
3 swim in an Italian lake ✗	

Toby has eaten lasagne and spaghetti.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

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Vocabulary

Injuries

1 ★ **Complete the sentences.**

My little brother found a knife and now he's got a c*u t* on his finger.

1 Be careful with that hot food from the microwave. Don't b..... .... your hand.

2 She's b..... .... her arm again. That's the second time!

3 I fell off a rock in the mountains and now I've got a b..... .... on my leg.

4 Those animals are dangerous because they can b..... .... you.

5 He can't play rugby this weekend because he's got a terrible i..... ....

6 Oh, no! I think I've s..... .... my ankle.

2 ★★ **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

She walked into a chair and now she's got a big blue and green ... on her leg.
a burn (b bruise) c bite d cut

1 Oh, no! I've ... my finger with the knife.
a cut b bitten c sprained d burnt

2 He's been on the beach for hours and he's ... his face.
a bruised b burnt c injured d broken

3 That dog is very dangerous. It has ... two people.
a broken b burnt c sprained d bitten

4 The best player in their team can't play because he's ... .
a broken b cut c injured d bitten

5 She's been in hospital for five weeks because she's ... her leg.
a bitten b broken c bruised d sprained

3 ★★ **Correct the sentences.**

The window was broken, so Joe was very careful. He didn't want to burn his hand. ✗ *cut*

1 He's bruised one of his teeth with a tennis racket. He needs to go to the dentist. ✗ .....

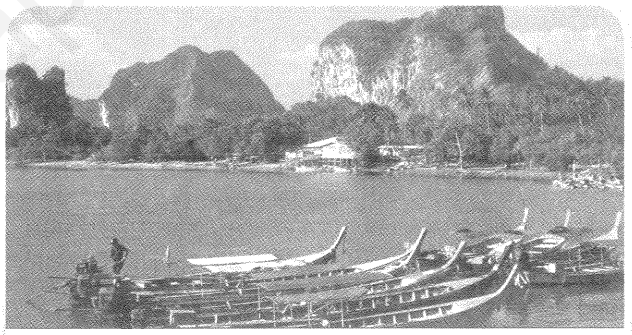
2 A lot of people were broken in the train crash. They had terrible cuts and bruises. ✗ .....

3 I think a big insect has sprained my leg. It really hurts. ✗ .....

4 Wait! Don't eat the soup – it's very hot. You don't want to break your mouth. ✗ .....

5 She's fallen off her bike and she's burnt her arm. It's black and blue. ✗ .....

4 ★★★ **Complete the postcard with the correct words.**



Dear Susie,
I'm in Thailand on an adventure holiday. It's beautiful here, but I'm having a terrible time!
The weather is very hot and I've burnt my nose in the sun. There are also a lot of really big mosquitoes and I've got a (1) ..... on my arm.
I walked into a tree yesterday! I've (2) ..... my face under my eye - it's all green and black! And this morning I broke a glass bottle and I've got a big red (3) ..... on my hand!
Last week one of the girls in our group fell while we were climbing a mountain. The doctor looked at her arm and said it was a serious (4) ..... because she couldn't move it. She needed to go to hospital and now she's gone back to the UK. I've never (5) ..... my arm but I feel very sorry for her.
I think I'm going to stay in my tent for the last week of the trip! I don't want another (6) .....!
Love, Ashrat

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Grammar

Present perfect: questions

1 ★ **Order the words to make questions.**

been / has / he / desert / ever / to / a / ?

Has he ever been to a desert?

1 his / has / broken / leg / he / ?

.....

2 burnt / hand / has / her / she / ?

.....

3 ever / you / seen / snake / have / a / ?

.....

4 that / mosquito / has / big / bitten / you / ?

.....

5 they / had / have / accident / an / ?

.....

2 ★★ **Write questions with *have* or *has*. Then match questions 1–5 with answers a–e.**

1 you / hear / the new Estelle CD / ?
Have you heard the new Estelle CD? b

2 you / bruise / your finger / ?

.....

3 your sister / be / in danger / ?

.....

4 we / finish / the lesson / ?

.....

5 your dad / sprain / his ankle / ?

.....

a Yes, I have. My friend closed the door on it!

b Yes, I have. It's excellent.

c No, he hasn't. He's broken it.

d Yes, she has. She's climbed an active volcano!

e No, we haven't. There are five more minutes.

3 ★★ **Write questions using *have / has* and *ever*.**

she / see / a shark / ?

Has she ever seen a shark?

1 you / break / your arm / ?

.....

2 they / sleep / outside in a storm / ?

.....

3 she / climb / a big mountain / ?

.....

4 you / meet / a pop star / ?

.....

5 he / play / golf / ?

.....

4 ★★★ **Write questions using *have / has* and *ever*. Then write short answers. Use the words in the boxes or your ideas.**

your mum | your dad | your sister | your brother | your best friend | your teacher | your parents

see | break | burn | visit | climb | be | play | meet

Has your mum ever been on a roller coaster?
Yes, she has.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.09 **Listen and write.**

Greg .....

David .....

Greg .....

David .....

Greg .....

David .....

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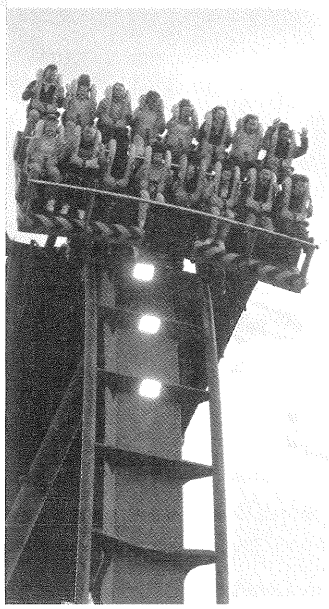
Reading

1 ★ Read the text. Choose the correct answer.

Clara writes about roller coasters in Japan and Spain / Spain and the UK / the UK and Portugal.

The best roller coasters

by Clara Brookes



I've been on twenty-five roller coasters in eight different countries including Japan. Why do I like them? That's easy – they're fast and exciting!

I think the scariest roller coaster is *Oblivion* at Alton Towers in the UK. You get into a special car and it climbs up to the top of the roller coaster. You stop for three seconds and then you go down twenty metres – very fast! My sister was terrified and she hasn't been on it again! I've taken about fifty photos of *Oblivion*.

My favourite roller coaster is *Furius Baco* in PortAventura, Spain. I first went on it in June 2007. I've had three holidays with my family near PortAventura and we've been on this roller coaster a lot of times. You travel from 0–135 kilometres an hour in 3.5 seconds and your body feels really strange. Your hair goes in your face too! You go upside down and look up at the sky – you can lose your money if you aren't careful!

2 ★★ Read the text again. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

Clara has been on roller coasters in ... countries.

a five (b eight) c eighteen d twenty-five

1 At the top of *Oblivion* you ... for a few seconds.

a fall b stop c climb d drive

2 Clara's sister thought *Oblivion* was very ... .

a fast b exciting c scary d boring

3 On *Furius Baco* your ... feels very strange.

a hair b neck c body d head

4 Sometimes on *Furius Baco* your hair goes in ... .

a your face b your mouth c the sky d the car

3 ★★ Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.

Clara has been on twenty-five different roller coasters. *true*

1 Clara thinks *Furius Baco* is the scariest ride.

.....

2 Clara's sister has been on *Oblivion* a lot of times.

.....

3 *Furius Baco* is Clara's favourite roller coaster.

.....

4 Clara has been on *Furius Baco* three times. .....

5 On *Furius Baco* you see the sky. .....

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

Why does Clara like roller coasters?

She likes them because they're fast and exciting.

1 Where is *Oblivion*?

.....

2 How many photos has Clara taken of *Oblivion*?

.....

3 When did Clara first go on *Furius Baco*?

.....

4 How many times has Clara stayed near PortAventura?

.....

5 What can you lose on *Furius Baco*?

.....

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Choose the correct words.

1 When I saw that big spider, I was **terrified** / **scary**.

2 My brother wants to be a composer. It's a **ridiculous** / **terrified** idea – he isn't any good at music.

3 The roller coaster goes very fast. It's **scary** / **ridiculous** and we don't want to go on it again.

4 I got a tennis racket for my birthday. It was very **scary** / **strange** because I don't do much sport.

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Writing

Language point: using different tenses

1 ★ Match sentences 1–5 with functions a–e.

1 I can't stand up. *b*
2 Don't move from there! .....
3 The police will help us. .....
4 It's snowing outside. .....
5 I've burnt my hand. .....

a describe an action in progress
~~b describe ability~~
c describe a change in situation
d make a prediction
e give an instruction

2 ★★ Write the name of the structure. Then complete the sentences using the verbs in the box.

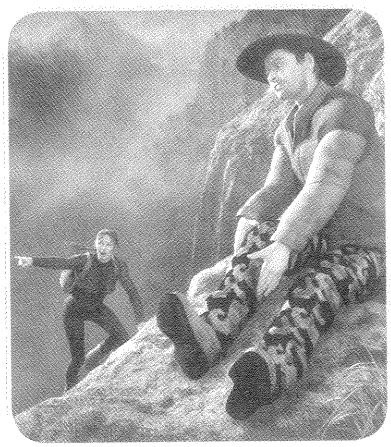
cut ~~not swim~~ fall arrive shut not walk

	Function	Structure	Sentence
	give an instruction	*imperative*	*Don't swim* across the river!
1	describe a change in situation	.....	She ..... her knee on the rocks.
2	make a prediction	.....	The doctor ..... soon.
3	describe ability	.....	I ..... on my leg. It's broken.
4	describe an action in progress	.....	Look! The tree .....!
5	give an instruction	.....	..... the door. It's cold in here.

Task

3 ★★ Read the notes and complete the dialogue.

People: Carla and Adam
Situation: walk / in the mountains / snake / bite Adam
Problems: try to walk / not move
Possible help: find doctor
What's happening now: get dark



Carla Adam? Where are you? Can you hear me?
Adam Yes, I can. I'm up here!
Carla What's happened?
Adam I *was walking* in the mountains when (1) ..... me.
Carla Is it serious?
Adam Yes, I (2) ..... but I (3) ..... My leg really hurts.
Carla Don't worry. Stay there. I (4) ..... in the nearest village.
Adam But that's twenty kilometres away. And it's cold and it (5) .....

4 ★★★ Use the notes to write a dialogue. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you. Start the dialogue with the sentence below.

People: Charlie and Alice
Situation: Charlie / climb up a tree / fall off
Problems: break leg / cut head
Possible help: phone the police
What's happening now: get cold / snowing

Alice *Charlie? I can't see you. Where are you?*

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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 perfect

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

hasn't has have driven visited haven't has eaten have

Affirmative	
I / You / We / You / They (1) ..... He / She / It (2)	(3) ..... Chinese food.
Negative	
I / You / We / You / They (4) ..... He / She / It (5)	(6) ..... a car.
Questions	
(7) ..... I / you / we / you / they (8) ..... he / she / it	(9) ..... another country?

The present perfect is used to talk about an experience or a change in a situation / an action happening now / repeated actions.

2 Write the past participles.

1 see .....
2 be .....
3 study .....
4 meet .....
5 watch .....
6 read .....
7 play .....
8 write .....
9 eat .....
10 drive .....

3 Complete the dialogue using the present perfect.

Tom (1) ..... you ever ..... (injure) your leg?

Anna No, I (2) ..... What about you?

Tom I (3) ..... (sprain) my ankle, but I (4) ..... (not break) it.

Anna What about your little brother? (5) ..... he ever ..... (have) any accidents?

Tom Yes, he's had a lot! He (6) ..... (burn) his fingers and cut his head.

Anna Really?

Tom But he (7) ..... (not fall) off his bike!

Anna Good! I hope he doesn't!

My evaluation:

Translation

4 Translate the sentences.

1 I've read a lot of books.
.....

2 We've never visited Australia.
.....

3 Have you ever won a competition?
.....

4 Has she met a famous singer?
.....

5 You've cut your hand.
.....

6 He's broken his leg.
.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

5 Translate the words.

Past participles

be been .....
buy bought .....
do done .....
drive driven .....
fall fallen .....
meet met .....
paint painted .....
play played .....
study studied .....
swim swum .....
visit visited .....
want wanted .....

Injuries

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

My evaluation:

Communication

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

1 Are you OK, Harry?
2 What's happened?
3 How did that happen?
4 Have you washed them?
5 Have you cut your arms?
6 Do you need help?
7 Have you phoned your mum?

a No, I haven't. Can you get me some water?
b Yes. I think I need to see a doctor.
c No, I'm not.
d I've cut my hands and knees.
e Yes, I have. She's coming home from work now.
f No, I haven't. But maybe I've bruised them.
g I was playing tennis and I fell over.

7 Choose the correct words.

Claudia (1) **Have / Has** you ever seen a shark?

Ellen Yes, I (2) **haven't / have**. It was in the sea in Florida.

Claudia That's (3) **amazed / amazing**!

Ellen What about you? (4) **Have / Are** you ever touched a big snake?

Claudia No, I (5) **hasn't / haven't**. But there was a snake in my brother's bed in India!

Ellen (6) **No / Not**!

Claudia Yes, it's true!

Ellen (7) **Real / Really**? (8) **Was he / He was** OK?

Claudia Yes, he was fine. It didn't bite him.

My evaluation:

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unit 9 On the street

Vocabulary

Nouns: on the street

1 ★☆☆ Complete the words with the correct letters.

I put my litter in a b*in*.

1 A park is an o..... .... s..... .... where you can walk, play or relax.

2 A s..... .... gives you information or instructions.

3 Cars and motorbikes make a lot of n..... ....

4 Cars cause p..... ....

5 Vandalism is a c..... ....

6 I play table tennis at the y..... .... c..... ....

7 You can see better at night if there's a s..... .... l..... ....

2 ★★☆ Complete the postcard with the words in the box.

litter park security cameras signs ~~street lights~~ vandalism youth club

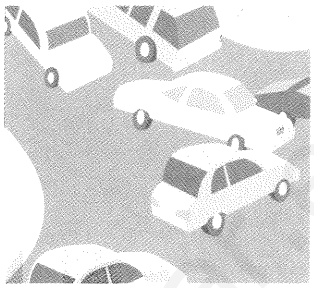
Hi, Jack

I'm staying with my cousin, Nathan. It isn't very nice here! The roads are dark because there aren't many street lights. People don't use the bins, so there's (1) ..... everywhere. There's also a lot of (2) ..... - graffiti on the walls and broken windows. There are a lot of (3) ..... too, with the words 'No ball games'. But Nathan goes to a (4) ..... after school - there are some great activities there. And there's a (5) ....., where you can walk or play. I think people feel quite safe there because the (6) ..... film everything.

See you soon,

Luke

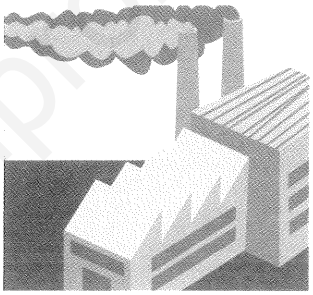
3 ★★☆ Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.



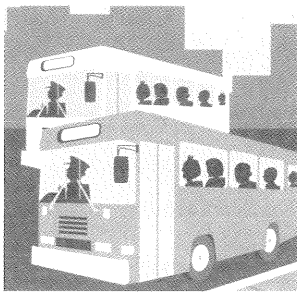
There's *traffic* on the roads.



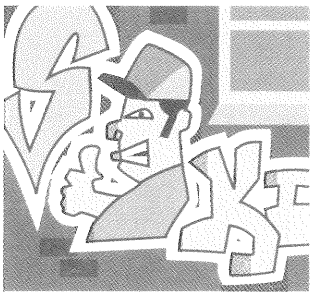
1 She's looking for a .....



2 This factory causes .....



3 They're using .....



4 The wall is covered in .....



5 He's standing under a .....

4 ★★★ Write sentences about a town you know. Use exercises 1–3 to help you, or your own ideas.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Grammar

a, *an*, countables and uncountables

1 ★★ **Complete the sentences with *a*, *an* or –.**

Can I have *a* burger?

1 This town needs ..... open space near the centre.

2 She doesn't like ..... graffiti.

3 There's ..... sign on the door.

4 The youth club is in ..... old building.

5 One big problem in my city is ..... pollution.

6 There's ..... nice park near my house.

some, *any*, *much*, *many*, *a lot of*

2 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

There isn't **many** / **much** / **some** traffic.

1 Are there **any** / **much** / **some** parks near here?

2 There are **some** / **any** / **much** bins outside.

3 Is there **many** / **a lot of** / **some** vandalism here?

4 There's **some** / **any** / **much** graffiti on the walls.

5 Are there **some** / **many** / **much** signs on the roads?

6 There isn't **any** / **some** / **many** litter here.

3 ★★ **Look at the information about a town. Write affirmative (✓) and negative (✗) sentences about it using the words in the box.**

much a lot of ~~some~~ any many some

– ⟶ +

youth clubs	bins	parks	street lights
	noise	litter	

✓ *There's some* litter.

1 ✗ ..... youth clubs.

2 ✗ ..... bins.

3 ✓ ..... street lights.

4 ✗ ..... noise.

5 ✓ ..... parks.

4 ★★★ **Write sentences about your school. Use *some*, *any*, *much*, *many* and *a lot of*.**

There isn't much litter in my school.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

Indefinite pronouns

5 ★★ **Use words from the lists to write sentences.**

~~There's~~	anyone	at the party. Katie was very upset.
1 There isn't	anything	for a walk.
2 There was	anywhere	~~in my bag! What is it?~~
3 There wasn't	someone	in the office a few minutes ago.
4 Is there	~~something~~	on TV. I'll read a book instead.
5 Let's go	somewhere	to sit down?

There's something in my bag! What is it?

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

.....

5 .....

.....

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Vocabulary

Phrasal verbs: on the street

1 ★☆☆ **Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box.**

get off get on go into pick up slow down
~~watch out for~~

Watch out for cars when you cross the road.

1 ..... ! You're driving too fast!

2 ..... your bike. Let's cycle to the park.

3 ..... the bus. This is where Jack lives.

4 ..... your shoes and put them in the right place.

5 ..... the kitchen. Dinner is ready.

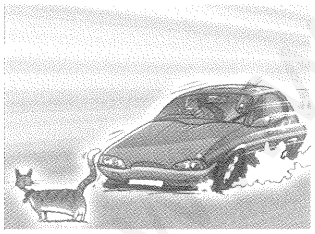
2 ★★☆ **Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs.**



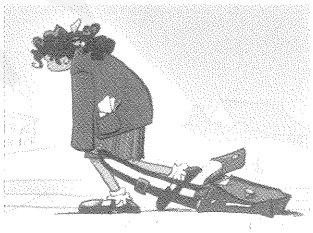
Put on your coat! It's cold today.



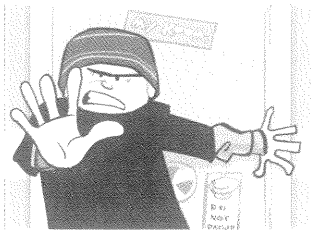
1 Where can I .... the bags?



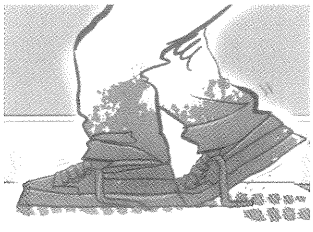
2 Don't ..... the cat!



3 Can you ....., please? You're too slow!



4 ..... my room!



5 ..... your dirty shoes!

3 ★★☆ **Write answers for the questions. Use the phrasal verbs in bold and the words in the box.**

a bus my bag at their bus stop cars
my classroom ~~my gloves~~ my jacket

What do you **put on** when you're cold?
I *put on my gloves.*

1 What do some children **get on** when they go to school?
They .....

2 Where do they **get off**?
They .....

3 What do you **watch out for** when you cross the road?
I .....

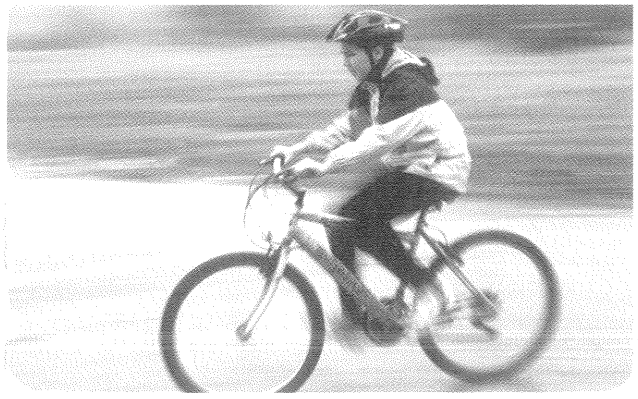
4 What do you **go into** every morning at school?
I .....

5 What do you **pick up** before you leave for school?
I .....

6 What do you **take off** when you come home from school?
I .....

4 ★★★ **Complete the text with phrasal verbs.**

Every morning Sam *puts on* his cycle helmet and then he (1) ..... his bike and cycles to school. If he's late, he (2) ....., but if it's raining, he (3) ..... In winter he (4) ..... ice. At school he (5) ..... his bike and (6) ..... his helmet. He (7) ..... his classroom and meets his friends.



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Grammar

should and *must*

1 ★ Complete the sentences with *should* or *mustn't*.

This pasta is delicious! You *should* eat some.

1 I ..... forget to do my homework.

2 She ..... eat breakfast. She's always hungry in the morning.

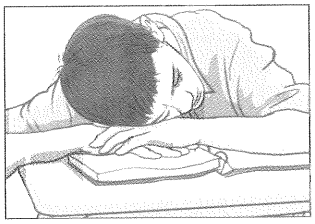
3 He ..... be late. The teacher will be angry!

4 We ..... help that woman. She's got a lot of bags.

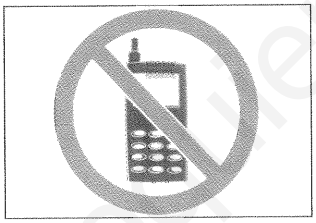
5 You ..... make so much noise in the library.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with *should*, *shouldn't*, *must*, *mustn't* and the words in the box.

carry an umbrella ~~go to bed earlier~~ stop
take off our shoes use a mobile phone
wear so much make-up



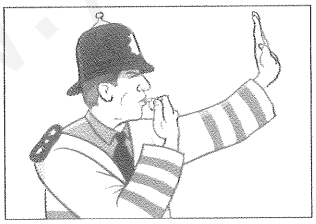
He *should go to bed earlier*.



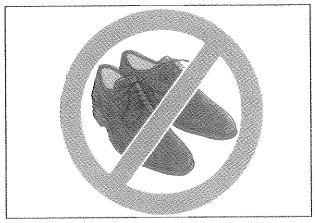
1 You ..... .



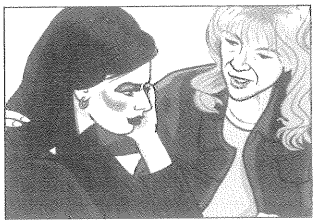
2 She ..... .



3 Cars ..... .



4 We ..... .



5 You ..... .

3 ★★ Write sentences that mean the same as 1–5. Use *should*, *shouldn't*, *must* or *mustn't*.

It isn't a good idea to watch that film.
You *shouldn't watch that film*.

1 We aren't allowed to take our phones to school.
We .....

2 Do your homework now!
You .....

3 I think we need to speed up.
We .....

4 It's against the rules to play ball games here.
You .....

5 She eats so much junk food!
She .....

4 ★★★ Write sentences with *should*, *shouldn't*, *must* and *mustn't* about your bedroom, your classroom or your town.

You should put your litter in the bin.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

Dictation

5 ★★ 4.10 Listen and write.

Nadia .....
James .....
.....
Miriam .....
.....
James .....
.....
Nadia .....
James .....
.....

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Reading

1 ★ Read the text. Tick (✓) the box.

Nobody knows ...

a Banksy's real name. ☐

b about Banksy's graffiti. ☐

c Banksy's mum and dad. ☐



Banksy: artist or vandal?

Banksy is a graffiti artist from the south-west of England and he's famous all over the world. Celebrities like Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie have paid thousands of pounds for his work, and reports say that businesses like Nike want to use it to advertise their products. But Banksy's true identity is a secret. Nobody knows his real name and some people say that even his parents don't know what he does!

So why does Banksy hide his identity? Well, graffiti is a crime. The police work with the council to try to catch people who cause graffiti. If graffiti artists want to escape from the police, they must work quickly and anonymously. A celebrity can't do that.

Banksy's first exhibition was in London in 2003 and some of his work is part of the permanent collection at the British Museum. Many people think that his work is a form of art which is beautiful, funny and sometimes political. But other people think graffiti is vandalism. Councils usually remove graffiti quickly, but the council in Bristol allowed some of Banksy's work to stay. What do you think of graffiti? Is it art or vandalism?

2 ★★ Read the text again. Write *true* or *false*.

Banksy's pictures are cheap. *false*

1 Big companies are interested in his work. .....

2 Everybody knows Banksy's real name. .....

3 The police work with Banksy. .....

4 Councils don't usually like graffiti. .....

5 You can see Banksy's work in Bristol. .....

3 ★★ Complete the sentences.

celebrities exhibition graffiti ~~name~~ police work

Banksy's real *name* is a secret.

1 ..... pay a lot of money for Banksy's work.

2 Banksy works in secret because ..... is illegal.

3 Graffiti artists must watch out for the .....

4 Banksy's first art ..... was in 2003.

5 Banksy's ..... is in the British Museum.

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

Where is Banksy from?
He's from the south-west of England.

