Aim High

Workbook 1

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Paul Kelly

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1 My network

READING

Before reading: Daily routines

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

clean ~~come~~ cook do drive get up go iron look after make walk

1 I come home from school at four o'clock.
2 My dad _____ my brother and sister to school.
3 I sometimes help my mum to _____ the house.
4 My dad doesn't drive to work. He _____.
5 I never _____ my clothes.
6 My mum usually _____ dinner in the evening.
7 My mum _____ the washing in our house.
8 We _____ to the supermarket on Saturday mornings.
9 I always _____ at six o'clock on school days.
10 I _____ breakfast for my parents at the weekend.
11 My uncle _____ my cousins.

2 Read the text. Are the sentences true or false?

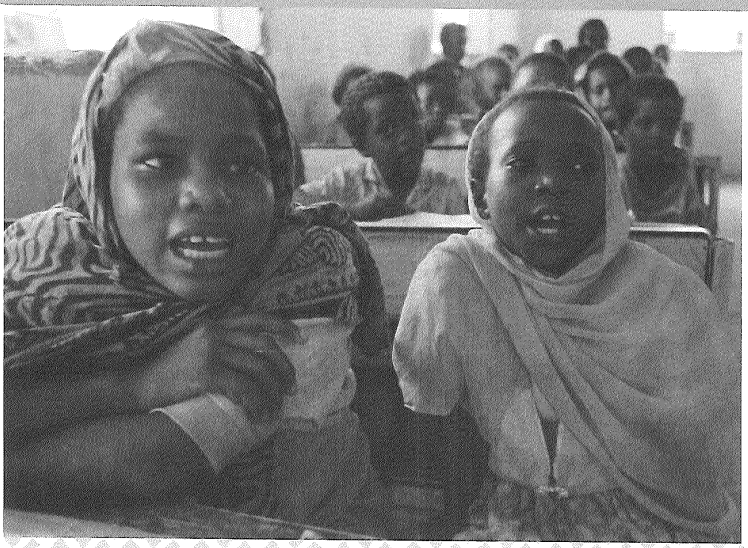
1 Misozi lives with her sister and mum. ____
2 Grace is Misozi's little sister. ____
3 Misozi and Grace leave the house at 7.00. ____
4 The students have lunch at school. ____
5 Misozi and Grace go to school in the afternoon. ____

3 Match (1–8) with (a–h) to complete the sentences.

1 Misozi gets up ☐
2 Misozi and Grace have breakfast ☐
3 Their mother goes to work ☐
4 Misozi and Grace get to school ☐
5 They have lunch ☐
6 Misozi and Grace do the washing ☐
7 Their mother comes home ☐
8 Misozi helps Grace ☐

a after breakfast.
b with her homework.
c at 4.30.
d after school.
e with their mum.
f at 7.00.
g at 7.30.
h at school.

A day in the life of two African children



Misozi is eleven and lives in Zambia, in Africa. Every morning she and her little sister, Grace, get up at half past four. First, they get water. It takes an hour.

They come home and they have breakfast with their mother. After breakfast, their mother goes to work.

Then the sisters walk to school. They leave the house at six o'clock and they get to school at half past seven. They love school. At twelve o'clock the students have lunch. They have a dish called nshima.

In the afternoon, the girls walk home. They clean their small house. They get water again and do the washing. At seven o'clock, their mother comes home from work with some food. They all cook dinner. Then Misozi helps Grace with her homework.

The girls' life isn't easy, but they have got a mother, food, and they go to school. Many Zambian children haven't got these things.

VOCABULARY

Supermum!

1 **Choose the best words to complete the sentences or answer the questions.**

1 At the start of the day you get ...
(a up.) b down. c on.

2 What is the first meal of the day?
a snack b lunch c breakfast

3 What does your mum iron?
a milk b clothes c homework

4 We use the verb ... to say how we use our time.
a spend b look after c collect

5 What is the opposite of *interesting*?
a lively b boring c quiet

6 Which verb means *collect*?
a pick up b pick on c pick out

7 Which adjective means to be loud and annoying?
a boring b noisy c interesting

8 What is the meal you eat in the middle of the day?
a dinner b breakfast c lunch

9 What do you do for school in the evening?
a housework b exams c homework

10 Which verb means to operate a car?
a drive b collect c look after

11 What is the opposite of *noisy*?
a lively b loud c quiet

12 Which adjective means to be full of energy?
a noisy b hard c lively

13 To *take care of someone* means to look ...
a on someone. b at someone. c after someone.

14 Which meal do you eat in the evening?
a dinner b snack c lunch

15 Which verb means to do something for someone?
a help b collect c wear

Collocations with *make*, *have* and *do*

2 **Put the nouns in the correct columns.**

the shopping a break ~~a phone call~~ your bed
a shower the washing a lot of noise a celebration
your homework

make	have	do
a phone call		



3 **Complete each sentence with the correct forms of the verbs from exercise 2.**

1 My brother never makes his bed.
2 When it's someone's birthday at home, we always _____ a family celebration.
3 My dad _____ the shopping at the weekends.
4 My sister and her friends always _____ a lot of noise.
5 I always _____ a shower before breakfast.
6 We _____ a break when we _____ our homework.
7 My mum _____ the washing every morning.
8 He sometimes _____ phone calls with my mobile phone!

Useful expressions: family and friends

4 **Make complete sentences.**

1 I don't get on	a around the park at the weekends.
2 My mum often gives me a	b on! The film starts in five minutes.
3 My sister drives	c ages cooking dinner but we eat it in five minutes!
4 We often hang	d hand when I do my homework.
5 My mum spends	e well with my sister's friends.
6 Please get a move	f me crazy! She always makes a lot of noise.

Expressions with *look*

5 **Correct the underlined words.**

1 I think that boy is David's brother. He looks ~~for~~ like him a lot!
2 Look after that expensive picture. I think it's fantastic!
3 It's your dog! Look around it please! Give it food and take it for a walk!
4 Is your bag in your bedroom? In the kitchen? Get a move on and look at it!
5 Look like! Stop the car now!
6 I want to visit Rome and look like all the important places.

GRAMMAR

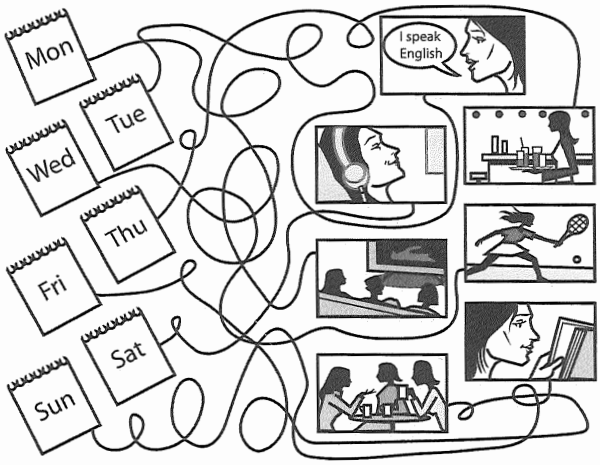
Present simple: affirmative

1 **Complete the second sentence using the *he/she/it* form of the verb.**

1 I like pizza. My sister likes pizza too.
2 I go to school by bus. My best friend _____ too.
3 My parents work in London. My uncle _____ too.
4 I play tennis every Saturday. My brother _____ too.
5 I live in Manchester. My best friend _____ too.
6 I study English at school. My little sister _____ too.
7 My parents go to the cinema every Friday. My brother _____ too.
8 I get up late on Sunday mornings. My best friend _____ too.
9 I speak three languages. My cousin _____ too.

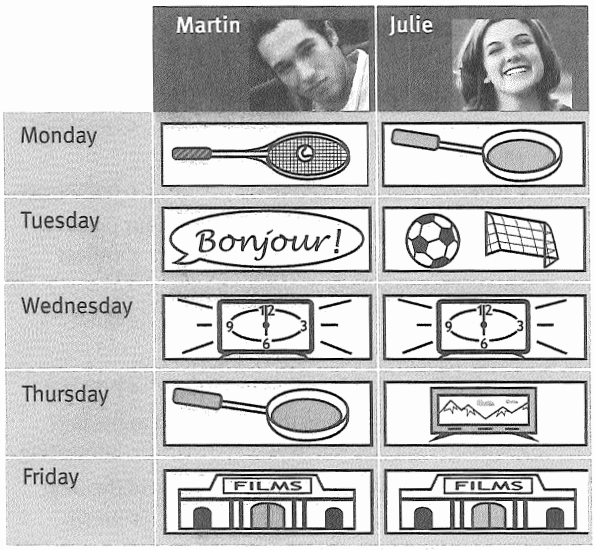
2 **Match the days of the week with the activities. Then write sentences about Donna's week, using the phrases in the box.**

go out with friends listen to the radio play tennis
read books study English watch television
work in a café



1 On Mondays, she plays tennis.
2 On Tuesdays, she _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

3 **Look at the table. Write sentences about Martin and Julie.**



1 Martin / play / tennis
Martin plays tennis on Mondays.
2 Martin and Julie / get up at six o'clock
Martin and Julie get up at six o'clock on Wednesdays.
3 Julie / cook / dinner _____
4 Martin / study / French _____
5 Julie / watch / TV _____
6 Martin / cook / dinner _____
7 Julie / play / football _____
8 Martin and Julie / go to the cinema _____

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences about your friends and family, using the present simple affirmative. Choose from the verbs in the box.

get up go like live play speak study work

My friend Dan likes maths.
My cousin lives in Canada.
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

SKILLS

Talking about family and friends

1 **Find eight family words in the wordsearch to make pairs.**

1 mother father
2 uncle
3 brother
4 son
5 grandmother
6 niece
7 grandson
8 husband

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

2 **Complete the conversations with the correct family words.**

1
You're my granddaughter.

You're my grandfather.

2
You're my cousin.

You're my _____.

3
You're my son.

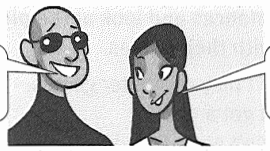
You're my _____.

4
You're my _____.

You're my wife.

5
You're my _____.

You're my niece.

6
You're my aunt.

You're my _____.

7
You're my mother.

You're my _____.

8
You're my _____.

You're my brother.

3 **Write sentences, adding possessive *'s* or *s'* in the correct place.**

1 those are / my friends / bikes
Those are my friends' bikes.
2 where is / John / DVD?
_____
3 have you got / your brother / bike?
_____
4 this is / my parents / car
_____
5 these are / Sandra / pens
_____
6 the students / bags / are in the classroom
_____

Extension: Plural forms of nouns

4 **Write the plural form of these nouns.**

1	car	cars	6	sandwich	_____
2	leaf	_____	7	tree	_____
3	wife	_____	8	person	_____
4	box	_____	9	story	_____
5	tooth	_____	10	photo	_____

5 **Complete the sentences with plural forms of words from exercise 4.**

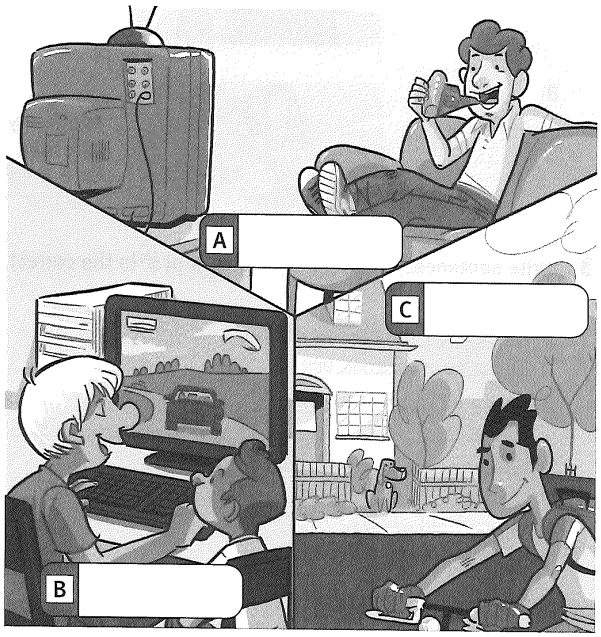
1 Our wives _____ always eat _____ for lunch.
2 In summer, the _____ on the _____ are green.
3 She reads _____ about famous _____.
4 Look at these _____ of John. He's only a baby – he's only got four _____!

GRAMMAR

Present simple: negative

1 **Read the sentences and look at the pictures. Label the three boys with their names.**

Jack doesn't play computer games.
Tom hasn't got a pet.
Connor hasn't got a little brother.
Tom doesn't watch TV.
Jack doesn't like pizza.
Connor doesn't go to school by bike.



2 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

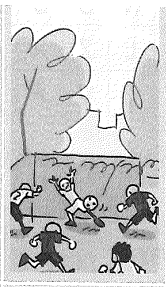
1 cousin / live / doesn't / in London / my
My cousin doesn't live in London.
2 like / my / fish / don't / parents
3 don't / pizza / like / I
4 tennis / Ben / play / doesn't
5 TV / don't / parents / watch / my
6 by bus / to school / my / doesn't / go / friend
7 eat / doesn't / Bella / meat
8 games / like / computer / don't / we
9 science / she / study / doesn't

3 **Complete the sentences. Use the present simple negative.**

1 My aunt doesn't live in New York. (not live)
2 John _____ tennis. (not play)
3 My mum and dad _____ watching TV. (not like)
4 My nephew _____ history. (not study)
5 We _____ in a restaurant. (not work)
6 My brothers _____ late. (not get up)
7 My dad _____ to work. (not drive)
8 My cousins _____ from Canada. (not come)

4 **Look at the table. Write affirmative and negative sentences, using the verbs in the box.**

play speak walk

			
Melanie	✓	✗	✓
Tom and Vicky	✗	✓	✗

1 Melanie speaks French.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences about what you and your friends don't do. Use the present simple negative. Choose from the verbs in the box.

eat go have like live play study watch

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

WRITING

An informal letter

Preparation

1 **Complete the letter with the words and phrases in the box.**

Dear 24th July Best wishes, 21 Brighton Rd, Hastings

1 _____
_____

2 _____

3 _____ Peter,

My name is James and I'm your new penfriend. I'm seventeen years old and I come from a town called Hastings.

I've got two brothers and a sister. We live with my parents in a small house. The house is small but we've got a big garden.

I go to Hastings Comprehensive School. It's OK. After school, I watch TV and then we have dinner. I do my homework in my bedroom. After that, I play computer games.

Write soon.

4 _____
James

2 **Match (1–7) with (a–g) to complete the sentences.**

1	My name is ☐	a	a brother and a sister.
2	I come from ☐	b	Greenpark School.
3	I'm ☐	c	my parents and my brother.
4	I've got ☐	d	Oxford.
5	I live with ☐	e	the radio in my bedroom.
6	I go to ☐	f	fifteen years old.
7	I listen to ☐	g	Tom.

3 **Complete the sentences with a linking word in the box.**

and or so then

1 We've got a small house _____ I share a room with my brothers.
2 After dinner I help my mum, and _____ I watch TV.
3 At the weekends I meet my friends at the library _____ at the sports centre.
4 My hobbies are listening to music _____ playing computer games.

4 **Write the numbers.**

1	twenty-sixth 26th	4	thirty-first _____
2	fifteenth _____	5	eleventh _____
3	thirtieth _____	6	twenty-second _____

Writing guide

5 **Imagine you are Kim. Write a letter to a penfriend. Use the letter in exercise 1 as a model and include the information in the table. Write 70–100 words.**

ⓐ **Address:** 12 Kings Street, Liverpool
ⓑ **Date:** 17th October
ⓒ **Paragraph 1**
Name: Kim
Age: 16 years old
From: Liverpool
ⓓ **Paragraph 2**
Lives in: a house
Lives with: mum, dad and brother
ⓔ **Paragraph 3**
School: Kings Comprehensive School
After school: play football, go ice skating

a _____
_____

b _____

Dear Kate,

c _____
_____
_____

d _____
_____
_____

e _____
_____
_____

_____

Kim

●●●○○ Writing Bank: page 90

SELF CHECK 1: GRAMMAR

1 **Correct the underlined words.**

1 They plays volleyball on Tuesdays.
_____

2 My mum teachs English at our school.
_____

3 Jack go to school by bike.
_____

4 My brother and sister washe their hands before meals.
_____

5 We hates homework!
_____

6 You works a lot.
_____

7 Alice studyes before dinner.
_____

8 My dad watch football on TV.
_____

Your score /8

2 **Use the verbs in the present simple affirmative form to complete the text.**

hate play watch get up do read stay study

We're very different in my family. I [1]_____ at 7 o'clock on Saturday but my brother [2]_____ in bed until 10 o'clock. He's very lazy! I [3]_____ football at 9 o'clock but my two sisters [4]_____ for school! On Saturday morning! They say football is boring! My mum and dad [5]_____ the shopping. My mum loves shopping but my dad [6]_____ it! In the evening I [7]_____ a good book but my brother and sisters [8]_____ TV. I think TV is boring!

Your score /8



3 **Complete the rule for the present simple negative form.**

We form the present simple negative with *don't* or _____ and the base form of the _____ .

Your score /2

4 **Complete the text with the present simple negative forms of the verbs in brackets.**

Tom is my best friend but we [1]_____ (do) the same things. I love sport but he [2]_____ (want) to play sport at all. He loves computer games but I [3]_____ (like) them. I love chess but he [4]_____ (play) it. He goes to the cinema but I [5]_____ (go). I watch films on DVD at home. We get on very well but we [6]_____ (enjoy) doing the same things!

Your score /6

5 **Complete the dialogues by writing negative and affirmative sentences.**

1 **Mike** They drive to school. (walk)
Tom _____

2 **Ellie** Lily works in a bank. (shop)
Amy _____

3 **Harry** They live in Paris. (New York)
Alan _____

4 **Sam** They speak English. (French)
Jack _____

5 **Phil** Tom cooks pizzas. (pasta)
David _____

6 **Julie** Sally studies architecture. (science)
Karen _____

7 **John** Mike and Steven like tennis. (chess)
Frank _____

8 **Jane** Alice comes from Liverpool. (Manchester)
Sara _____

Your score /16

Total /40

SELF CHECK 1: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

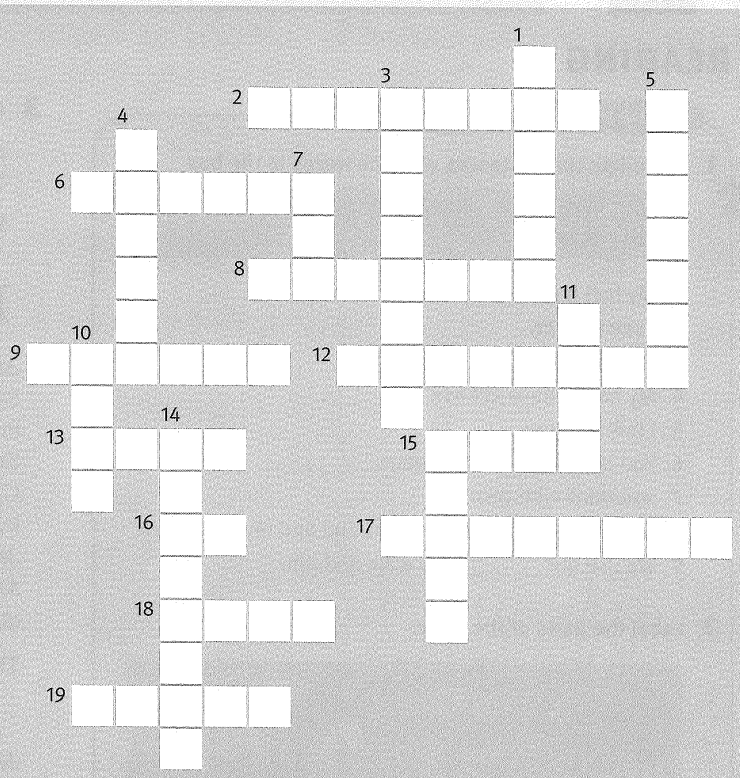
CLUES

Across (→)

2 I'm Sally's mother. Sally is my _____ .
6 My uncle's son is my _____ .
8 My brother _____ French at school.
9 My uncle Tom is my cousin James's _____ .
12 The plural of *potato* is _____ .
13 _____ to meet you.
15 'Are you a student at _____ school?' 'Yes, I'm in Mr Taylor's class.'
16 My brother is _____ class 10c.
17 The plural of *family* is _____ .
18 We _____ live in London. We live in Oxford.
19 '_____ are you from?' 'Liverpool.'

Down (↓)

1 The plural of *leaf* is _____ .
3 My daughter's son is my _____ .
4 Jim _____ get up at six o'clock. He gets up at seven.
5 Mary _____ television every day.
7 'Are you from Manchester' 'No, I'm _____ . I'm from Liverpool.'
10 My uncle's wife is my _____ .
11 My little brother _____ to elementary school.
14 The plural of *child* is _____ .
15 My parents are teachers. They _____ maths at my school.



Your score /20

2 Find ten words in the wordsearch to complete the collocations with *make*, *have* and *do*.

1 have _____
2 do _____
3 have a _____
4 make a _____
5 have a _____
6 do the _____
7 have _____
8 make a _____ call
9 have a _____
10 do the _____

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

Your score /10

Total /30

2 Free time

READING

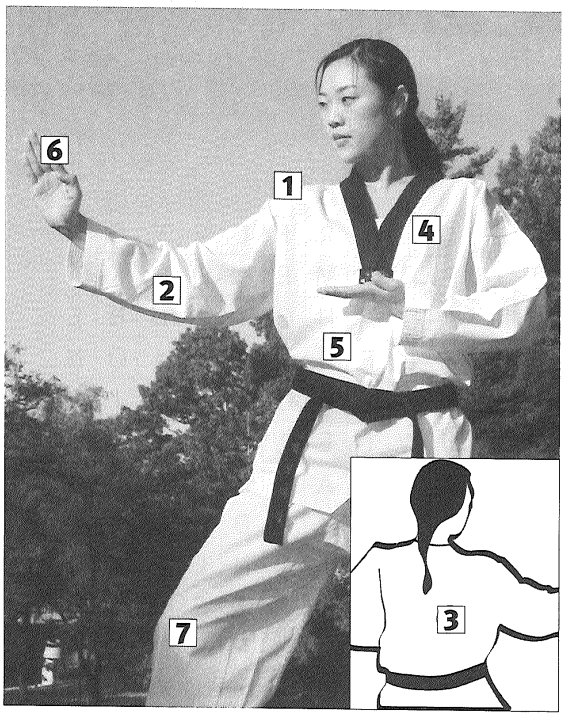
Before reading: Parts of the body

1 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

ears eyes foot fingers head legs mouth neck ~~toes~~

1 My feet have got five toes.
2 I see with my _____.
3 I listen with my _____.
4 My hands have got five _____.
5 I talk with my _____.
6 You kick a football with your _____.
7 You think with your _____.
8 My _____ is between my head and my shoulders.
9 We use our _____ to walk and run.

2 **Label the parts of the body.**

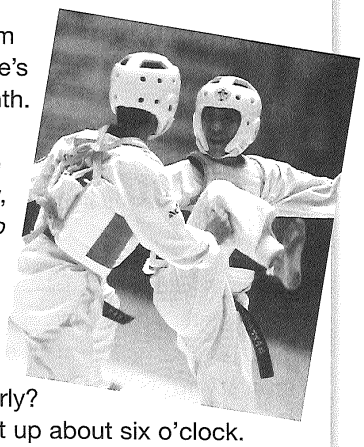


1 s_____
2 a_____
3 b_____
4 c_____
5 s_____
6 h_____
7 k_____

3 **Read the text quickly. What is it about? Choose a, b or c.**

a Food and drink at a tae kwon do school.
b A very popular hobby in Australia.
c A day's training at a tae kwon do school.

TAE KWON DO SCHOOL



Jane Williams comes from Sydney, Australia, but she's in South Korea for a month. She's a student at the Changwon School of Tae kwon do. In this interview, Jane talks to *Tae kwon do Magazine* (TM) about life at the school.

TM Tell me about a typical day. Do you get up very early?
Jane Yes, we do. We get up about six o'clock.
TM What time do you start training?
Jane About seven o'clock, after breakfast.
TM How do you train?
Jane In the mornings, we train our legs, arms, stomachs and backs. We do exercises and we run, but we don't fight.
TM Do you train in the afternoons too?
Jane Yes, we do. After lunch, we practise fighting.
TM Is it dangerous?
Jane No, not really. The teachers are very good.
TM How do you understand the teachers? Do they speak English?
Jane No, they don't. But I speak a little Korean.
TM What time does training finish?
Jane At six o'clock. We have dinner, and then the evenings are free. We sit and talk, but we hardly ever go out. I'm usually in bed by nine o'clock!

4 **Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1 Jane comes from **Korea** / **Australia**.
2 Training begins **before** / **after** breakfast.
3 The students practise fighting in the **morning** / **afternoon**.
4 Jane talks to the teachers in **English** / **Korean**.
5 In the evenings, the students are usually **in** / **out**.
6 Jane usually goes to bed **early** / **late**.

VOCABULARY

No pain, no gain

1 **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

break dangerous defend fight hard hit jump kick practise rest routine run stretch ~~train~~ typical



I'm a boxer and I want to box at the Olympic Games. I go to the sports centre to [1] train every day. I do the same exercises every day. It's a [2]_____, but I love it. A [3]_____ day starts at 6 a.m., when I [4]_____ for an hour from home to the sports centre. Then I [5]_____ my legs and arms for fifteen minutes before I start to [6]_____ the different moves a boxer makes. I want to become very good at them! I usually work on my hands first. I [7]_____ a big bag for a long time to make them strong. It's very [8]_____ work and it makes me tired! Then, I usually have a short [9]_____ for ten minutes and have some breakfast. After breakfast I work on my legs and feet. You can't [10]_____ people in boxing, but your legs and feet are very important. I [11]_____ up and down for a long time. Boxing is sometimes [12]_____ and it hurts when someone hits you! So then I do some exercises to learn how to [13]_____ myself and push the other boxers away. Then on Saturdays I [14]_____ in a competition. I usually win! On Sundays I stay in bed and I have a long [15]_____. I need it after all that training!

Opposites

2 **Complete each sentence with the opposite of the word in bold.**

1 I don't think it's an **unusual** week. I think it's a typical week.
2 He doesn't **attack** very well in chess, but he _____ very well.
3 After all that **activity** we need a long _____ !
4 Boxing isn't **safe**. It's _____ .
5 This exercise isn't **easy**. It's _____ .

Parts of speech

3 **Are the words in bold in the sentences verbs, adjectives or nouns?**

1 I go to football **practice** two nights a week. noun
2 Some people enjoy **dangerous** sports. _____
3 I usually **rest** at the weekends. _____
4 He **practises** playing the guitar every evening. _____
5 We always enjoy our coffee **breaks**. _____
6 The **training** was really hard. _____
7 I want a rest before we **train** again. _____
8 They always **break** the sticks when they fight. _____

Verbs for walking and running

4 **Write the correct form of a walking and running verb for each dictionary definition.**

1 **to move or do something with great speed, often too fast:**
She _____ to school every morning.

2 **to walk slowly for pleasure:**
We like to _____ along the beach.

3 **to run slowly, especially as a form of exercise:**
I _____ in the park every evening.

4 **to run a short distance very fast:**
He _____ for the school athletics team.

5 **to go for a long walk in the country:**
They _____ in the mountains at the weekends.

6 **to walk with regular steps (like a soldier):**
The soldiers _____ by the palace at 10 a.m. every day.

GRAMMAR

Present simple: interrogative

1 **Complete the present simple questions. Then write true answers.**

1 Do you play chess?

2 _____ your dad work at home?

3 _____ you like films?

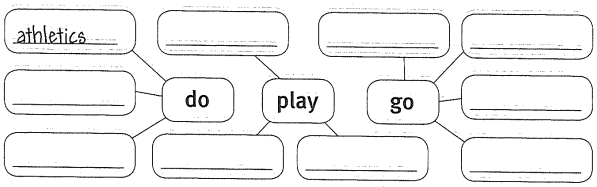
4 _____ your teacher speak German?

5 _____ you and your friends go cycling?

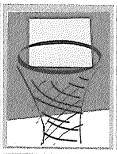
6 _____ your best friend sit next to you in class?

2 **Do we use *do*, *play* or *go*? Complete the chart with the activities in the box.**

~~athletics~~ basketball chess cycling jogging karate photography rollerblading swimming tennis



3 **Look at the table. Write questions and short answers.**

				
Dave	✓	✗	✓	✗
Megan	✗	✓	✗	✓
Sue and Kate	✓	✗	✓	✗

1 Dave / rollerblading?
Does Dave go rollerblading? Yes, he does.

2 Megan / karate?

3 Sue and Kate / basketball?

4 Dave / TV?

5 Megan / basketball?

6 Sue and Kate / karate?

4 **Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1 does / Jenny / where / live / ?
Where does Jenny live?

2 TV programme / do / what / watch / you / ?

3 to bed / you / when / do / go / ?

4 do / how / spell / 'athletics' / you / ?

5 James / does / where / do / his homework / ?

6 at weekends / who / see / you / do / ?

5 **Look at the phrases and make questions. Then match them with the answers.**

a What	do you do	to school?
b How	do you play	on TV?
c When	do you get	after school?
d What	do you phone	jogging with?
e Who	do you watch	your friends?
f Where	do you go	football?

1 ☐ I go jogging with my brother.
2 [a] I watch films on TV.
3 ☐ I walk to school.
4 ☐ I phone my friends in the evening.
5 ☐ I play football in the park.
6 ☐ I do karate after school.

CHALLENGE!

Write the general knowledge questions. Can you answer them? Add two more questions with question words.

Where / kangaroos / live?
1 _____?

When / people / celebrate New Year?
2 _____?

What / dolphins / eat?
3 _____?

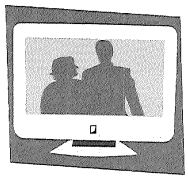
4 _____?

5 _____?

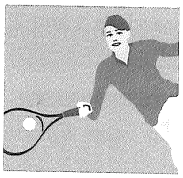
SKILLS

Free-time activities

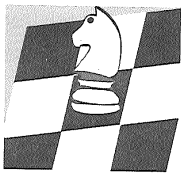
1 **Label the pictures.**



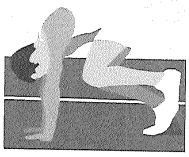
1 t<u>elevision</u>



2 t_____



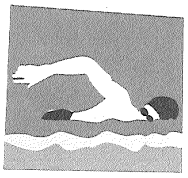
3 c_____



4 a_____



5 w_____



6 s_____



7 f_____



8 c_____
g_____



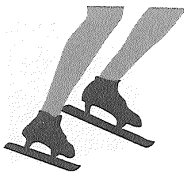
9 b_____



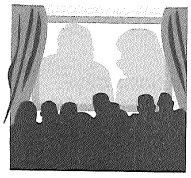
10 g_____



11 c_____



12 i_____
s_____



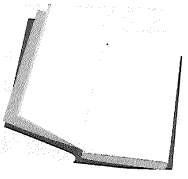
13 f_____



14 j_____



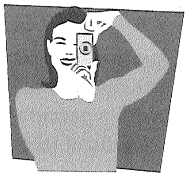
15 p_____



16 b_____



17 r_____



18 p_____

2 **Write three true sentences about the free-time activities in exercise 1. Use the phrases in the box.**

I really like I quite like I don't like I hate

1 I _____
but I _____.

2 I _____
but I _____.

3 I _____
but I _____.

Extension: Verb + noun collocations

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of *do*, *play* or *go*. Use the present simple.**

1 My brother <u>does</u> karate.
2 We don't _____ jogging very often.
3 I _____ football after school.
4 My friends and I _____ ice skating on Sundays.
5 My parents _____ tennis on Saturday mornings.
6 John _____ rollerblading with his friends.
7 You don't _____ athletics at school.
8 Sarah _____ swimming.

4 **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

1 I **watch** / **listen to** the radio in the evening.
2 I go for **a film** / **a walk** after school.
3 We read **magazines** / **DVDs** at home.
4 We **do** / **play** chess at school.
5 I don't watch **computer games** / **TV**.
6 My dad **does** / **takes** a lot of photos.
7 We do **karate** / **basketball** at school.
8 My sister **plays** / **does** gymnastics.

CHALLENGE!

Write a paragraph about your free-time activities. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

at weekends in the evening after school
on Sunday evening in the holidays

SELF CHECK 2: GRAMMAR

1 **Write the question forms of the affirmative sentences.**

1 Steven goes swimming.

_____

2 They live in London.

_____

3 You play chess after school.

_____

4 Mary makes nice pizzas.

_____

5 Tom and David study Spanish.

_____

6 Alice likes photography.

_____

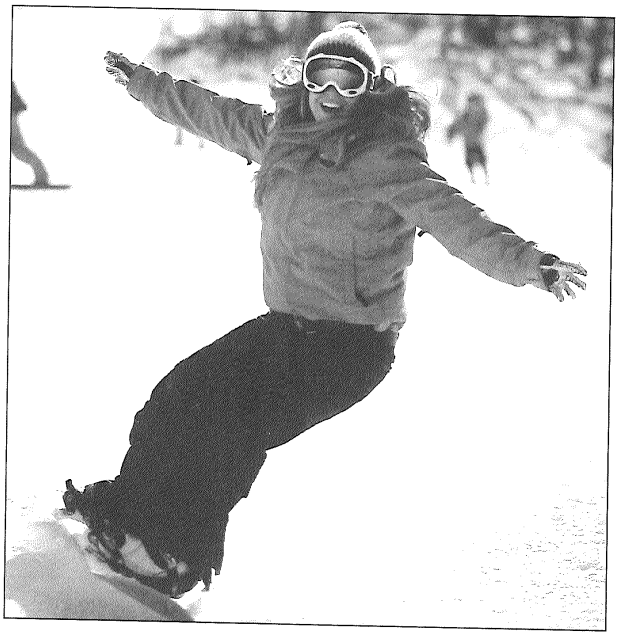
7 You work at the weekends.

_____

8 She enjoys snowboarding.

_____

Your score /8



2 **Complete the questions with the correct question words.**

1 _____ do you live?
2 _____ does your dad travel to work?
3 _____ do you do at the weekends?
4 _____ do you go to bed?
5 _____ does your sister walk to school with?
6 _____ does your mum do?
7 _____ do you play chess with?
8 _____ do you finish basketball training?

Your score /8

3 **Correct the underlined mistakes.**



1 We always are late for school.

_____

2 They sometimes comes to visit us.

_____

3 She goes out never with friends.

_____

4 I hardly am ever at home.

_____

5 My mum always is happy!

_____

6 We go sometimes shopping with our parents.

_____

7 Dad cooks usually at the weekends.

_____

8 I'm often in bed when my brother come home.

_____

Your score /8

4 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1 early / never / up / wake / we

_____

2 mornings / bed / always / on / I'm / in / Saturday

_____

3 6 o'clock / home / I'm / never / before / at

_____

4 visit / at / grandparents / weekend / our / we / the / usually

_____

5 goes / she / to / bus / sometimes / by / school

_____

6 are / the / often / we / school library / in

_____

7 ever / are / home / hardly / at / they

_____

8 school / have / at / they / lunch / usually

_____

Your score /16

Total /40

SELF CHECK 2: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

1 Can you _____ a photo with my camera?

4 We _____ visit relatives at the weekend.

6 '_____ do you do gymnastics?' 'On Saturday mornings.'

8 I can't _____ football. It's boring!

10 I never watch American films. They're _____.

11 I usually _____ for a walk after school.

12 '_____ sport do you like?' 'Jogging.'

15 I love _____ games.

17 We _____ ever watch TV.

19 I _____ do my homework before dinner. I always do it after dinner.

Down (↓)

1 'Do you like playing basketball?' 'No, it's _____!'

2 _____ Mark play tennis?

3 School starts at eight o'clock so I _____ get up at seven.

5 I'm in the _____ club. I go to the pool to practise every morning before school.

7 Do you want to _____ volleyball with us?

9 Cycling is very _____ with girls in my class.

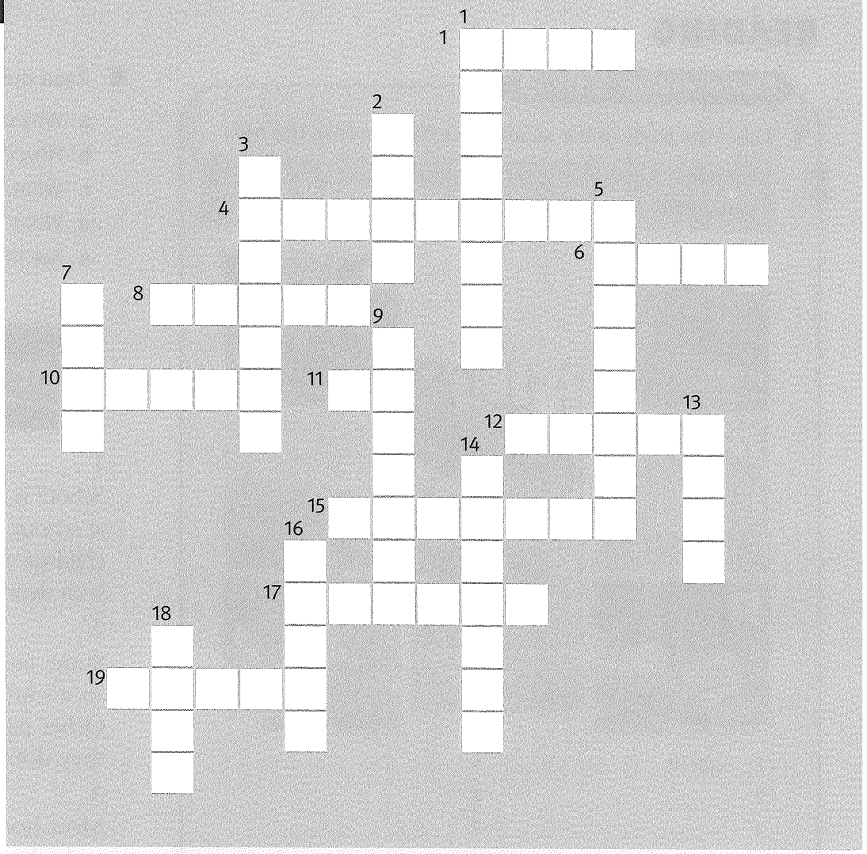
13 I _____ playing chess. It's so boring!

14 

16 '_____ do you live?' 'In London.'

18 I often _____ a book in bed.

Your score /20



2 Find ten verbs connected to sport and exercise in the wordsearch.

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

Your score /10

Total /30

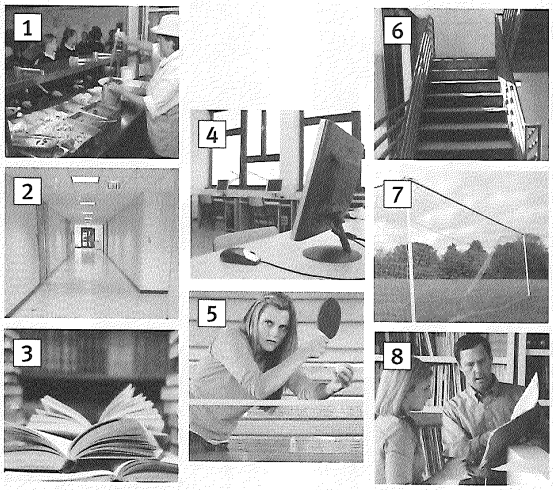
3 School life

READING

Before reading: At school

1 Label the parts of the school. Use the words in the box.

~~canteen~~ computer room corridor gym library playing field staff room stairs



1 canteen
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

2 Match (1–6) with (a–f).

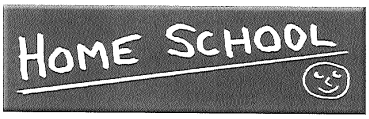
1 have	b	a	problems
2 prepare		b	dinner
3 stay		c	friends
4 travel		d	to school
5 discuss		e	for a night
6 make		f	lessons

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in exercise 2.

1 We usually have dinner at eight o'clock.
2 'How do you _____?' 'By bus.'
3 The teachers _____ in the staff room.
4 Teachers in the School of the Air _____ with their students on the telephone.
5 Students do sport together and _____ at the Sports Carnival in Alice Springs.
6 School of the Air teachers sometimes _____ at their students' homes.

4 Read the text. Match headings (a–e) with paragraphs (1–5).

a Why do parents choose home school?
b How do students meet other children?
c What do home school students think?
d What is home school?
e Are the subjects and exams the same?