1 Who's interested in Banksy's work?
.....

2 How much money have some celebrities paid for Banksy's work?
.....

3 Why does Banksy hide his identity?
.....

4 Why is Banksy's graffiti special?
.....

5 What did the council in Bristol do with some of Banksy's work?
.....

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Order the letters to make words. Then complete the sentences with the words.

clepoi locicun strevolune snisbsusee

1 The ..... try to stop vandalism.

2 ..... do work for no money.

3 The ..... organizes things in a town or city and keeps it clean.

4 ..... sometimes use art to advertise.

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Writing

Language point: cause and effect

1 ★ **Complete the sentences with *as a result* or *so*.**

There are more street lights in our area now. *As a result*, people can see better at night.

1 Teenagers need something to do after school, ... we're going to open a youth club.

2 My parents don't like living in the city, ... we're going to move to the country.

3 There are more security cameras in our town now. ....., there's less crime.

4 The public transport here is very bad. ....., more and more people drive to work.

2 ★★ **Match causes 1–4 with effects a–d. Then write sentences 1–2 with *as a result*, and sentences 3–4 with *so*.**

1 the public transport system is excellent

2 there are security cameras in shops

3 the teenagers have nothing to do

4 there aren't enough bins

a they're often on the streets in the evenings

b people feel safer

c there aren't many cars on the roads

d there's a lot of litter on the street

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

.....

Task

3 ★★ **Read the information and complete the letter.**

Reason for letter: to help teenagers in his town, Benfield
Problem: fantastic youth club, a lot of things for teenagers / the council is going to close it because it costs too much money
Jason's opinion: youth club is really important for town / somewhere for young people to go
Solution: keep youth club open

I'm Jason and I'm fourteen years old. I live in *Benfield* and I want (1) .....

Benfield has got (2) ..... with a lot of activities. As a result, there are a lot of (3) ..... and they aren't on the streets in the evenings. But the council says the youth club (4) ....., so it's going (5) .....

In my opinion this is crazy. (6) ..... It gives young people (7) ..... and it's an excellent way to make friends and have fun. I think the council should try to keep (8) .....

Jason Brown

4 ★★★ **The council wants to close the park in the town where you live. Write an email using exercise 3 and the words in the box to help you.**

open spaces pollution
young people noise
traffic play games relax
as a result so

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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

a, *an*, countables and uncountables

1 Write *a*, *an* or –.

1 ..... teenager
2 ..... graffiti
3 ..... pollution
4 ..... old building
5 ..... sign
6 ..... open space
7 ..... youth club
8 ..... vandalism

some, *any*, *much*, *many*, *a lot of*

2 Order the words to make sentences. Omit one word from each sentence.

1 are / any / there / some / street lights

.....

2 youth clubs / there / much / aren't / any

.....

3 are / is / pollution / there / much / ?

.....

4 much / traffic / there / many / isn't

.....

5 are / open spaces / much / there / many / ?

.....

Indefinite pronouns

3 Choose the correct words.

1 Are you going **anywhere** / **anyone** nice after school?
2 Let's go **anywhere** / **somewhere** for a walk.
3 I need **something** / **someone** to eat.
4 There isn't **anything** / **anywhere** to do.
5 Is there **anyone** / **somewhere** in the kitchen?
6 I want to speak to **someone** / **somewhere**.

should and *must*

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

must mustn't mustn't should should shouldn't

1 Graffiti is illegal. You ..... do it.
2 Are you bored? You ..... try the youth club.
3 She ..... eat so many burgers. It's unhealthy.
4 People ..... use public transport more often.
5 The police want my name. I ..... tell them.
6 You ..... talk in an exam. It's against the rules.

My evaluation:

Translation

5 Translate the sentences.

1 There's pollution from traffic and factories.

.....

2 There are some nice parks in my town.

.....

3 Is there much vandalism where you live?

.....

4 Slow down or you'll run over someone.

.....

5 Graffiti artists must watch out for the police.

.....

6 You should put on your helmet.

.....

My evaluation:

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Vocabulary

6 Translate the words.

Nouns: on the street

bin .....

crime .....

graffiti .....

litter .....

noise .....

open spaces .....

park .....

pollution .....

public transport .....

security camera .....

sign .....

street light .....

traffic .....

vandalism .....

youth club .....

Phrasal verbs: on the street

get off .....

get on .....

go into .....

pick up .....

put down .....

put on .....

run over .....

slow down .....

speed up .....

stay out of .....

take off .....

watch out for .....

My evaluation:

Communication

7 Correct the sentences.

1 You really must going to Cordoba. ✗

.....

2 It worth seeing. ✗

.....

3 It's not worth to go to Madrid in the summer. ✗

.....

4 He should tries to see the film. ✗

.....

5 You should seeing the painting. ✗

.....

6 What going on? ✗

.....

8 Complete the questions with answers a–e.

1 Have you seen the Mona Lisa?

.....

2 What's going on?

.....

3 Can I do anything?

.....

4 Have we got any sandwiches for the picnic?

.....

5 Are you going to Claire's party?

.....

a Yes. It's worth seeing.

b Yes, all we need is something to drink.

c We're organizing a party.

d Yes, I am. You should come, it'll be great!

e Yes, there's a lot to do.

My evaluation:

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Grammar reference Starter unit

be + subject pronouns

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 / She is	He's / She's	He / She is not	He / She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We / You are	We're / You're	We / You are not	We / You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

Los pronombres sujeto *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *they* se colocan delante del verbo *be* en las formas afirmativa y negativa. Recuerda que el sujeto nunca se omite en inglés.
It's a good idea. = Es una buena idea.
La negativa se forma colocando *not* detrás de *am*, *is*, *are*.
En el inglés informal se utilizan las formas contractas.

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

La interrogativa se forma con *am*, *are*, *is* + sujeto.
Las respuestas breves se forman con el sujeto seguido del verbo *be*. En negativa se utilizan las formas contractas.
What, *how*, *where*, *who*, *when* van delante de *be*.

Usos

El verbo *be* se utiliza para dar y pedir información personal.
Are you from Barcelona? = ¿Eres de Barcelona?

Possessive 's

El posesivo en 's indica que algo pertenece a alguien, y también describe vínculos familiares.
This is Sophie's pen. = Este es el bolígrafo de Sophie.
Con el sujeto en singular, el apóstrofo va delante de la *-s*.
my cousin's house (un primo) = la casa de mi primo
Con el sujeto en plural, el apóstrofo va detrás de la *-s*.
my cousins' house (dos o más) = la casa de mis primos

have got

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

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

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

La interrogativa se forma con *Have* / *Has* + sujeto y *got*.

Usos

Have got se utiliza para indicar posesión, vínculos familiares y cosas que el sujeto tiene que hacer.
I've got an English book. = Tengo un libro de inglés.
He's got a sister. = Él tiene una hermana.

there is, *there are*

	Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
Singular	There's a computer.	There isn't a music room.	Is there an exam on Wednesday?
Plural	There are three cars.	There aren't any people.	Are there any books?

Las formas afirmativa y negativa se construyen con *there* + *be*. La interrogativa se forma colocando *be* delante de *there*. En el inglés informal se utilizan las formas contractas, excepto *there are*.

Usos

There is / *there are* describe la existencia o ausencia de algo.

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Grammar practice Starter unit

be + subject pronouns

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.**

Claudia *is* my aunt.

1 We ..... Real Mallorca fans.
2 ..... your brother interested in history?
3 I ..... from Manchester.
4 It ..... five o'clock.
5 ..... your cousins good at English?
6 You ..... in my class at school.

2 **Rewrite the sentences using the negative form.**

I'm thirteen years old.
I'm not thirteen years old.

1 Adrian and Nerea are from Portugal.

.....

2 My teacher is strict.

.....

3 We're Italian.

.....

4 You're interested in basketball.

.....

Possessive 's

3 **Write sentences with the possessive *'s*.**

Is this your (mother / book)?
Is this your mother's book?

1 Are you (Rory and Paul / cousin)?

.....

2 We like (David / computer).

.....

3 My (grandparents / names) are Alan and Ann.

.....

4 The (twins / birthday) is on Tuesday.

.....

5 This is my (sister / homework).

.....

have got

4 **Write affirmative or negative sentences with *have got*.**

she / a brother and a sister
She's got a brother and a sister.

1 you / not / any history homework

.....

2 I / not / black hair

.....

3 they / four children

.....

4 he / not / a strict teacher

.....

5 **Write questions and short answers with *have got*.**

they / a nice teacher / ? (✓)
Have they got a nice teacher?
Yes, they have.

1 she / an English dictionary / ? (✗)

.....

.....

2 we / a French exam / ? (✓)

.....

.....

3 you / geography lesson now / ? (✗)

.....

.....

there is, there are

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

There are two exams on Tuesday.

1 ..... a big science laboratory in our school.
2 We haven't got maths today. ..... a teacher.
3 No, ... any history books on my table.
4 ..... any new students in your class?
5 ..... a music room in your school?

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Grammar reference unit 1

Adverbs of frequency

Usos

Estos adverbios describen la frecuencia de los hechos.

He's often late for school. =

Él a menudo llega tarde al instituto.

I've always got my mobile phone with me. =

Siempro llevo el móvil encima.

Posición de los adverbios de frecuencia		
Afirmativa	*be*	detrás del verbo
	have got	entre *have* y *got*
	otros verbos	delante del verbo
Negativa	*be*	detrás del verbo
	have got	entre *have* y *got*
	otros verbos	entre *don't / doesn't* y el verbo
Interrogativa	*be*	detrás del sujeto
	have got	entre el sujeto y *got*
	otros verbos	delante del verbo

Present simple: affirmative, negative and questions

Afirmativa	Negativa
I play tennis. You play tennis.	I don't play tennis. You don't play tennis.
He plays tennis. She plays tennis. It plays tennis.	He doesn't play tennis. She doesn't play tennis. It doesn't play tennis.
We play tennis. You play tennis. They play tennis.	We don't play tennis. You don't play tennis. They don't play tennis.

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Do I play football? Do you play football?	Yes, I do. Yes, you do.	No, I don't. No, you don't.
Does he play football? Does she play football? Does it play football?	Yes, he does. Yes, she does. Yes, it does.	No, he doesn't. No, she doesn't. No, it doesn't.
Do we play football? Do you play football? Do they play football?	Yes, we do. Yes, you do. Yes, they do.	No, we don't. No, you don't. No, they don't.

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

Ortografía: la *-s* de tercera persona

Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade *-s*.

needs wears changes wants = necesita viste cambia quiere

Con los verbos acabados en consonante + *-y*, esta se elimina antes de añadir *-ies*.

carries studies = lleva estudia

Con verbos en *-o*, *-ch*, *-sh*, *-x*, *-ss*, se añade *-es*.

goes watches washes fixes misses =

va ve lava arregla echa de menos

Usos

El *present simple* se utiliza:

para describir hechos que suceden con regularidad o que se repiten con frecuencia.

It's cold in winter. = En invierno hace frío.

para describir situaciones permanentes.

We live in a nice town. = Vivimos en una ciudad agradable.

para dar y pedir opiniones.

I don't like reggae. = No me gusta el reggae.

Verb + *-ing*

Sujeto	Verbo principal	Forma en *-ing*
I	like	reading magazines.
You	loved	swimming when you were five.
He	didn't mind	going to school.
She	hates	watching TV.
It	loves	listening to music.
We	liked	seeing you at Christmas.
You	don't mind	spending money.
They	don't like	going shopping on Saturdays.

El verbo principal puede ir en presente o en *past simple*.

We like going to restaurants. = Nos gusta ir a los restaurantes.

El verbo principal concuerda con el sujeto de la frase.

He loves cycling. = Le encanta andar en bici.

I don't mind driving. = No me importa conducir.

Usos

La forma en *-ing* del verbo se utiliza para expresar opiniones sobre diversas actividades.

She doesn't mind reading. = A ella no le importa leer.

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Grammar practice unit 1

Adverbs of frequency

1 **Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct order.**

don't often ~~hardly ever~~ occasionally often sometimes usually

never

hardly ever

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

always

2 **Choose the correct words.**

I ('ve sometimes got) / 've got sometimes my laptop with me.

1 She **'s hardly ever / hardly is ever** late for school.
2 We **go sometimes / sometimes go** to Granada for the day.
3 They **often are / 're often** tired in the evenings.
4 It **'s usually / usually is** very hot here in summer.
5 You **never have got / 've never got** any money with you.
6 **I always know / know always** what's in my bag.
7 He **often doesn't / doesn't often** lose his keys.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

3 **Write the third person singular form of the verbs.**

carry *carries*

1 watch .....
2 use .....
3 study .....
4 finish .....
5 need .....
6 wear .....
7 go .....
8 buy .....
9 live .....

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

~~finish~~ carry not wear change go not watch

My dad *finishes* work at six o'clock.

1 Julie ..... any make-up.
2 We ..... to school by bus.
3 Leo always ..... his mp3 player in his bag.
4 Mum usually ..... her clothes after work.
5 I ..... TV before school.

Present simple: questions

5 **Rewrite the sentences using the question form.**

He goes to school by car.
Does he go to school by car?

1 I need my ID card for school.
.....

2 She carries a lot of things in her bag.
.....

3 You watch too much TV.
.....

4 They use the laptop for their homework.
.....

5 We finish school at three o'clock today.
.....

Verb + *-ing*

6 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

He *likes swimming* (like / swim) in the sea.

1 We ..... (not mind / cook) in the evenings.
2 She ..... (hate / tidy) her bedroom.
3 I ..... (prefer / read) books.
4 You ..... (love / run) before work.
5 They ..... (not like / wear) school uniform.

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Grammar reference unit 2

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	chatting.	I'm not	chatting.
You're	chatting.	You aren't	chatting.
He's	chatting.	He isn't	chatting.
She's	chatting.	She isn't	chatting.
It's	chatting.	It isn't	chatting.
We're	chatting.	We aren't	chatting.
You're	chatting.	You aren't	chatting.
They're	chatting.	They aren't	chatting.

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 negativa se forma colocando *not* detrás de *am*, *is* o *are* y antes de la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.

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

Present continuous: questions

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

La forma interrogativa se construye con *am*, *is* o *are* seguidos del sujeto.

Las respuestas breves se construyen con el sujeto y la forma correcta del verbo *be*, sin la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.
'Are you tidying your room?' 'Yes, I am.' =
"¿Estás ordenando tu habitación?" "Sí."

Las partículas interrogativas se colocan delante del verbo *be*.
What are you making for lunch? =
¿Qué estás preparando para comer?
Why is he cleaning the floor now? =
¿Por qué está limpiando el suelo ahora?

Present simple and present continuous

Usos

El *present continuous* describe acciones que se están desarrollando mientras se habla.
'Where's Karl?' 'He's making his bed.' =
"¿Dónde está Karl?" "Está haciendo su cama."
They're doing their homework at the moment. =
En este momento están haciendo los deberes.

El *present simple* describe rutinas y acciones que se repiten con regularidad.
He has a shower every morning. =
Él se ducha todas la mañanas.
We usually do the washing-up after dinner. =
Generalmente fregamos después de cenar.

Recuerda que algunos verbos (*stative verbs*) no se utilizan en *present continuous*. He aquí algunos:
understand know think like love hate want =
entender saber creer gustar encantar odiar querer
I like your new sofa. = Me gusta vuestro nuevo sofá.
~~*I'm liking your new sofa.*~~

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Grammar practice unit 2

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 **Write the *-ing* form of these verbs.**

carry *carrying*

1 study .....
2 make .....
3 tidy .....
4 run .....
5 clean .....
6 write .....
7 swim .....

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

My brother *is tidying* his bedroom. (tidy)

1 You ..... the new microwave. (not use)
2 Paul ..... on a chair next to the window. (sit)
3 Diego and Jorge ..... dinner at the moment. (not make)
4 We're ..... our homework on the table in the kitchen. (do)
5 I ..... lunch in a café. (have)
6 Rita ..... the floor now. (not clean)

3 **Rewrite the sentences using the negative form.**

We're reading a magazine.
We aren't reading a magazine.

1 They're doing the washing-up.
.....
2 He's spending a lot of money at the shops.
.....
3 I'm tidying the kitchen.
.....
4 You're listening to me.
.....
5 Marta is having a shower.
.....
6 Katie is wearing sunglasses.
.....

Present continuous: questions

4 **Write questions using the present continuous. Then complete the short answers.**

your brother / sit / under the tree / ?
Is your brother sitting under the tree?
Yes, *he is*.

1 we / write / in Spanish / ?
.....
No, ...
2 they / buy / a new bookcase / ?
.....
Yes, ...
3 you / use / the washing machine / ?
.....
Yes, ...
4 she / play / near the house / ?
.....
No, ...

Present simple and present continuous

5 **Complete the postcard with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Hi, Clara!
How are you? *I'm having* (have) a fantastic holiday in France and we (1) ..... (stay) in a nice new hotel.

It's really hot today and I (2) ..... (sit) under a big tree at the moment!

We (3) ..... (visit) the same village every year and we usually (4) ..... (go) to the same restaurant every night! My dad always (5) ..... (have) traditional French food for dinner, but I (6) ..... (not like) it – I prefer pizza!

What (7) ..... (you / do) now?
See you soon,
Isabel

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Grammar reference unit 3

Past simple

La forma afirmativa del *past simple* de los verbos regulares se construye añadiendo *-ed* al infinitivo.
He closed the door. = Él cerró la puerta.

Los verbos irregulares tienen formas diferentes para el *past simple*. No siguen normas fijas, y hay que aprendérselos de memoria. Consulta la lista de la página 128.
Tom grew up in London. = Tom creció en Londres.
Recuerda: en el *past simple* se utiliza una única forma para todas las personas del verbo.
She got married last year. = Se casó el año pasado.

La negativa se forma colocando *didn't* delante del infinitivo.
It didn't rain. = No llovió.

La interrogativa se forma colocando *did* delante del sujeto, al que sigue el infinitivo del verbo principal.
Did you win the competition? = ¿Ganasteis la competición?
Las respuestas breves se construyen con *Yes / No* seguidos del sujeto y *did / didn't*, sin el *past simple* del verbo.
'Did they go to the party?' 'Yes, they did.' =
"¿Fueron a la fiesta?" "Sí."
Las partículas interrogativas se colocan delante de *did*.
Where did they get married? = ¿Dónde se casaron?

Usos

El *past simple* describe hechos que sucedieron en un momento determinado del pasado. Ese momento se suele concretar mediante expresiones de tiempo.
I met her in 2007. = La conocí en 2007.

was, were

Was y *were* son las formas de *past simple* del verbo *be*.

Las formas negativas de *was* y *were* son *was not* y *were not* (*wasn't* y *weren't*).

La interrogativa se forma con *was* o *were* + sujeto.
Was she in your class? = ¿Ella iba a la misma clase que tú?
Las respuestas breves se construye con *Yes / No* seguidos del sujeto y *was / wasn't / were / weren't*.
'Was it cold?' 'Yes, it was.' = "¿Hacía frío?" "Sí."
Las partículas interrogativas van delante de *was / were*.
Where were you? = ¿Dónde estabas?

there was, there were

There was y *there were* son las formas de *past simple* de *there is* y *there are*.

There was se utiliza con sustantivos en singular y sustantivos incontables.
There was some food. = Había un poco de comida.

There were se utiliza con sustantivos en plural.
There were twenty students. = Había veinte alumnos.

Las formas negativas de *there was* y *there were* son *there wasn't* y *there weren't*.
There wasn't any money. = No había (nada de) dinero.
There weren't any boys. = No había chicos.

La interrogativa se forma con *was* o *were* + *there*.
Was there anything to eat? = ¿Había algo para comer?
Were there a lot of people? = ¿Había mucha gente?

Las respuestas breves se construyen con *Yes / No* seguidos de *there was / wasn't / were / weren't*.
Yes, there was. = Sí.
No, there weren't. = No.

Usos

There was y *there were* se utilizan para describir en el pasado algo que ya no existe.

Time expressions and *ago*

Ago se utiliza con expresiones de tiempo como *two years*, *a week*, *three days*, para describir exactamente cuándo sucedió un hecho o comenzó una situación en el pasado.
I last played football two months ago. = Jugué al fútbol por última vez hace dos meses.

Ago siempre aparece al final de la expresión de tiempo.
I left two days ago. = Me marché hace dos días.

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Grammar practice unit 3

Past simple

1 **Complete the text using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

become leave not move not buy
~~get~~ graduate have

My parents *got* married in 1985. They (1) ..... a house because they didn't have a lot of money. A year later my dad (2) ..... from university. My parents (3) ..... two children, me and my sister, Ana. Three years ago Ana (4) ..... school and (5) ..... a professional photographer. But she (6) ..... into her own flat. She's happy at home!

2 **Complete the questions with the past simple form of the verbs. Then complete the short answers.**

Did he *spend* a lot of money today? (spend)
Yes, *he did*.

1 ..... they ..... at six o'clock? (get up)
Yes, ...

2 ..... you ..... the party? (enjoy)
No, ...

3 ..... she ..... an accident? (have)
Yes, ...

4 ..... I ..... you an email? (send)
No, ...

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

graduate / when / you / did / ?
When did you graduate?

1 buy / she / the house / did / why / ?
.....

2 did / what / he / at school / do / ?
.....

3 the competition / did / they / how / win / ?
.....

4 meet / you / in town / did / who / ?
.....

was, were

4 **Complete the sentences with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* and *weren't*.**

I *wasn't* in the kitchen. I was in my bedroom.

1 The concert ..... fun. It wasn't boring.
2 The children weren't friendly. They ..... horrible.
3 My sister Louise ..... at the party. She was at work.
4 We were at the same school, but we ..... in the same class.

there was, there were

5 **Complete the sentences with *there was*, *there wasn't*, *there were* and *there weren't*.**

There were a lot of people at my party. (✓)

1 ..... any music in the CD player. (✗)
2 ..... a lot of money on the table. (✓)
3 ..... any good programmes on TV. (✗)
4 ..... some pasta for dinner. (✓)
5 ..... any chips. (✗)

Time expressions and *ago*

6 **Order the words to complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verbs.**

a new house / I / two weeks / buy / ago
I *bought a new house two weeks ago*.

1 Jack / ago / home / three months / leave
Three .....

2 we / a really scary film / ago / see / two days
We .....

3 get married / ago / my sister / a year
My .....

4 two weeks / graduate / I / ago / from school
Two .....

5 a month / they / a football match / win / ago
They .....

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Grammar reference unit 4

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I was	running.	I wasn't	running.
You were	running.	You weren't	running.
He was	running.	He wasn't	running.
She was	running.	She wasn't	running.
It was	running.	It wasn't	running.
We were	running.	We weren't	running.
You were	running.	You weren't	running.
They were	running.	They weren't	running.

La forma afirmativa del *past continuous* se construye con el sujeto seguido de *was* o *were* y la forma en *-ing* del verbo.

La negativa se forma colocando *not* entre *was* o *were* y la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal. En el inglés oral e informal se utilizan las formas contractas *wasn't* y *weren't*.

Ortografía: *present continuous* afirmativa y negativa

Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade *-ing*.
read → *reading* = leer → leyendo

Con verbos acabados en *-e*, esta se elimina antes de añadir *-ing*.
write → *writing* = escribir → escribiendo

Con verbos acabados en vocal + consonante, esta se duplica antes de añadir *-ing*.
travel → *travelling* = viajar → viajando

Past continuous: questions

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Was I walking?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he walking?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she walking?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it walking?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we walking?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you walking?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they walking?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

La forma interrogativa se construye colocando *was* o *were* delante del sujeto.

Las respuestas breves se construyen con el sujeto seguido de *was* o *were*, sin la forma en *-ing* del verbo principal.
'Were you cycling across Spain?' 'Yes, I was.' =
"¿Estabais cruzando España en bicicleta?" "Sí."

Las partículas interrogativas se colocan delante de *was* o *were*.
What were you doing in the mountains? =
¿Qué estabais haciendo en las montañas?
Why was she climbing up the tree? =
¿Por qué se estaba subiendo al árbol?

Usos

El *past continuous* describe acciones que se estaban desarrollando en un momento del pasado.
It was raining at ten o'clock yesterday. =
Ayer, a las diez, estaba lloviendo.
What were they doing on Saturday? =
¿Qué estaban haciendo el sábado?
You weren't listening to the teacher. =
No estabas escuchando a la profesora.

Past simple and past continuous

Usos

El *past continuous* a menudo describe acciones que fueron interrumpidas.
She was cycling down the mountain when she fell off her bike. =
Iba pedaleando montaña abajo cuando se cayó de la bici.

El *past continuous* describe la acción que se estaba desarrollando (*was cycling*), mientras que el *past simple* (*fell off*) hace referencia al hecho que la interrumpió.

A menudo se utiliza *when* delante del *past simple* y *while* delante del *past continuous*.
They were skiing across Antarctica when they saw penguins. =
Iban cruzando la Antártida esquiando cuando vieron los pingüinos.
They saw penguins while they were skiing across Antarctica. =
Vieron los pingüinos mientras iban cruzando la Antártida esquiando.

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Grammar practice unit 4

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

We *were* listening to music on our mp3 players. (✓)

1 It ..... raining again this afternoon. (✓)
2 She ..... talking to Laura on the telephone. (✗)
3 You ..... walking to school. (✗)
4 He ..... driving across Europe on holiday. (✓)
5 They ..... sailing around Lanzarote. (✗)

2 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

cycle have not rain not study ~~watch~~ not wear

Yesterday afternoon ...

Juan *was watching* Real Madrid on TV.

1 Ana and Carmen ..... through the park on their bikes.
2 Ana ..... a coat.
3 I ..... lunch with my grandparents.
4 It ..... – it was sunny.
5 We ..... because it was a holiday!

Past continuous: questions

3 Write questions using the past continuous.

what / you / do / yesterday / ?
What were you doing yesterday?

1 why / your sister / carry / a big bag / ?
.....
2 Sam / play / in the basketball match / ?
.....
3 your friends / walk / near the river / ?
.....
4 what / they / talk about / ?
.....
5 where / Mike and Anna / go / ?
.....

Past simple and past continuous

4 Choose the correct words.

When Emma (arrived) / was arriving at the airport, her mother waited / (was waiting) to meet her.

1 It started / was starting to snow while we watched / were watching the match.
2 The tourists drove / were driving across the desert when they had / were having an accident.
3 I saw / was seeing a famous actor near the theatre. He wore / was wearing sunglasses.
4 Jorge met / was meeting a Spanish girl while he travelled / was travelling across Australia.
5 We were skiing / skied down the mountain when Tom was falling / fell over.
6 You didn't wear / weren't wearing a cycle helmet when you arrived / were arriving home.
7 Rob and Kate arrived / were arriving while we watched / were watching a DVD.

5 Complete the email using the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs.

Hi, Amy!
Guess what! I *was cycling* (cycle) home from school today when suddenly a little boy (1) ..... (walk) in front of me. He (2) ..... (not look) and his mum and dad (3) ..... (chat).
I (4) ..... (go) very fast on my bike but I (5) ..... (stop) before I hit the boy. His mum was very nice and she (6) ..... (say) sorry to me.

I (7) ..... (see) Maria yesterday too. She (8) ..... (run) to catch the bus when I (9) ..... (leave) school.

See you tomorrow,
Noah

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Grammar reference unit 5

Ability: *can* and *could*

Afirmativa (presente)	Negativa (presente)
I / You can dance.	I / You can't dance.
He / She / It can dance.	He / She / It can't dance.
We / You / They can dance.	We / You / They can't dance.

Afirmativa (pasado)	Negativa (pasado)
I / You could sing.	I / You couldn't sing.
He / She / It could sing.	He / She / It couldn't sing.
We / You / They could sing.	We / You / They couldn't sing.

Can y *could* tienen una única forma para todas las personas. Se colocan delante del verbo en infinitivo sin *to*.
You can speak Italian. = Tú sabes hablar italiano.
She could play the piano. = Ella sabía tocar el piano.

Las formas negativas de *can* y *could* son *cannot* y *could not*. Sin embargo, en el inglés oral e informal se utilizan las formas contractas *can't* y *couldn't*. El verbo que los acompaña va en infinitivo sin *to*.
We can't cook. = No sabemos cocinar.
They couldn't play tennis. = No sabían jugar al tenis.

Usos

Can y *could* describen la capacidad de hacer algo.
She could read when she was three. =
A los tres años sabía leer.

Can describe la capacidad de hacer algo en el presente.
Now I can dance flamenco. = Ahora sé bailar flamenco.

Could describe la capacidad de hacer algo en el pasado.
He could sing in Spanish when he was little. =
De pequeño sabía cantar en español.

Questions with *how*

En preguntas con *how*, este elemento se coloca al comienzo de la frase, delante de *often*, *much* / *many* o de un adjetivo.
How often do you go out? = ¿Con qué frecuencia sales?

Usos

Las preguntas encabezadas por *how* se utilizan para preguntar sobre frecuencia, medida o cantidad.
How much water do you drink? = ¿Cuánta agua bebes?
How many brothers have you got? = ¿Cuántos hermanos tienes?

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjetivos	Grado comparativo	Grado superlativo
Monosílabos	se añade *-er* *fast – faster*	se añade *-est* *wild – wildest*
Monosílabos acabados en vocal + consonante	la consonante se duplica y se añade *-er* *big – bigger*	la consonante se duplica y se añade *-est* *fat – fattest*
Monosílabos acabados en *-e*	se añade *-r* *rare – rarer*	se añade *-st* *large – largest*
De dos o más sílabas, acabados en *-y*	se elimina la *-y* antes de añadir *-ier* *heavy – heavier*	se elimina la *-y* antes de añadir *-iest* *happy – happiest*
Otros adjetivos de dos o más sílabas	se coloca *more* delante del adjetivo *artistic – more artistic*	se coloca *most* delante del adjetivo *practical – most practical*
Irregulares	*good – better* *bad – worse*	*good – best* *bad – worst*

Los adjetivos en grado comparativo se colocan detrás del verbo *be* y delante de *than*.
Cats are more common than elephants. =
Los gatos son más comunes que los elefantes.

Los adjetivos en grado superlativo van precedidos de *the*. La estructura *the* + adjetivo va detrás del verbo *be*.
Kate is the best singer in her class. =
Kate es la mejor cantante de la clase.

Usos

El comparativo se utiliza para comparar dos objetos o personas, o dos grupos de objetos o personas.
Ben is quieter than Hugh. = Ben es más callado que Hugh.

Los adjetivos en grado superlativo se utilizan para indicar que una persona, un objeto o un grupo tienen la mayor cantidad de una cualidad en comparación con el resto.
Blue whales are the biggest animals in the world. =
Las ballenas azules son los animales más grandes del mundo.

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Grammar practice unit 5

Ability: *can* and *could*

1 **Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *could*, *couldn't* and the correct form of the verb.**

When I was two months old, I *couldn't walk*. (walk)

1 Matthew is very intelligent. He ..... five languages. (speak)
2 Rob and I watched a Japanese film last night, but we ..... it. (understand)
3 My grandma was very good at music. She ..... the piano and sing. (play)
4 I can use a computer, but I ..... one. (program)
5 Adam and Paul are brilliant cooks – they ..... really tasty food. (make)

2 **Correct the sentences.**

Henry didn't could speak French two years ago. ✗
Henry couldn't speak French two years ago.

1 The girls can to play chess. ✗
.....
2 I can ride a horse when I was three. ✗
.....
3 We don't can swim across the lake. ✗
.....
4 Alicia cans compose music. ✗
.....
5 My brother couldn't to ski on holiday last year. ✗
.....

Questions with *how*

3 **Read the answers. Then complete the questions with *how* and the words in the box.**

far many strict often ~~tall~~

'*How tall* are you?' 'I'm one metre seventy.'

1 '..... apples do you eat every day?' 'Two.'
2 '..... does he play basketball?' 'Three times a week.'
3 '..... is your dad?' 'Not very. He's nice.'
4 '..... can you run?' 'About a kilometre.'

Comparative and superlative adjectives

4 **Complete the table with the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives.**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	*bigger*	*biggest*
bad	.....	.....
far	.....	.....
heavy	.....	.....
intelligent	.....	.....
large	.....	.....
light	.....	.....
peaceful	.....	.....
rare	.....	.....
unhappy	.....	.....
slow	.....	.....
artistic	.....	.....

5 **Complete the text with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives.**

I've got three really good friends, Cara, Suzy and Megan, and they all go to my school. Cara is *older* (old) than us - she's fourteen and we're all thirteen. Megan is the (1) ..... (young) - she had her thirteenth birthday last week. Suzy is the (2) ..... (tall) - she's one metre eighty-five! I'm one metre sixty, but Cara is (3) ..... (short) than me - she's only one metre fifty.

The (4) ..... (intelligent) person is definitely Cara - she always gets the best marks at school. But Megan is (5) ..... (artistic) than Cara. She can paint really good pictures. Suzy is very funny - in fact she's the (6) ..... (funny) person I know. I'm (7) ..... (quiet) than all of them, but we always have fun together!

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Grammar reference unit 6

will and *won't*

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'll buy a house. You'll buy a house.	I won't buy a house. You won't buy a house.
He'll buy a house. She'll buy a house. It'll buy a house.	He won't buy a house. She won't buy a house. It won't buy a house.
We'll buy a house. You'll buy a house. They'll buy a house.	We won't buy a house. You won't buy a house. They won't buy a house.

La forma afirmativa del futuro con *will* se construye colocando este elemento entre el sujeto y el infinitivo sin *to* del verbo principal. Recuerda que en el inglés oral e informal se utiliza la forma contracta "pronombre sujeto + *'ll*".

Will tiene una única forma para todas las personas del verbo.

La negativa se forma colocando *won't* (*will not*) entre el sujeto y el infinitivo sin *to* del verbo principal. Recuerda que en el inglés oral e informal se utilizan las formas contractas.
He'll come later. = Él vendrá más tarde.
They won't be famous. = Ellos no serán famosos.

Interrogativa	Respuestas breves	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Will I understand? Will you understand?	Yes, I will. Yes, you will.	No, I won't. No, you won't.
Will he understand? Will she understand? Will it understand?	Yes, he will. Yes, she will. Yes, it will.	No, he won't. No, she won't. No, it won't.
Will we understand? Will you understand? Will they understand?	Yes, we will. Yes, you will. Yes, they will.	No, we won't. No, you won't. No, they won't.

La forma interrogativa se construye colocando *will* delante del sujeto.

Las respuestas breves se forman con el sujeto seguido de *will* o *won't*, sin el verbo principal.
'Will people live on a different planet?' 'Yes, they will.' =
"¿La gente vivirá en otro planeta?" "Sí."

Las partículas interrogativas encabezan la frase, y van seguidas de *will*.
What will we eat in the future? =
¿Qué comeremos en el futuro?

Usos

Will y *won't* se utilizan para hacer predicciones sobre el futuro.
She'll win the tennis match tomorrow. =
Ella ganará el partido de tenis mañana.
I'll be famous when I'm older. = De mayor seré famoso.
We won't move to a different house. =
No nos iremos a vivir a otra casa.

First conditional

Acción	Resultado
If I walk slowly, If you walk slowly,	I'll arrive late. you'll arrive late.
If he runs quickly, If she runs quickly, If it runs quickly,	he'll arrive at two o'clock. she'll arrive at two o'clock. it'll arrive at two o'clock.
If we go by car, If you go by car, If they go by car,	we'll arrive early. you'll arrive early. they'll arrive early.

El condicional de primer grado se construye con *if* + *present simple* y *will* + infinitivo.

La frase puede ir encabezada por la acción:
If you learn English, you'll understand American films. =
Si aprendes inglés, entenderás las películas americanas.

o por el resultado de la misma:
You'll understand American films if you learn English. =
Entenderás las películas americanas si aprendes inglés.

La negativa se puede utilizar en la acción, en el resultado, o en ambas partes de la oración.
If I don't leave now, I won't meet James at the station. =
Si no me marcho ya, no veré a James en la estación.

La interrogativa se forma colocando *will* delante del sujeto de la proposición que indica el resultado.
Will you help me if I give you some money? =
¿Me ayudarás si te doy dinero?
If I give you some money, will you help me? =
Si te doy dinero, ¿me ayudarás?

Usos

El condicional de primer grado se utiliza para hacer predicciones sobre el resultado de una acción.

Describe cosas que creemos que pueden suceder en el futuro, aquellas que nos parecen posibles.

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Grammar practice unit 6

will and *won't*

1 **Complete the sentences with *'ll*, *will* or *won't* and the verbs in the box.**

be not give win leave ~~work~~ not use

I think you*'ll work* in a TV studio one day.

1 He ..... you a birthday present because he isn't very generous.
2 When ..... you ..... home?
3 They ..... that new computer because it's very complicated.
4 I'm sure she ..... a pop star!
5 ..... our team ..... the match?

2 **Complete the sentences with *will* and *won't* and the verbs in brackets.**

You *won't lose* (not lose) the match tomorrow. You*'ll win* (win)!

1 Carmen ..... (love) this film. She ..... (not think) it's boring.
2 In the next century, children ..... (learn) Mandarin. They ..... (not study) English.
3 I think I ..... (be) a teacher when I'm twenty-five. I ..... (not become) a doctor like my mother.
4 People ..... (not go) to a different planet. They ..... (live) here.
5 I'm sure that we ..... (visit) New York. But we ..... (not stay) in a big hotel.

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

it / tomorrow / rain / will / ?
Will it rain tomorrow?

1 go / when / to university / you / will / ?
.....
2 we / be / one day / will / famous / ?
.....
3 they / will / where / on holiday / go / ?
.....
4 what / do / she / will / tonight / ?
.....

First conditional

4 **Choose the correct words.**

If they don't come / won't come now, we are / 'll be late again.

1 He won't read / don't read his poem in class tomorrow if he feels / 'll feel shy.
2 If it will rain / rains on Monday, we go / 'll go to the café.
3 Will you / Do you answer this survey if I help / 'll help you with the questions?
4 If you're / 'll be positive, you do / 'll do well in life.
5 I give / 'll give you that new book if you tidy / 'll tidy your bedroom.

5 **Correct the sentences.**

If you're late, she be angry. ✗
If you're late, she'll be angry.

1 We'll go out if it sunny. ✗
.....
2 If he win, he'll be very happy. ✗
.....
3 I phone you if I finish my homework. ✗
.....
4 If they're angry, I not speak to them. ✗
.....

6 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

If I *buy* (buy) that magazine, I*'ll read* (read) the horoscopes first.

1 They ..... (not go) on holiday if they ..... (get) a new car.
2 If we ..... (go) to Stephanie's party, we ..... (see) Aisha and Chris.
3 She ..... (not study) geography if she ..... (go) to university.
4 If you ..... (find) some money in the street, you ..... (be) very happy!
5 If he ..... (become) a professional footballer, will he ..... (move) to a different town?

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Grammar reference unit 7

Imperatives

El imperativo coincide con el infinitivo sin *to*.
Do your homework. = Haz los deberes.

La negativa se forma con *don't* + infinitivo sin *to*.
Don't forget to phone me. =
No olvides llamarme por teléfono.

Esto también ocurre en las oraciones que contienen el verbo *be*, y es el único caso en el que *don't* y *be* aparecen juntos.
Don't be late. = No llegues tarde.

En las frases de imperativo no se incluye el sujeto, ya que se da por hecho que el sujeto es el que recibe la orden.
Come here. = Ven aquí. ~~*You come here.*~~
Don't eat in here. = No comáis aquí. ~~*You don't eat in here.*~~

Usos

El imperativo se utiliza para dar instrucciones u órdenes para hacer o no hacer algo.
Talk to the manager. = Habla con el jefe.
Don't listen to him. = No le escuches.

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 verbo auxiliar *be* varía en función del sujeto. Por el contrario, *going to* y el verbo no cambian.
I'm going to read a book. = Voy a leer un libro.
She's going to do some sport. = Ella va a hacer deporte.

En la negativa, el auxiliar *be* es el que lleva la marca.
He isn't going to play football. = Él no va a jugar al fútbol.
We aren't going to race this year. =
Este año no vamos a participar en la carrera.

Usos

Be going to describe planes concretos para hacer o no hacer algo en el futuro.
We're going to buy a house. = Vamos a comprar una casa.

will and *be going to*

Usos

Be going to describe planes de futuro que ya están decididos.
Will se utiliza para hacer predicciones sobre el futuro.

Planes: *He's going to meet his friends at the football stadium.* =
Va a ver a sus amigos en el campo de fútbol.

Predicciones: *Maybe my team will lose.* =
Puede que mi equipo pierda.

Will hace referencia al futuro en términos poco concretos.
Va acompañado de *I think* y *maybe*.
I think I'll marry a footballer when I'm older. =
Creo que de mayor me casaré con un futbolista.
Maybe they'll buy another player. =
A lo mejor comprarán otro jugador.

be going to: questions

Interrogativa			
Where	am	I	going to stay?
–	Are	you	going to go?
What	is is is	he she it	going to say?
–	Are Are Are	we you they	going to leave?

La interrogativa se forma colocando *be* delante del sujeto.
Are you going to help me? = ¿Me vas a ayudar?
En las respuestas breves se utiliza el auxiliar *be*, sin *going to* ni el verbo principal.
'Are they going to buy some tickets?' 'No, they aren't.' =
"¿Van a comprar entradas?" "No."

Present continuous for future arrangements

Usos

El *present continuous* para planes de futuro describe hechos que ya han sido decididos y planificados.
I'm meeting her this evening. = Esta tarde voy a verla.
They're going to France in July. = En julio se van a Francia.

Las frases en *present continuous* para planes de futuro suelen incluir expresiones de tiempo.
We're getting married next month. = Nos vamos a casar el mes que viene.

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Grammar practice unit 7

Imperatives

1 **Match the verbs in A with the words in B. Write affirmative and negative imperative sentences.**

A	B
~~listen~~	so much chocolate
not forget	~~to your teacher~~
do	late for school
not be	your English
practise	your homework now
not eat	to take your keys

Listen to your teacher.

1 .....
2 .....
3 .....
4 .....
5 .....

be going to: affirmative and negative

2 **Choose the correct words.**

I'm going / (going to) get a new sponsor.

1 He **isn't / not** going to leave his team.
2 We **'s / 're** going to watch the match.
3 You aren't going **be / to be** the captain.
4 She's **going / goings** to play tennis.
5 They **aren't to / aren't going** to meet the players.

3 **Write sentences using *be going to*.**

I / race / next year
I'm going to race next year.

1 he / not talk / to us
.....
2 they / play / rugby
.....
3 you / drive / to the train station
.....
4 we / not meet / them
.....
5 she / visit / Australia
.....

will and *be going to*

4 **Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Plan
We *'re going to meet* the finalists. (meet)

1 I ..... buy a new bike. (buy)
2 She ..... the journalist. (contact)

Prediction
3 I think they ..... late. (be)
4 Maybe you ..... a new trainer. (get)
5 I think he ..... a new manager. (look for)

be going to: questions

5 **Write questions using *be going to*. Then write short answers.**

she / meet / him / ? (✗)
Is she going to meet him? No, she isn't.

1 you / be / late / ? (✓)
.....
2 he / watch / TV / ? (✗)
.....
3 she / have / lunch / ? (✓)
.....
4 we / practise / today / ? (✗)
.....

Present continuous for future arrangements

6 **Complete the dialogues using the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.**

study ~~do~~ play go not do meet

Amy What *are* you *doing* on Monday?
Sam I (1) ..... tennis.

Dan (2) ..... we ..... to the café?
Rob Yes. We (3) ..... at two o'clock.

Sue Are you (4) ..... this evening?
Ana No, I feel ill. I (5) ..... anything.

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Grammar reference unit 8

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

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

La forma afirmativa del *present perfect* se construye con el sujeto seguido de *have* o *has* y el participio pasado del verbo principal.

La negativa se forma colocando *not* entre *have* o *has* y el participio pasado del verbo principal.

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

Present perfect: questions

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

La interrogativa se forma con *have* o *has* seguidos del sujeto.

Las respuestas breves se construyen con el sujeto seguido del verbo *have*, sin el participio pasado del verbo principal.
'Have you driven a car?' 'Yes, I have.' =
"¿Has conducido un coche? " "Sí."

Las partículas interrogativas se colocan delante del verbo *have*.
What have you done? = ¿Qué has hecho?
Where has she been? = ¿Dónde ha estado ella?

Usos

El *present perfect* se utiliza para referirse a experiencias.
I've never touched a snake. =
Nunca he tocado una serpiente.

También se utiliza para describir noticias o cambios en una situación.
She's broken her arm. = Ella se ha roto el brazo.

El *present perfect* no sirve para especificar en qué momento del pasado sucedió una acción. Para eso se utiliza el *present simple*.
I went to Valencia last week. = La semana pasada fui a Valencia.

Las oraciones en *present perfect* a veces incluyen los adverbios *ever* y *never*.
Have you ever been to Greece? =
¿Habéis estado alguna vez en Grecia?
He's never eaten Chinese food. = Él nunca ha comido comida china.

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Grammar practice unit 8

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 **Write the past participles.**

want *wanted*

1 break	.....	7 do	.....
2 bite	.....	8 swim	.....
3 drive	.....	9 learn	.....
4 fall	.....	10 speak	.....
5 paint	.....	11 stay	.....
6 buy	.....	12 visit	.....

2 **Choose the correct words.**

We haven't / hasn't been to South America.

1 Simon have / has bruised his arm.
2 You haven't / hasn't watched the new James Bond film.
3 I 've / 's driven my uncle's car.
4 She haven't / hasn't eaten Japanese food.
5 They 've / 's written a book about spiders.
6 Marta have / has won a competition.
7 I haven't / hasn't studied Russian.
8 He haven't / hasn't met my cousin.

3 **Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

We *'ve played* (play) rugby, but we *haven't watched* (not watch) a professional match.

1 He ..... (do) all his homework, but he ..... (not finish) reading his book.
2 I ..... (not buy) any clothes, but I ..... (see) some nice trousers in that new shop.
3 My sister ..... (cook) snails, but she ..... (not eat) them.
4 Our cat ..... (fall) out of the tree, but it ..... (not break) its leg.
5 You ..... (not cut) your hand, but you ..... (bruise) your knee.
6 They ..... (practise) a lot, but they ..... (not win) a match.

Present perfect: questions

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

Disneyland / you / to / been / ever / have / ?
Have you ever been to Disneyland?

1 she / ever / has / any / music / composed / ?
.....
2 dog / the / eaten / dinner / its / has / ?
.....
3 country / in / they / lived / another / have / ?
.....
4 tennis / has / he / won / tournament / a / ever / ?
.....
5 we / have / watched / Shrek DVD / this / ?
.....
6 you / touched / a snake / ever / have / ?
.....

5 **Write questions and short answers using the present perfect.**

she / ever / break / her arm / ? (✓)
Has she ever broken her arm?
Yes, she has.

1 they / ever / meet / a famous actor / ? (✓)
.....
.....
2 he / swim / across a lake / ? (✗)
.....
.....
3 we / ever / eat / Chinese food / ? (✗)
.....
.....
4 you / give / your mother a present / ? (✓)
.....
.....
5 she / bruise / her shoulder / ? (✗)
.....
.....

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Grammar reference unit 9

a, *an*, countables and uncountables

Los sustantivos contables hacen referencia a objetos que se pueden contar por unidades. Suelen ir precedidos de *a* / *an* o de un número, y tienen formas de plural.

This road needs a new street light. =
Esta carretera necesita iluminación nueva.

Street lights help you to see at night. =
Las farolas te ayudan a ver de noche.

El sustantivo contable tiene una forma para el singular y otra para el plural. Por eso, cuando es el sujeto de la frase, el verbo tiene que concordar con él en número.

A sign gives you information. = Una señal te aporta información.

Signs give you information. = Las señales te aportan información.

Los sustantivos incontables se refieren a productos que no se pueden contar individualmente. No van precedidos de *a* o *an*, y tampoco suelen tener formas de plural.

Graffiti is a problem in this town. =
Los grafitis son un problema en esta ciudad.

Traffic can cause pollution. =
El tráfico puede causar contaminación.

El sustantivo contable siempre va en singular. Cuando es el sujeto de la frase, el verbo también debe ir en singular.

Vandalism is a crime. = El vandalismo es un delito.

some, *any*, *much*, *many* and *a lot of*

	Sustantivos contables	Sustantivos incontables
Afirmativa	There are some children. There are a lot of bins.	There's some litter. There's a lot of graffiti.
Negativa	There aren't any parks. There aren't many houses. There aren't a lot of signs.	There isn't any noise. There isn't much pollution. There isn't a lot of crime.
Interrogativa	Are there any youth clubs? Are there many problems? Are there a lot of cars?	Is there any public transport? Is there much vandalism? Is there a lot of traffic?

Indefinite pronouns

Los pronombres indefinidos acabados en *-where* hacen referencia a los lugares.

Is there anywhere to have a meal? =
¿Hay algún lugar donde se pueda comer?

Los acabados en *-one* hacen referencia a las personas.

I need someone to help me. =
Necesito que alguien me ayude.

Los indefinidos en *-thing* aluden a objetos o acciones.

There isn't anything to drink. = No hay nada para beber.

Usos

Los pronombres indefinidos describen lugares, personas, objetos o actividades cuya identidad se desconoce, o bien no es importante.

There's someone at the door. = Hay alguien en la puerta.

I need something to eat. = Necesito algo para comer.

should and *must*

Should y *must* se colocan delante del verbo principal, que va en infinitivo sin *to*.

We should tell someone. = Deberíamos decírselo a alguien.

They must leave now. = Se tienen que marchar ya.

Las formas negativas de *should* y *must* son *should not* y *must not* (*shouldn't* y *mustn't*).

They shouldn't make so much noise. =
No deberían hacer tanto ruido.

You mustn't use your mobile. = No debes utilizar el móvil.

En negativa nunca se utilizan *don't* y *doesn't*.

He mustn't eat cake. = Él no debe comer tarta.

Should / *shouldn't* y *must* / *mustn't* tienen una única forma para todas las personas del verbo.

Usos

Should se utiliza para dar consejos.

You're tired. You should go to bed. =
Estás cansada. Deberías irte a la cama.

Must describe una obligación seria.

The traffic light is red. You must stop. =
El semáforo está en rojo. Tienes que parar.

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Grammar practice unit 9

a, *an*, countables and uncountables

1 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Add *a* or *an* if necessary.**

pollution burger youth club crime open space ~~graffiti~~ office

There's *graffiti* on our building. It doesn't look nice.

1 This town needs ..... or a park.
2 My dad works in ..... .
3 After school I sometimes go to ..... .
4 Factories can cause ..... .
5 The police work to stop ..... .
6 I'm hungry. Can I have ..... ?

some, *any*, *much*, *many* and *a lot of*

2 **Choose the correct words.**

There are (some) / much cars.

1 There's **a lot of** / **any** graffiti.
2 There isn't **much** / **many** traffic.
3 Is there **many** / **any** vandalism here?
4 Are there **many** / **some** street lights?
5 There was **much** / **some** noise from the youth club.