1 _____
School is important for children and teenagers. They study at school, and they also make friends there. But some children don't go to school. They have lessons at home with their parents.

2 _____
Some families live a long way from towns or cities, so it's impossible for the children to travel to school. Other parents teach their children at home because they don't like normal schools.

3 _____
Most home school students study the same subjects and take the same exams as at school. For example, GCSEs when they are 16 and A-levels when they are 18.

4 _____
Home school students study at home on their own, so they don't meet other children very often. But they sometimes meet other home school students and do sports or other activities together.

5 _____
Jamie and Ellen are home school students. Jamie says, 'I love home school. You can go at your own speed. And you don't have to get up early!' Ellen says, 'Home school is OK, but it's difficult to make new friends.'

5 Are the sentences true for home school students, students at normal schools, or both? Write *HS*, *NS* or *both*.

1 They study on their own. ____
2 They take GCSE exams. ____
3 Their parents don't like normal schools. ____
4 It's easy for them to make friends. ____
5 They have to get up early. ____
6 It's sometimes impossible to travel to school. ____

VOCABULARY

School of the air

1 **Answer the questions.**

1 Think of an adjective that means *very big*. enormous
2 What different things do you study at school? _____
3 Think of a verb with two parts that means *happen*. _____
4 What do we call the letters and things that someone sends you? _____
5 Which noun do we use to talk about the number of people in a country? _____
6 Something that happens once a year. _____
7 What adjective means you are sad because your friends or family aren't with you? _____
8 Think of a verb that means to talk with your friends and on the internet. _____
9 What do you call a place with lots of books? _____
10 Which verb means to go to different places? _____
11 Which verb means to take something like a book or money for a time and then return it? _____
12 Think of an expression that means *away from other people*. _____
13 Which adjective means *far from other people and towns or cities*? _____
14 What do you do before something important like an exam? _____
15 Think of a verb that means to talk about a serious or important thing. _____

Places in school

2 **Write the names of the places you can find in a school.**

Where are you...

1 ...if there are lots of books on shelves? library
2 ...if there are lots of classroom doors and posters on the walls? _____
3 ...if there are teachers sitting and talking and correcting homework? _____
4 ...if there are lots of people eating? _____
5 ...if there are teachers and students walking up to their classrooms? _____
6 ...if there are students doing P.E.? _____
7 ...if there is a school football match? _____
8 ...if the head teacher is talking to all the students in the school? _____

Expressions with *take*

3 **Circle the correct prepositions.**



1 This maths homework is very difficult. I can't take it **out** / (**in**).
2 Who put a Manchester United poster on my bedroom wall?! Take it **down** / **off**!
3 Please take those old trainers **apart** / **away**! I don't want them in the kitchen.
4 Take that dress **in** / **off**, it's mine! Mum, Sara has got my dress again!
5 My computer doesn't work but I can't take it **apart** / **out** to look at it.
6 Great! The dentist doesn't have to take **away** / **out** my tooth.

Verbs for talking

4 **Complete the sentences with verbs for different kinds of talking.**

1 They like to gossip . They always talk about the people in their office.
2 Quiet! Please _____ ! I don't want him to hear us.
3 Great news! They want to _____ me for that job!
4 They always _____ about the TV. He wants to watch football and she wants to watch films.
5 Now Jack, we have to _____ your bad school work.
6 I can't hear you. There are a lot of people here. Can you _____ louder?
7 Be quiet! I want to hear them _____ our plane.

GRAMMAR

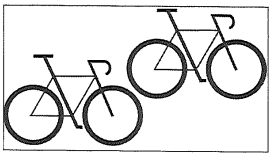
there is / there are

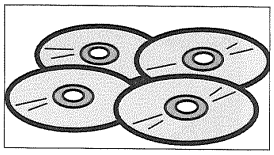
1 **Complete the sentences. Use *there isn't* or *there aren't*.**

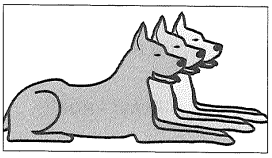
1 There isn't a desk in the bedroom.
2 _____ any posters on the wall.
3 _____ a pen in her bag.
4 _____ any shelves in the classroom.
5 _____ any girls in their class.
6 _____ a TV in his bedroom.
7 _____ a bin under the desk.
8 _____ any students in the classroom.

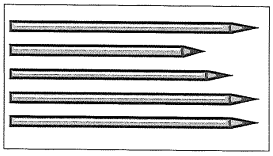
2 **Label the pictures with the words in the box.**

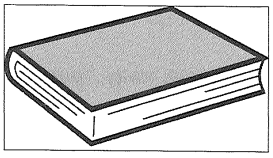
bikes book cars CDs computer dogs girls pencils

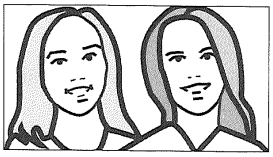

1 _____

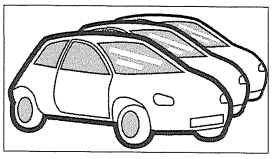

2 _____

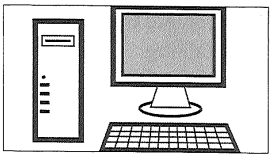

3 _____


4 _____


5 _____


6 _____


7 _____

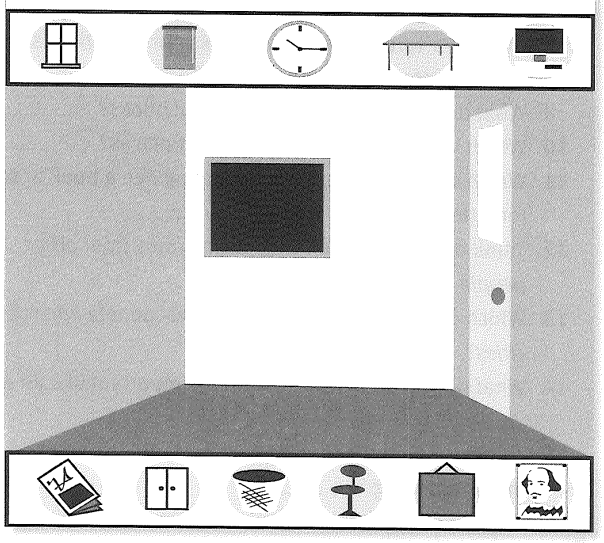

8 _____

3 **Now write sentences about the pictures with *there is* or *there are* and the correct number.**

1 There are two bikes.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

4 **Read the text and complete the picture.**

There's a window opposite the door. There are blinds on the window. Next to the window is a clock. The time is quarter past ten. In front of the board is the teacher's desk. There's a computer and three books on the desk. Near the desk there's a cupboard and between the cupboard and the desk there's a bin. The teacher's chair is in front of the desk. There's a noticeboard on the wall next to the door. There are two posters on the noticeboard.



5 **Write questions and short answers about the picture. Use *there is* or *there are*.**

1 (a CD player on the desk?)
Is there a CD player on the desk? Yes, there is.
2 (any children in the classroom?)
_____
3 (any books on the shelves?)
_____
4 (any plants near the window?)
_____
5 (any posters on the wall?)
_____
6 (a pen on the desk?)
_____
7 (a noticeboard on the wall?)
_____
8 (computers in the classroom?)
_____

SKILLS

Talking about school

1 **Complete your school timetable for Monday and Tuesday.**

art and design biology chemistry
design and technology (D&T) English
French geography Arabic history
information and communication technology (ICT)
maths music physical education (P.E.)
Spanish

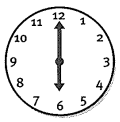
TIMETABLE

Time	Monday	Tuesday

2 **Write about yourself. Complete the sentences with school subjects.**

1 My favourite subjects are _____ and _____ .
2 I don't like _____ or _____ .
3 I'm good at _____ and _____ .
4 I'm not very good at _____ or _____ .

3 **Write the times.**



1 It's six o'clock.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____

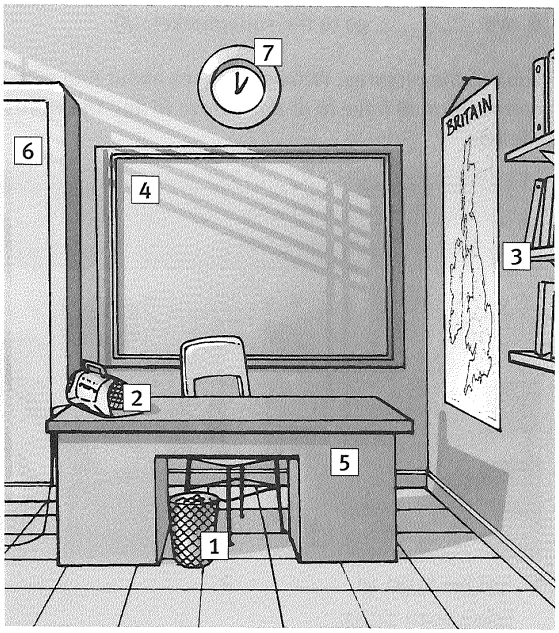


8 _____

Extension: In the classroom and prepositions of place

4 **Label classroom items (1–7) with the words in the box.**

~~bin~~ board CD player clock cupboard desk shelves



1 bin 4 _____ 7 _____
2 _____ 5 _____
3 _____ 6 _____

5 **Look at the picture and answer the questions. Use the prepositions of place in the box.**

behind ~~between~~ in in front of near next to on opposite under

1 Where's the poster?
It's between the shelves and the board.
2 Where's the CD player?
_____
3 Where's the cupboard?
_____
4 Where's the chair?
_____
5 Where's the desk?
_____
6 Where's the bin?
_____

GRAMMAR

have to

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* (✓) or *don't have to* (✗).**

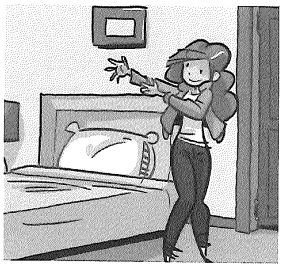
1 Tom has to help his mum with the cooking. (✓)
2 We _____ read lots of books for the exam. (✓)
3 I _____ do the washing. (✗)
4 My uncle _____ drive my dad to work. (✗)
5 Kate and Sally _____ study art and design. (✓)
6 We _____ go to the supermarket. (✗)

2 **Look at the pictures. Write sentences about Ann with the correct form of *have to* or *don't have to* and the words in the box.**

carry some books to school ~~get up before seven o'clock~~ study chemistry walk home walk to school wear a school uniform



1 Ann has to get up before seven o'clock.



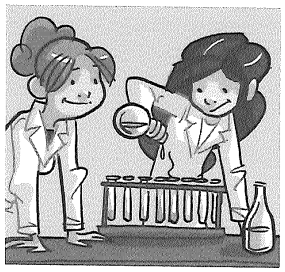
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

3 **Complete the questions with *have to* and the verbs in the box. Then write true answers.**

come do get up ~~go~~ tidy walk wear study

1 Do you have to go to school on Saturday?
_____
2 _____ before eight o'clock on Sunday morning?
_____
3 _____ a school uniform?
_____
4 _____ your bedroom?
_____
5 _____ to school?
_____
6 _____ a lot of homework every evening?
_____
7 _____ biology?
_____
8 _____ home before eleven o'clock at the weekend?
_____

4 **Put the words in the correct order and add *have to* to make sentences and questions.**

1 you / do / French / study / ?
Do you have to study French?
2 don't / we / at school / computers / use
_____
3 P.E. lessons / we / basketball / play / in
_____
4 early / get up / you / do / ?
_____
5 to the / we / teacher / listen
_____
6 school / at / John / hard / does / work / ?
_____
7 exams / don't / they / take / year / every
_____

CHALLENGE!

Imagine you are a teacher at your school. Write five things that you have to do every day.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

WRITING

A note

Preparation

1 **Correct two mistakes with capital letters in each sentence.**

teacher's Smith

1 Our ~~Teacher's~~ name is Mr ~~smith~~.

2 we don't study history or Geography.

3 i go to a School in London.

4 Jane and tom are from the Uk.

5 Today is monday 5th february.

6 'where's Jake from?' 'the USA.'

2 **Rewrite the sentences. Add capital letters.**

1 is it friday today?

_____

2 marco and antonella are from florence in italy.

_____

3 pete and i study english but we don't study french.

_____

4 my dad's birthday is 18th may.

_____

5 my cousin's name is sam. he lives in dublin in ireland.

_____

6 queen elizabeth lives in buckingham palace.

_____

3 **Complete the note with the words in the box.**

before 8.30 in the canteen Lessons start again
the morning break Welcome to

[1] _____ Oakfield Secondary School!
I hope you enjoy your first week.
You have to be at school [2] _____ .
Lessons start at 9.00. There are five lessons in the morning, three before [3] _____ and two after. The morning break is from 10.45 to 11.00. Lunch is at 1.00. Most students buy lunch [4] _____ . But you don't have to – some students bring sandwiches.
[5] _____ at 2.00. There are three lessons in the afternoon. School finishes at 4.00.

4 **Complete the information about Oakfield School.**

Arrive at school: _____
Lessons start: _____
Number of lessons in the morning: _____
Break is from: _____ to _____
Lunch is at: _____
In the afternoon, lessons start at: _____
Number of lessons in the afternoon: _____
School finishes: _____

Writing guide

5 **Read the information about Greenwood School. Write a note to a new student. Follow the plan. Use the note in exercise 3 to help you. Write 80–100 words.**

Arrive at school: 8.30
Lessons start: 8.45
Number of lessons in the morning: 6
Break is from: 10.50 to 11.10
Lunch is at: 1.15
In the afternoon, lessons start at: 2.00
Number of lessons in the afternoon: 3
School finishes: 5.00

1 Welcome the new students.
2 Write about the morning.
3 Write about lunch.
4 Write about the afternoon.



1 _____
_____
_____

2 _____
_____
_____

3 _____
_____
_____

4 _____
_____
_____

SELF CHECK 3: GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the sentences with *there's* or *there are*.**

1 _____ some pens in my bag.
2 _____ a teacher in the staff room.
3 _____ some DVDs on the desk.
4 _____ some letters for mum.
5 On my bed _____ an MP4 player.
6 _____ three girls who want to speak to Anne.
7 At the weekend _____ usually a good film on TV.
8 On my table _____ a computer.

Your score /8

2 **Complete the paragraph with the correct affirmative and negative forms of *there is* and *there are*.**



At my school [1]_____ a canteen. At lunch time [2]_____ some students in the canteen but [3]_____ any teachers. [4]_____ a meal with pasta and one with pizza but [5]_____ any sandwiches. [6]_____ some drinks: tea, coffee and fruit juices.

Your score /6

3 **Complete the dialogue with the correct interrogative and short answer forms.**

Henri [1]_____ English DVDs in your classroom?
Paul Yes, [2]_____.
Henri [3]_____ books in English?
Paul No, [4]_____.
Henri [5]_____ English dictionary?
Paul No, [6]_____.
Henri Oh no! [7]_____ English grammar books?
Paul Yes, [8]_____.
Henri Fantastic! It's my English exam next week and I want to borrow the grammar books!

Your score /8

4 **Use the correct forms of *have to* to make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.**

1 We have to go to school on Saturdays.
_____
2 We don't have to go to the school hall.
_____
3 My dad has to buy us some new jeans.
_____
4 She doesn't have to buy a new computer.
_____
5 Tom has to walk to school.
_____
6 She has to help her sister with her homework.
_____
7 You don't have to go to the dentist.
_____
8 We don't have to get up early.
_____

Your score /8

5 **Write questions with *have to* for the answers.**

1 _____
Yes, she has to do her homework.
2 _____
No, his dad doesn't have to go to work today.
3 _____
Yes, we have to do the English exam this morning.
4 _____
Yes, I have to go to bed at 10 o'clock.
5 _____
No, they don't have to discuss it with the head teacher.
6 _____
No, he doesn't have to work tonight.
7 _____
They have to sit on the ground.
8 _____
We have to give it to the teacher.
9 _____
He has to get up at 5.30 a.m.
10 _____
We have to write a report.

Your score /10

Total /40

SELF CHECK 3: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

2 

5 Do you study _____ and communication technology?

7 Peter _____ to wear a uniform to school.

8 _____ you have to get up early?

9 Is _____ a CD player in your classroom?

10 'Are there any books in the cupboard?' 'No, there _____.'

12 Go through the doors and the library is _____ your right.

13 The canteen is on the right and the library is on the left. They are _____ each other.

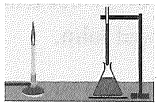
17 I don't know the answer. I have to _____ it with my teacher.

18 Classroom 10 is _____ to classroom 11.

19 Go up the _____.

Down (↓)

1 This is a _____ book.



3 This is a _____ book.

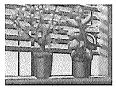


4 Mandy can go out tonight. She _____ have to do any homework.

6 The _____ rainfall in this region is very low: 5 mm per year.

8 _____ and technology is my favourite subject.

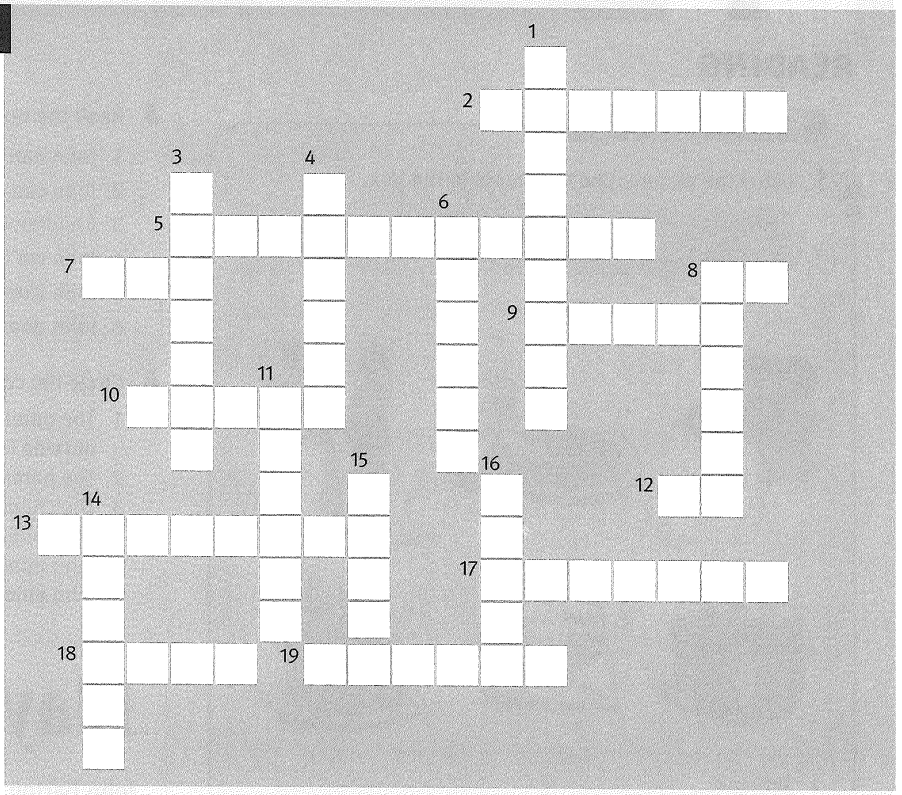
11 There are two posters on the _____ board.