3 **Correct the sentences.**

Were there a lot people at the party? ✗
Were there a lot of people at the party?

1 There aren't much cars on the road. ✗
.....
2 I didn't buy some burgers. ✗
.....
3 Is there many pollution here? ✗
.....
4 There are any nice parks in my town. ✗
.....
5 There are a lots of security cameras in the shopping centre. ✗
.....
.....

Indefinite pronouns

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

~~something~~ somewhere anything anyone someone

Let's have *something* to eat.

1 Is there ..... interesting on TV?
2 There's ..... in the kitchen.
3 There isn't ..... on the phone.
4 I want to go ..... hot for a holiday.

should and *must*

5 **Order the words to make sentences. Omit one word from each sentence.**

they / slow / must / down / ~~to~~
They must slow down.

1 there / go / shouldn't / in / you / don't
.....
2 should / for / is / he / watch / traffic / out
.....
3 taking / mustn't / off / helmets / our / we / take
.....
4 drive / mustn't / she / doesn't
.....

6 **Write sentences with *should*, *shouldn't*, *must* and *mustn't* and the words in the box.**

go to bed ~~phone anyone~~ stop swim wear it

You aren't allowed to use mobile phones.
You mustn't phone anyone.

1 The sea is very cold today.
You ..... .
2 You're very tired.
You ..... .
3 Jewellery is against the rules.
You ..... .
4 The traffic lights are red.
You ..... .

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Pronunciation bank

Unit 1: Third person singular

1 1.06 Listen to the verbs with the third person singular endings /z/, /s/ and /ɪz/.

/z/	listens	knows	invades	wins
/s/	writes	asks	visits	checks
/ɪz/	memorizes	practises	washes	uses

2 1.07 Listen to the verbs and tick the correct box.

	/z/	/s/	/ɪz/
changes			✓
finishes			
goes			
likes			
meets			
needs			
watches			
wears			
works			

3 1.08 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

Unit 2: /ə/

1 1.15 Listen to the sound /ə/ in the words.

1 mirror
2 shower
3 machine
4 furniture

2 1.16 Listen and tick the words with the sound /ə/.

sofa ✓

1 bed
2 bath
3 picture
4 desk
5 cupboard
6 lamp
7 microwave
8 wardrobe
9 bookcase

3 1.17 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

Unit 3: Past tense *-ed* endings

1 1.31 Listen to the past simple verbs.

/d/	changed	played	used
/t/	practised	helped	looked
/ɪd/	waited	wanted	shouted

2 1.32 Listen to the verbs and tick the correct box.

	/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
counted			✓
graduated			
liked			
lived			
moved			
started			
stayed			
watched			
worked			

3 1.33 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

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Pronunciation bank

Unit 4: Weak forms

1 2.03 Listen to the sentences. Notice the weak forms of *was* and *were*.

1 I was sailing.
2 It was snowing.
3 You were running.
4 They were walking.

2 2.04 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

3 2.05 Listen and tick the sentences with weak forms of *was* and *were*.

We were skiing in France. ✓
1 He was swimming across the river.
2 The sun was shining this morning.
3 We were cycling on holiday.
4 You were using the laptop last night.
5 It was very hot yesterday.

4 2.06 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

Unit 5: Word stress

1 2.16 Listen and repeat the words in the table. Notice the word stress.

•●	●•	●••	•●•
exam	player	horrible	composer

2 2.17 Listen to the words. How many syllables have they got? Write *2* or *3*.

anything *3*
1 artistic .....
2 compete .....
3 compose .....
4 computer .....
5 forget .....
6 painter .....
7 prodigy .....
8 program .....
9 programmer .....
10 remember .....
11 writer .....

3 Write the words from exercise 2 in the table.

•●	●•	●••	•●•
exam	player	horrible	composer
.....	.....	*anything*	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

4 2.18 Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.

Unit 6: *'ll*

1 2.36 Listen to the sentences. Which verb form do you hear in each sentence? Tick A or B.

	A	B
	They work.	They'll work. ✓
1	I go.	I'll go.
2	We play.	We'll play.
3	I buy.	I'll buy.
4	You win.	You'll win.
5	They live.	They'll live.
6	We study.	We'll study.
7	They travel.	They'll travel.

2 2.37 Listen and repeat the sentences.

1 We'll go out tomorrow.
2 I'll see you later.
3 She'll become a teacher.
4 You'll marry someone famous.
5 He'll write a book.
6 It'll be a good party.

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Pronunciation bank

Unit 7: Recognizing contractions

1 3.05 **Listen to the sentences. You will hear the contractions and the long forms.**

1 I've got a new job. I have got a new job.
2 She's nervous about the exam. She is nervous about the exam.
3 That's fantastic! That is fantastic!
4 He's got a new mp3 player. He has got a new mp3 player.
5 What's your name? What is your name?
6 That one's better. That one is better.
7 Who's the song by? Who is the song by?
8 They're going to move to Toledo. They are going to move to Toledo.
9 When's your birthday? When is your birthday?
10 You're the winner. You are the winner.

2 3.06 **Listen to the sentences. Do you hear the contraction or the long form? Circle the correct words.**

(That's) / That is our new teacher.
1 What's / What is it called?
2 You are / You're going to be late again.
3 It has / It's got three bedrooms.
4 They are / They're two years old.
5 Who's / Who is the captain of the football team?
6 Which one's / one is yours?
7 When's / When is the party?
8 She's / She is really intelligent.
9 We have / We've got tickets for a basketball game.

3 3.07 **Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.**

Unit 8: /ɪ/ and /iː/

1 3.17 **Listen to words with the /ɪ/ and /iː/ sounds.**

/ɪ/	/iː/
bin	cheap
bitten	eat
building	feel
give	leave
injure	meet
live	seat
swim	see

2 **Put the words in the correct box.**

meal river hit teach wind speak need sink ~~fish~~ clean

/ɪ/	/iː/
fish	

3 3.18 **Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.**

Unit 9: /ʌ/ and /ʊ/

1 3.30 **Listen and repeat the words.**

/ʌ/	up	cut	public	much
/ʊ/	cook	football	good	took

2 **Circle the word which has a different sound.**

	money	bus	(look)	become
1	could	put	some	foot
2	fun	push	rugby	public
3	pull	book	should	nothing
4	must	club	full	umbrella

3 3.31 **Listen and check your answers.**

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Vocabulary puzzles unit 1

A What has Matthew got in his bag?
Use the code to write the words.

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

a ticket

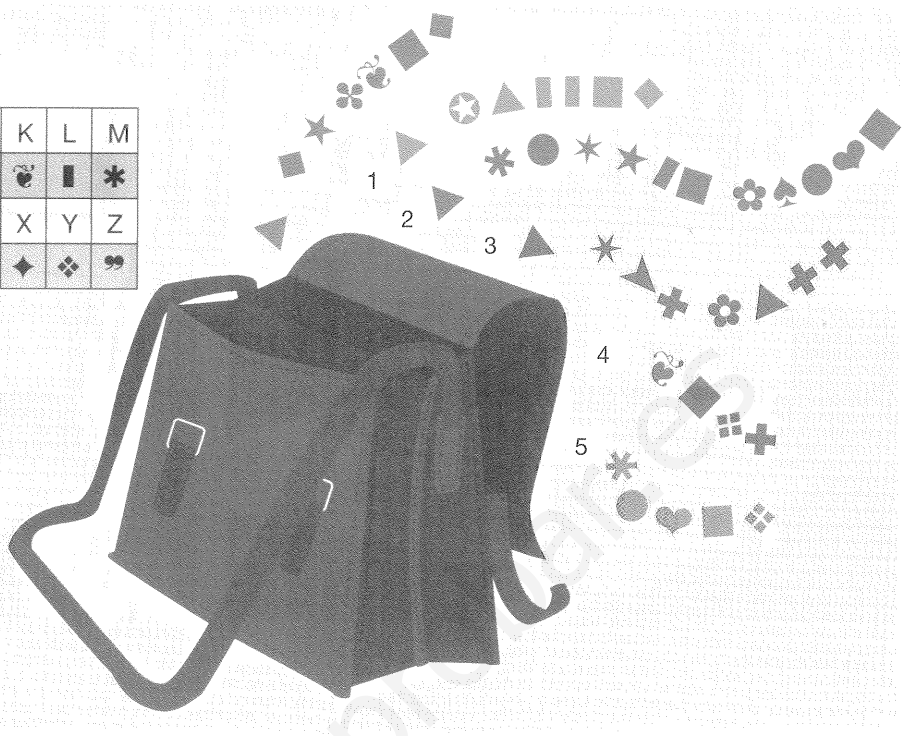
1 .....

2 .....

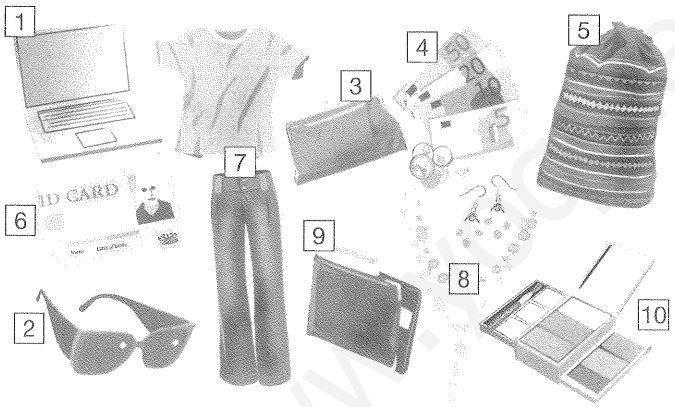
3 .....

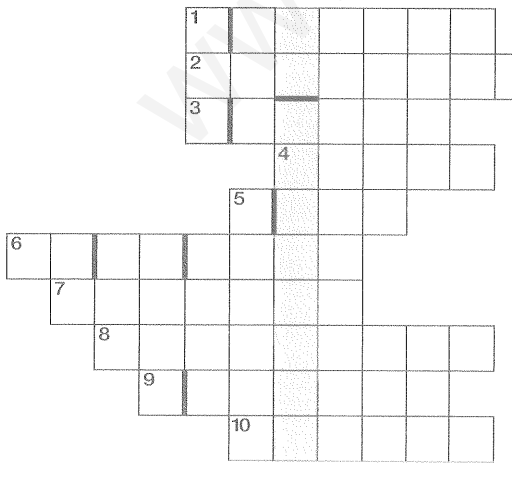
4 .....

5 .....



B Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle.
What's the mystery word?





Mystery word: .....

C Unscramble the letters with the same colour. Then complete the sentences.

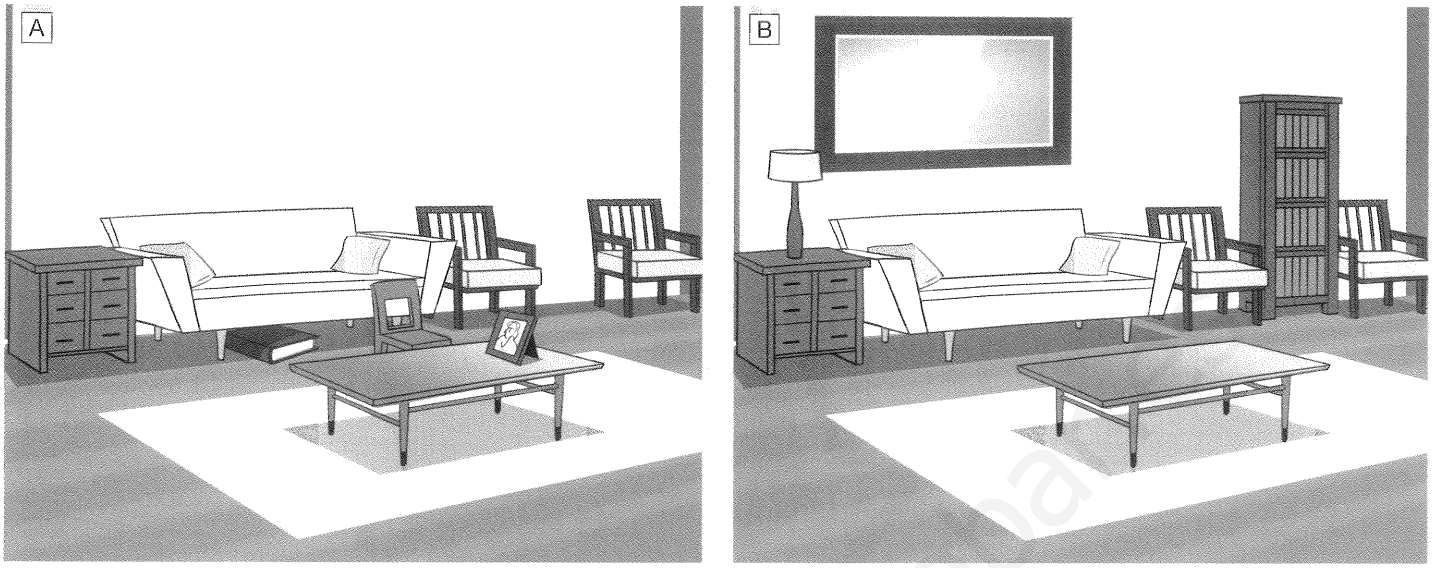
s	e	e	e	s	g
e	w	c	e	r	n
a	a	d	i	c	a
e	s	n	v	l	y
r	p	s	e	c	t
d	o	r	s	v	l

Jack	*spends*	a lot of time playing football.
My friends	.....	money to buy new clothes.
Ben and Amy	.....	an ID card at school.
Harriet	.....	a lot of jewellery.
I	.....	presents to my friends at Christmas.
Toby	.....	old concert tickets.
Do you	.....	your mobile phone in your pocket?

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Vocabulary puzzles unit 2

A Find five more differences in picture B. Write five sentences.



In picture B ...

there's a lamp on the chest of drawers.

.....

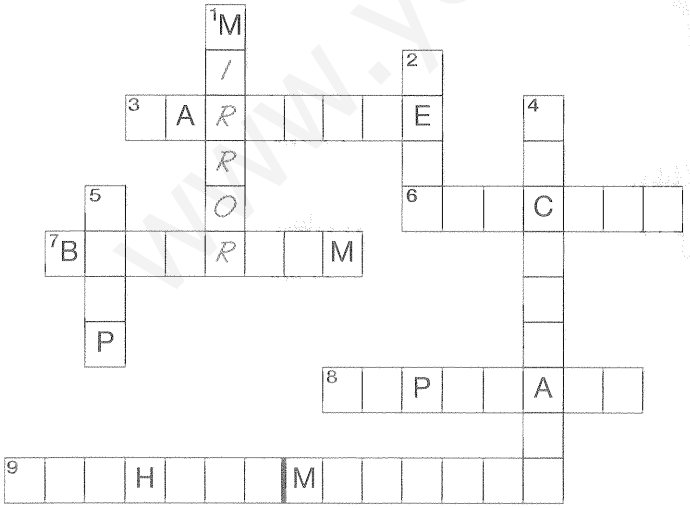
.....

.....

.....

.....

B Complete the puzzle with words for furniture and rooms.



C Follow the lines. Write about Heather's family. What are they doing? Write sentences with *make*, *do*, *clean* or *have*.



Heather is doing her homework.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Vocabulary puzzles unit 3

A Find ten more life events in the puzzle. Use two or three squares for each one.

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

buy a house

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B Order the blocks of letters to complete Sam's ambition.

G R	O V E	A N T	A N	A	T Y .	D M		
A T E	~~I W~~	T O	C I	T O	B I G	A D U		
I W								

.....

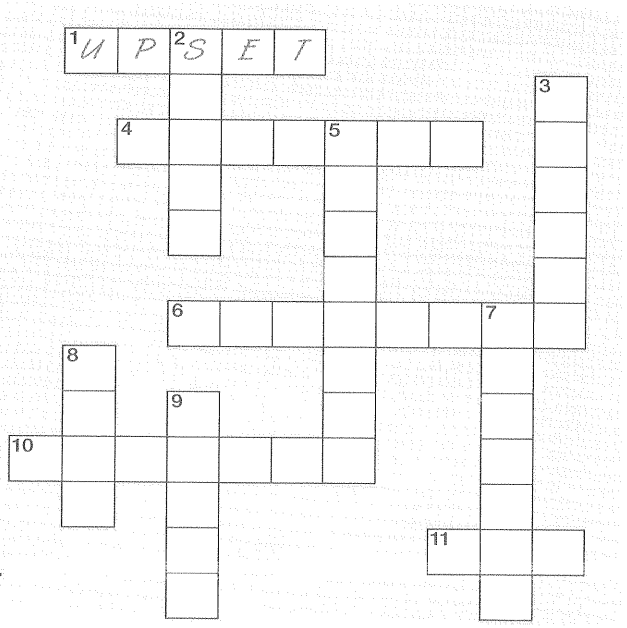
C Complete the crossword with adjectives.

Across

1 If someone is sad or unhappy, they are ... .
4 My little sister was ... this morning and my mum was angry.
6 There's a lot of action in this film. It's very ... .
10 A place you don't know, or something new and different.
11 We had a lot of ... on holiday last year. It was great!

Down

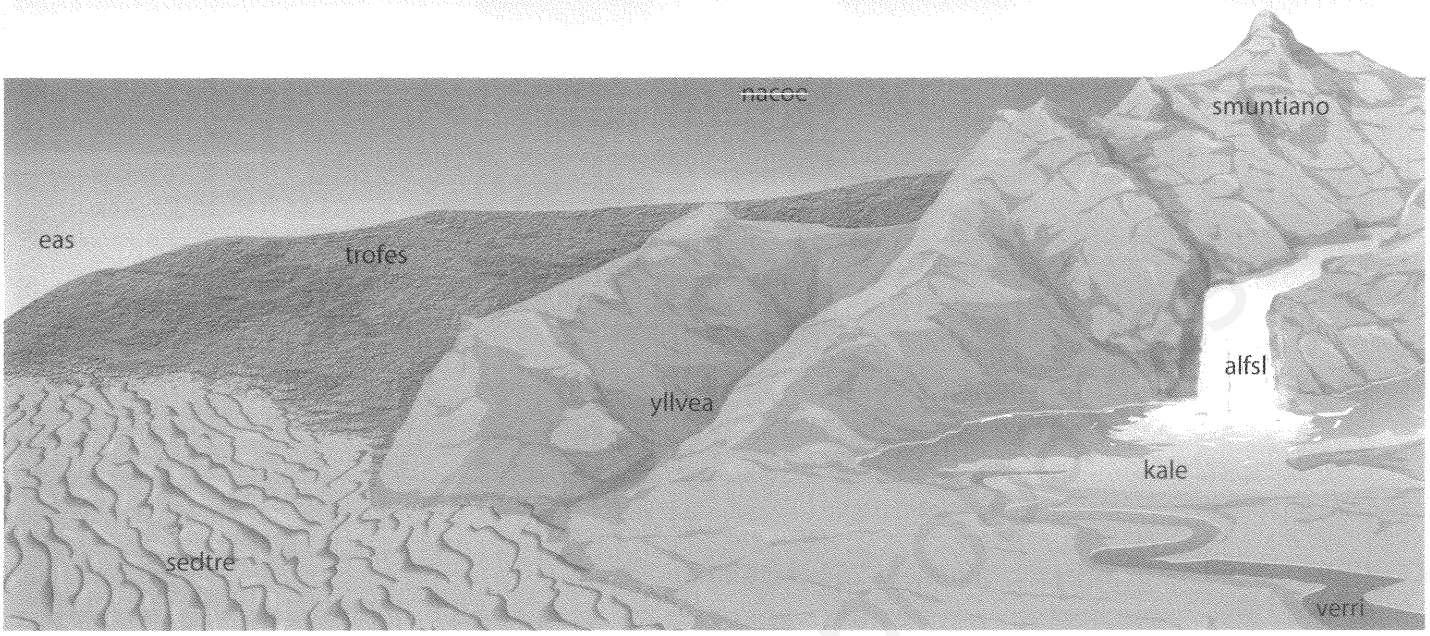
2 Horror stories or films are ... .
3 This isn't very interesting.
5 I don't like eating fish. I think it's ... .
7 On my first day at school I was ... .
8 My cousin is six months old and he's very ... .
9 My dad made really ... pizzas for me and my friends last night.



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Vocabulary puzzles unit 4

A Find and order the words for geographical features.



ocean ....

....

....

B Use the letters to make eight more words for geographical features. Use each letter once.

~~a~~aaa	c	sss
~~e~~eeeee	oo	tt
lllll	n	i
k	rrr	v

sea

1 r .... e ....
2 d .... e ....
3 f .... e ....
4 l ....
5 o .... a ....
6 p.... ....
7 v .... y
8 f ....

C Agent X works for the secret service but his name is a mystery. Write what he was doing yesterday at different times. Then look at the red letters and write his name.

	d	*r*	*i*	*v*	*i*	*n*	*g*		across the desert in a car at 6 a.m.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		around an island in a boat at 8.30 a.m.
He was	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		out of a plane at 11.00 a.m.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	up a high mountain at 3.30 p.m.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		off a motorbike in an accident at 7.00 p.m.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			through a snowy valley at 11.00 p.m.

Agent X's name is: .....

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Vocabulary puzzles unit 5

A Use the code to write the words. Then choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

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
❤	●	✿	○	♣	✚	◆	➤	▼	✪	✦	❖	❞

✿▲★❤◆✚

paints

1 ◗▲❤✤■♣ .....

2 ✤●●❦ .....

3 ✤●✱✿●✚■✚ .....

4 ✿♣●☆♣▲✱ .....

5 ✪★❤❤■♣ .....

6 ✪♣★◆■ .....

7 ✿▮▲❖■♣ .....

Leo *paints* pictures of animals.

a My cousin knows how to ..... a computer.

b I was the ..... of a photography competition.

c John wants to be a tennis .....

d Leah is a great ..... She makes fantastic food!

e Tom ..... beautiful music.

f Do you ..... children's books?

g Maria is a flamenco .....

B Order the letters to make words. Then fit them into the crossword.

nwi

1 trenipa

2 necad

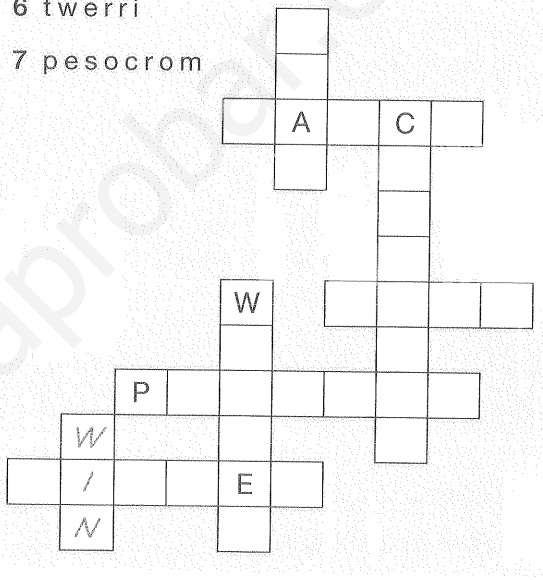
3 koco

4 yalp

5 gresin

6 twerri

7 pesocrom



C Use the letters to make eight more adjectives. Use each letter once.

f	uu	lll	g	aaaa
iiiii	ddd	rrr	sss	eeee
tttt	mm	ooo	n	ccc

wild

1 p.... ....c.... ....

2 r.... ....e

3 f.... ....

4 p.... ....t.... ....a....

5 s.... ....p.... ....

6 d.... ....s.... ....a....e....

7 c.... .....m.... ....

8 a....g....e.... ....v....

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Vocabulary puzzles unit 6

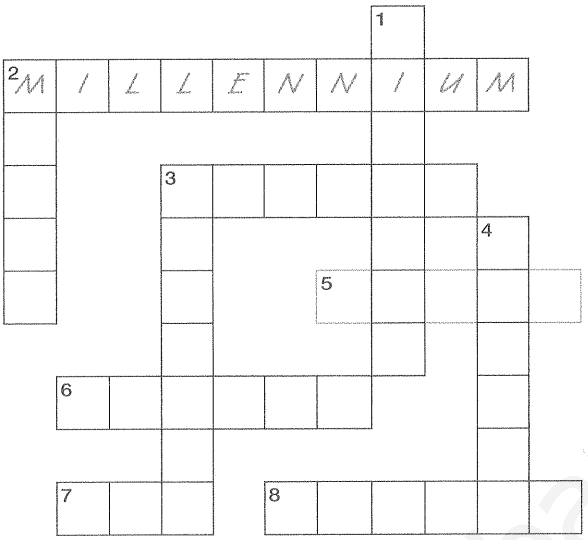
A Complete the crossword with time and number words.

Across

2 A thousand years is a long time!
3 When there are only two things.
5 Twelve eggs.
6 Another word for zero.
7 Wednesday is my favourite … .
8 The 1990s was an important … .

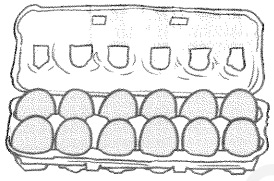
Down

1 He's very rich. He hasn't got a *million* dollars – he's got a … !
2 The … of February sometimes has 29 days.
3 I want to live for a … and celebrate my 100th birthday.
4 The runner won the 200-metres race by one … .









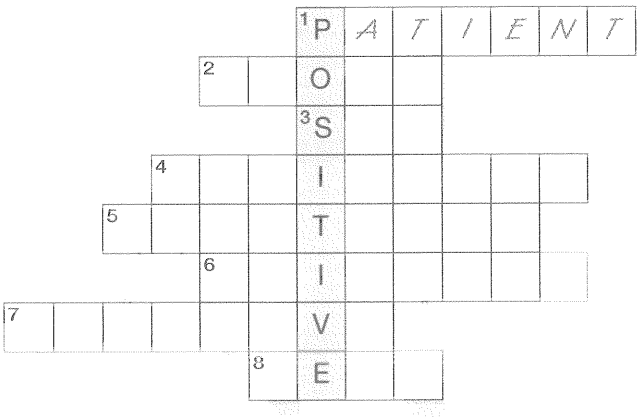


B Find seven more time and number words. Then put them in the correct list, from the smallest to the biggest.

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

Time	Number
minute	

C Complete the puzzle with personality adjectives.



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Vocabulary puzzles unit 7

A Find nine more people in sport. Use two or three squares for each word.

ow	~~cham~~	jour	cap
sup	fi	ref	train
nal	~~pion~~	er	er
tain	ee	ager	sor
spon	er	ist	ner
man	nal	port	ist

champion

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B Find eight more nouns. Then read the sentences. Match the nouns to complete the sentences with compound nouns.

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

I'm mad about basketball. I'm a *basketball fan.*

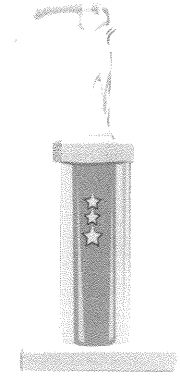
1 Michael Phelps is a .....

2 The ..... is about ten months long.

3 I practise running at my local .....

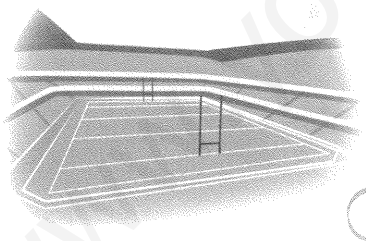
4 I teach people to ski. I'm a .....

C Order the letters to make compound nouns for sport.



fogl prhoyt

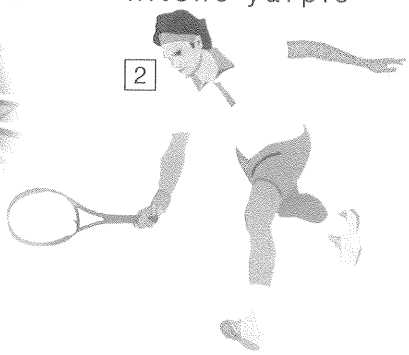
1



gbryu taidums

nitsne yarple

2



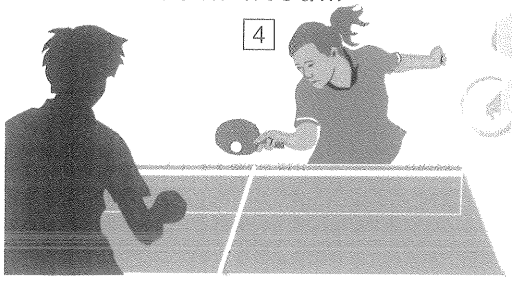


3

sctalheti mtea

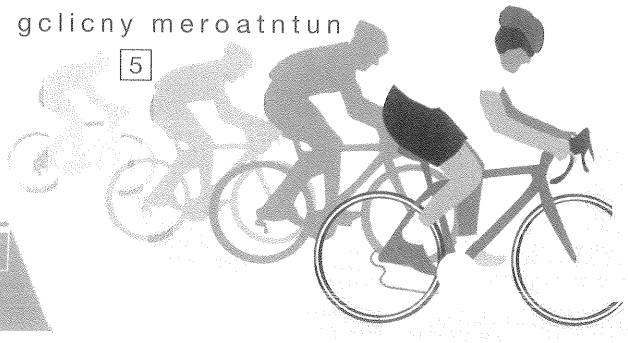
betal nisetn htcam

4



gclicny meroatntun

5



golf trophy

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

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Vocabulary puzzles unit 8

A Order the letters in the pink boxes to make past participles. Then order the letters in the green boxes to find the mystery word. Complete the sentence.

aelfln	f	a	l	l	e	n
yclcde						
oubhgt						
eneb						
oedn						
rivdne						
lapdey						

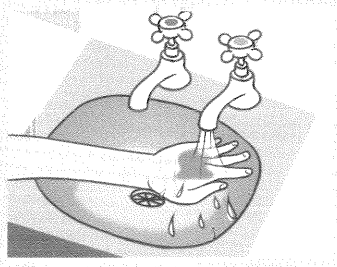
Lara is really adventurous: she's climbed a ..... !

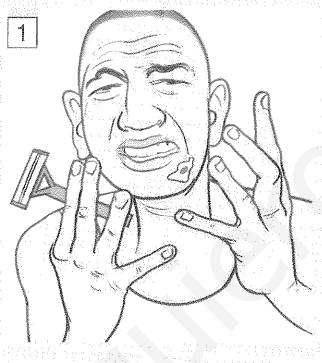
B Use the letters to make five more injury verbs. Use each letter once.

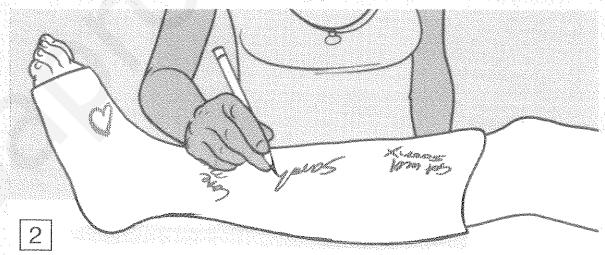
a	k
eee	ii
~~n~~n	p
s	tt
~~r~~rrr	~~u~~u

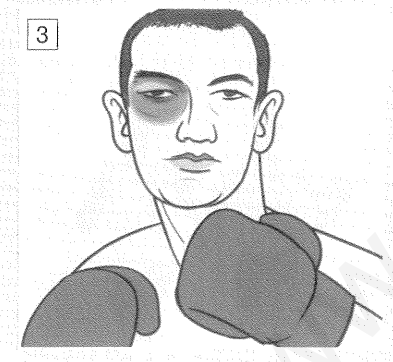
burn

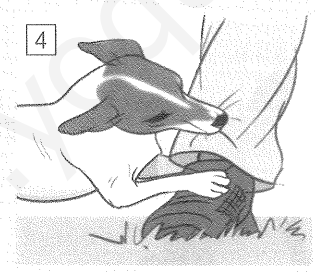
1 c... ...
2 b... ...a...
3 b...u... ... ...
4 b... ... ...
5 s... ... ...i...

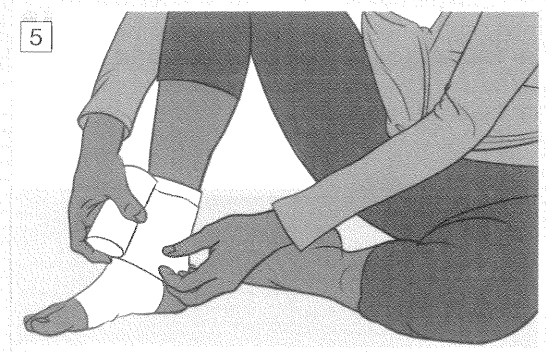












C Jodie has had an accident at the tennis club. Order the blocks of letters to find out what's happened.

A N K	I N E	E R	D H
'S S	S H E	L E .	P R A
S H E			

.....

Vocabulary puzzles unit 9

A Order the letters to make words.

nivadsmla *vandalism*

1 mreic .....

2 faitfrc .....

3 hyuot blcu .....

4 isone .....

5 oilpltnuo .....

6 ertlti .....

7 afrgitfi .....

B Follow the lines and complete the sentences.

Tom's school has got a *security camera*.

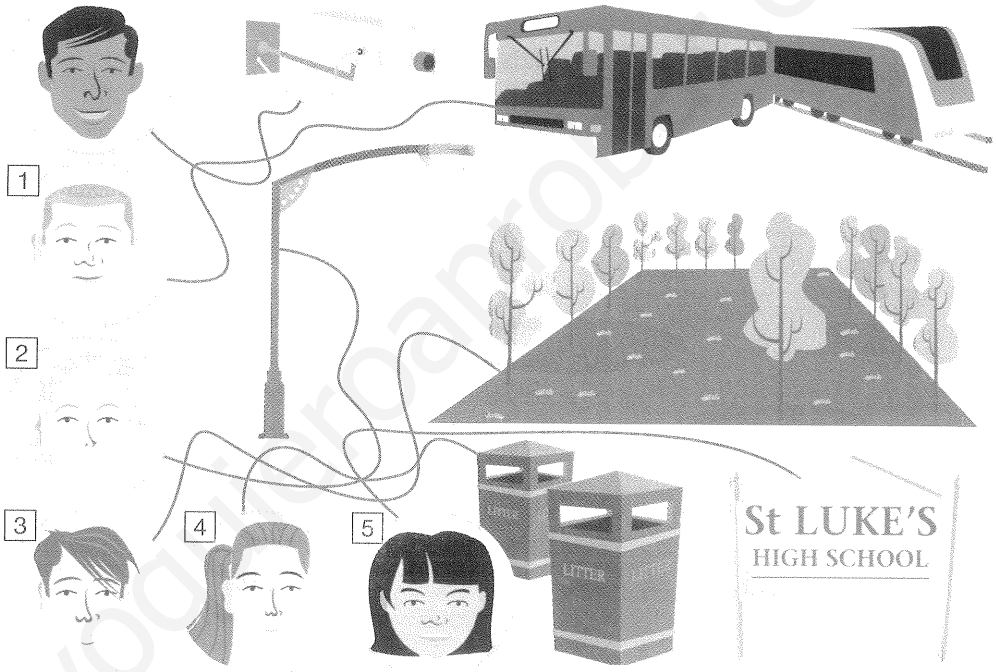
1 Robbie's town has got great .....

2 Lisa's road needs a new .....

3 Luke's town hasn't got many .....

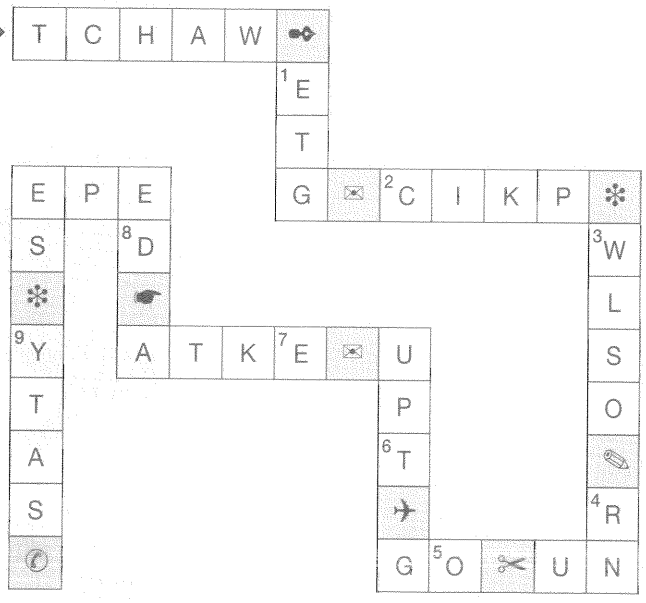
4 Holly's road needs more .....

5 Maya's school has got a big .....



C Look at the code below. Then follow the letters in the grid. Order the letters to make words, and use the code to complete the phrasal verbs.

out for	down	off	on
up	over	into	out of



watch out for

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

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Wordlist

Phonetic symbols

Vowels

/i/	happy
/ɪ/	it
/iː/	he
/æ/	flag
/ɑː/	art
/e/	egg
/ɜː/	her
/ɒ/	not
/ɔː/	four
/ʊ/	look
/uː/	you
/ə/	sugar
/ʌ/	mum
/eɪ/	day
/aɪ/	why
/ɔɪ/	noisy
/aʊ/	how
/əʊ/	go
/ɪə/	here
/eə/	wear
/ʊə/	tourist

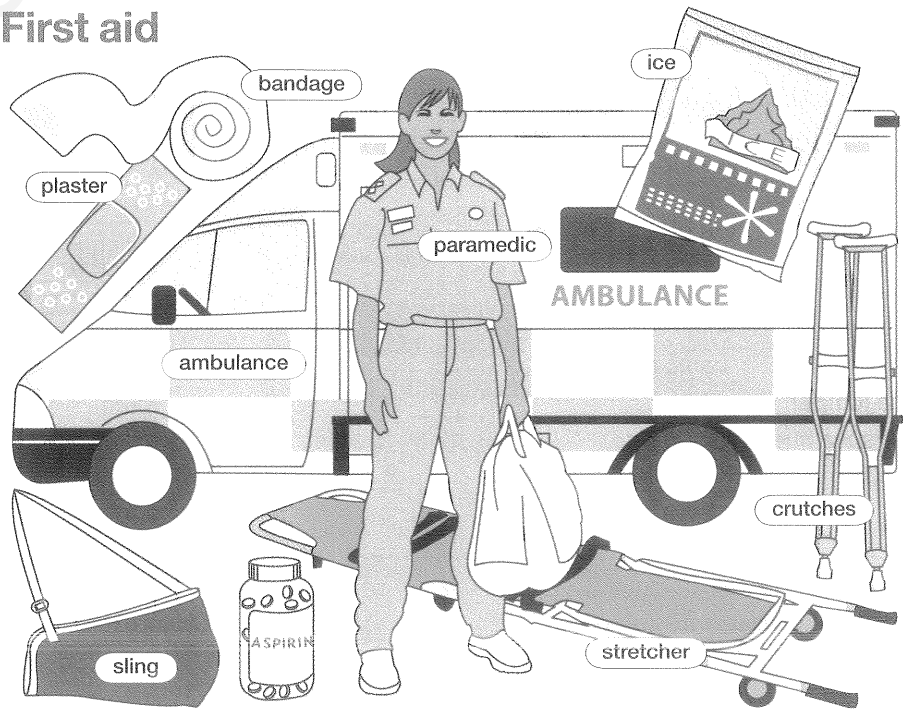
Consonants

/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

Aborigine /æbəˈrɪdʒəni/ *aborigen*
above /əˈbʌv/ *por encima de*
accent /ˈæksent, -sənt/ *acento*
accept /əkˈsept/ *aceptar*
accident /ˈæksɪdənt/ *accidente*
act /ækt/ *actuar*
actor /ˈæktə(r)/ *actor*
actress /ˈæktrəs/ *actriz*
adapt /əˈdæpt/ *adaptarse*
address /əˈdres/ *dirección*
adopt /əˈdɒpt/ *adoptar*
adult /ˈædʌlt/ *adulto, adulta*
adventure /ədˈventʃə(r)/ *aventura*
adventurous /ədˈventʃərəs/ *atrevido*
advertising /ˈædvətaɪzɪŋ/ *publicidad*
afraid /əˈfreɪd/ *asustado*
against the rules /əˌgenst ðə ˈruːlz/ *contra las normas*
age /eɪdʒ/ *edad*
aggressive /əˈgresɪv/ *agresivo*
album /ˈælbəm/ *disco, álbum*
alcohol /ˈælkəhɒl/ *alcohol*
alert /əˈlɜːt/ *advertencia, aviso*
alone /əˈləʊn/ *solo*
always /ˈɔːlweɪz/ *siempre*
allowed /əˈlaʊd/ *permitido*
amazing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ *genial*
ambitious /æmˈbɪʃəs/ *ambicioso*
ambulance /ˈæmbjələns/ *ambulancia*
an Oscar /ən ˈɒskə(r)/ *un Óscar*
angry /ˈæŋgri/ *enfadado*
animal kingdom /ˈænɪml ˌkɪŋdəm/ *mundo animal*
ankle /ˈæŋkl/ *tobillo*
apart from /əˈpɑːt frəm/ *aparte de*
approximately /əˈprɒksɪmətli/ *aproximadamente*
arctic fox /ˌɑːktɪk ˈfɒks/ *zorro ártico*
area /ˈeəriə/ *zona*
argue /ˈɑːgjuː/ *discutir*
artistic /ɑːˈtɪstɪk/ *artístico*
asleep /əˈsliːp/ *dormido*
aspirin /ˈæsprɪn/ *aspirina*
astrology /əˈstrɒlədʒi/ *astrología*
asylum /ˈəsaɪləm/ *asilo*
athlete /ˈæθliːt/ *atleta*
athletic /æθˈletɪk/ *atlético*
athletics /æθˈletɪks/ *atletismo*
atmosphere /ˈætməsfɪə(r)/ *atmósfera*
attack /əˈtæk/ *ataque*
attract /əˈtrækt/ *atraer*
attractive /əˈtræktɪv/ *atractivo*
aunt /ɑːnt/ *tía*
author /ˈɔːθə(r)/ *autor, autora, escritor, escritora*
average /ˈævərɪdʒ/ *promedio, media*
axis /ˈæksɪs/ *eje*

First aid



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Entertainment



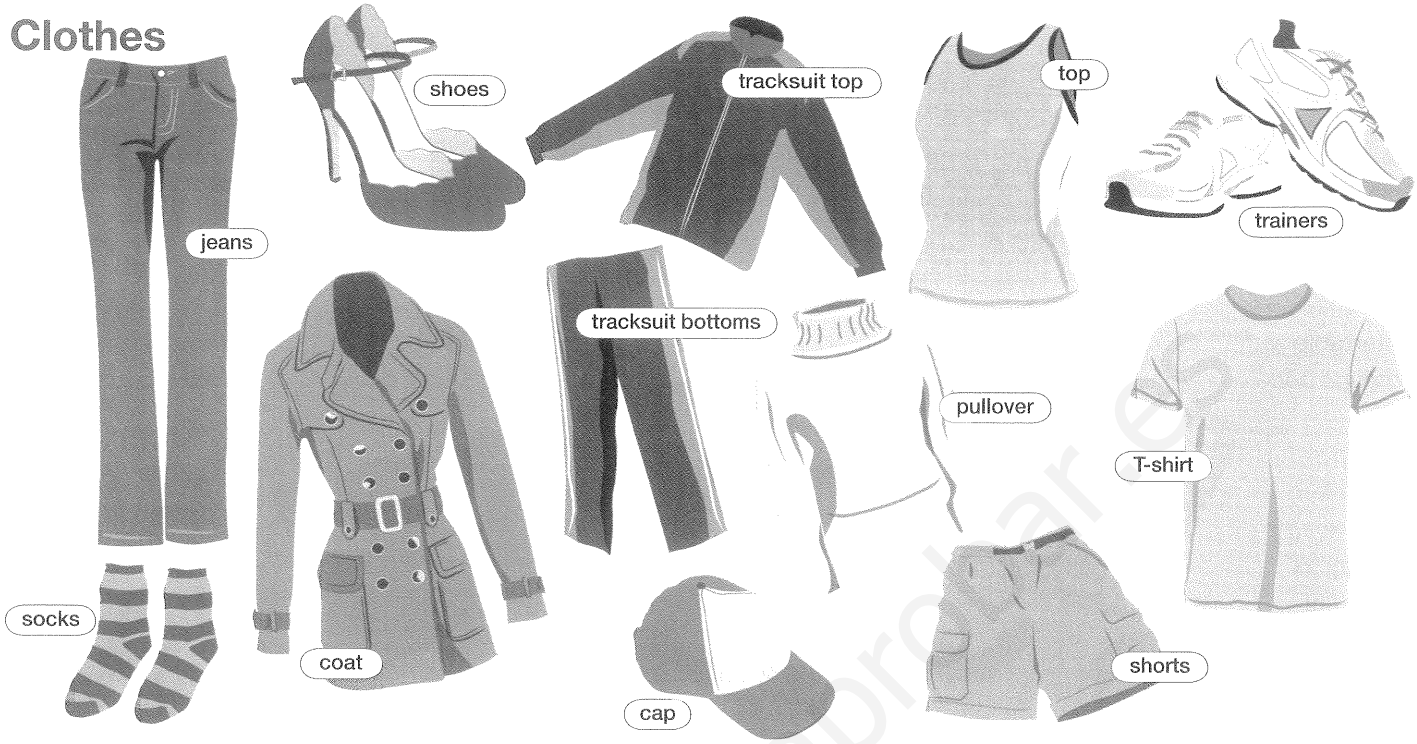
B

baby /'beɪbi/ *bebé*
babysit /'beɪbɪsɪt/ *hacer de canguro*
bag /bæg/ *bolsa, mochila*
balcony /'bælkəni/ *balcón*
ballet /'bæleɪ/ *ballet*
band /bænd/ *grupo de música*
bandage /'bændɪdʒ/ *vendaje*
banquet /'bæŋkwɪt/ *banquete*
bar chart /'bɑː ˌtʃɑːt/ *gráfico de barras*
barbecue /'bɑːbəkjuː/ *barbacoa*
barrel /'bærəl/ *barril, tonel*
base jumper /'beɪs ˌʤʌmpə(r)/ *persona que se lanza al vacío desde edificios, antenas, etc.*
baseball /'beɪsbɔːl/ *béisbol*
basic /'beɪsɪk/ *básico*
basketball /'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/ *baloncesto*
bass /beɪs/ *bajo (guitarra)*
bass player /'beɪs ˌpleɪə(r)/ *bajista*
bath /bɑːθ/ *baño*
bathroom /'bɑːθruːm/ *cuarto de baño*
be /biː/ *ser, estar*
be born /ˌbi 'bɔːn/ *nacer*
beach /biːʧ/ *playa*
bear /beə(r)/ *oso, osa*
become a professional /bɪˌkʌm ə prə'feʃənl/ *hacerse profesional*
bed /bed/ *cama*
bedroom /'bedruːm/ *dormitorio*
behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ *detrás (de)*
believe /bɪ'liːv/ *creer*
(best) friend /(ˌbest) 'frend/ *(mejor) amigo, amiga*
between /bɪ'twiːn/ *entre*
bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ *bicicleta*
billion /'bɪljən/ *mil millones*
bin /bɪn/ *cubo de la basura, papelera*
biography /baɪ'ɒgrəfi/ *biografía*
birthday /'bɜːθdeɪ/ *cumpleaños*
bite /baɪt/ *una picadura, morder*
bitten /'bɪtn/ *mordido*
block of flats /ˌblɒk əv 'flæts/ *bloque de pisos*
(blue) eyes /(ˌbluː) 'aɪz/ *ojos (azules)*
board games /'bɔːd ˌgeɪmz/ *juegos de mesa*
boat /bəʊt/ *barco*
bone /bəʊn/ *hueso*
book /bʊk/ *libro*
bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/ *estantería*
boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/ *aburrido, que aburre*
bowl /bəʊl/ *cuenco, tazón*
bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ/ *bolos*
boy /bɔɪ/ *chico*
brain /breɪn/ *cerebro*
brand /brænd/ *marca*
brave /breɪv/ *valiente*
break /breɪk/ *rotura , romperse, descanso*

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Wordlist

Clothes



breed /briːd/ *criar*
bridge /brɪdʒ/ *puente*
bright /braɪt/ *brillante*
broken /ˈbrəʊkən/ *roto*
brother /ˈbrʌðə(r)/ *hermano*
bruise /bruːz/ *golpe, moratón, darse un golpe*
bruised /bruːzd/ *golpeado*
Buddhist /ˈbʊdɪst/ *budista*
build /bɪld/ *construir*
building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ *edificio*
bullet-proof vest /ˌbʊlɪt ˌpruːf ˈvest/ *chaleco antibalas*
bully /ˈbʊli/ *matón, matona*
burn /bɜːn/ *quemadura, quemarse*
burnt /bɜːnt/ *quemado*
bus pass /ˈbʌs ˌpɑːs/ *bonobús*
bus station /ˈbʌs ˌsteɪʃn/ *estación de autobuses*
business /ˈbɪznəs/ *trabajo, negocios*
busy /ˈbɪzi/ *ocupado*
butterfly /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/ *mariposa*
buy /baɪ/ *comprar*
buy a house /ˌbaɪ ə ˈhaʊs/ *comprar una casa*

C

cake /keɪk/ *tarta*
calculate /ˈkælkjʊleɪt/ *calcular*
camera /ˈkæmərə/ *cámara*
canoe /kəˈnuː/ *canoa*
cap /kæp/ *gorra, bisera*
captain /ˈkæptɪn/ *capitán, capitana*
car /kɑː(r)/ *coche*
car park /ˈkɑː ˌpɑːk/ *aparcamiento*
cards /kɑːdz/ *cartas*
carnival /ˈkɑːnɪvl/ *carnaval*
carry /ˈkæri/ *llevar*
cassette /kəˈset/ *casete*
castle /ˈkɑːsl/ *castillo*
cat /kæt/ *gato*
cathedral /kəˈθiːdrəl/ *catedral*
cause /kɔːz/ *causar*
celebrate /ˈselɪbreɪt/ *celebrar*
celebration /selɪˈbreɪʃn/ *celebración*
cello /ˈtʃeləʊ/ *chelo*
centre /ˈsentə(r)/ *centro*
century /ˈsentʃəri/ *siglo*
ceremony /ˈserəməni/ *ceremonia*
chair /tʃeə(r)/ *silla*
champion /ˈtʃæmpiən/ *campeón, campeona*
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *cambiar*
chapter /ˈtʃæptə(r)/ *capítulo*
character /ˈkærəktə(r)/ *personaje*
charity /ˈtʃærəti/ *asociación benéfica*
chat /tʃæt/ *charlar*
chess /tʃes/ *ajedrez*
chess piece /ˈtʃes ˌpiːs/ *pieza de ajedrez*
chest of drawers /ˌtʃest əv ˈdrɔːz/ *cómoda*
child /tʃaɪld/ *niño, niña*
Christmas /ˈkrɪsməs/ *Navidad*
church /tʃɜːtʃ/ *iglesia*
cigarettes /sɪgəˈrets/ *cigarrillos*
cinema /ˈsɪnəmə/ *cine*
circus /ˈsɜːkəs/ *circo*
citizenship /ˈsɪtɪznʃɪp/ *ciudadanía*
class /klɑːs/ *clase*
clean the floor /ˌkliːn ðə ˈflɔː(r)/ *fregar el suelo*
clever /ˈklevə(r)/ *listo*
climb /klaɪm/ *escalar*
climb down /ˌklaɪm ˈdaʊn/ *bajar*
climb up /ˌklaɪm ˈʌp/ *subir*
close /kləʊz/ *cerrar*
closed /kləʊzd/ *cerrado*
clothes /kləʊðz/ *ropa*
clown /klaʊn/ *payaso, payasa*
club /klʌb/ *club*
coach /kəʊtʃ/ *autocar*