14 

15 Turn _____ at the end of the corridor.

16 

Your score /20



2 Find ten words related to school in the wordsearch.

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

Your score /10

Total /30

4 Celebrate!

READING

Before reading: Party time

1 Label the picture. Use the words in the box.

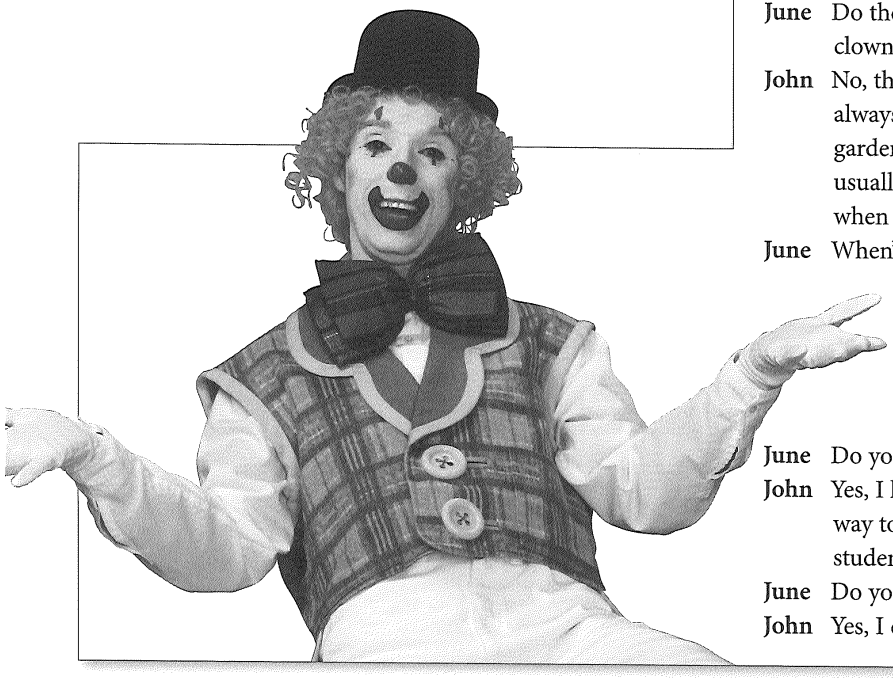
~~barbecue~~ meal wedding picnic invitation birthday



1 barbecue
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

parties boring think clothes enjoy ~~unusual~~ never



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

1 John hardly ever works as a clown. _____
2 John can sing. _____
3 Children never see John in his normal clothes. _____
4 John isn't working this weekend. _____
5 John likes his job. _____
6 John doesn't like clowns. _____

4 Circle the correct answers.

1 The parents ask their children to go to **their bedrooms** / **outside** for a short time.
2 The parents let John **sleep in** / **use a room** in the house.
3 The children arrive at the party **after John** / **with John**.
4 The children like helping to **sing songs** / **tell stories**.
5 John thinks London is expensive for **clowns** / **students**.
6 John **enjoys** / **hates** watching clowns.

Playing the clown

John Barton is a student but he also has an [1] unusual job. He's a clown. John works as a clown every weekend. Our reporter, June Richardson, interviewed John.

June What do you do in your job, John?
John I go to children's birthday [2] _____ and I tell stories and sing children's songs.
June Do the children see you before you put on your clown's [3] _____?
John No, they [4] _____ do! I try to arrive early and I always tell the parents to send their child into the garden for five minutes. Then the child's parents usually take me to another room and I'm ready when the young guests arrive.
June When's your next party?
John This weekend I'm going to a boy's 7th birthday party in London. I tell a long story but the children have to help me. Children like helping me and it's always good fun.
June Do you [5] _____ your job?
John Yes, I love it. It's never [6] _____. And it's a good way to get some money. London is expensive for students!
June Do you like watching clowns?
John Yes, I do. I [7] _____ they're funny.

VOCABULARY

Party planner

1 **Choose the best answers.**

1 Which adjective means to be in another country?
a foreign (b abroad) c different

2 A forest is a place with lots of ...
a people. b cars. c trees.

3 When you celebrate something you are ... about it.
a happy b unhappy c worried

4 Which building protects people from attack?
a police station b museum c castle

5 Which verb means to plan and arrange something?
a buy b remember c organize

6 When you go camping you sleep in a ...
a tent. b room. c castle.

7 Which one is a mountain?
a the Amazon b Everest c the Sahara

8 Which word means to move quickly?
a fast b hot c enormous

9 *Memorable* is the opposite of ...
a interesting. b boring. c well known.

10 Before you go to a restaurant or hotel you usually ... a table or room.
a buy b leave c book

11 When you are not in a building, you are ...
a away. b abroad. c outside.

12 Great Britain is...
a a mountain. b a city. c an island.

13 If something is extravagant, it is ...
a normal. b different. c expensive.

14 If you have somebody on your mind, you ... him / her.
a remember b look after c defend

15 The people who go to someone's wedding are ...
a well known. b the guests. c married.

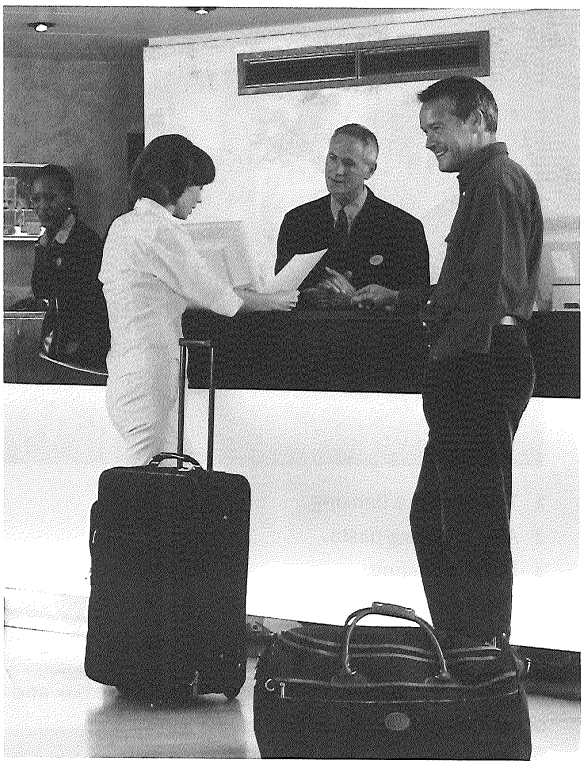
Adjectives describing events

2 **Complete each sentence with an adjective.**

1 She always tells incredible stories. Do you think they are true?
2 There is a very interesting documentary about animals on TV tonight. The newspaper says it's f_____.
3 They want to have a q_____ wedding with no guests.
4 This book is t_____. The writer can't write at all!
5 She always wears a_____ clothes. I think they're very expensive.
6 I think pink is an u_____ colour for a car.
7 I hate shopping on Saturdays. The shopping centre is very c_____ and you can't move.

Parts of speech

3 **Are the words in bold in the sentences verbs, adjectives, nouns or adverbs?**



1 We want to **book** a room for two nights, please. verb
2 I'm wearing gloves because my **hands** are cold. _____
3 This apple is very **hard**. _____
4 **Hand** me the car key, please. _____
5 He wants to buy a **fast** bike. _____
6 She left her **book** in the hotel room. _____
7 I think he's working too **hard**. _____
8 You have to think **fast** in this job! _____

Expressions with *get*

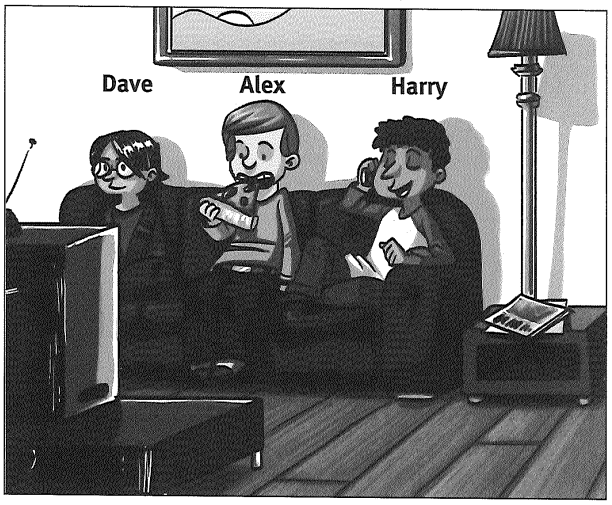
4 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of expressions with *get*.**

1 He has a shower and gets dressed before breakfast.
2 I'm sorry he's not well. I hope he _____.
3 They're _____ in March and they're having the wedding in a castle.
4 We always _____ for my dad's birthday. It's great to see all the family again.
5 We have to leave soon. Hurry up and _____.
6 They're working very hard and they're _____.

GRAMMAR

Present continuous

1 **Look at the photo. Are the sentences true or false?**



1 The boys are dancing. ____
2 Alex is eating pasta. ____
3 Dave is smiling. ____
4 The boys are sitting on the sofa. ____
5 Harry is wearing a cap. ____

2 **Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in the box and the present continuous.**

chat ~~eat~~ have leave sit watch wear write

1 Jim is eating a sandwich.
2 My brother and sister _____ TV.
3 I _____ shorts and a T-shirt.
4 We _____ the house now.
5 You _____ on my glasses.
6 Maria _____ a letter to her penfriend.
7 I _____ a great time in Italy.
8 Mark _____ to his friend.

3 **Correct the sentences. Use the present continuous affirmative and negative.**

1 Harry is wearing shoes. ✗ (trainers ✓)
Harry isn't wearing shoes, he's wearing trainers.
2 We're watching TV. ✗ (a DVD ✓)
_____
3 I'm drinking coffee. ✗ (tea ✓)
_____
4 Jenny's wearing a skirt. ✗ (a dress ✓)
_____
5 Joe and Rupert are driving to London. ✗ (to Oxford ✓)
_____
6 That girl is smiling at you. ✗ (at me ✓)
_____

4 **Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1 Cathy / is / sleeping / ?
Is Cathy sleeping?
2 eating / friends / are / what / your / ?
_____
3 you / going to / bed / why / are /?
_____
4 Dave / playing / and / are / Sarah / tennis / ?
_____
5 the sun / shining / is / ?
_____
6 wearing / is / what / Tony / ?
_____

5 **Match answers (a–f) with the questions in exercise 4.**

a No, it isn't. ☐
b Yes, they are. ☐
c Jeans and a T-shirt. ☐
d Yes, she is. ☐ 1
e A pizza. ☐
f Because it's late. ☐

CHALLENGE!

Describe the photo. What are these people doing?

- the woman
- the man
- the girl
- the boy

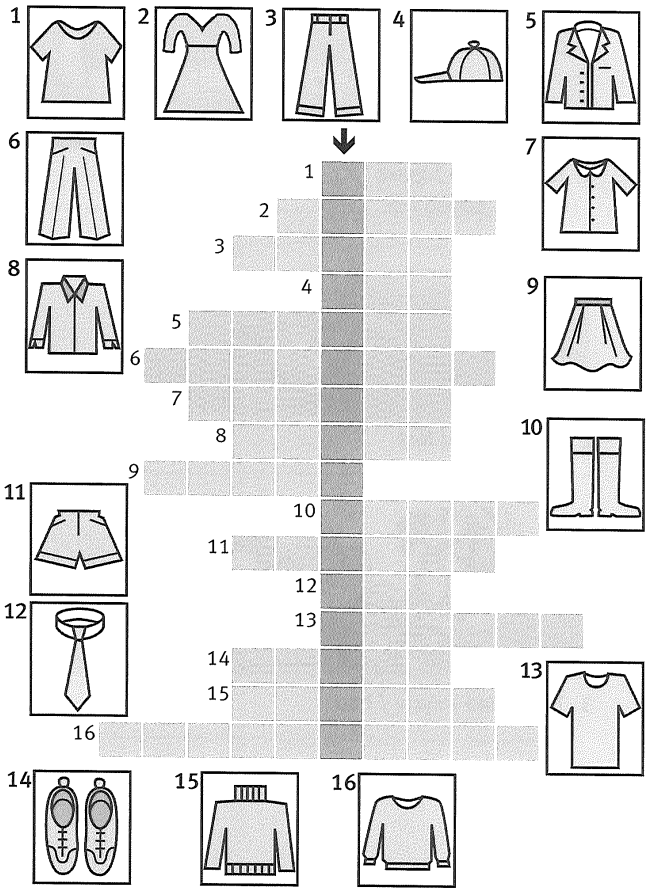


The woman is wearing _____

SKILLS

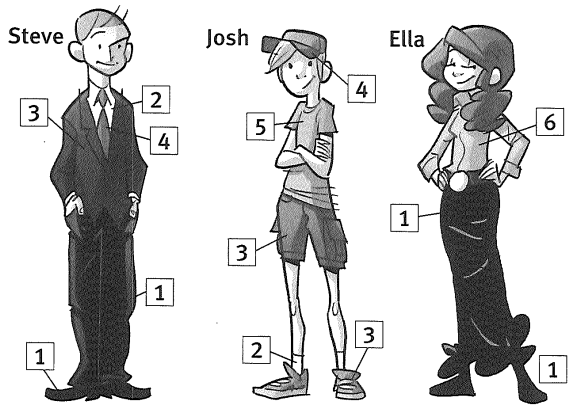
Describing clothes

1 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. Find the mystery word (↓).



Mystery word: _____

2 Look at the picture and the key. Complete the sentences about Steve. Then write sentences about Josh and Ella.



Colour key: 1=black 2=white 3=blue 4=red 5=yellow 6=pink

1 Steve has got a blue jacket , a white shirt _____, a _____ _____, _____ shoes and _____ _____.

2 Josh _____

_____

_____

3 Ella _____

_____

_____

3 Complete the sentences about yourself.

1 I often wear _____

_____

2 I sometimes wear _____

_____

3 I never wear _____

_____

Extension: Adjectives – opposites

4 Complete the adjectives. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*. Then match the pairs of opposites.

1 o_ld	d	a	l___d
2 f__st		b	h__t
3 b__d		c	b___t__f__l
4 q___t		d	y__ng
5 sm__ll		e	___rly
6 n__w		f	b__g
7 ___sy		g	ch___p
8 c__ld		h	sl__w
9 __xp__ns__v__		i	d__ff__c__lt
10 __gly		j	g___d
11 l__t__		k	__ld

CHALLENGE!

Think of more pairs of opposite adjectives.

1 _____ and _____

2 _____ and _____

3 _____ and _____

4 _____ and _____

5 _____ and _____

GRAMMAR

can and adverbs

1 **Look at the table. Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* and verbs or phrases from the table.**

	Mike	Sue	Tom
play volleyball	✓	✓	✗
drive a car	✓	✓	✓
ride a bike	✓	✗	✓
speak French	✓	✗	✗

1 Mike can play volleyball and he _____ a bike.
2 Sue _____ a car, but she can't ride a bike.
3 Tom _____ French and he _____ volleyball.
4 Mike and Tom _____, but Sue can't.
5 Tom and Sue _____, but Mike can.
6 Tom _____ volleyball, but Sue and Mike _____.
7 Mike, Sue and Tom _____.

2 **What can you do? Write questions and true answers with *can*.**

1 cook
Can you cook?
Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
2 play a sport
3 ride a bike
4 speak French
5 stand on your head
6 swim 100 metres
7 use a computer

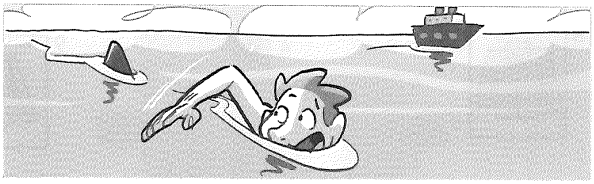
3 **Write the adverbs.**

1 slow slowly
2 early _____
3 hard _____
4 quick _____
5 careful _____
6 easy _____
7 beautiful _____
8 fluent _____

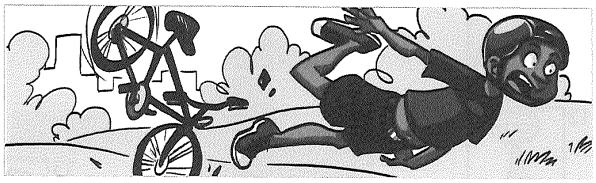
4 **Write sentences, using the present continuous and adverbs.**



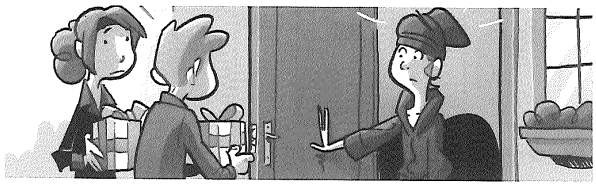
1 Tanya / play / good
Tanya is playing well.



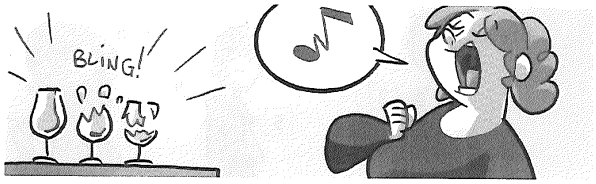
2 Ben / swim / fast



3 Tom's dad / cycle / bad



4 Wendy and Sam / arrive / early



5 Patricia / sing / loud



6 Jamie and Beth / play / happy

WRITING

An invitation

Preparation

1 **Label the pictures with the words in the box.**

wedding anniversary theme park ~~football match~~
sightseeing play museum



1 football match



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 **Complete the invitations with the words in the box.**

organizing starts hope soon invite hi
sightseeing ~~can~~

Dear Andy,
We're going to London on Saturday 21st May for the day. [1] Can you come with us? We're leaving my house in my dad's car at 8 o'clock in the morning. We're doing a [2] _____ trip in the morning and then we're watching a football match in the afternoon. I [3] _____ you can come. See you [4] _____ ,
Mark

[5] _____ Alice and Sara,
It's our grandparents' wedding anniversary next weekend and we're [6] _____ an anniversary party. We want all our uncles, aunts and cousins to come. It [7] _____ at 7 p.m. on Sunday. Can you [8] _____ Uncle Simon? We haven't seen him for ages.
We hope to see you all here!
Love,
Your cousins, David and Kate

3 **Write requests with *can*.**

1 Please bring some CDs.
Can you bring some CDs, please?
2 Please bring some food.
_____
3 Please invite our aunt to the party.
_____
4 Please phone David and tell him.
_____
5 Please come with us to the museum.
_____
6 Please let me know if you can come.
_____

Writing guide

4 **Write an invitation to a meal at your house. Follow steps (1–6) below. Write 40–60 words.**

1 Greet your friend with *Dear...* or *Hi...* .
2 Say what type of meal you are having.
3 Say the time and day / date.
4 Say the place.
5 Make a request with *Can you...?*
6 End the invitation.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

CHALLENGE!

Read the reply to an invitation to a picnic. Then write a reply to one of the invitations in exercise 2. Thank the person for the invitation, and then accept or explain why you can't go to the party or to London.

Hi Jack,
Thank you very much for the invitation to the picnic with your family. I'm afraid I can't come because I've got exams next week and I've got to study. I hope you have a great time.
Cheers,
Steve

SELF CHECK 4: GRAMMAR

1 Complete the text with the correct affirmative present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.



It's Saturday morning and it's very quiet at home. The sun [1]_____ (shine) and my grandparents [2]_____ (work) in the garden. My brother David [3]_____ (play) football for the school football team and my sisters Alice and Jane [4]_____ (shop) for new dresses at the shopping centre. My mum [5]_____ (have) coffee and my dad [6]_____ (clean) the car. My sister [7]_____ (sleep) on the sofa and I [8]_____ (write) this email to you!

Your score /8

2 Write the negative forms of the affirmative sentences.

1 They're working in London.
_____

2 Alan is doing his homework.
_____

3 My dad is wearing jeans.
_____

4 We're having lunch.
_____

5 My cousins are watching a film.
_____

6 The teacher is sitting in the staff room.
_____

Your score /6

3 Write questions for the answers.

1 What _____ ? He's playing chess on his computer.
2 What _____ ? They're cooking dinner.
3 What _____ ? You're reading a magazine.
4 What _____ ? They're drawing the park.
5 What _____ ? She's studying Arabic.
6 What _____ ? They're watching the news.
7 Where _____ ? I'm going to the shops.
8 When _____ ? She's arriving at 6.00 p.m.
9 Who _____ ? They're visiting their aunt.
10 Who _____ ? He's talking to his grandfather.

Your score /10

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can* and a suitable verb.

1 _____ you _____ a car?
2 They're from Australia. They _____ _____ English.
3 Anne is abroad this week, so she _____ _____ basketball tonight.
4 Tom _____ _____ new trainers because he hasn't got any money.
5 After today's French class I _____ _____ from 1 to 10 in French!
6 When _____ we _____ to the cinema to see the new film?
7 Tom is a very good athlete. He _____ _____ 100 metres in 9.9 seconds.
8 He speaks good German but he _____ _____ an email or a letter in German.

Your score /8

5 Complete the sentences with an adverb.

1 He's a good footballer. He always plays _____ .
2 She's learning French but she can't speak _____ .
3 It's an easy exercise and the students usually do it _____ .
4 My dad's got an important job and he always works _____ .
5 He's got a fast car but he always drives _____ .
6 It's a beautiful picture and she draws _____ .
7 The lesson starts at 8.50 a.m. Don't arrive _____ .
8 I can't understand what you're saying. Please speak more _____ .

Your score /8

Total /40

SELF CHECK 4: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

1 The people that you invite to dinner.

2 It's a large old building. No one lives there now, but it's popular with tourists.

4 I'm slow at writing but I can type very _____ .

7 

9 The opposite of *old* is _____ .

10 

11 Are you free _____ the afternoon?

12 The opposite of *easy* is _____ .

14 The adverb from *easy* is _____ .

17 

18 Trousers made from denim are called _____ .

Down (↓)

1 A place to sleep when you are staying outdoors.

3 

5 My best friend is living _____ . We can't meet up, but I can email her every day.

6 It isn't raining. The sun is _____ .

7 The *–ing* form of *swim* is _____ .

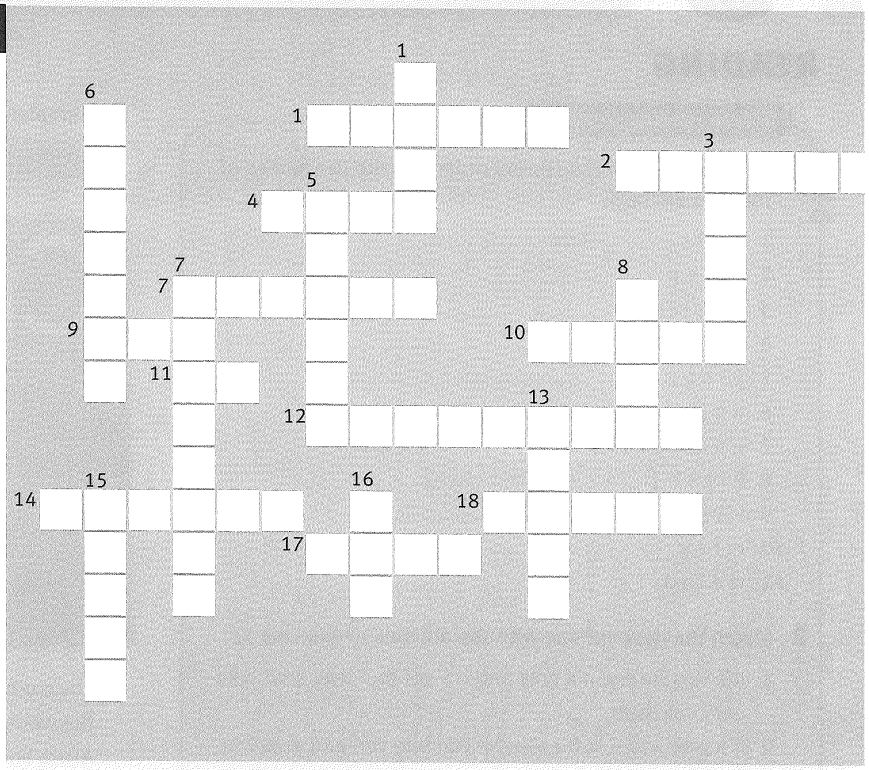
8 The adverb form of *good* is _____ .

13 The opposite of *expensive* is _____ .

15 What _____ Monday? Are you free on Monday?

16 'I've got a new skirt but I don't know what _____ to wear with it.'

Your score /20



2 Find ten adjectives to describe an event in the wordsearch.

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

Your score /10

Total /30

5 Wild!

READING

Before reading: Animals

1 Put the letters in the correct order to write the names of the wild animals.

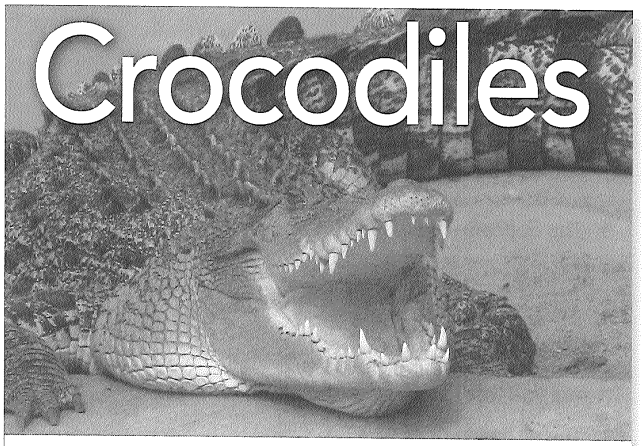
1 e a b r bear
2 g l a e e _____
3 p h a t l e n e _____
4 l y s i h e j l f _____
5 p i h o p _____
6 n o i l _____
7 q u o m s o t i _____
8 k r a s h _____
9 k a s e n _____
10 r i t e g _____
11 w e l h a _____

2 Match the descriptions with the animals in exercise 1.

1 It's very heavy, it's grey and it's got four legs and large ears. elephant
2 It's very small, it flies and it can bite you and give you malaria. _____
3 It's big, it's got four legs, it's orange and black and it can kill you. _____
4 It lives in the sea, it's usually grey or blue and it's got a very dangerous bite. _____
5 It's long and thin and has got a small head. It hasn't got any legs or arms. _____
6 It lives in or near rivers. It's mean and aggressive and it can run very fast. _____
7 It's one of the largest animals in the world. It lives in the sea but it isn't a fish. _____
8 It lives in the sea. It's got long, dangerous tentacles. _____
9 It's a large bird. It usually lives in the mountains. _____
10 It's usually brown, it's got four legs, sharp teeth and a dangerous bite. It usually lives in the forest or the mountains. _____
11 It lives in Africa. It's yellow-brown, it's got four legs and a tail. It's got very sharp teeth and it's very dangerous. _____

3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

aggressive ~~animals~~ bite heavy kill long run



The crocodile is one of the most dangerous [1] animals in the world. Crocodiles [2] _____ hundreds of people in Africa and Asia every year. When crocodiles are babies, they are only about 20 centimetres [3] _____ but they grow very fast. The biggest crocodiles are over six metres long and are very [4] _____ – about 1,000 kilograms. They can live for 70 to 80 years. Crocodiles live near rivers, but you can also find them in the sea. They are very [5] _____ and dangerous. Their legs are very short but they can [6] _____ quickly and swim very fast too. Crocodiles have got very big mouths, long teeth, and a very strong and dangerous [7] _____. You have to be very careful when you go swimming in rivers in Africa and Asia.

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 How many people do crocodiles kill every year?
_____
2 How long are crocodiles when they are born?
_____
3 How long are the biggest crocodiles?
_____
4 How heavy are they?
_____
5 How many years can crocodiles live?
_____
6 Where do crocodiles live?
_____
7 Can they swim very quickly?
_____

VOCABULARY

The world's deadliest animals

1 **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

aggressive bite bad-tempered blood ~~cartoons~~ continuously dusk insect kill mud painful sadly sprinters sting tentacles

The animals we see in [1] cartoons are often friendly but in real life they are usually different. In films, sea creatures use their [2]_____ to carry things for their fish friends, but in real life they use them to catch and [3]_____ other fish so they can eat them. Thanks to films, lots of children have fun hippo toys but in real life hippos are dirty animals that live in [4]_____ and they are [5]_____ and become angry very easily.

Bears and lions are two popular film animals. However, in real life bears and lions are [6]_____ animals and they attack quickly. A [7]_____ from a lion or bear is very [8]_____ but at the cinema lions help the other animals: at [9]_____, when the sun goes down, all the other animals meet the lions to listen to their advice. Another popular animal at the cinema is the [10]_____, but in real life most people don't like them. They're small but a [11]_____ from a bee hurts a lot. Some films show them as nice animals that happily work together.

However, one animal that is always bad in films is the shark. Sharks are always thirsty for our [12]_____ and they look [13]_____ for someone to eat; they never stop. When they see a swimmer they move fast like [14]_____ to attack him. However, in real life sharks are only dangerous when another creature attacks them but, [15]_____ for the sharks, thanks to films, people think sharks are very dangerous.

Compound adjectives

2 **Complete each sentence with a compound adjective. Use the adjectives in the box.**

~~bad-~~ badly first- good- hard- left- second- well

1 My brother is always angry. He's very bad-tempered.
2 They're famous. They're _____.
3 My sister is beautiful. She's _____.
4 I can't read your homework. It's _____.
5 This car isn't new. It's _____.
6 She works a lot. She's _____.
7 I don't write with my right hand. I'm _____.
8 He's a great tennis player. He's really _____.

Suffixes

3 **Add the correct suffixes to the words to make adjectives to describe the pictures.**

cloud rain wash ~~pain~~ help friend enjoy live


1 painful


2 _____


3 _____


4 _____


5 _____


6 _____


7 _____


8 _____

4 **Complete each sentence with an adjective from exercise 3.**

1 The children never stop playing. They're very _____.
2 It isn't raining, but it's _____. It's very dark.
3 He can't play football. His foot is very _____ and he wants to see a doctor.
4 That new TV documentary about animals is really _____. I like it a lot.
5 My grandchildren are very _____. They go to the supermarket and buy my shopping for me.
6 You can't play in the garden. It's very _____ today and the garden's full of mud.
7 She's _____ and gets to know people very quickly.
8 You can use soap and water on my new jacket. It's _____.

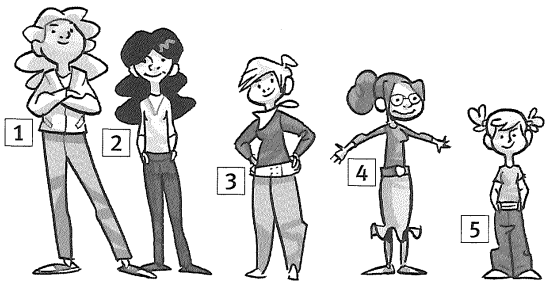
GRAMMAR

Comparative adjectives

1 **Read the sentences and label the girls with their names.**

Harriet is smaller than Tina.
Jessica is taller than Maria.
Maria is smaller than Susan.
Susan is taller than Tina.
Tina is taller than Maria.
Jessica is smaller than Susan.
Harriet is smaller than Jessica.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____



2 **Write the comparative forms of the adjectives.**

1 wide _____
2 quiet _____
3 ugly _____
4 dangerous _____
5 high _____
6 important _____
7 early _____
8 big _____

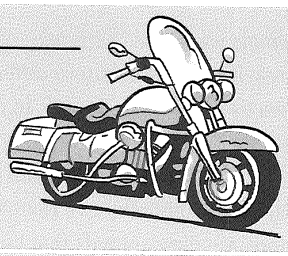
3 **Write sentences. Use the comparative form of the adjectives and *than*.**

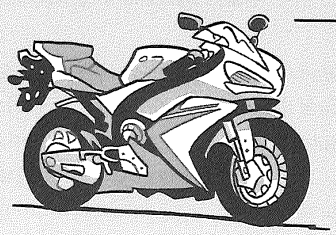
1 Fred / tall / Pat
Fred is taller than Pat.
2 Harry / intelligent / Susan
_____
3 My sister / nice / my brother
_____
4 My mum's car / big / my dad's car
_____
5 Mark / friendly / Peter
_____
6 Your exam results / bad / my exam results
_____
7 Football / exciting / tennis
_____
8 Mars / far from the sun / the Earth
_____

4 **Write sentences comparing the motorbikes. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.**

~~exciting~~ expensive fast heavy long

Arrow
£4,000
220 kg
180 km/h
2.2 m





Bullet
£7,000
180 kg
220 km/h
1.9 m

1 The Bullet is more exciting than the Arrow.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

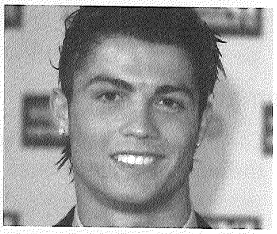
CHALLENGE!

Write sentences about the two sports stars. Use the adjectives in the box and your own ideas.

famous friendly funny good-looking intelligent popular rich well known



Tiger Woods



Cristiano Ronaldo

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

SKILLS

Our world

1 Find twelve geographical features in the wordsearch.

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

beach _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

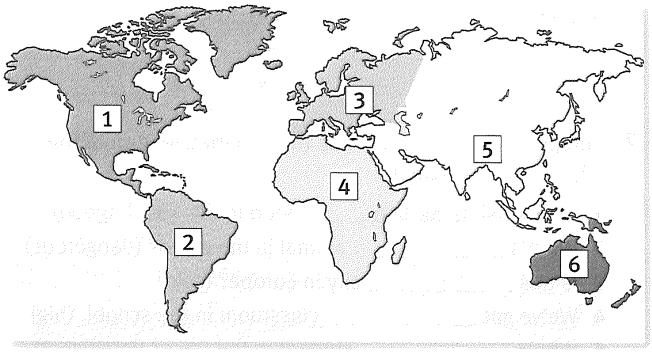
2 Complete the names of the places with words from exercise 1.

1 The Black Sea
2 The _____ of Malta
3 The Atlas _____
4 The Sahara _____
5 The _____ Thames
6 _____ Michigan
7 The Indian _____
8 Bondi _____
9 Death _____ National Park

3 When do we use *the*? Add *the* or (✓) if they are correct without an article.

1 ✓ Lake Superior
2 the Amazon rainforest
3 _____ Mediterranean Sea
4 _____ Mount Everest
5 _____ River Nile
6 _____ Arabian Desert
7 _____ Lake Victoria
8 _____ Mount Kilimanjaro

4 Label the continents.



1 N orth A merica
2 S _____ A _____
3 E _____
4 A _____
5 A _____
6 A _____

CHALLENGE!

Match the places in exercise 3 with the continents in exercise 4.

1 North America
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

Extension: Adjectives for measurement

5 Complete the questions with the adjectives in the box.

big deep heavy long old tall

1 'How _____ is the River Thames?'
'346 kilometres.'

2 'How _____ are you?'
'50 kilograms.'

3 'How _____ is Harry?'
'He's sixteen.'

4 'How _____ is the Empire State Building?'
'381 metres.'

5 'How _____ is your car?'
'It's five metres long and two metres wide.'

6 'How _____ is Lake Superior?'
'406 metres.'

GRAMMAR

Superlative adjectives

1 **Write the superlative form of the adjectives.**

1 slow the slowest
2 bad _____
3 heavy _____
4 famous _____
5 large _____
6 expensive _____
7 late _____
8 ugly _____

2 **Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1 I think fish is the best food in the world. (good)
2 What's _____ animal in the world? (dangerous)
3 Is this _____ city in Europe? (cold)
4 We've got _____ classroom in the school. (big)
5 Who's _____ student in the class? (intelligent)
6 This is _____ day of the year. (hot)
7 Who's _____ person in your country? (famous)
8 My brother is _____ person in our family. (noisy)

3 **Write your opinions, using superlative adjectives.**

1 interesting programme on TV
_____ is the most interesting programme on TV.
2 beautiful city in my country
_____
3 difficult subject in school
_____
4 funny programme on TV
_____
5 good football team in my country
_____
6 bad food in the world
_____
7 exciting sport in the world
_____

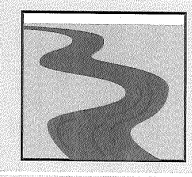
CHALLENGE!

Write sentences using the superlative form of the adjectives.

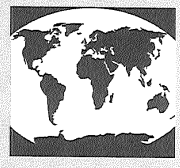
1 rich
_____
2 cheap
_____
3 good
_____
4 interesting
_____
5 nice
_____

4 **Look at the table and write sentences. Use the comparative and superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

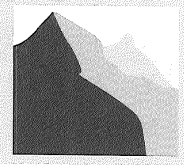
1 the Yangtze: 6,380 km
the Amazon: 6,387 km
the Nile: 6,690 km



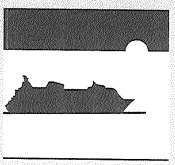
2 South America: 17,840,000 km^2
North America: 24,490,000 km^2
Africa: 30,370,000 km^2



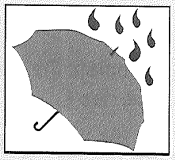
3 Kangchenjunga: 8,586 m
K2: 8,611 m
Everest: 8,848 m



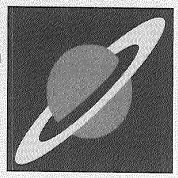
4 The Atlantic Ocean: 4,830 km
The Indian Ocean: 10,000 km
The Pacific Ocean: 19,800 km



5 Madrid: 440 mm of rain
London: 585 mm of rain
Rome: 800 mm of rain



6 Mercury: 59 million km from the sun
Venus: 108 million km from the sun
the Earth: 152 million km from the sun



1 (long) The Amazon is longer than the Yangtze, but the Nile is the longest.
2 (big) _____
_____
3 (high) _____
_____
4 (wide) _____
_____
5 (wet) _____
_____
6 (far) _____
_____

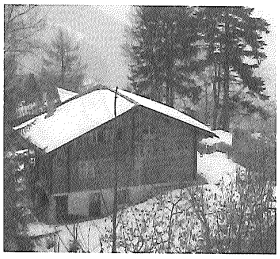
WRITING

A postcard

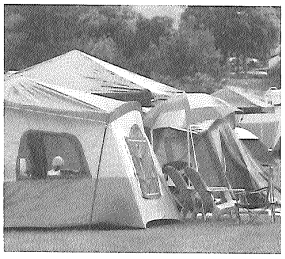
Preparation

1 **Label the pictures of holiday accommodation with the words in the box.**

apartment campsite cottage ~~hostel~~ hotel villa



1 hostel



2 _____



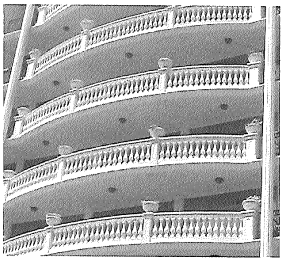
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

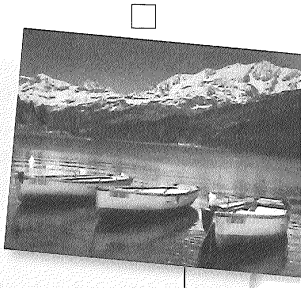
2 **Complete the phrases with prepositions from the box. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.**

at by in on

1 in _____ the mountains
2 _____ the seaside
3 _____ a village
4 _____ a campsite
5 _____ a lake
6 _____ a youth hostel
7 _____ a river
8 _____ a hotel

3 **Read Isabelle's postcard. Put the information (a–g) in the correct order.**

a the weather ☐
b what they do every day ☐
c The greeting (Dear ... or Hi ...) ☐
d what is in the picture on the card ☐
e where she is ☐
f the type of holiday accommodation ☐
g what they think of the place ☐



Hi Penny,
We're in France. It's great here and the weather is fantastic. We're in a villa by a small lake. There are lots of mountains near here too. This is a picture of the lake. We go for a walk every morning and Dad sometimes goes fishing in the afternoon. Wish you were here! Bye for now.
Love
Isabelle xxx

Writing guide

4 **Imagine you are on holiday. Make notes about the holiday.**

1 Where: _____
2 Weather: _____
3 Accommodation: _____
4 Picture on card: _____
5 Activities: _____

5 **Write a postcard like the one in exercise 3. Use the notes you made in exercise 4. Write 50–70 words.**

Hi _____
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
Love _____

●●●●○ Writing Bank: page 91

SELF CHECK 5: GRAMMAR

1 **Correct the mistakes in the comparative adjectives.**

1 France is biger than Britain.

_____

2 London is busyer than Oxford.

_____

3 Sara's book is interestinger than yours.

_____

4 April is often the wetest month of the year in Britain.

_____

5 Tom is the livelyest of all my friends.

_____

6 Sudan is hotter that Denmark.

_____

7 His homework is badder than mine.

_____

8 My sister has more long hair than my mum.

_____

Your score ___ /8

2 **Make sentences using the adjectives in brackets.**

1 Anne never says 'hello'. Sara always chats to us. (friendly)

_____

2 Tom's dog bites people. Jack's dog is nice. (dangerous)

_____

3 My brother is 1m 86. My dad is 1m 78. (tall)

_____

4 Birmingham is 150 km from London. Manchester is 260 km from London. (far)

_____

5 Cristiano Ronaldo is well known. Andy Smith is not well known. (famous)

_____

6 My sister is 45 kilos. My brother is 70 kilos. (heavy)

_____

Your score ___ /6

3 **These sentences are wrong. Correct them by writing the opposite.**

1 Ulaan-Baatar is the hottest capital city in the world.

_____

2 Asia is the smallest continent in the world.

_____

3 Venice is the ugliest city in the world.

_____

4 Flying is the most dangerous way to travel.

_____

5 Mount Everest is the smallest mountain in the world.

_____

6 Ireland is the sunniest country in Europe.

_____

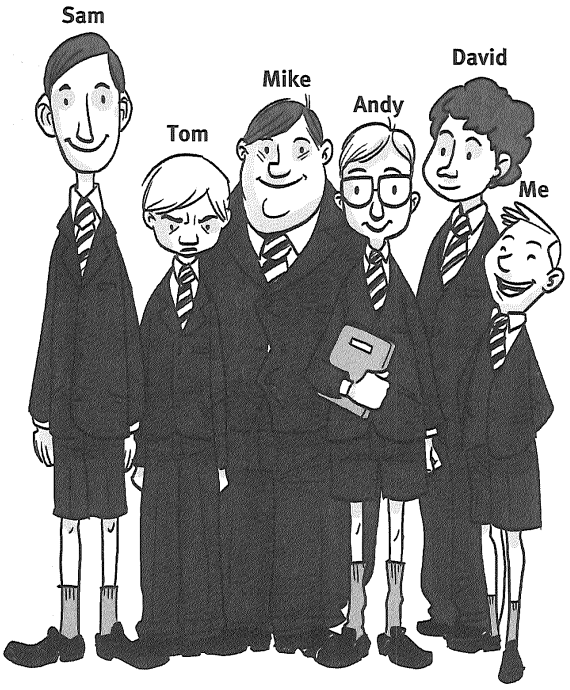
7 Rolls-Royce cars are the cheapest in the world.