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coastguard /ˈkəʊstgɑːd/ *guardacostas*
coat /kəʊt/ *abrigo*
collect /kəˈlekt/ *coleccionar*
collection /kəˈlekʃn/ *colección*
colour /ˈkʌlə(r)/ *color*
colourful /ˈkʌləfl/ *lleno de color*
combination /kɒmbɪˈneɪʃn/ *combinación*
comfortable with /ˈkʌmftəbl ˌwɪð/ *cómodo con*
comic /ˈkɒmɪk/ *cómic*
common /ˈkɒmən/ *normal, común*
community /kəˈmjuːnəti/ *comunidad*
company /ˈkʌmpəni/ *compañía*
competition /kɒmpəˈtɪʃn/ *competición*
compose /kəmˈpəʊz/ *componer*
composer /kəmˈpəʊzə(r)/ *compositor, compositora*
computer games /kəmˈpjuːtə ˌgeɪmz/ *juegos de ordenador*
contact /ˈkɒntækt/ *ponerse en contacto con*
continue /kənˈtɪnjuː/ *seguir*
contract /ˈkɒntrækt/ *contrato*
cook /kʊk/ *cocinero, cocinera, cocinar*
cool /kuːl/ *genial*
cottage /ˈkɒtɪdʒ/ *casita*
couple /ˈkʌpl/ *pareja*
cousin /ˈkʌzn/ *primo, prima*
crazy /ˈkreɪzi/ *loco*
creative /kriˈeɪtɪv/ *creativo*
cricket /ˈkrɪkɪt/ *cricket*
crime /kraɪm/ *delito, crimen*
crocodile /ˈkrɒkədaɪl/ *cocodrilo*
cup /kʌp/ *taza*
cupboard /ˈkʌbəd/ *armario*
cut /kʌt/ *corte , cortar(se), cortado*
cute /kjuːt/ *mono*
cycle helmet /ˈsaɪkl ˌhelmɪt/ *casco para andar en bici*
cycle through /ˈsaɪkl ˌθruː/ *cruzar en bicicleta*
cycling /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/ *andar en bicicleta*

D

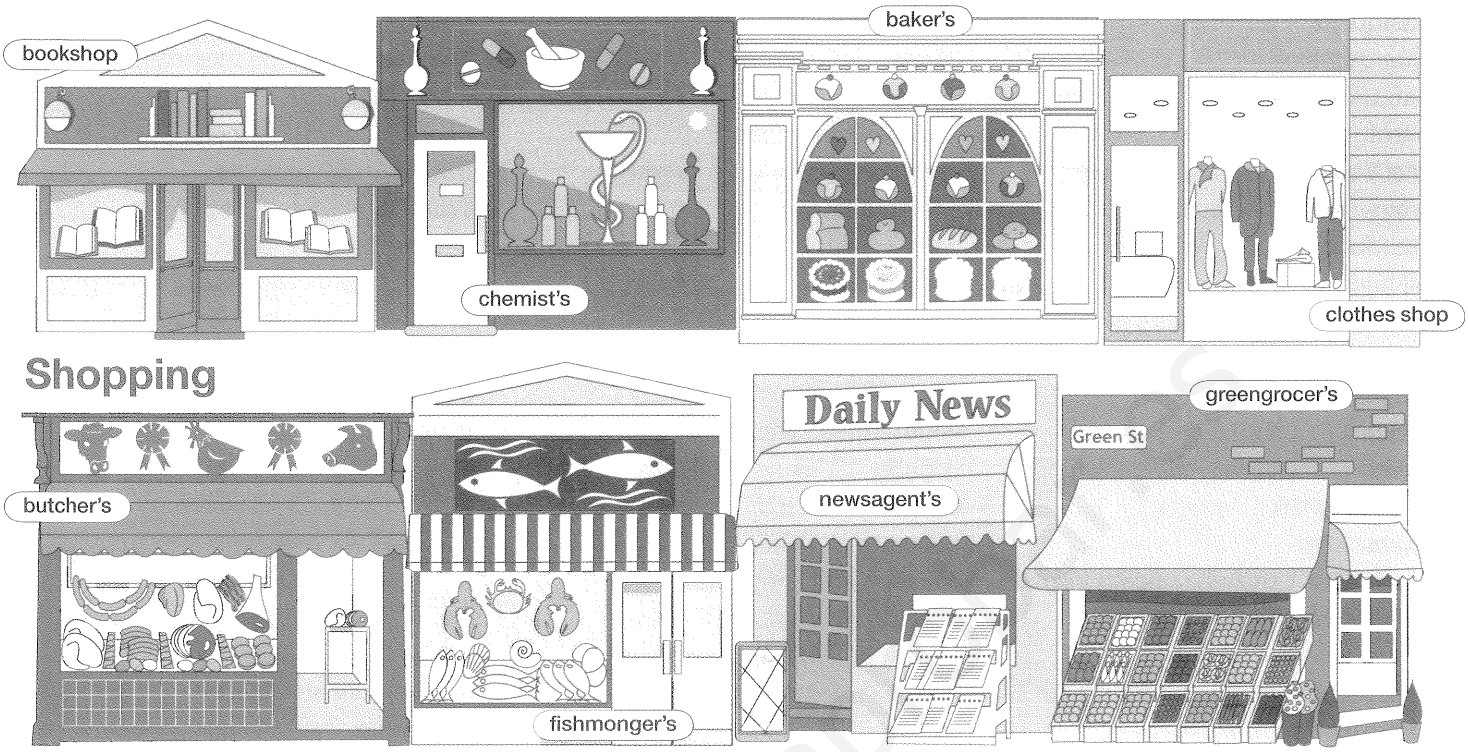
dance /dɑːns/ *bailar*
dancer /ˈdɑːnsə(r)/ *bailarín, bailarina*
daredevil /ˈdeədevl/ *atrevido, temerario*
data /ˈdeɪtə/ *datos*
date of birth /ˌdeɪt əv ˈbɜːθ/ *fecha de nacimiento*
daughter /ˈdɔːtə(r)/ *hija*
day /deɪ/ *día*
death /deθ/ *muerte*
decade /ˈdekeɪd/ *década*
decision /dɪˈsɪʒn/ *decisión*
decorate /ˈdekəreɪt/ *decorar*
deliver /dɪˈlɪvə(r)/ *repartir*
dentist /ˈdentɪst/ *dentista*
describe /dɪˈskraɪb/ *describir*
desert /ˈdezət/ *desierto*
design /dɪˈzaɪn/ *diseño*
designer label /dɪˈzaɪnə ˌleɪbl/ *marca*
desk /desk/ *escritorio*
detailed /ˈdiːteɪld/ *detallado*
diagram /ˈdaɪəgræm/ *diagrama*
diary /ˈdaɪəri/ *agenda*
die /daɪ/ *morir*
different /ˈdɪfrənt/ *diferente*
dining room /ˈdaɪnɪŋ ˌruːm/ *comedor*
dirty /ˈdɜːti/ *sucio*
disabled /dɪsˈeɪbld/ *con incapacidad*
disappear /dɪsəˈpɪə(r)/ *desaparecer*
distance /ˈdɪstəns/ *distancia*
do /duː/ *hacer*
do an exam /ˌduː ən ɪgˈzæm/ *hacer un examen*
do the washing-up /ˌduː ðə ˌwɒʃɪŋ ˈʌp/ *fregar los platos*
do your homework /ˌduː jɔː ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ *hacer los deberes*
doctor /ˈdɒktə(r)/ *médico, médica*
documentary /dɒkjuˈmentri/ *documental*
dog /dɒg/ *perro*
dolphin /ˈdɒlfɪn/ *delfín*
domesticated /dəˈmestɪkeɪtɪd/ *domesticado*
dozen /ˈdʌzn/ *docena*
draw /drɔː/ *empate*
drawing /ˈdrɔːɪŋ/ *dibujo*
dream /driːm/ *sueño*
drive /draɪv/ *conducir*
drum /drʌm/ *tambor*
drummer /ˈdrʌmə(r)/ *percusionista*
duchess /ˈdʌtʃes/ *duquesa*
duke /djuːk/ *duque*

E

early /ˈɜːli/ *temprano*
easy /ˈiːzi/ *fácil*
edge /edʒ/ *borde*
elbow /ˈelbəʊ/ *codo*
electronic /ɪlekˈtrɒnɪk/ *electrónico*
elephant /ˈelɪfənt/ *elefante*
emergency call /ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi ˌkɔːl/ *llamada de emergencia*
emergency services /ɪˌmɜːdʒənsi ˈsɜːvɪsɪz/ *servicio de emergencias*
English /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/ *inglés*
entire /ɪnˈtaɪə(r)/ *todo*
entrance /ˈentrəns/ *entrada*
equation /ɪˈkweɪʒn/ *ecuación*
equipment /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ *material*
erosion /ɪˈrəʊʒn/ *erosión*
erupt /ɪˈrʌpt/ *entrar en erupción, estallar*
escape from /ɪˈskeɪp frəm/ *escapar de*
essential /ɪˈsenʃl/ *básico, esencial*
estuary /ˈestʃuəri/ *estuario*
event /ɪˈvent/ *suceso*
exactly /ɪgˈzæktli/ *exactamente*
exam /ɪgˈzæm/ *examen*
exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ *emocionante*
exercise /ˈeksəsaɪz/ *ejercicio*
exist /ɪgˈzɪst/ *existir*
exotic /ɪgˈzɒtɪk/ *exótico*
expensive /ɪkˈspensɪv/ *caro*
experienced /ɪkˈspɪəriənst/ *experimentado*

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Wordlist



explorer /ɪk'splɔːrə(r)/ *explorador, exploradora*
explosive /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ *explosivo*
exposure therapy /ɪk'spəʊʒə ˌθerəpi/ *terapia de exposición*
extra /'ekstrə/ *más*
extreme /ɪk'striːm/ *extremo*
eye /aɪ/ *ojo*

F

face /feɪs/ *cara*
facilities /fə'sɪlətiz/ *instalaciones*
fact /fækt/ *hecho, dato*
fall /fɔːl/ *caerse*
fall off /ˌfɔːl 'ɒf/ *caerse de*
falls /fɔːlz/ *cataratas*
famous /'feɪməs/ *famoso*
fan /fæn/ *fan*
far /fɑː(r)/ *lejos*
farmer /'fɑːmə(r)/ *granjero, granjera*
fashionable /'fæʃnəbl/ *elegante*
fast /fɑːst/ *rápido*
father /'fɑːðə(r)/ *padre*
favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ *favorito*
fear /fɪə(r)/ *miedo*
feed /fiːd/ *alimentar*
few /fjuː/ *pocos*
final /'faɪnl/ *final*
finalist /'faɪnəlɪst/ *finalista*
finger /'fɪŋgə(r)/ *dedo*
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ *acabar*
fire /'faɪə(r)/ *fuego*
firefighter /'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/ *bombero, bombera*
firewalker /'faɪəwɔːkə(r)/ *persona que anda sobre el fuego*
fireworks /'faɪəwɜːks/ *fuegos artificiales*
first /fɜːst/ *primero*
fish /fɪʃ/ *pez, peces*
fisherman /'fɪʃəmən/ *pescador*
fishmonger's /'fɪʃmʌŋgə(r)z/ *pescadería*
fitness test /'fɪtnəs ˌtest/ *test de forma física*
flat /flæt/ *llano*
flexible /'fleksəbl/ *flexible*
floor /flɔː(r)/ *piso, planta*
flowers /'flaʊəz/ *flores*
fluently /'fluːəntli/ *con fluidez*
folk story /'fəʊk ˌstɔːri/ *leyenda popular*
food /fuːd/ *comida*
football /'fʊtbɔːl/ *fútbol*
forest /'fɒrɪst/ *bosque*
forever /fər'evə(r)/ *para siempre*
forget /fə'get/ *olvidar*
formation /fɔː'meɪʃn/ *formación*
French /frentʃ/ *francés*
friendly /'frendli/ *amable*
from memory /ˌfrəm 'meməri/ *de memoria*
fun /fʌn/ *divertido*
funny /'fʌni/ *gracioso*
furniture /'fɜːnɪtʃə(r)/ *muebles*
future /'fjuːtʃə(r)/ *futuro*

G

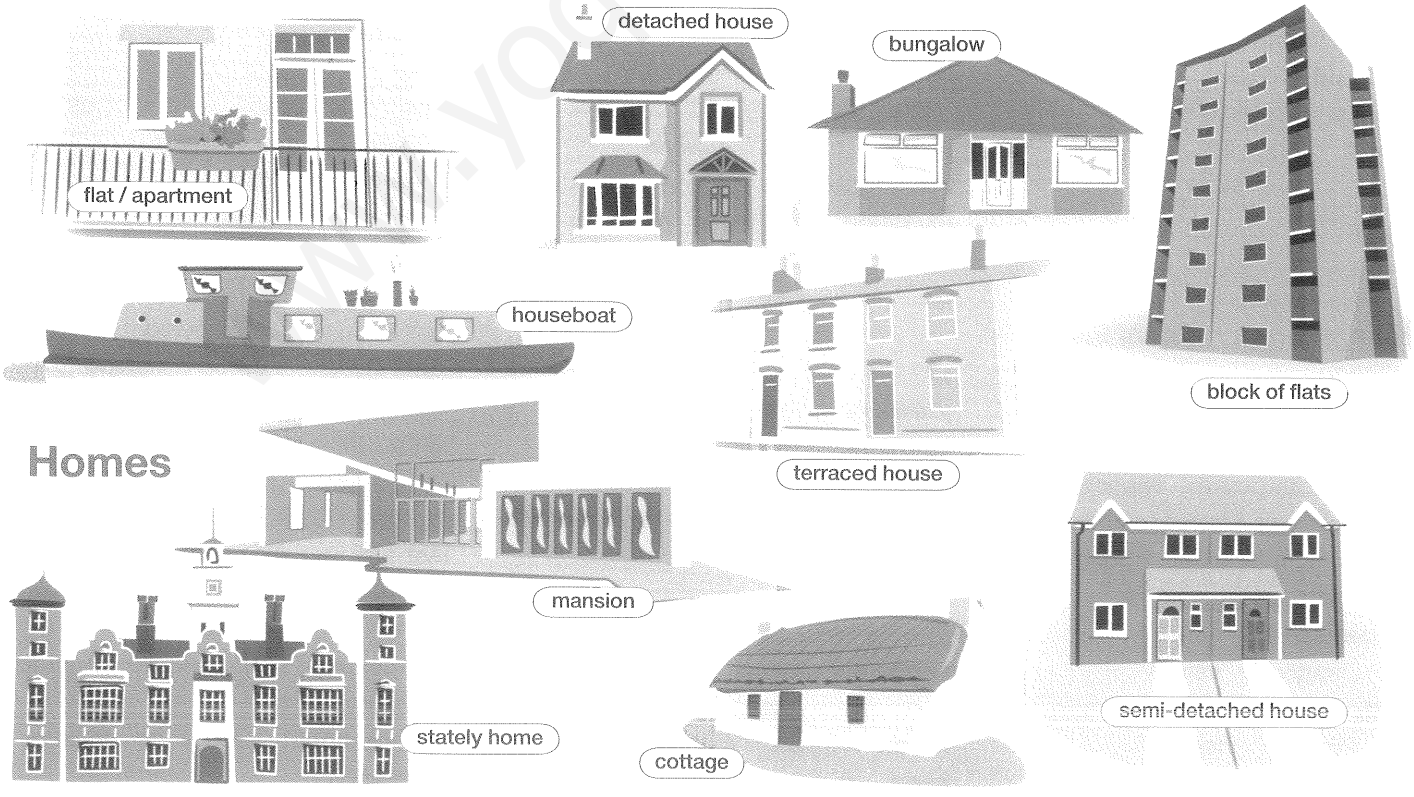
generous /'dʒenərəs/ *generoso*
genius /'dʒiːniəs/ *genio*
geography /dʒi'ɒgrəfi/ *geografía*
geological /dʒiːə'lɒdʒɪkl/ *geológico*
get a job /ˌget ə 'dʒɒb/ *conseguir trabajo*
get married /ˌget 'mærid/ *casarse*
get off /ˌget 'ɒf/ *bajarse de*
get on /ˌget 'ɒn/ *subirse a*
girl /gɜːl/ *chica*
girlfriend /'gɜːlfrend/ *novia*
give /gɪv/ *dar*
go back /ˌgəʊ 'bæk/ *volver*
go into /'gəʊ ˌɪntə/ *entrar en*

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go shopping with /ˌgəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌwɪð/ *ir de compras con*
go to bed /ˌgəʊ tə ˈbed/ *acostarse*
go to school /ˌgəʊ tə ˈskuːl/ *ir al instituto*
go to work /ˌgəʊ tə ˈwɜːk/ *ir al trabajo*
golf /gɒlf/ *golf*
good /gʊd/ *bueno*
good fortune /ˌgʊd ˈfɔːtʃuːn/ *buena suerte*
graduate /ˈgrædʒueɪt/ *licenciarse*
graffiti /grəˈfiːti/ *grafiti*
granddaughter /ˈgrændɔːtə(r)/ *nieta*
grandfather /ˈgrænfɑːðə(r)/ *abuelo*
grandmother /ˈgrænmʌðə(r)/ *abuela*
grandparent /ˈgrænpeərənt/ *abuelo o abuela*
grandson /ˈgrænsʌn/ *nieto*
ground /graʊnd/ *tierra, suelo*
ground (sports) /graʊnd (spɔːts)/ *campo (deporte)*
grow /grəʊ/ *cultivar*
grow up /ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/ *crecer*
guitar /gɪˈtɑː(r)/ *guitarra*
guitarist /gɪˈtɑːrɪst/ *guitarrista*
gun /gʌn/ *arma, pistola*
gymnasium /dʒɪmˈneɪziəm/ *gimnasio*

H

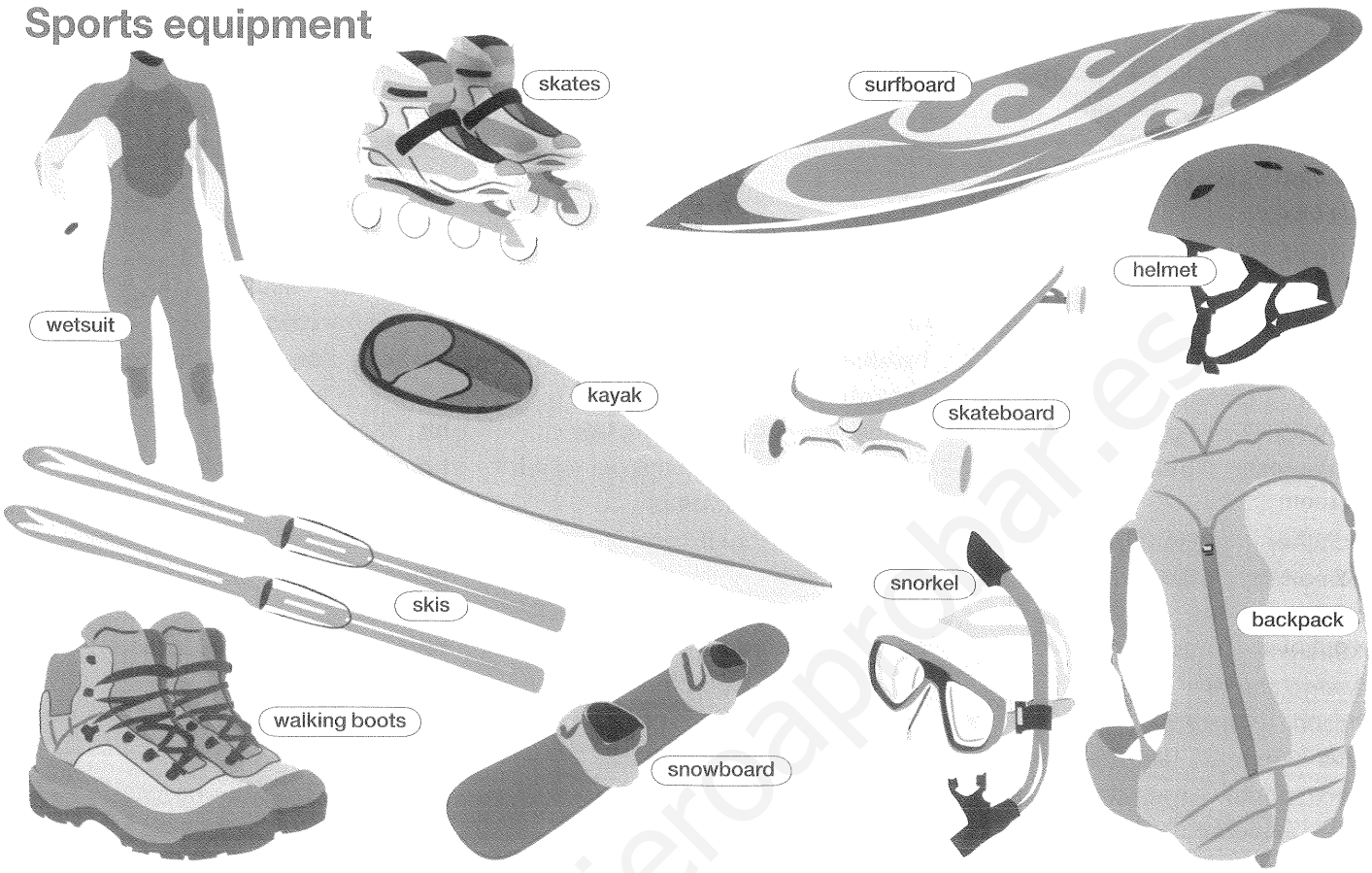
habitat /ˈhæbɪtæt/ *hábitat*
hair /heə(r)/ *pelo*
half /hɑːf/ *mitad*
handball /ˈhændbɔːl/ *balonmano*
happen /ˈhæpən/ *suceder*
happy /ˈhæpi/ *contento, feliz*
hard (on yourself) /ˈhɑːd (ɒn jɔːˌself)/ *difícil (para uno mismo)*
hardly ever /ˌhɑːdli ˈevə(r)/ *casi nunca*
hat /hæt/ *sombrero, gorro*
hate /heɪt/ *odiar*
have a bath /ˌhæv ə ˈbɑːθ/ *darse un baño*
have a child /ˌhæv ə ˈtʃaɪld/ *tener un hijo, una hija*
have a shower /ˌhæv ə ˈʃaʊə(r)/ *darse una ducha*
have breakfast /ˌhæv ˈbrekfəst/ *desayunar*
have dinner /ˌhæv ˈdɪnə(r)/ *cenar*
have lunch /ˌhæv ˈlʌntʃ/ *comer (a mediodía)*
heavy /ˈhevi/ *pesado*
helicopter /ˈhelɪkɒptə(r)/ *helicóptero*
help /help/ *ayudar*
hide /haɪd/ *esconder*
high /haɪ/ *altura*
hill /hɪl/ *colina*
hip hop /ˈhɪp ˌhɒp/ *hip hop*
history /ˈhɪstri/ *historia*
hit /hɪt/ *golpear*
hobby /ˈhɒbi/ *afición, hobby*
hole /həʊl/ *agujero*
holiday /ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/ *vacaciones*
home /həʊm/ *casa*
homework /ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ *deberes*
horoscope /ˈhɒrəskəʊp/ *horóscopo*
horrible /ˈhɒrəbl/ *horrible*
horse /hɔːs/ *caballo*
hospital /ˈhɒspɪtl/ *hospital*
hot /hɒt/ *caliente*
hour /ˈaʊə(r)/ *hora*
house /haʊs/ *casa*
housewife /ˈhaʊswaɪf/ *ama de casa*



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Wordlist

Sports equipment



howl /haʊl/ *aullar*
human /'hjuːmən/ *humano*
hundred /'hʌndrəd/ *cien*
hunt /hʌnt/ *cazar*
hurt /hɜːt/ *hacerse daño*
husband /'hʌzbənd/ *marido*

I

ice /aɪs/ *hielo*
iceberg /'aɪsbɜːg/ *iceberg*
ice-skating /'aɪs ˌskeɪtɪŋ/ *patinaje*
ICT /ˌaɪ ˌsiː 'tiː/ *TIC, informática*
ID card /ˌaɪ 'diː ˌkɑːd/ *DNI*
impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/ *impaciente*
in a minute /ˌɪn ə 'mɪnɪt/ *en seguida*
in front of /ˌɪn 'frʌnt əv/ *delante de*
independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/ *independiente*
injure /'ɪndʒə(r)/ *herir*
injured /'ɪndʒəd/ *herido*
injury /'ɪndʒəri/ *herida*
insect /'ɪnsekt/ *insecto*
instructor /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/ *monitor, monitora*
intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ *inteligente*
interested in /'ɪntrəstɪd ˌɪn/ *interesado en*
invent /ɪn'vent/ *inventar*
investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/ *investigar*
invitation /ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ *invitación*
island /'aɪlənd/ *isla*

J

jewellery /'dʒuːəlri/ *joyas*
journalist /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/ *periodista*
jump into /'dʒʌmp ˌɪntə/ *saltar en*
jump over /'dʒʌmp ˌəʊvə(r)/ *saltar*

K

kangaroo /kæŋgə'ruː/ *canguro*
kart /kɑːt/ *kart*
kayak /'kaɪæk/ *kayak*
keep /kiːp/ *conservar*
key /kiː/ *llave*
kilometre /'kɪləmiːtə(r), kɪ'lɒmɪtə(r)/ *kilómetro*
king /kɪŋ/ *rey*
kiss /kɪs/ *beso*
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *cocina*
knee /niː/ *rodilla*
know /nəʊ/ *saber*

L

laboratory /lə'bɒrətri/ *laboratorio*
lake /leɪk/ *lago*
lamp /læmp/ *lámpara*
land /lænd/ *tierra*
laptop /'læptɒp/ *ordenador portátil*
last /lɑːst/ *último*
laugh /lɑːf/ *reírse*
learn /lɜːn/ *aprender*
leave home /ˌliːv 'həʊm/ *marcharse de casa*
leave school /ˌliːv 'skuːl/ *dejar los estudios*

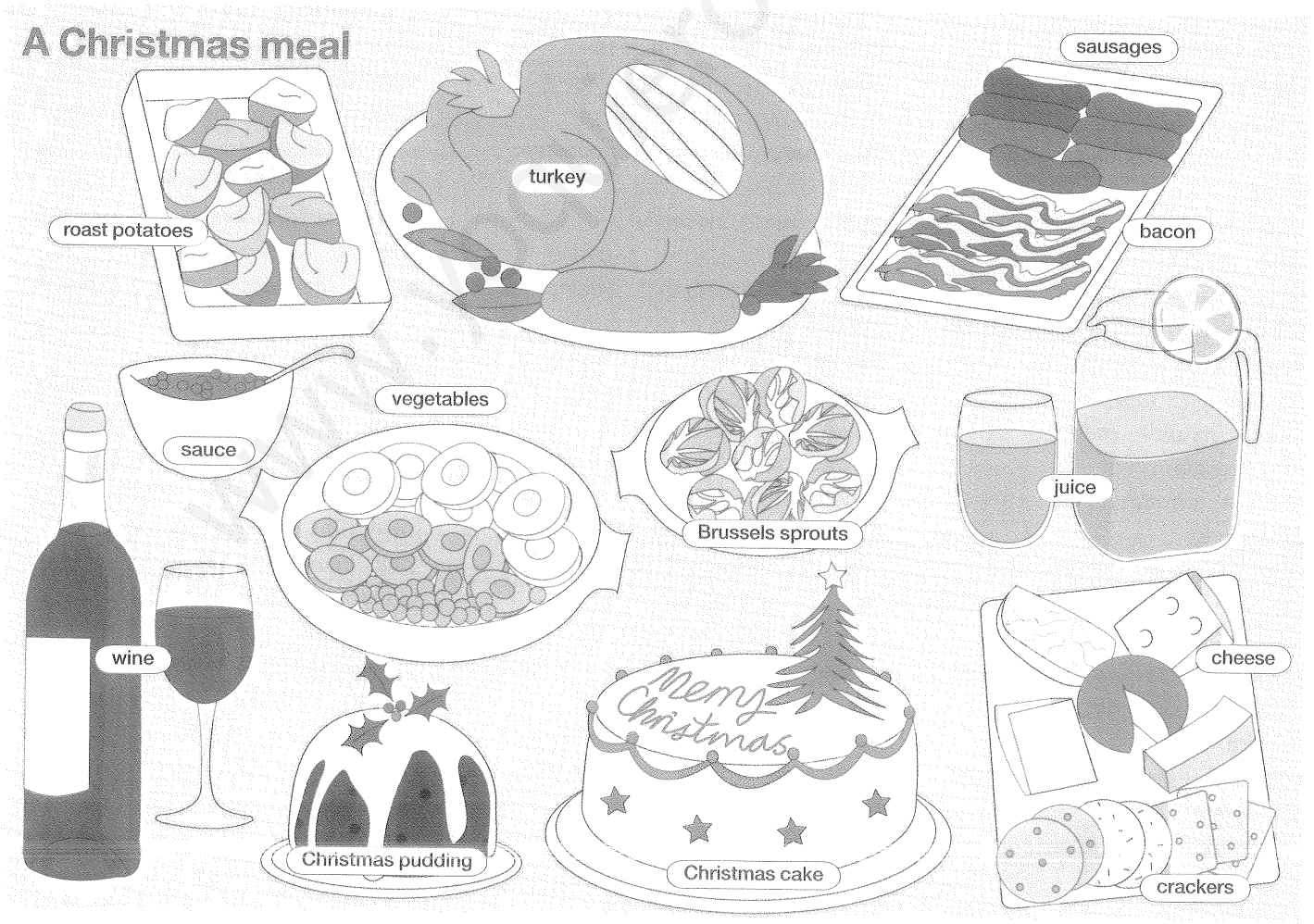
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leg /leg/ *pierna*
legal /'li:gl/ *legal*
length /leŋθ/ *tamaño (longitud)*
lens /lenz/ *lente*
library /'laɪbrəri/ *biblioteca*
library card /'laɪbrəri ˌkɑ:d/ *carnet de la biblioteca*
life /laɪf/ *vida*
light /laɪt/ *luz*
light bulb /'laɪt ˌbʌlb/ *bombilla*
like /laɪk/ *gustar*
line /laɪn/ *verso*
listen to /'lɪsn ˌtu:, tə/ *escuchar*
litter /'lɪtə(r)/ *basura*
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ˌru:m/ *salón*
local /'ləʊkl/ *local, de la zona*
lonely /'ləʊnli/ *solo*
look /lʊk/ *mirar*
look out of /ˌlʊk 'aʊt əv/ *mirar por*
lose /lu:z/ *perder*
loser /'lu:zə(r)/ *perdedor, perdedora*
lower course /'ləʊə ˌkɔ:s/ *curso bajo (río)*
lucky /'lʌki/ *de la suerte*
lunch /lʌntʃ/ *comida*

M

mad /mæd/ *loco*
magazine /mægə'zi:n/ *revista*
make a move /ˌmeɪk ə 'mu:v/ *moverse*
make breakfast /ˌmeɪk 'brekfəst/ *preparar el desayuno*
make dinner /ˌmeɪk 'dɪnə(r)/ *preparar la cena*
make friends /ˌmeɪk 'frendz/ *hacer amigos*
make lunch /ˌmeɪk 'lʌntʃ/ *preparar la comida*
make no sense /ˌmeɪk ˌnəʊ 'sens/ *no tener sentido*
make your bed /ˌmeɪk jɔ: 'bed/ *hacerse la cama*
make-up /'meɪkʌp/ *maquillaje*
manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/ *jefe, jefa*
marlin /'mɑ:lɪn/ *marlín, aguja*
marry /'mæri/ *casarse*
martial arts /ˌmɑ:ʃl 'ɑ:ts/ *artes marciales*
massive /'mæsɪv/ *enorme*
match /mætʃ/ *partido*
material /mə'tɪəriəl/ *material*
maths /mæθs/ *matemáticas*
maximum /'mæksɪməm/ *máximo*
maybe /'meɪbi/ *quizá*
meal /mi:l/ *comida*
mean /mi:n/ *tacaño, malo*
meander /mi'ændə(r)/ *meandro*
medical helpline /ˌmedɪkl 'helplaɪn/ *teléfono de asistencia médica*
medical school /'medɪkl ˌsku:l/ *facultad de medicina*
meet /mi:t/ *ver, quedar con*

A Christmas meal



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Wordlist

meeting /ˈmiːtɪŋ/ *reunión*
memorization /meməraɪˈzeɪʃn/ *memorización*
memorize /ˈmeməraɪz/ *memorizar*
memory /ˈmeməri/ *memoria*
message /ˈmesɪʤ/ *mensaje*
messed up /ˌmest ˈʌp/ *hecho un lío*
metaphor /ˈmetəfə(r)/ *metáfora*
method /ˈmeθəd/ *método*
microwave /ˈmaɪkrəweɪv/ *microondas*
midnight /ˈmɪdnaɪt/ *medianoche*
migrate /maɪˈgreɪt/ *migrar*
migration /maɪˈgreɪʃn/ *migración*
millennium /mɪˈleniəm/ *milenio*
millimetre /ˈmɪlimiːtə(r)/ *milímetro*
million /ˈmɪljən/ *millón*
millionaire /mɪljəˈneə(r)/ *millonario, millonaria*
minor /ˈmaɪnə(r)/ *pequeño*
minute /ˈmɪnɪt/ *minuto*
mirror /ˈmɪrə(r)/ *espejo*
missing person /ˌmɪsɪŋ ˈpɜːsn/ *persona desaparecida*
mobile phone /ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/ *teléfono móvil*
model /ˈmɒdl/ *modelo*
moderator /ˈmɒdəreɪtə(r)/ *moderador, moderadora*
modern /ˈmɒdn/ *moderno*
modest /ˈmɒdɪst/ *modesto*
monastery /ˈmɒnəstri/ *monasterio*
money /ˈmʌni/ *dinero*
monk /mʌŋk/ *monje*
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ *mono*
month /mʌnθ/ *mes*
monument /ˈmɒnjumənt/ *monumento*
moody /ˈmuːdi/ *malhumorado*
moonlight /ˈmuːnlaɪt/ *luz de la luna*
moral /ˈmɒrəl/ *moraleja*
mosquito /məˈskiːtəʊ/ *mosquito*
mother /ˈmʌðə(r)/ *madre*
motorbike /ˈməʊtəbaɪk/ *moto*
motorcycle /ˈməʊtəsaɪkl/ *motocicleta*
mountain tops /ˈmaʊntən ˌtɒps/ *cimas de las montañas*
mountains /ˈmaʊntənz/ *montañas*
mouse /maʊs/ *ratón*
mouth /maʊθ/ *desembocadura*
move /muːv/ *cambiarse de casa*
movie /ˈmuːvi/ *película*
mp3 player /ˌem ˌpiː ˈθriː ˌpleɪə(r)/ *reproductor de mp3*
mural /ˈmjʊərəl/ *mural*
museum /mjuˈziːəm/ *museo*
music /ˈmjuːzɪk/ *música*
musical /ˈmjuːzɪkl/ *musical*

N

narration /nəˈreɪʃn/ *narración*
narrator /nəˈreɪtə(r)/ *narrador, narradora*
narrow /ˈnærəʊ/ *estrecho*
national anthem /ˌnæʃnəl ˈænθəm/ *himno nacional*
nationality /næʃəˈnæləti/ *nacionalidad*
natural power /ˌnæʧrəl ˈpaʊə(r)/ *energía natural*
naughty /ˈnɔːti/ *travieso*
near /nɪə(r)/ *cerca de*
neat /niːt/ *pulcro*
necessary /ˈnesəsəri/ *necesario*
neck /nek/ *cuello*
need /niːd/ *necesitar*
negative /ˈnegətɪv/ *negativo*
neighbour /ˈneɪbə(r)/ *vecino, vecina*
neighbourhood /ˈneɪbəhʊd/ *barrio*
nephew /ˈnefjuː/ *sobrino*
nervous /ˈnɜːvəs/ *nervioso*
never /ˈnevə(r)/ *nunca*
newspaper /ˈnjuːspeɪpə(r)/ *periódico*
next /nekst/ *siguiente*
next to /ˈnekst tə/ *al lado de*
nice /naɪs/ *majo*
niece /niːs/ *sobrina*
noise /nɔɪz/ *ruido*
noisy /ˈnɔɪzi/ *ruidoso*
nomad /ˈnəʊmæd/ *nómada*
non-essential /ˌnɒn ɪˈsenʃl/ *no esencial*
normal /ˈnɔːml/ *normal*
note /nəʊt/ *nota*
notes /nəʊts/ *apuntes*
nought /nɔːt/ *cero*
novel /ˈnɒvl/ *novela*
numerology /njuːməˈrɒləʤi/ *numerología*
nursery school /ˈnɜːsəri ˌskuːl/ *guardería*

O

object /ˈɒbʤɪkt/ *objeto*
objective /əbˈʤektɪv/ *objetivo*
occasion /əˈkeɪʒn/ *ocasión*
occasionally /əˈkeɪʒnəli/ *alguna vez*
ocean /ˈəʊʃn/ *océano*
old /əʊld/ *viejo*
omelette /ˈɒmlət/ *tortilla*
on /ɒn/ *encima de*
once /wʌns/ *una vez*
open spaces /ˌəʊpən ˈspeɪsɪz/ *espacios abiertos*
opinion /əˈpɪnjən/ *opinión*
opportunity /ɒpəˈtjuːnəti/ *oportunidad*
organize /ˈɔːgənaɪz/ *organizar*
organized /ˈɔːgənaɪzd/ *organizado*
originate /əˈrɪʤɪneɪt/ *surgir, tener su origen en*
outdoor activity /ˌaʊtdɔːr ækˈtɪvəti/ *actividad al aire libre*
outside /aʊtˈsaɪd/ *fuera*
owner /ˈəʊnə(r)/ *dueño, dueña*

P

pack /pæk/ *baraja*
paint /peɪnt/ *pintura, pintar*
painter /ˈpeɪntə(r)/ *pintor, pintora*
painting /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ *cuadro*
pair /peə(r)/ *par*
paper /ˈpeɪpə(r)/ *papel*
paramedic /pærəˈmedɪk/ *paramédico, paramédica*
parent /ˈpeərənt/ *padre o madre*
park /pɑːk/ *parque*
parrot /ˈpærət/ *loro*
participate /pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ *participar*
particular /pəˈtɪkjələ(r)/ *concreto*
partner /ˈpɑːtnə(r)/ *pareja*

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part-time job /ˌpɑːt ˌtaɪm 'ʤɒb/ *trabajo a tiempo parcial*
party /'pɑːti/ *fiesta*
pass /pɑːs/ *aprobar*
patient /'peɪʃnt/ *paciente*
patriotic /peɪtri'ɒtɪk/ *patriótico*
PE /ˌpiː 'iː/ *Educación Física*
peaceful /'piːsfl/ *tranquilo*
penguin /'peŋgwɪn/ *pingüino*
perfect /'pɜːfɪkt/ *perfecto*
performance /pə'fɔːməns/ *actuación*
personality /pɜːsə'nælətɪ/ *personalidad*
phenomena /fə'nɒmɪnə/ *fenómenos*
phobia /'fəʊbiə/ *fobia*
phone number /'fəʊn ˌnʌmbə(r)/ *número de teléfono*
photographic memory /fəʊtəˌgræfɪk 'meməri/ *memoria fotográfica*
pick up /'pɪk ˌʌp/ *recoger*
picture /'pɪktʃə(r)/ *cuadro*
pie chart /'paɪ ˌʧɑːt/ *gráfico circular*
pirate /'paɪrət/ *pirata*
plan /plæn/ *plan, planear*
plane /pleɪn/ *avión*
planet /'plænɪt/ *planeta*
plaster /'plɑːstə(r)/ *tirita*
plastic /'plæstɪk/ *plástico*
play /pleɪ/ *obra de teatro , tocar, participar*
player /'pleɪə(r)/ *músico, intérprete*
pleasant /'pleznt/ *agradable*
pocket-money /'pɒkɪt ˌmʌni/ *dinero suelto*
podcast /'pɒdkɑːst/ *podcast*
poem /'pəʊɪm/ *poema*
pole /pəʊl/ *polo*
police /pə'liːs/ *policía*
police officer /pə'liːs ˌɒfɪsə(r)/ *oficial de policía*
police station /pə'liːs ˌsteɪʃn/ *comisaría*
polio /'pəʊliəʊ/ *polio*
pollution /pə'luːʃn/ *contaminación*
pool table /'puːl ˌteɪbl/ *mesa de billar*
popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/ *de éxito*
population /pɒpju'leɪʃn/ *población*
positive /'pɒzətɪv/ *positivo*
possessions /pə'zeʃnz/ *posesiones*
possible /'pɒsəbl/ *posible*
poster /'pəʊstə(r)/ *póster, cartel*
pounds /paʊndz/ *libras (esterlinas)*
practical /'præktɪkl/ *práctico*
prefer /prɪ'fɜː(r)/ *preferir*
prepare /prɪ'peə(r)/ *preparar*
present /'preznt/ *regalo*
presenter /prɪ'zentə(r)/ *presentador, presentadora*
president /'prezɪdənt/ *presidente, presidenta*
price /praɪs/ *precio*
prince /prɪns/ *príncipe*
printer /'prɪntə(r)/ *impresora*
prize /praɪz/ *premio*
problem /'prɒbləm/ *problema*
prodigy /'prɒdədʒi/ *prodigio*
produce /prə'djuːs/ *producir, segregar*
program /'prəʊgræm/ *programa*
programmer /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ *programador, programadora*
prohibit /prə'hɪbɪt/ *prohibir*
proposal /prə'pəʊzl/ *propuesta*
prosperity /prɒ'sperətɪ/ *prosperidad*
protect /prə'tekt/ *proteger*
public transport /ˌpʌblɪk 'trænspɔːt/ *transporte público*
punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ *castigar*
purse /pɜːs/ *cartera*
put down /ˌpʊt 'daʊn/ *dejar*
put on /ˌpʊt 'ɒn/ *ponerse*

Q

quarter /'kwɔːtə(r)/ *cuarto*
queen /kwiːn/ *reina*
questionnaire /kwestʃə'neə(r)/ *cuestionario*

R

race /reɪs/ *competir*
rain /reɪn/ *lluvia*
rally car /'ræli ˌkɑː(r)/ *coche de rally*
rapper /'ræpə(r)/ *rapero, rapera*
rare /reə(r)/ *poco común*
rat /ræt/ *rata*
react /rɪ'ækt/ *reaccionar*
read /riːd/ *leer*
ready /'redɪ/ *preparado*
real /'rɪəl/ *real*
realistic /rɪə'lɪstɪk/ *realista*
reason /'riːzn/ *razón*
receive /rɪ'siːv/ *recibir*
record /'rekɔːd/ *récord*
record /rɪ'kɔːd/ *anotar*
record breaker /'rekɔːd ˌbreɪkə(r)/ *persona que rompe un récord*
reduce /rɪ'djuːs/ *reducir*
referee /refə'riː/ *árbitro*
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ *relación*
relax /rɪ'læks/ *relajarse*
relaxed /rɪ'lækst/ *relajado*
religion /rɪ'lɪʤən/ *religión*
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/ *recordar*
remind /rɪ'maɪnd/ *recordar (algo a alguien)*
replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ *sustituir*
request /rɪ'kwest/ *petición*
rescue /'reskjuː/ *rescate*
rescuer /'reskjuːə(r)/ *rescatador, rescatadora*
resident /'rezɪdənt/ *residente*
respect /rɪ'spekt/ *respetar*
respond to /rɪ'spɒnd tə/ *responder a*
responsible for /rɪ'spɒnsəbl ˌfɔː(r), fə(r)/ *responsable de*
restaurant /'restrɒnt/ *restaurante*
result /rɪ'zʌlt/ *resultado*
rhyme /raɪm/ *rimar*

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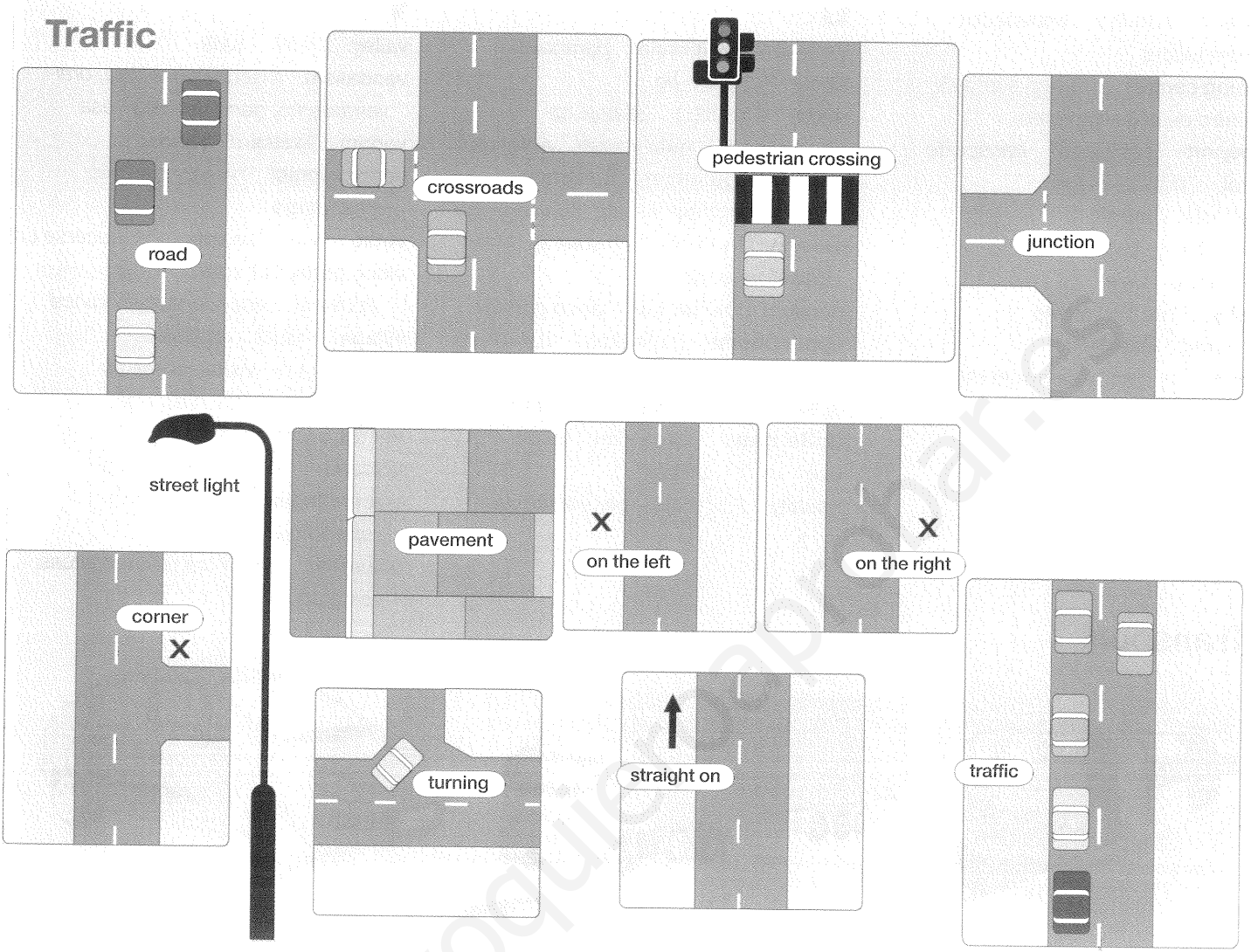
Wordlist

rich /rɪtʃ/ *rico*
ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjələs/ *ridículo*
river /'rɪvə(r)/ *río*
road /rəʊd/ *carretera*
roar /rɔː(r)/ *rugir*
robbery /'rɒbəri/ *robo*
robes /rəʊbz/ *túnicas*
rock /rɒk/ *roca*
rock music /'rɒk ˌmjuːzɪk/ *música rock*
roller coaster /'rəʊlə ˌkəʊstə(r)/ *montaña rusa*
romantic /rəʊ'mæntɪk/ *romántico*
room /ruːm/ *habitación*
rope /rəʊp/ *cuerda*
routine /ruː'tiːn/ *hábito, rutina*
rugby /'rʌgbi/ *rugby*
run around /ˌrʌn ə'raʊnd/ *correr de un lado para otro*
run over /ˌrʌn 'əʊvə(r)/ *atropellar*