_____

Your score ___ /7

4 **Complete the text with the correct superlative form of the adjectives.**

intelligent bad heavy old tall friendly good dangerous short



My class

David is [1] _____ boy in the class. He has his birthday on 7th September. Sam is [2] _____ boy in the class. He's only 13 but he's 1m 80! He plays basketball and he's [3] _____ player in the school team. They say a professional team wants him to play for them in the future. Then there's Tom! Tom always wants to fight and he's very aggressive. He's [4] _____ boy in the class and the school! He's also [5] _____ student in the class and he never does his homework! Mike is [6] _____ student. He's always eating fast food and chocolate and he's over 50 kilos! Andy is [7] _____ boy and the teachers always say his homework is very good. And who is [8] _____ boy in the class? That's me, of course! And I'm also [9] _____ boy in the class – I get on with all of the students.

Your score ___ /9

Total ___ /30

SELF CHECK 5: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

2 

4 This animal is very large and lives in the sea.

5 Something that hurts a lot is _____ .

7 'What _____ do you close?'
'At five o'clock.'

9 The superlative form of *bad* is *the* _____.

10 The red liquid inside your body.

12 '_____ you like a cup of tea?'
'No, thanks.'

13 Who is the _____ intelligent student in the class?

15 The comparative form of *hot* is _____ .

16 the Black _____

18 The Amazon _____ is very big.

Down (↓)

1 

2 Someone or something that lots of people know.

3 Kate is taller _____ Susan.

6 Which planet is the _____ from the Sun?

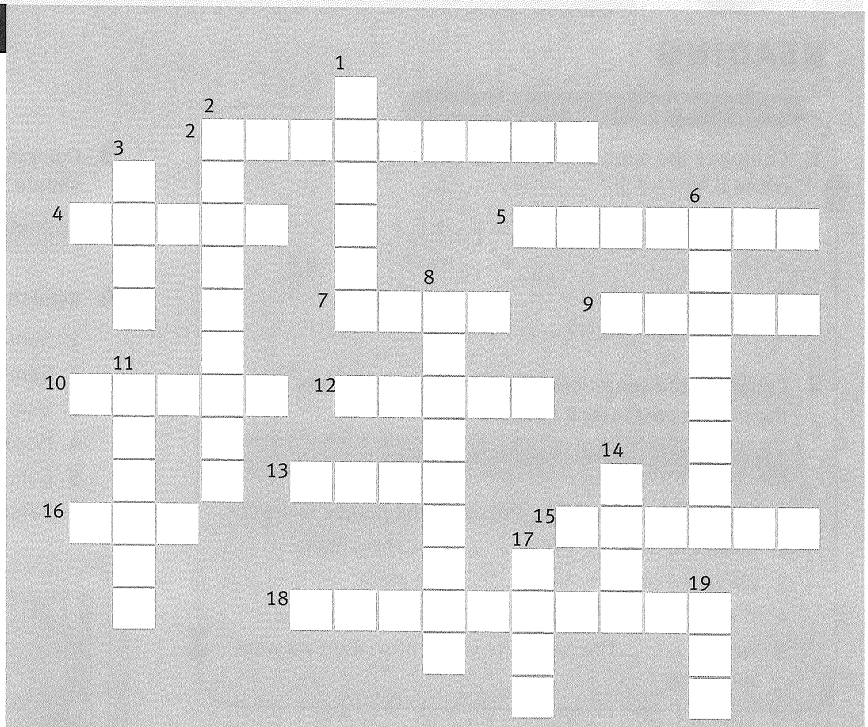
8 The Rocky _____ are in North America.

11 An adjective meaning with lots of energy.

14 Which are _____ expensive, CDs or DVDs?

17 'How much does it _____ to get in?'
'Tickets are £10.'

19 Antarctica is _____ coldest place in the world.



Your score ____ /20

2 Find ten words related to dangerous animals. Which words are nouns and which words are adjectives?

Nouns **Adjectives**

_____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

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

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

6 Out and about

READING

Before reading: Using the past tense

1 Complete the sequencing words and phrases. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*.

1 f_i_rst
2 th_n
3 _ft_r th_t
4 _ f_w m_m_nts l_t_r
5 l_t_r th_t d_y
6 _n th_ _nd

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the simple past form if necessary.

go to order park ~~repair~~ watch

1 The mechanic repaired the car at the garage last week.
2 'What did they do?' 'They _____ the cinema.'
3 We were hungry so we _____ a pizza.
4 They _____ a really boring film at the cinema.
5 We _____ the car in the city centre when we went shopping.

3 Complete the story with the verbs in the box. Use the past simple.

arrive ask ~~be~~ decide notice phone shout

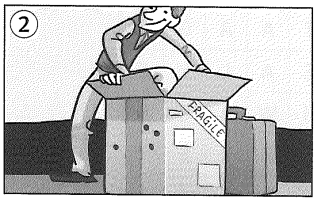
4 Read the story again. Are the sentences true or false?

1 Sam works in Houston. _____
2 Sam's parents live in Washington. _____
3 Sam posted himself to Houston. _____
4 He couldn't eat or drink on the plane. _____
5 Sam arrived in Houston two days later. _____
6 Sam's parents phoned the police. _____

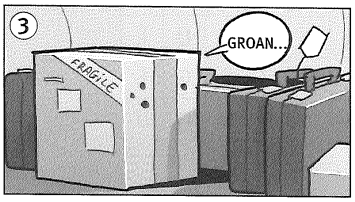
A postman flies home



Sam McKinley, 23, is a postman. He's from Houston, Texas, but he works in Washington. One Friday afternoon he [1]was_____ at work. He wasn't very happy, and he wanted to go home to Houston for the weekend and see his parents.



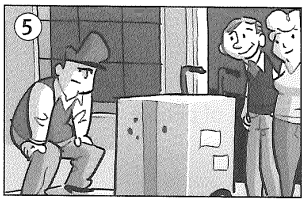
Plane tickets from Washington to Houston are very expensive, so he [2]_____ to get into a big box and post himself to Houston by airmail. It was the cheapest way to fly!



Later that day, he was on the plane to Houston. He was in a box for fifteen hours with no food or water. Nobody [3]_____ him in the box.



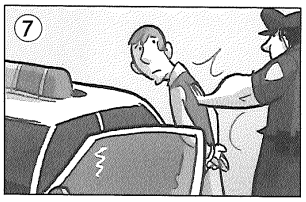
The next day, the box [4]_____ in Houston. Dwayne Jefferson, a postman in Houston, carried the large box in his van to Mr and Mrs McKinley's house.



When he arrived at their house, he suddenly noticed two eyes in the box.



He decided there was a dead person inside, so he [5]_____ the police. A few minutes later Sam opened the box and [6]_____, 'Surprise!'



After that, the police arrived. They [7]_____ Sam lots of questions. In the end Sam stayed in prison for the rest of the weekend.

VOCABULARY

A flying visit to the park

1 **Choose the best answers.**

1 How many lungs have you got?
a three b one c two

2 Which word is the opposite of *alive*?
a death b dead c die

3 What do you use to make a film?
a a cinema b a camera c a TV

4 What is a bush?
a a small garden b a small tree c a small insect

5 Where does a plane land?
a in the air b over the water c on the ground

6 What does a pilot control?
a a plane b a train c a car

7 We use the adjective *main* to say something is ...
a very important b quite important c not important

8 *Ready* means the same as ...
a prepared b experience c equipment

9 The opposite of *possible* is ...
a dispossible b inpossible c impossible

10 An instructor is a type of ...
a doctor b teacher c pilot

11 What is a cord?
a a strong string b a skydiver c a big parachute

12 What do we call the things you need for a sport or activity?
a equipment b experience c organs

13 A penknife is a ...
a big knife b knife you can write with c knife you can close and carry

14 The ground is ...
a in the sky b the hard part of the earth c the sea

15 What do we call an exciting thing that we do in our lives?
a equipment b a freefall c an experience

Sequence words

2 **Complete the text with sequence words.**

My weekend was good and Saturday was fantastic. [1] First of all , we played in the school football match in the morning. I scored two goals! [2]_____ we went to town. [3]_____ we arrived, we were hungry so we ordered some pizzas at the Roma restaurant. [4]_____ we walked to the cinema to see the new Spider-man film. [5]_____, I arrived home at 6 o'clock and watched football on TV. [6]_____ that weekend, I did my English homework – I wrote about my fantastic Saturday!

Expressions with *time*

3 **Circle the correct words in the dialogues.**

1 **Mark** Peter never does his homework in the evenings.
Alex I know. He just **takes** / **wastes** time on the internet.

2 **Anne** What? Is it time to go home?
Sara Yes. Time **runs** / **flies** when you're enjoying yourself!

3 **Jane** Good! We're **on** / **at** time!
Kate Yes, the film starts in five minutes.

4 **Jenny** I can't cook this cake!
Alice **Waste** / **Take** your time! Don't hurry when you're cooking.

5 **Harry** Is your boss always so friendly?
Kevin Well, he can be bad-tempered **on** / **at** times.

6 **David** I need more time to answer these questions.
Mike You have to stop in five minutes. You're **flying** / **running** out of time.

Preposition + noun

4 **Make complete sentences.**

1 They kill a lot of whales every year. They are in — f danger!
2 We were on — c holiday in New York last week. It was fantastic.
3 I don't like going by — g car in the city. I prefer the bus.
4 We always go for — e a walk by the river.
5 I think she was late. She was in — b a hurry when I phoned her.
6 We always go to school on — d the radio.
7 My dad likes listening to football matches on — a hand. They're very warm.
8 My grandmother makes my jumpers by — h foot. It isn't far away.

5 **Complete the sentences with prepositions.**

1 I often read the sports news _____ the newspaper when I have breakfast _____ the mornings.
2 We always stay _____ home and watch films _____ TV at the weekends.
3 She never goes to work _____ car. She always goes _____ foot.
4 He likes to be _____ his own _____ night.
5 I want to go _____ a walk _____ the mountains this weekend.
6 They like to be _____ the seaside and they go _____ holiday to the coast every year.

GRAMMAR

Past simple: *be* and *can*

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

Tom [1]_____ you at the football match last night?
Cathy No, I [2]_____. I couldn't go.
Tom [3]_____ you at home?
Cathy Yes, I [4]_____. [5]_____ Freddy and Peter with you at the match?
Tom No, they [6]_____. They [7]_____ at the cinema.
Cathy [8]_____ the match good?
Tom Yes, it [9]_____ great.

2 **Write questions and answers to say where you were.**

1 one o'clock this morning
Where were you at one o'clock this morning?
I was in bed.

2 half past three yesterday afternoon

3 nine o'clock on Friday night

4 half past eleven yesterday morning

5 eleven o'clock on Saturday morning

6 eight o'clock this morning

3 **Complete the text. Use the correct form of *be* in the past simple.**

High wire stunt!

David Blaine is a stuntman. In 2003, David Blaine [1]_____ in a glass box above the River Thames, in London. He [2]_____ in the box for 44 days.

Many people [3]_____ interested. Blaine's box [4]_____ on TV and in the newspapers. His fans [5]_____ there every day to see him. After 44 days he [6]_____ very weak. Blaine [7]_____ 30% thinner than before. Doctors [8]_____ worried about his health.

4 **Look at the photo and the table. Write sentences about David Blaine with *could* and *couldn't*.**


David Blaine, 2003

1 eat	✗
2 drink water	✓
3 talk to his family	✗
4 stand up	✓
5 sleep	✓
6 walk	✗

1 David Blaine couldn't eat while he was in the box.
2
3
4
5
6

5 **Look again at the table. Write questions and answers about Blaine, using the past simple of *be* and *can*.**

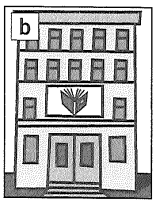
1 Could Blaine eat while he was in the box? No, he couldn't.
2
3
4
5
6

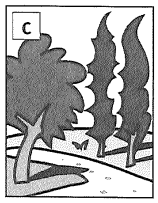
SKILLS

In town

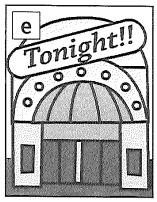
1 Complete the words. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*. Then match them with the pictures.

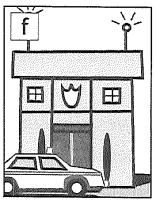


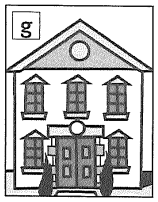


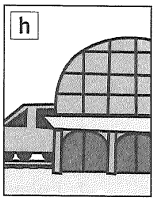


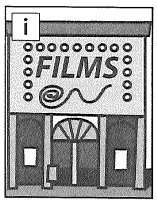


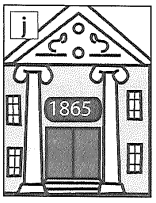


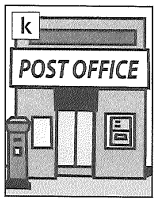


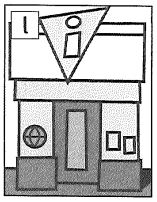


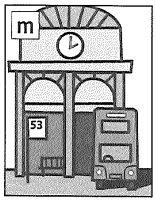












1 a r t g a l l e r y [d]
2 b _ s s t _ t _ _ n [ ]
3 c _ r p _ r k [ ]
4 c _ n _ m _ [ ]
5 l _ b r _ r y [ ]
6 m _ s _ _ m [ ]
7 p _ r k [ ]
8 p _ s t _ f f _ c _ [ ]
9 p _ l _ c _ s t _ t _ _ n [ ]
10 r _ _ l w _ y s t _ t _ _ n [ ]
11 t h _ _ t r _ [ ]
12 t _ _ r _ s t _ n f _ r m _ t _ _ n _ f f _ c _ [ ]
13 t _ w n h _ l l [ ]

Extension: Collocations

2 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

a car a friend a pizza a park ~~a train~~
go have pay for take visit

1 catch a train
2 _____ for a walk
3 drive _____
4 _____ a museum
5 order _____
6 _____ a good time
7 go to _____
8 _____ a ticket
9 speak to _____
10 _____ a boat trip

3 Match (1–12) with (a–l) to complete the sentences.

1 What time do you usually go [ ]
2 School starts [ ]
3 Have you got a lot [ ]
4 Thank you very much [ ]
5 We are waiting [ ]
6 James is listening [ ]
7 Andrew is playing football [ ]
8 This postcard is [ ]
9 This evening I'm staying [ ]
10 Summer starts [ ]
11 Harry lives with his parents [ ]
12 Pierre lives in London, but he's [ ]

a at nine o'clock.
b with his friends.
c for all your help.
d from my cousin in Turkey.
e from France.
f to the radio.
g of homework?
h at home.
i for the film to start.
j to bed?
k in a small house.
l in June.

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences using five of the phrases in exercise 2.

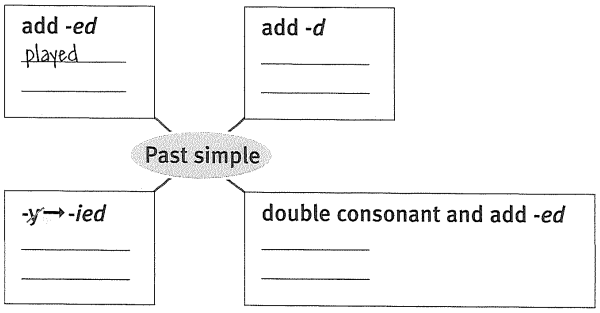
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

GRAMMAR

Past simple: affirmative (regular verbs)

1 **Write past simple forms in the correct group.**

chat cycle decide hurry ~~play~~ reply stop walk

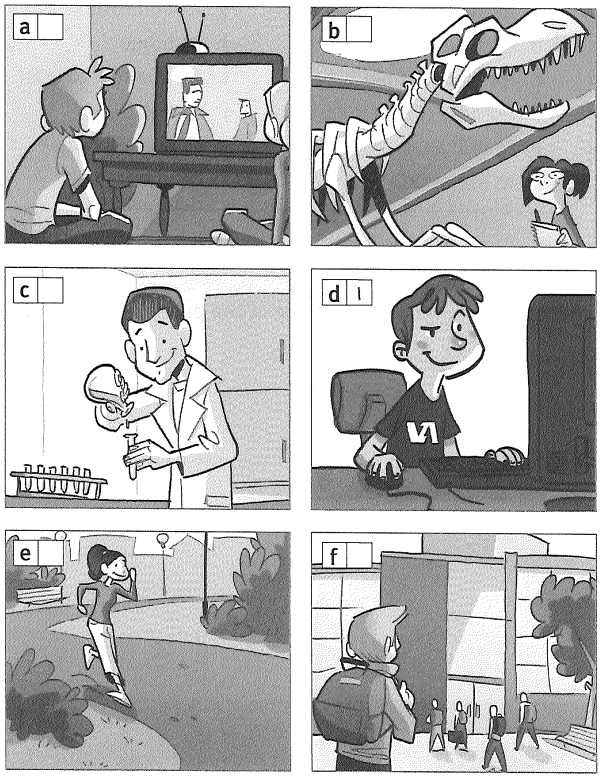


2 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the past simple.**

arrive ~~decide~~ jog study visit watch

1 Pete decided to play a computer game.
2 Tom _____ at school at nine o'clock.
3 We _____ a great film on TV last night.
4 Valerie _____ in the park yesterday afternoon.
5 My brother _____ science at university.
6 Sally _____ the Natural History Museum in London.

3 **Match the sentences in exercise 2 with pictures (a–f).**



4 **Complete the time expressions with the words in the box.**

ago ~~before~~ last months morning week yesterday

1 the day before yesterday
2 three _____ ago
3 last _____
4 yesterday _____
5 two years _____
6 _____ evening
7 _____ night

5 **Rewrite the sentences. Use the past simple and the time expressions in brackets.**

1 I walk to school every day. (yesterday morning)
I walked to school yesterday morning.
2 I play basketball at weekends. (last weekend)
_____
3 I cycle to the sports centre every evening. (last night)
_____
4 I listen to music every morning. (yesterday morning)
_____
5 My dad usually cooks dinner. (yesterday)
_____
6 Steve sometimes phones his cousin on Sunday evenings. (on Saturday evening)
_____
7 It always rains a lot in Manchester. (last month)
_____
8 The bus stops at the end of our road. (two minutes ago)
_____

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences. Use the past simple and time expressions from exercise 4.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

WRITING

A phone message

Preparation

1 **Complete the messages with the sentences in the box.**

Can you call him on his mobile?
He wants you to go with him.
He's going to the football match tonight.
~~She's got the book that you wanted.~~
The match starts at 8 p.m.
The library is open from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m.
You can pick it up tomorrow.

Dad,
Mrs Harris from the library called.

1 She's got the book you wanted.
2 _____
3 _____

The phone number is 578990.
Penelope

William,
Robert phoned at 3 o'clock.

4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

His number's 07658 9344.
Mum

2 **Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.**

at at on on from to

1 You can phone him _____ 34568.
2 James phoned _____ Australia.
3 He wants to talk _____ you.
4 Can you phone her _____ Alex's?
5 Olivia phoned _____ quarter past three.
6 Can you phone Luke _____ his mobile?

Writing guide

3 **Read the dialogue. Imagine you are Mr Smith and want to write a message for Anna. Underline the important information in the dialogue.**

Mr Smith Hello.
Lisa Oh, hello, is that Mr Smith?
Mr Smith Yes, speaking.
Lisa Hello, this is Lisa. Can I speak to Anna, please?
Mr Smith She isn't here at the moment.
Lisa Can I leave a message?
Mr Smith Of course.
Lisa I'm meeting Anna this afternoon at the swimming pool, but I'm going to be late.
Mr Smith OK. What time are you going to be at the swimming pool?
Lisa At half past three.
Mr Smith OK, I'll give her the message.
Lisa Thanks. Can you ask her to phone me on my mobile?
Mr Smith Yes, of course. What's your number?
Lisa 07428 6986. Thanks, Mr Smith.
Mr Smith Not at all, Lisa. Goodbye.
Lisa Goodbye.

4 **Write a message for Anna. Use phrases from exercise 1 to help you. Write 30–50 words.**

Anna,
_____ called.
_____
She's going to be _____
_____
She'll be at _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
The number is _____
Dad

SELF CHECK 6: GRAMMAR

1 **Write the interrogative (?) or negative (✗) form of the sentences.**

1 There were mobile phones 20 years ago. (?)
_____

2 He could play the piano when he was two. (✗)
_____

3 You could buy MP4 players five years ago. (?)
_____

4 Mike was at home at the weekend. (✗)
_____

5 Your tennis match was tiring. (?)
_____

6 She could play chess when she was five. (?)
_____

7 They were late for the meal. (✗)
_____

8 We could do the chemistry exam. (✗)
_____

Your score ___ /8

2 **Complete the text with the correct affirmative and negative past simple forms of *be* and *can*.**

When my father [1]_____ a boy he stayed in Jamaica for the summer holidays. His father, my grandfather, [2]_____ an airline pilot and he [3]_____ buy cheap tickets so the family [4]_____ go to the island every summer. The weather [5]_____ always very good and there were often storms but my grandparents loved Jamaica. However, they [6]_____ happy when my dad [7]_____ in the sea because he [8]_____ swim! In fact, today he still can't swim and he never goes to the beach for a holiday!



Your score ___ /8

3 **Complete the rules for the endings of regular verbs in the past simple.**

double *-ied* vowel *-d* *-ed* *-e* consonant most

- We add [1]_____ to [2]_____ verbs.
- We add [3]_____ to verbs that end in [4]_____.
- If the verb ends in a [5]_____ and *-y* we change -y to [6]_____.
- If the verb ends in a [7]_____ and consonant, we [8]_____ the consonant and add *-ed*.

Your score ___ /8

4 **Circle the correct past simple forms of the verbs.**

1 We were late so we **hurried** / **hurryed** to school.
2 I **jogged** / **joged** around the park for an hour last night.
3 Frank **walkked** / **walked** 10 kilometres on Saturday.
4 We **stayed** / **staied** at a fantastic hotel in Sydney.
5 The plane **arrivied** / **arrived** at half past ten.
6 Sara **returnned** / **returned** the books yesterday.
7 They **lived** / **liveed** in New York for a year.
8 Dad **cycled** / **cyclied** to work yesterday.

Your score ___ /8

5 **Complete the sentences with regular verbs in the past simple.**

1 We _____ a good film on TV last night. It was really funny.
2 They trained on Friday and they _____ for the school basketball team this evening.
3 She's ready for the maths exam. She _____ for it a week ago!
4 Sara often goes to see her grandparents in Ireland. She _____ them last year, in April.
5 I _____ to the news on the radio at 6 a.m. yesterday morning.
6 I _____ my car at the supermarket and _____ into town.
7 We _____ on the phone for hours.

Your score ___ /8

Total ___ /40

SELF CHECK 6: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

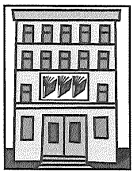
Across (→)

1 A small knife that you can put in your pocket.
4 Tom phoned his cousin the day _____ yesterday.
5 I _____ swim when I was three.
8 

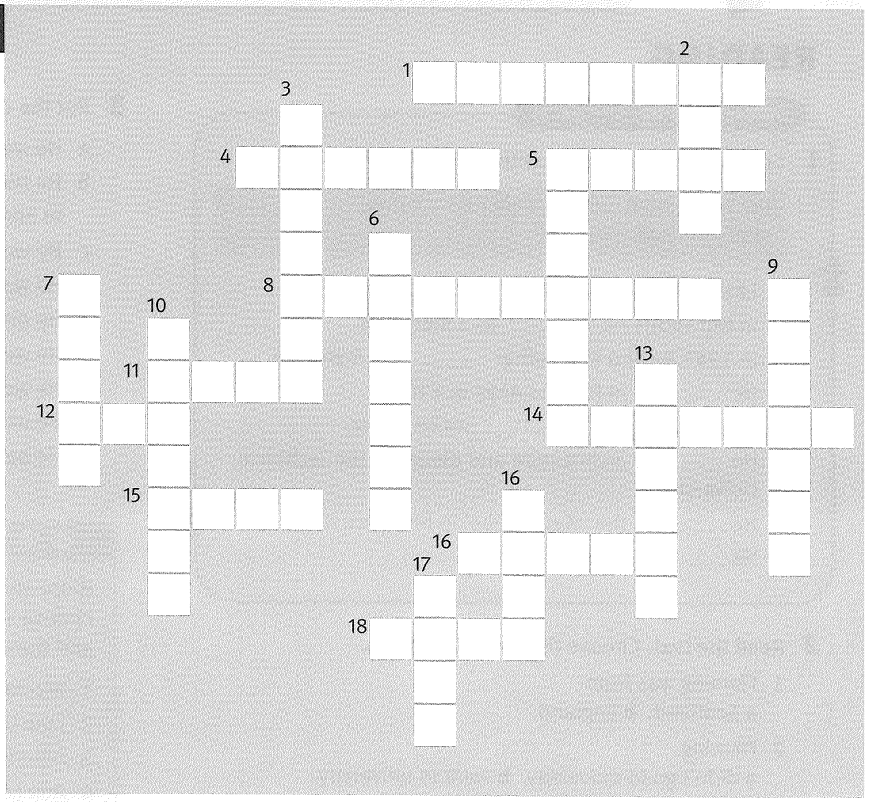
11 'We're not in a hurry, so we can _____ our time.'
12 Mum arrived home two hours _____ .
14 

15 You can't _____ your car here.
16 'We've got a lot to do today, so don't _____ time.'
18 A thin piece of rope.

Down (↓)

2 To record an event on camera.
3 'Do you want to leave a _____ ?' 'Just tell him I called, please.'
5 'Could you count to 100 when you were 5?' 'No, I _____ .'
6 The past simple form of *study* is _____ .
7 'Can I _____ to Ben, please?' 'No, I'm sorry. He isn't at home.'
9 
10 The past simple form of *stop* is _____ .
13 A hat that you wear to protect your head.
16 'Fasten your seatbelts – we are going to _____ in ten minutes'.
17 'Please call me as _____ as they arrive.'

Your score /20



2 Find ten words related to skydiving in the wordsearch.

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

Your score /10

Total /30

7 World famous

READING

Before reading: Life verbs

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

became	born	died	invented	moved
studied	was	worked		

1 László Bíró was _____ in Budapest in 1899.
2 In the 1930s he _____ as a journalist.
3 In 1945 he and his brother _____ to Argentina.
4 He _____ in Buenos Aires in 1985.
5 Ernő Rubik's father _____ an engineer.
6 He _____ architecture and design at the Technical University.
7 He _____ the 'Magic Cube' in his spare time.
8 He _____ very rich.

2 Read the text. Choose the correct answers.

1 Fleming was from
a Scotland. **b** England.
2 Fleming
a didn't go to university. **b** went to university.
3 Fleming's brother helped him to
a get an office job. **b** study medicine.
4 Fleming
a sometimes worked with other scientists.
b always worked on his own.

Alexander Fleming

Alexander Fleming was born in 1881 in Scotland. He went to a small school in a village, and when he left school he didn't go to university. He worked for five years in an office. But his brother, Tom, was a doctor and helped Fleming to go to university and study medicine. So he went to London University and in 1906 he became a doctor. In 1915, Fleming married Sarah McElroy, an Irish woman. They had one son.

Fleming worked as a doctor in the First World War (1914–18). During the war, many soldiers died in hospital because they didn't have the right medicines. So after the war, Fleming tried to find a drug that could help them. He worked for many years and in 1928 he discovered a new drug. It was the first antibiotic and he called it 'penicillin'. He later worked with an Australian and a German scientist to develop a drug that doctors could use. In 1945, they won the Nobel Prize for Medicine for their work on penicillin.

3 Put the events of Fleming's life in the correct order.

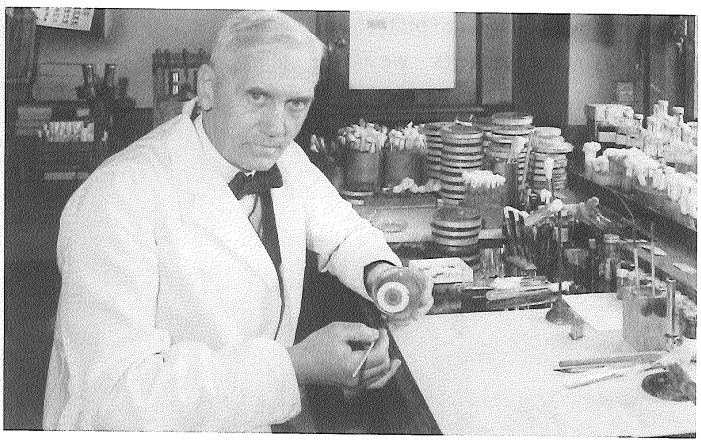
a He went to school. ☐
b He tried to find a drug that could stop people dying in hospital. ☐
c He won the Nobel Prize for Medicine. ☐
d He was born in 1881. ☐
e He discovered penicillin. ☐
f He went to university. ☐
g He worked in an office. ☐
h He worked with other scientists to develop the drug. ☐
i He became a doctor. ☐

CHALLENGE!

Write about one of the famous scientists below, or choose another scientist. Use the phrases in exercise 1 and the words in the box to help you.

1 Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543)
2 Jane Goodall (1934–present)
3 Albert Einstein (1879–1955)
4 Ada Lovelace (1815–1852)
5 Bill Gates (1955–present)

develop	discover	intelligent	study	teach
work on	write			



VOCABULARY

A great scientist

1 **Match the words with the definitions.**

ill rest tomb awake discover extremely governess genius laboratory collect government wealthy prize ~~needy~~ remains

1 Without money or a lot of food. needy
2 A woman that works as a teacher in a family's house. _____
3 To go and bring something from another place. _____
4 A person with great or unusual intelligence. _____
5 A dead person's body. _____
6 With a lot of money and property. _____
7 The time or things left after an activity is finished. _____
8 To find a place, fact or thing that people didn't know about before. _____
9 Not sleeping. _____
10 A place where a dead person's body is put. _____
11 The people who make decisions about a country. _____
12 The place where scientists work. _____
13 What you get for being very good at something. _____
14 An adverb that means *very*. _____
15 Not feeling well and needing to see a doctor. _____

University life

2 **Complete the text with the words.**

research degree notes lectures professor graduate go take lecturers ~~undergraduate~~

I'm an [1] undergraduate at Oxford University and I'm doing a [2] _____ in mathematics. I like it very much but there's lots of work! I [3] _____ to two or three [4] _____ a day and I [5] _____ lots of [6] _____ when I'm listening to the [7] _____. I sometimes write thirty pages! Now I'm also doing a special study. I'm doing [8] _____ into mathematics in computers and I have to talk about it with the most important maths teacher at the university, [9] _____ Richards. When I finish university and I am a [10] _____, I want to work with computers.

Collocations with *do*, *give*, *go* and *take*

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs *do*, *give*, *go* and *take*.**

1 I did _____ research into cancer in my last year at university.
2 She never _____ to Professor Richards' lectures.
3 The professor _____ a very interesting lecture yesterday.
4 Students have to _____ notes when they go to lectures.

Places of work

4 **Complete the sentences.**

artist doctor broker judge ~~scientist~~ surgeon

1 (A)/ An scientist works in a laboratory.
2 A / An _____ works in a studio.
3 A / An _____ works in a court.
4 A / An _____ works in a stock exchange.
5 A / An _____ works in a surgery.
6 A / An _____ works in an operating theatre.

Prepositions: biography

5 **Complete the biography with the prepositions.**

at into with of ~~on~~ in in after to in



Abdel Halim Hafez was born [1] on _____ June 29th, 1929, [2] _____ El-Halawat, 80 kilometres north of Cairo, Egypt. Abdel Halim's parents died when he was a baby. He moved [3] _____ Cairo and he lived [4] _____ his aunt and uncle [5] _____ his parents' death.

At the age of eleven he studied music [6] _____ the Arabic Music Institute [7] _____ Cairo. Later he graduated from the Higher Theatrical Music Institute, where he did research [8] _____ different instruments. He died [9] _____ an illness [10] _____ 1977, but today people continue to say that he was one of the great singers of Arabic music.

GRAMMAR

Past simple: affirmative (irregular verbs)

1 **Write the past simple forms of the verbs.**

1 bring brought
2 teach _____
3 begin _____
4 see _____
5 speak _____
6 spend _____
7 say _____
8 win _____

2 **Complete the sentences with verbs from exercise 1.**

1 We saw _____ a great football match between Real Madrid and Barcelona when we were in Spain.
2 My sister _____ the school tennis competition and she got a prize!
3 It's a great book. I _____ it on Friday evening and I finished it on Sunday!
4 My brother _____ mathematics at a school in Oxford before he moved abroad to work.
5 I asked my dad but he _____ I can't go the cinema tomorrow. I've got to study.
6 We _____ English and Spanish when we were in California.
7 I haven't got any money. I _____ it all when we went shopping yesterday.
8 My best friend made a cake for me and _____ it to school on my birthday.

3 **Rewrite the sentences in the past tense.**

1 I wear jeans to school.
I wore jeans to school
2 Maria and I buy a lot of clothes.
_____
3 Jason reads books in bed.
_____
4 I send lots of emails at the weekend.
_____
5 My mum makes my bed.
_____
6 My parents get up early.
_____

4 **Put the time expressions in order, with the most recent first.**

last week two months ago yesterday evening
the day before yesterday three years ago last month
yesterday afternoon last year ~~last night~~

1 last night
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____

5 **Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets. Check the irregular verb forms on page 112.**



My dad, Frank Barrett, [1] was _____ (be) born in Tullamore, a small town in Ireland. He [2] _____ (grow) up on a farm with his mum, dad and four brothers and sister. Sadly, his parents, my grandparents, [3] _____ (die) when he was seventeen and he [4] _____ (move) to the capital city of Ireland, Dublin. He [5] _____ (want) to study at university but it was very expensive, so he [6] _____ (find) a job at the *Irish Telegraph*, a famous newspaper. He [7] _____ (wake) up at five o'clock every day and [8] _____ (go) to work. At first, he [9] _____ (make) tea for the important people at the newspaper, but he soon [10] _____ (get) the job he really wanted. He [11] _____ (begin) to write about sport for the newspaper. He [12] _____ (write) about rugby and football and he [13] _____ (do) interviews with all the famous players. At this time he [14] _____ (meet) my mum and they got married one year later. At the newspaper he [15] _____ (become) very popular with the readers and his name was well known. Then in 1971 he [16] _____ (change) jobs and [17] _____ (start) working on the radio. He quickly [18] _____ (learn) about radio programmes and he was very famous. Then in 1984 he [19] _____ (win) a prize for the best person on the radio. Finally, he [20] _____ (leave) the radio station in 2006 when he was 65. He was a great sports reporter and he is a great dad!

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences about a famous person. Use the past simple of the verbs in the box or your own ideas.

be born become die get a job get married live
play win write

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

SKILLS

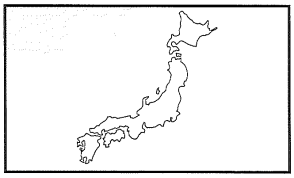
On the map

1 Look at the map and write the countries.

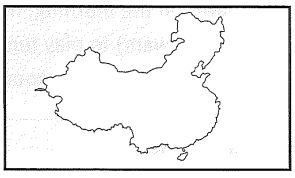


1 Britain
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

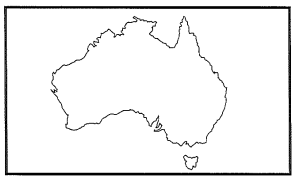
2 What are these countries? Label the pictures.



1 J_ _ _ _



2 C_ _ _ _



3 A_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



4 B_ _ _ _ _

3 Rewrite the sentences. Use a nationality adjective instead of the name of the country.

1 They're from Russia.
They're Russian.
2 My penfriend is from France.
_____
3 This CD player is from China.
_____
4 Selin is from Turkey.
_____
5 We're from Egypt.
_____
6 Our English teacher is from Australia.
_____
7 This pasta is from Italy.
_____
8 That car is from the USA.
_____

CHALLENGE!

How many countries and nationalities can you add?

Country	Nationality

Extension: *make*, *do*, *have* and *take*

4 Complete the table with the words in the box.

a bus a dream friends housework lunch
a phone call a photo

do	have
homework history 1 _____	a maths lesson 4 _____ 5 _____

make	take
a speech 2 _____ 3 _____	an exam 6 _____ 7 _____

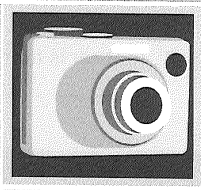
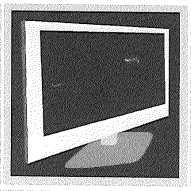
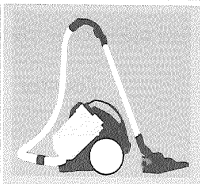
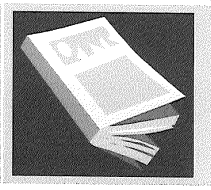
GRAMMAR

Past simple: negative and interrogative

1 **Write true sentences about what you did last weekend. Use the past simple, affirmative or negative.**

1 play football I played football. / I didn't play football.
2 go to the cinema _____
3 listen to the radio _____
4 help with the housework _____
5 make a phone call _____
6 send an email _____
7 read a magazine _____
8 tell a story _____

2 **Look at the table. Write questions and answers about what the people did last Sunday.**

	Morning	Afternoon
Andy		
Celia		
Fred and Di		

1 Andy / take any photos?
Did Andy take any photos? Yes, he did.
2 Celia / watch TV?
_____
3 Fred and Di / play computer games?
_____
4 Andy / read a book?
_____
5 Celia / do any housework?
_____
6 Fred and Di / take any photos?
_____
7 Andy / go for a ride on his bike?
_____
8 Celia / play computer games?
_____

3 **Rewrite the sentences, using the past simple negative. Then complete the questions.**

1 Ben went to London.
Ben didn't go to London.
Where did Ben go ? _____

2 You left home at two o'clock.
_____
When _____ home?

3 Sam and Ed took the bus to town.
_____
How _____ to town?

4 Kate spent £100.
_____
How much _____ ?

5 You bought a DVD.
_____
What _____ ?

6 Harry's team won five matches last year.
_____
How many _____ ?

4 **Complete the dialogue. Use the past simple, affirmative, negative and interrogative.**

Chris [1]Did you have (you / have) a good time yesterday?
Clare No, I [2]_____ .
Chris Oh, why not?
Clare In the morning, my brother and I [3]_____ (want) to play tennis, but the weather [4]_____ (not be) very good.
Chris So what [5]_____ (you / do)?
Clare We [6]_____ (go) to the cinema.
Chris [7]_____ (be) the film good?
Clare We [8]_____ (not see) it. We [9]_____ (take) the wrong bus, so we [10]_____ (not arrive) on time.
Chris Oh, dear!

WRITING

An email message

Preparation

1 Complete the activities with the verbs in the box.

~~do~~ go go go have have play read see tidy write

1 do homework
2 _____ to bed early
3 _____ a magazine
4 _____ shopping
5 _____ a barbecue
6 _____ my bedroom
7 _____ tennis
8 _____ to the cinema
9 _____ a basketball match at the stadium
10 _____ lunch in a café
11 _____ a letter

2 Complete the activities with the words in the box.

~~a book~~ computer games a DVD an email my friends housework music a phone call a play volleyball

1 read a book
2 make _____
3 meet _____
4 send _____
5 do _____
6 watch _____
7 play _____
8 listen to _____
9 see _____
10 play _____

3 Write the past simple forms of the verbs.

1 do did
2 go _____
3 have _____
4 listen _____
5 make _____
6 meet _____
7 read _____
8 see _____
9 send _____
10 tidy _____
11 watch _____
12 write _____

4 Match (1–6) with (a–f) to make useful phrases for emails.

1 Great to ☐ a her love.
2 How was ☐ b you soon.
3 I hope ☐ c hear from you!
4 Carol sends ☐ d you're well.
5 Say hi ☐ e your weekend?
6 Speak to ☐ f to Stephanie.