S

sad /sæd/ *triste*
sail /seɪl/ *navegar*
salmon /'sæmən/ *salmón*
save /seɪv/ *ahorrar*
scary /'skeəri/ *que da miedo*
school /skuːl/ *escuela, instituto*
schoolwork /'skuːlwɜːk/ *trabajo escolar*
science /'saɪəns/ *ciencias*
score /skɔː(r)/ *resultado*
scorpion /'skɔːpiən/ *escorpión*
scratch /skrætʃ/ *arañar(se)*
sea /siː/ *mar*
seagull /'siːgʌl/ *gaviota*
season /'siːzn/ *temporada*
second /'sekənd/ *segundo*
security camera /sɪ'kjʊərəti ˌkæmərə/ *cámara de seguridad*
sentimental /sentɪ'mentl/ *sentimental*
serious /'sɪəriəs/ *serio*
serve /sɜːv/ *servir*
shark /ʃɑːk/ *tiburón*
shops /ʃɒps/ *tiendas*
shoulder /'ʃəʊldə(r)/ *espalda*
show /ʃəʊ/ *exhibición*
shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/ *ducha*
shy /ʃaɪ/ *tímido*
sign /saɪn/ *señal*
silent /'saɪlənt/ *en silencio*
simple /'sɪmpl/ *sencillo*
simultaneous /sɪml'teɪniəs/ *simultáneo*
sing /sɪŋ/ *cantar*
singer /'sɪŋə(r)/ *cantante*
sink /sɪŋk/ *caer, hundirse*
sister /'sɪstə(r)/ *hermana*
situation /sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/ *situación*
size /saɪz/ *talla*
skateboard /'skeɪtbɔːd/ *skate*
ski /skiː/ *esquiar*
skiing /'skiːɪŋ/ *esquí*
slow /sləʊ/ *lento*
slow down /ˌsləʊ 'daʊn/ *reducir la velocidad*
smell /smel/ *oler*
snack /snæk/ *tentempié*
snail /sneɪl/ *caracol*
snow /snəʊ/ *nieve*
snowman /'snəʊmæn/ *muñeco de nieve*
sociable /'səʊʃəbl/ *sociable*
sofa /'səʊfə/ *sofá*
solution /sə'luːʃn/ *solución*
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *a veces*
son /sʌn/ *hijo*
song /sɒŋ/ *canción*
songwriter /'sɒŋraɪtə(r)/ *cantautor, cantautora*
sound /saʊnd/ *sonido*
soup /suːp/ *sopa*
source /sɔːs/ *fuente*
space /speɪs/ *espacio*
space travel /'speɪs ˌtrævl/ *viajar al espacio*
special /'speʃl/ *especial*
special power /ˌspeʃl 'paʊə(r)/ *poder especial*
specialist /'speʃəlɪst/ *especialista*
spectator /spek'teɪtə(r)/ *espectador, espectadora*
speed /spiːd/ *velocidad*
speed up /ˌspiːd 'ʌp/ *acelerar*
spell /spel/ *deletrear*
spend /spend/ *gastar (dinero)*
spider /'spaɪdə(r)/ *araña*
spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *alma*
spoken /'spəʊkən/ *hablado, oral*
sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/ *empresa patrocinadora*
sports centre /'spɔːts ˌsentə(r)/ *polideportivo*
sprain /spreɪn/ *esguince, hacerse un esguince*
sprained /spreɪnd/ *con esguince*
spring /sprɪŋ/ *primavera*
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *estadio*
star /stɑː(r)/ *estrella*
start /stɑːt/ *empezar*
state /steɪt/ *estado*
stately home /ˌsteɪtli 'həʊm/ *casa solariega*
statistics /stə'tɪstɪks/ *estadísticas*
stay out of /ˌsteɪ 'aʊt əv/ *no entrar en*
steep /stiːp/ *empinado*
stone /stəʊn/ *piedra*
storm /stɔːm/ *tormenta*
story /'stɔːri/ *narración*
strange /streɪnʤ/ *raro*
street hockey /'striːt ˌhɒki/ *hockey de calle*
street light /'striːt ˌlaɪt/ *farola*
strict /strɪkt/ *estricto*
study /'stʌdi/ *estudiar*
stunt /stʌnt/ *especialista*
stupid /'stjuːpɪd/ *una tontería*
stylish /'staɪlɪʃ/ *con estilo*
substance /'sʌbstəns/ *sustancia*
suddenly /'sʌdənli/ *de repente*
summer /'sʌmə(r)/ *verano*
sunglasses /'sʌnglɑːsɪz/ *gafas de sol*
superstar /'suːpəstɑː(r)/ *superestrella*
superstition /suːpə'stɪʃn/ *superstición*
support /sə'pɔːt/ *apoyar*
supporter /sə'pɔːtə(r)/ *aficionado, aficionada*
surfer /'sɜːfə(r)/ *surfista*
surprise /sə'praɪz/ *sorpresa*
survey /'sɜːveɪ/ *encuesta*
survive /sə'vaɪv/ *sobrevivir*

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swim /swɪm/ *nadar*
swim across /ˌswɪm əˈkrɒs/ *cruzar a nado*
swimming /ˈswɪmɪŋ/ *nadar*
swimming costume /ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌkɒstjuːm/ *traje de baño*
swimsuit /ˈswɪmsuːt/ *bañador*

T

table /ˈteɪbl/ *mesa*
table tennis /ˈteɪbl ˌtenɪs/ *tenis de mesa, ping pong*
take off /ˌteɪk ˈɒf/ *quitarse*
talent /ˈtælənt/ *talento*
tasty /ˈteɪsti/ *sabroso*
teacher /ˈtiːtʃə(r)/ *profesor, profesora*
team /tiːm/ *equipo*
technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/ *tecnología*
teenager /ˈtiːneɪdʒə(r)/ *adolescente*
temperature /ˈtemprətʃə(r)/ *temperatura*
tennis /ˈtenɪs/ *tenis*
tennis court /ˈtenɪs ˌkɔːt/ *pista de tenis*
terrified /ˈterɪfaɪd/ *aterrorizado*
text /tekst/ *mandar un mensaje de texto*
the council /ðə ˈkaʊnsl/ *el ayuntamiento*
thousand /ˈθaʊznd/ *mil*
thrill /θrɪl/ *emoción*
thunderstorm /ˈθʌndəstɔːm/ *tormenta eléctrica*
ticket /ˈtɪkɪt/ *billete, entrada*
tidy your room /ˈtaɪdi jɔː ˌruːm/ *ordenar la habitación*
tightrope /ˈtaɪtrəʊp/ *cuerda floja (equilibrismo)*
time /taɪm/ *tiempo*
time zone /ˈtaɪm ˌzəʊn/ *zona horaria*
tired /ˈtaɪəd/ *cansado*
today /təˈdeɪ/ *hoy*
toilet /ˈtɔɪlət/ *servicio, aseo*
topic /ˈtɒpɪk/ *tema*
touch /tʌtʃ/ *tocar*
tourist /ˈtʊərɪst/ *turista*
tournament /ˈtʊənəmənt/ *torneo*
town /taʊn/ *ciudad*
town council /ˌtaʊn ˈkaʊnsl/ *ayuntamiento*
toy /tɔɪ/ *juguete*
traditional /trəˈdɪʃənl/ *tradicional*
traffic /ˈtræfɪk/ *tráfico*
train /treɪn/ *tren, entrenar*

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Wordlist

trainer /ˈtreɪnə(r)/ *entrenador, entrenadora*
training centre /ˈtreɪnɪŋ ˌsentə(r)/ *centro de entrenamiento*
transport /ˈtrænspɔːt/ *transporte*
travel /ˈtrævl/ *viajar*
tree /triː/ *árbol*
trick /trɪk/ *truco*
trip /trɪp/ *viaje*
trophy /ˈtrəʊfi/ *trofeo*
try /traɪ/ *intentar*
T-shirt /ˈtiː ˌʃɜːt/ *camiseta de manga corta*
tunnel /ˈtʌnl/ *túnel*
turn /tɜːn/ *girar*
twin /twɪn/ *gemelo, gemela*

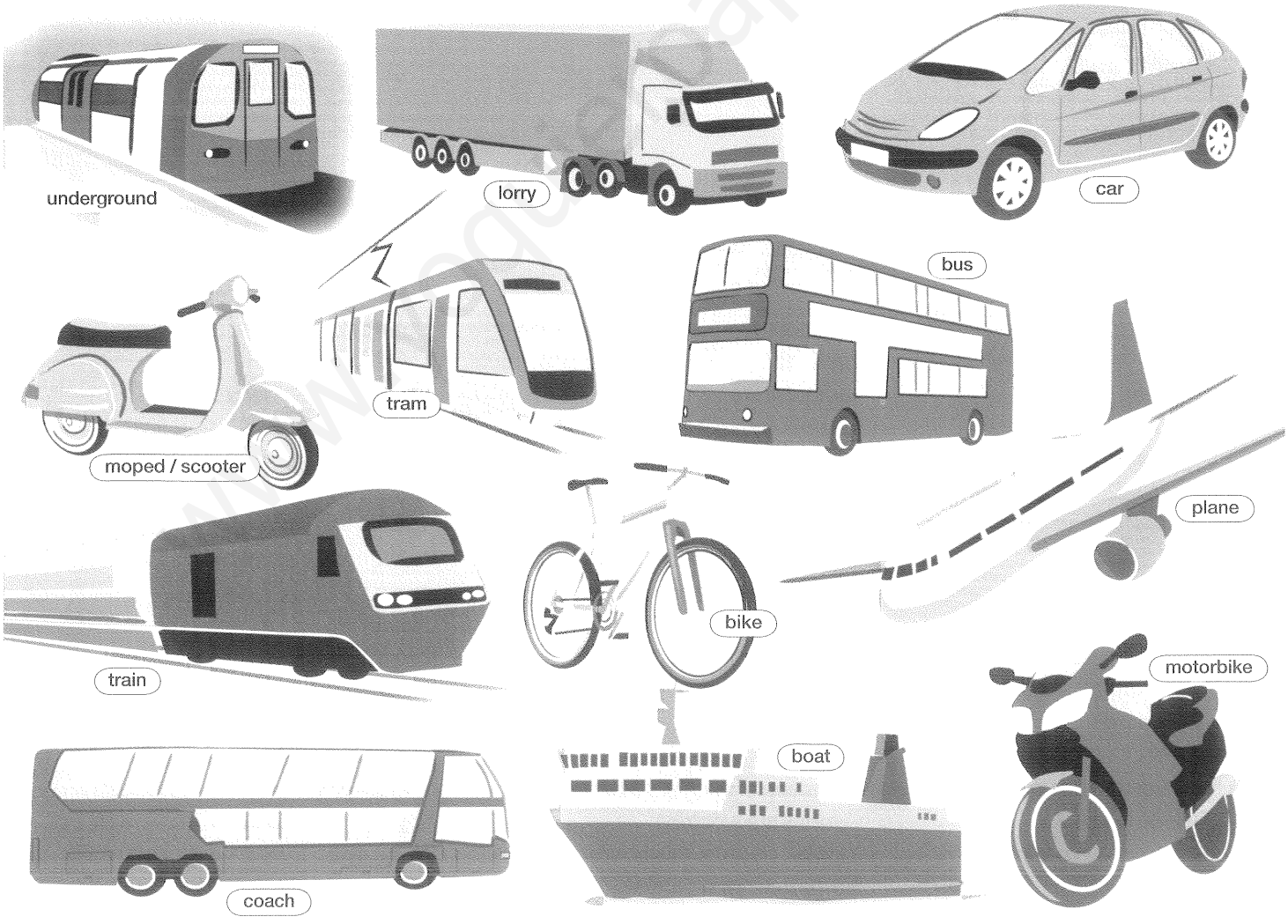
U

umbrella /ʌmˈbrelə/ *paraguas*
uncle /ˈʌŋkl/ *tío*
under /ˈʌndə(r)/ *debajo de*
understand /ʌndəˈstænd/ *entender*
uniform /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ *uniforme*
university /juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/ *universidad*
unlucky /ʌnˈlʌki/ *sin suerte, desafortunado*
unusual /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/ *poco común*
upper course /ˈʌpə ˌkɔːs/ *curso alto (de un río)*
upset /ʌpˈset/ *disgustado, triste*
up-to-date /ˌʌp tə ˈdeɪt/ *al día*
use /juːz/ *utilizar*
usually /ˈjuːʒuəli/ *generalmente*

V

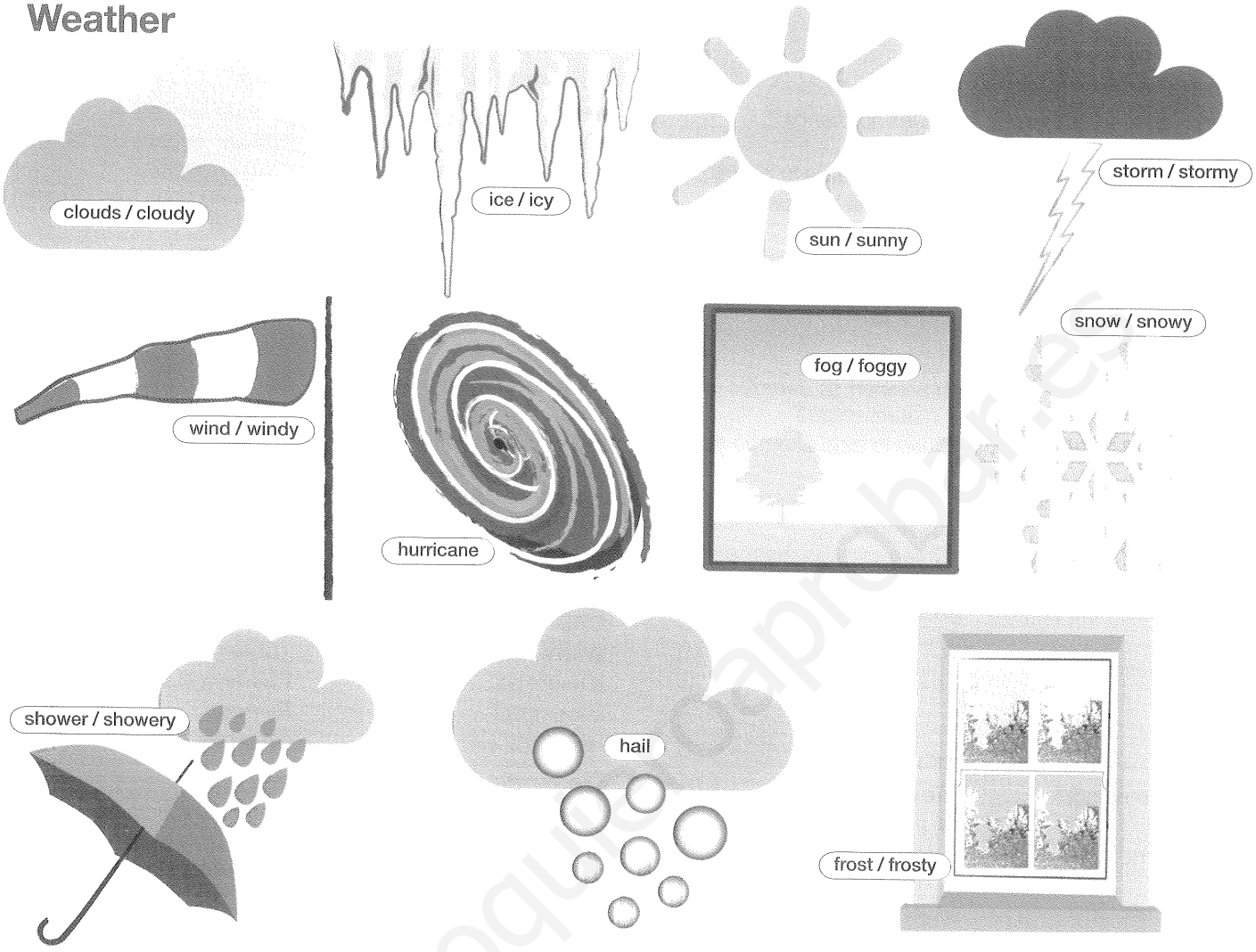
valley /ˈvæli/ *valle*
vandalism /ˈvændəlɪzəm/ *vandalismo, gamberrismo*
venom /ˈvenəm/ *veneno*
venomologist /venəˈmɒlədʒɪst/ *venenólogo*
verse /vɜːs/ *estrofa*
video game console /ˈvɪdiəʊ ˌgeɪm ˌkɒnsəʊl/ *videoconsola*
village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ *pueblo*
visit /ˈvɪzɪt/ *visita, visitar*
visitor /ˈvɪzɪtə(r)/ *visitante*
vocals /ˈvəʊklz/ *voces*
volcano /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ *volcán*
volcanologist /vɒlkəˈnɒlədʒɪst/ *vulcanólogo*
volunteer /vɒlənˈtɪə(r)/ *voluntario, voluntaria*

Transport



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Weather



W

wake up /ˌweɪk ˈʌp/ *despertar*
walk under /ˌwɔːk ˈʌndə(r)/ *caminar bajo*
wallet /ˈwɒlɪt/ *cartera*
want /wɒnt/ *querer*
wardrobe /ˈwɔːdrəʊb/ *armario ropero*
warning sign /ˈwɔːnɪŋ saɪn/ *señal de peligro*
washing machine /ˈwɒʃɪŋ məˌʃiːn/ *lavadora*
watch /wɒtʃ/ *ver*
watch out for /ˌwɒtʃ ˈaʊt ˌfɔː(r), fə(r)/ *tener cuidado con*
waterfall /ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/ *salto de agua, catarata*
wear /weə(r)/ *vestir, llevar (puesto)*
weather /ˈweðə(r)/ *tiempo meteorológico*
week /wiːk/ *semana*
weight /weɪt/ *peso*
wetsuit /ˈwetsuːt/ *traje de buceo*
whale /weɪl/ *ballena*
what time /ˌwɒt ˈtaɪm/ *a qué hora*
wheel /wiːl/ *rueda*
when /wen/ *cuándo*
who /huː/ *quién*
wide /waɪd/ *ancho*
wife /waɪf/ *esposa, mujer*
wild /waɪld/ *salvaje*
win a competition /ˈwɪn əˌ kɒmpəˈtɪʃn/ *ganar una competición*
winner /ˈwɪnə(r)/ *ganador, ganadora*
wolf /wʊlf/ *lobo*
work /wɜːk/ *trabajar*
world /wɜːld/ *mundo*
wrist /rɪst/ *muñeca*
write /raɪt/ *escribir*
writer /ˈraɪtə(r)/ *escritor, escritora*

Y

year /jɪə(r)/ *año*
yesterday /ˈjestədeɪ/ *ayer*
young /ˈjʌŋ/ *joven*
youth club /ˈjuːθ ˌklʌb/ *club juvenil*

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Expression bank

Starter unit

Preguntar sobre la familia

Have you got any brothers and sisters?	*¿Tienes hermanos?*
What's your father's name?	*¿Cómo se llama tu padre?*
Have you got a favourite uncle or aunt?	*¿Tienes una tía o un tío favorito?*
Where's your mother from?	*¿De dónde es tu madre?*
How old is your grandfather?	*¿Cuántos años tiene tu abuelo?*

Hablar del trabajo escolar

Have we got maths homework today?	*¿Hoy tenemos deberes de matemáticas?*
When's the geography exam?	*¿Cuándo es el examen de geografía?*
Can I look at your history notes?	*¿Puedo mirar tus apuntes de historia?*
Who's your ICT teacher?	*¿Quién es tu profesor de informática?*
What time's the next English class?	*¿A qué hora es la siguiente clase de inglés?*

Unit 1

Expresar gustos y preferencias

Do you like (reading)?	*¿Te gusta (leer)?*
Yes, I love it.	*Sí, me encanta.*
It's OK. / It's not bad.	*Está bastante bien. / No está mal.*
Yes, but I prefer (listening to music).	*Sí, pero prefiero (escuchar música).*
No, I hate it.	*No, lo odio.*

Pedir y dar opiniones

What do you think of it?	*¿Qué te parece?*
Not much.	*No gran cosa.*
Don't you like it?	*¿No te gusta?*
It's OK, I suppose.	*Supongo que no está mal.*
I don't think much of that.	*No me dice gran cosa.*
I can't stand that (colour).	*No soporto ese (color).*

Unit 2

Indicar dónde están las cosas

Where's the … ?	*¿Dónde está el / la…?*
It's there on / next to the table.	*Está ahí, encima de / al lado de la mesa.*
Is there a … anywhere?	*¿Hay un / una … en algún sitio?*
Yes, there's one … .	*Sí, hay uno / una … .*

Ponerse de acuerdo

Can you tidy your room, please?	*¿Puedes ordenar tu habitación, por favor?*
I'm busy at the moment.	*En este momento estoy ocupado.*
Is it OK if I do it later?	*¿Puedo hacerlo más tarde?*
I suppose so, but don't forget to do it!	*Supongo que sí, ¡pero no olvides hacerlo!*

Unit 3

Expresar posibilidades

Who's number 1?	*¿Quién es el número 1?*
It might be …	*Puede que sea…*
It looks like …	*Parece…*
I think it's …	*Creo que es…*

Describir experiencias pasadas

How was your weekend?	*¿Qué tal el fin de semana?*
What about you?	*¿Y tú?*
When did you last play basketball?	*¿Cuándo jugaste al baloncesto por última vez?*

Unit 4

Hablar del tiempo

What was the weather like?	*¿Qué tiempo hacía?*
It was nice / horrible / hot / warm / cold.	*Bueno / Horrible / Mucho calor / Calor / Frío.*
It was sunny / rainy / cloudy / windy / foggy.	*Sol / Lluvia / Nublado / Viento / Niebla.*
It was raining / snowing.	*Estaba lloviendo / nevando.*
The sun was shining.	*Hacía sol.*

Expresar interés

That's amazing!	*¡Eso es increíble!*
Really?	*¿De verdad?*
You're kidding!	*¡Estás de broma!*
Well done!	*¡Bien hecho!*

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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'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/	*empezar*
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtn/	*picar*
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	*romper*
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔːt/	brought /brɔːt/	*traer*
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	*construir*
burn /bɜːn/	burnt / burned /bɜːnt, bɜːnd/	burnt / burned /bɜːnt, bɜːnd/	*quemar(se)*
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/	*comprar*
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/		*poder, saber*
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/	*coger*
choose /tʃuːz/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	*escoger*
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	*venir*
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	*cortar(se)*
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	*hacer*
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	*beber*
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/	*conducir*
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'iːtn/	*comer*
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔːlən/	*caer(se)*
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	*encontrar*
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/	*volar*
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/	*olvidar*
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	*obtener, conseguir*
get up /ˌget 'ʌp/	got up /ˌgɒt 'ʌp/	got up /ˌgɒt 'ʌp/	*levantarse*
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/	*dar*
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	*ir, salir*
grow up /ˌgrəʊ 'ʌp/	grew up /ˌgruː 'ʌp/	grown up /ˌgrəʊn 'ʌp/	*crecer*
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	*tener, tomar*
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	*esconder*
keep /kiːp/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	*guardar, conservar*
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)*
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	*poner*
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*
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	*cantar*
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	*sentarse*
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	*dormir*
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	*hablar*
speed up /ˌspiːd 'ʌp/	sped up /ˌsped 'ʌp/	sped up /ˌsped 'ʌp/	*acelerar*
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	*gastar (dinero), pasar (tiempo)*
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	*nadar*
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	*coger, tomar, llevar (tiempo)*
teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/	*enseñar*
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	*decir, explicar*
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/	*pensar, creer*
understand /ˌʌndə'stænd/	understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/	understood /ˌʌndə'stʊd/	*entender*
wake up /ˌweɪk 'ʌp/	woke up /ˌwəʊk 'ʌp/	woken up /ˌwəʊkən 'ʌp/	*despertar(se)*
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔː(r)/	worn /wɔːn/	*llevar puesto*
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	*ganar*
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	*escribir*

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Unit 5

Decir lo que sabemos

I don't know anything about ...	*No sé nada sobre...*
I don't know much about ...	*No sé mucho sobre...*
I know a bit about ...	*Sé un poco sobre...*
I know something about ...	*Sé algo sobre...*

Comparar ideas para escoger un regalo

He's into art.	*Le gusta el arte.*
Who's it by?	*¿De quién es?*
That one's better.	*Ese es mejor.*
The other one's a bit dark.	*El otro es un poco oscuro.*

Unit 6

Decir los números

0.2 (nought point two)	*0,2 (cero coma dos)*
1965 (nineteen sixty-five)	*1965 (mil novecientos sesenta y cinco)*
1,965 (one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-five)	*1.965 (mil novecientos sesenta y cinco)*
2008 (two thousand and eight)	*2008 (dos mil ocho)*
2,800 (two thousand, eight hundred)	*2.800 (dos mil ochocientos)*
€6.40 (six euros, forty)	*6,40 € (seis euros con cuarenta)*
100 kilometres (a hundred kilometres)	*100 kilómetros (cien kilómetros)*

Hacer predicciones

I reckon (that) ...	*Yo creo (que)...*
I bet (that) ...	*Apuesto a (que)...*
I'm pretty sure (that) ...	*Estoy bastante seguro de (que)...*

Hablar de probabilidad en el futuro

Let me think.	*Déjame pensar.*
Yes, definitely.	*Sin duda.*
No, definitely not.	*Seguro que no.*
Yes, probably.	*Probablemente sí.*
No, probably not.	*Probablemente no.*

Unit 7

Preguntar sobre planes de futuro

Are you doing anything ... ?	*¿Vas a hacer algo...?*
Have you got any plans for ... ?	*¿Tienes algún plan para...?*
What's happening ... ?	*¿Qué va a pasar...?*
What are you up to ... ?	*¿Qué vas a hacer...?*

Hablar sobre planes de futuro

Are you doing anything this evening?	*¿Vas a hacer algo esta tarde?*
No, nothing special.	*Nada especial.*
... if you're interested.	*...si te interesa.*
It's on at eight o'clock.	*Empieza a las ocho.*
Shall I meet you outside?	*¿Te veo fuera?*

Unit 8

Reaccionar a lo que dice la gente

Really? I haven't!	*¿De verdad? ¡Yo no!*
Have you?	*¿De verdad?*
No!	*¡No!*
That's amazing!	*¡Es increíble!*

Ayudar cuando surge un problema

What's happened?	*¿Qué pasó?*
How did that happen?	*¿Cómo pasó?*
Are you OK?	*¿Estás bien?*
Maybe you need to ...	*A lo mejor necesitas...*

Unit 9

Hacer recomendaciones

You should see / visit ...	*Deberías ver / visitar...*
You must really go to ...	*De verdad, tienes que ir a...*
You should try to see ...	*Deberías intentar ver...*
It's worth seeing ...	*Merece la pena ver...*
It's not worth going to ...	*No merece la pena ir a...*

Organizar algo

What's going on?	*¿Qué pasa?*
Can I do anything?	*¿Puedo hacer algo?*
There's a lot to do.	*Hay mucho que hacer.*
All we need is some music.	*Solo necesitamos un poco de música.*

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