5 Choose the correct words to complete the email.

Hi Margaret,

Thanks [1] **for** / **to** your email. Great to hear from you.

I had a good weekend. [2] **In** / **On** Saturday morning I got up really late and went shopping [3] **with** / **to** Dan. I saw some fantastic trainers in a sports shop in town. They were only £20 so I bought them. They're really cool.

[4] **In** / **On** the evening I went [5] **to** / **at** a film with Dan, Harry and Catherine. We had a great time.

[6] **In** / **On** Sunday, I didn't do much. I did my homework [7] **at** / **in** the morning – it didn't take long. Then I went into town with my parents and Dan and we had lunch at a restaurant. After lunch we watched a really good programme [8] **in** / **on** TV. After that I played computer games with Dan. I was really tired [9] **on** / **in** the evening, so I went [10] **to** / **in** bed [11] **at** / **to** nine o'clock.

Speak to you soon.

Love Jasmine

Writing guide

6 Write an email to a friend following the example in exercise 5. You can use activities from exercises 1 and 2, useful phrases from exercise 4, and the time phrases in the box to help you. Write 90–110 words.

on Saturday / Sunday morning in the afternoon in the evening at about eight o'clock

- Begin your email with a greeting and a useful phrase.
- Describe what you did on Saturday.
- Describe what you did on Sunday.
- Add another useful phrase.
- Finish your email.

Hi _____,

Love _____

●●●●○ Writing Bank: page 91

SELF CHECK 7: GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the sentences with the past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.**

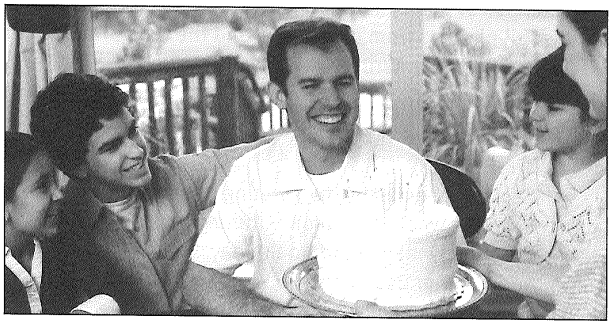
1 She _____ (wear) a new dress at her sister's wedding.
2 They _____ (pay) a lot of money for their new car.
3 We _____ (speak) to our family in Chicago last week.
4 When Tom was at school, he always _____ (fight) with the other boys.
5 Anne _____ (sell) her flat on the internet yesterday.
6 I _____ (run) a lot faster when I was younger.
7 He _____ (give) his mum a box of chocolates on her birthday.
8 I _____ (come) home late last night.

Your score /8

2 **Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs.**

be have eat see give meet go buy

On Friday I [1]_____ shopping and I [2]_____ a birthday present. On Saturday it [3]_____ my dad's birthday. We [4]_____ lunch at an Italian restaurant and we [5]_____ some very good pasta dishes. At the restaurant I [6]_____ my dad his birthday present. In the evening I [7]_____ some friends. We [8]_____ a film, but it was terrible!



Your score /8

3 **Write past simple questions for the answers.**

1 Who _____?
They met their cousins.
2 Where _____?
Jane went to the art gallery.
3 What _____?
Tom ate a pizza.
4 When _____?
He listened to the news this morning.
5 How _____?
They travelled to Italy by car.
6 What _____?
Mike bought a motorbike.

Your score /6

4 **Write negative and affirmative sentences in the past simple.**

1 We went shopping yesterday. (watch / TV at home)
_____
_____
2 He saw his friends at the weekend. (visit / his uncle and aunt)
_____
_____
3 Sara studied for her exams. (play / basketball)
_____
_____
4 They had fried eggs for breakfast. (eat / toast for breakfast)
_____
_____
5 Tom made a phone call last night. (sent / an email)
_____
_____
6 Their parents flew to Rome. (drive / Paris)
_____
_____

Your score /12

5 **Write six sentences about a member of your family. Use the past simple of the verbs in the box or your own ideas.**

be born go to university become get a job
meet get married live work have children

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

Your score /6

Total /40

SELF CHECK 7: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

3 The past simple form of *know* is _____ .

4 Scientists usually do experiments in a _____ .

7 A judge works in a _____ .

10 Your teacher can _____ you advice about what to study.

11 Don't touch these substances because they are _____ dangerous.

14 She's _____ . She's from Istanbul.

16 The opposite of *asleep* is _____ .

17 '_____ did he die?' 'He died in a car accident.'

19 She _____ her childhood in a small town in Poland.

Down (↓)

1 A person who gives talks to teach people is a _____ .

2 A female teacher who teaches people at home is a _____ .

5 The place where you bury an important person is called a _____ .

6 I want to _____ to the city when I go to university.

8 To find out something new is to _____ something.

9 He comes from Sana'a. He's _____ .

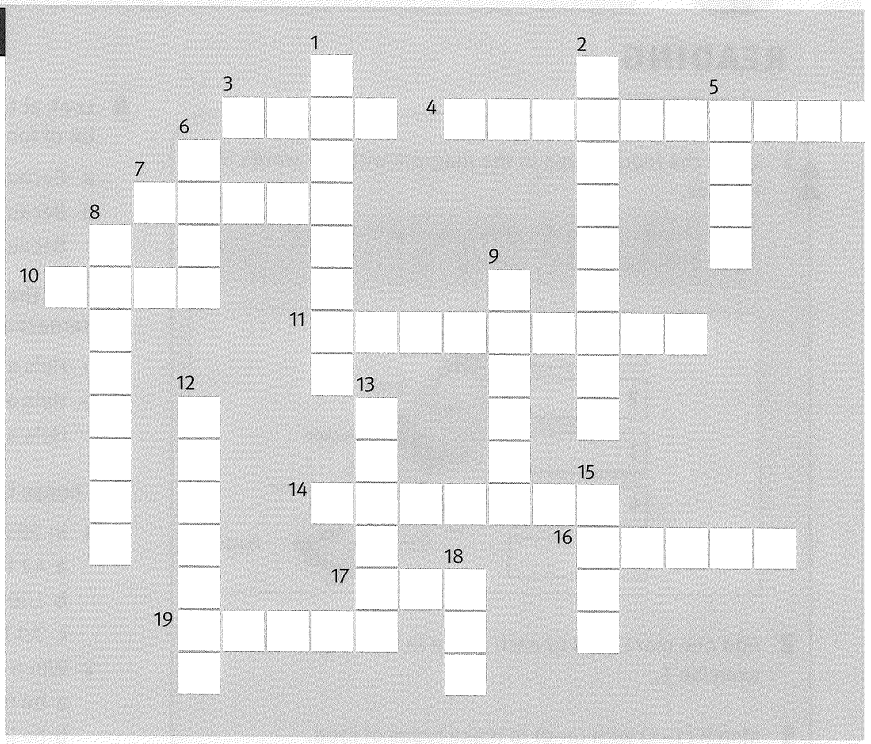
12 She's _____ . She's from Beijing.

13 The past simple of *teach* is _____ .

15 My parents both _____ a degree in chemistry.

18 Alexander Fleming _____ the Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Your score /20



2 Find ten nationalities in the wordsearch.

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

Your score /10

Total /30

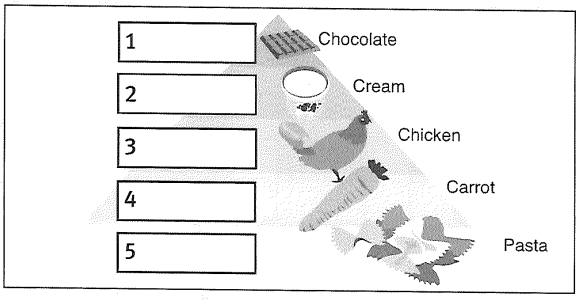
8 On the menu

READING

Revision: Food

1 Label the food groups in the diagram with the words in the box.

cereal and rice dairy products fat and sugar
fruit and vegetables protein



2 Add one more food to each group in the diagram in exercise 1.

3 Match (1–5) with (a–e) to make types of food.

1	baked	☐	a curry
2	blackcurrant	☐	b beans
3	chicken	☐	c burger
4	cheese	☐	d and cream
5	strawberries	☐	e cheesecake

4 Look at the title of the text. Why does Dean Karnazes eat a lot of food? Choose a, b or c.

a Because he takes part in eating competitions.
b Because he does a lot of running.
c Because he wants to be fatter.

5 Read the text. Choose the best description of Dean Karnazes.

a He's a runner who eats a lot of food.
b He's a runner who prefers other hobbies.
c He's a runner who runs very long distances.

6 Choose the best answers.

1 In 50 days in 2006, Dean ran
  a 42 km.
  b 100 km or more.
  c 2,110 km.
2 When Dean ran 48 km on his 30th birthday,
  a he hated it.
  b he loved it.
  c he ran all day.
3 Dean eats a lot of food
  a every day.
  b at weekends.
  c when he runs long distances.
4 Dean stays thin because
  a he only eats a lot when he's running.
  b he never eats chocolate or pizza.
  c he only eats salmon.
5 Dean prefers cycling to weight training because
  a cycling is easier.
  b he cycles outside.
  c it's exciting.

Ultra-marathon man

Dean Karnazes is an amazing runner. He takes part in marathons (42 kilometres) and ultra-marathons (100 kilometres or more). In 2005, he ran 563 kilometres without stopping. In 2006, he ran 50 marathons in 50 days. That's a total of 2,110 kilometres! In this interview, Dean talks about his life and his hobby.

When did you start running long distances?
It was the evening of my 30th birthday. I don't know why, but I decided to run 30 miles (48 kilometres) that evening. It was very difficult, but I did it. I ran all night. I loved it!

Do you need to eat a lot?
I eat a lot when I'm running long distances. When I ran 563 kilometres, it took me 80 hours and 44 minutes, and I ate about 40,000 calories during that time.

What kind of food do you eat?
When I'm running a long distance, I eat all kinds of food: sandwiches, chocolate, pizza. I stay thin because I'm doing a lot of exercise at the same time. When I'm not running, I eat healthy food, like fish and vegetables. I don't eat sugar or chocolate.

Do you do any other sports?
Yes, I do. I love cycling and rock climbing. I also do weight training at the gym, but I prefer to be outside.

VOCABULARY

Can eating be a sport?

1 **Complete the sentences and answer the questions.**

1 What do we call food that is cooked in extremely hot water? _____
2 What do we call a famous person? _____
3 I'm from Rome and my friends call me the Roman. That is my _____.
4 Fruit and vegetables are good for you. They are _____ food.
5 Which verb means not to eat at certain times? _____
6 We say people who like to eat have a good _____.
7 A person who is heavy _____ a lot.
8 An event that started a long time ago and is repeated every year is a _____.
9 What do we call a woman whose husband is dead? _____
10 Think of a synonym for *take part*. _____
11 What do we call the time something appears in a newspaper or on TV? _____
12 Where do you have your thoughts, feelings and intelligence? _____
13 What do we call food, e.g. bread cooked in an oven? _____
14 What is the adjective form of *nature*? _____
15 What has eight legs and lives in people's houses and gardens? _____

Phrasal verb synonyms

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.**

collect stop ~~stretch~~ complete discover return participate continue

1 I always stretch my legs before I start running.
2 He weighs 95 kilos, but he can't _____ eating fast food.
3 I went to bed, but my brother _____ watching TV until 1 a.m.
4 We didn't _____ in the last competition, but we want to play in the next.
5 Scientists _____ water on Mars in 2007.
6 I usually walk home, but my dad _____ me from school yesterday.
7 She lived in London for five years, but then she _____ home to Canada.
8 I didn't do my English homework, but I _____ all the maths exercises.

Word building

3 **Circle the correct words.**

1 An artist needs a lot of **imagine** / (**imagination**) / **imaginative**.
2 When I **compete** / **competition** / **competitive** I want to win.
3 I think sailing is **excite** / **excitement** / **exciting**.
4 They **differ** / **difference** / **different** in their opinions and they never agree.
5 We stayed in an **isolate** / **isolation** / **isolated** village in the mountains.
6 Our team's **defend** / **defence** / **defensive** is very strong.
7 Most TV programmes **bore** / **boredom** / **boring** me.
8 Mum did a lot of **prepare** / **preparation** / **prepared** for tonight's dinner.

Describing food

4 **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

fresh sweet tender bland salty

A lot of people say that pasta hasn't got a taste. They say it's [1]_____, but I don't agree. [2]_____ pasta from a shop that makes pasta every day has got a good taste. And of course, you have to put lots of salt in the water when you cook it so that it's quite [3]_____ when you finish. You also have to be very careful to cook it for the right time. It has to be [4]_____. If you can't cut it with your teeth easily, it's horrible. You can also use some pasta to make [5]_____ dishes with sugar. In fact, you can use it for lots of different meals.



Ways of cooking

5 **Complete the sentences with cooking verbs.**

1 You have to b _____ pasta in lots of water.
2 They don't b _____ the bread at the supermarket in an oven.
3 Do you r _____ the meat in the oven?
4 When we go camping we g _____ fish over a fire.
5 I always f _____ an egg in some oil for dinner.

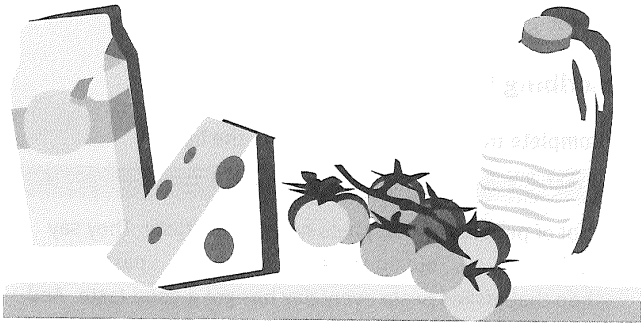
GRAMMAR

some / any, How much / many?

1 **Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.**

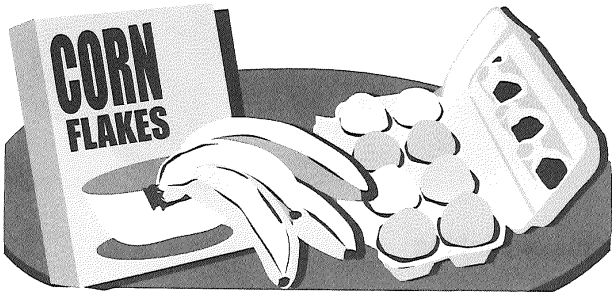
1 I didn't have any breakfast this morning.
2 There's _____ money on the table.
3 Have we got _____ homework this weekend?
4 There aren't _____ books in my bag.
5 He never does _____ housework.
6 We bought _____ postcards at the hotel.
7 They gave him _____ bread and cheese for lunch.
8 Is there _____ sugar in this coffee?

2 **What's in the fridge? Write sentences with *some* and *any* and the nouns in brackets.**



1 (milk) There's some milk.
2 (carrots) There aren't any carrots.
3 (cheese) _____
4 (eggs) _____
5 (beef) _____
6 (sardines) _____
7 (tomatoes) _____
8 (orange juice) _____

3 **Look at the shopping. Complete the questions and write short answers.**



1 Is there any cream? No, there isn't.
2 _____ bananas? _____
3 _____ cereal? _____
4 _____ peas? _____
5 _____ eggs? _____
6 _____ coffee? _____

4 **Complete the dialogue with *How much* or *How many*.**

Connor [1]How much pasta have we got?
Suzie 500 g. And we've got some tomatoes and some onions for the sauce.
Connor [2]_____ tomatoes are there?



Suzie Eight.
Connor And [3]_____ onions are there?



Suzie Only one.
Connor One is probably enough. Is there any cream?
Suzie Yes, there is. [4]_____ cream do you need? We've only got about 100 ml.
Connor That's fine.

5 **Write questions for these answers. Use *How much* or *How many*.**

1 How many people live in this house?
Seven people live in this house.
2 _____
There's a kilo of cheese in the fridge.
3 _____
He drinks half a litre of milk a day.
4 _____
They've got 145 DVDs.
5 _____
He reads three books a week.
6 _____
There's a litre of water in that bottle.

CHALLENGE!

Write four questions about school with the words in the box. Then write true answers.

homework lessons students time

1 How much _____
2 How much _____
3 How many _____
4 How many _____

SKILLS

Talking about food

1 Find fifteen more food and drink words in the wordsearch.

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

milk _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

2 Complete the table with the words from exercise 1. Which part is empty?

	countable	uncountable
food		
drink		milk

3 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

a bottle of a bowl of a cup of a glass of a slice of

1 _____ coffee, hot chocolate, tea
2 _____ bread, cheese, toast
3 _____ or _____ milk, orange juice, water
4 _____ cereal

4 Complete the description of the food in the picture. Use words and phrases from exercise 3.



There's a [1] _____ of [2] _____. There are two [3] _____ of [4] _____. There are three [5] _____ of [6] _____. There are three [7] _____ of [8] _____.

Extension: Food categories

5 Match food categories (1–5) with example foods (a–e). Then add one more food to each category.

1 fish and seafood	☐	a	cream, _____
2 meat and poultry	☐	b	pear, _____
3 dairy products	☐	c	lobster, _____
4 vegetables	☐	d	beef, _____
5 fruit	☐	e	carrots, _____

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences about your breakfast using *always*, *usually*, *sometimes* and *never*. Say:

- what you eat and drink
- where you have it
- who you have it with

I always have two cups of coffee. I usually have...

GRAMMAR

Articles

1 Tick (✓) the correct phrases. ~~Cross out~~ the incorrect phrases.

the apples ✓ ~~a bananas~~ a bread the restaurant
the orange juice an oranges an onion

2 Complete the table with the words in the box.

animal egg exam hour house onion
opinion potato salad university

a	an animal

3 Rewrite the sentences, including the adjective in brackets before the noun. Change *a* or *an* if necessary.

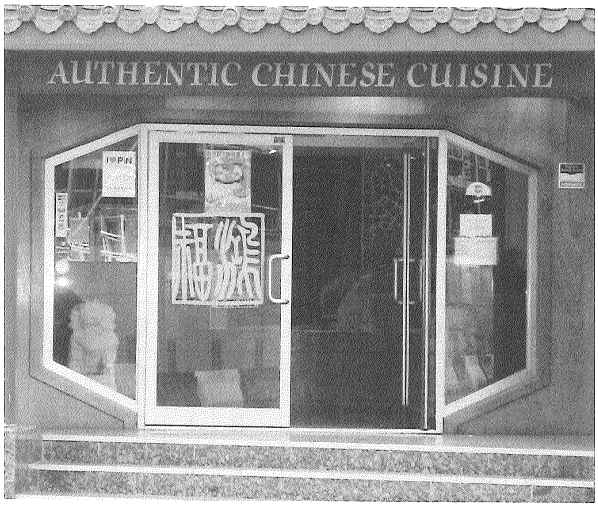
1 He's reading a book. (English)
He's reading an English book.
2 Let's go to a restaurant. (Italian)
_____
3 We need an onion. (large)
_____
4 Yale is a university. (famous)
_____
5 I've got a phone. (expensive)
_____
6 The blue whale is an animal. (amazing)
_____

4 Complete the text with *a* and *an*.

Last weekend, we went for dinner at [1]_____ Italian restaurant. I had [2]_____ mushroom pizza. Terry ordered [3]_____ egg salad. We waited for [4]_____ hour before our food arrived. The waiter brought [5]_____ chicken salad for Terry. He brought me [6]_____ enormous bowl of pasta instead of my pizza. But we were hungry, so we didn't say anything.



5 Complete the dialogue with *a*, *an* or *the*.



Jack Are there any good restaurants near here?
Cathy Yes. There's [1]_____ Indian restaurant and [2]_____ Chinese restaurant.
Jack Which do you prefer?
Cathy Well, [3]_____ Indian restaurant is quite cheap.
Jack I don't really like curry. Is [4]_____ Chinese restaurant good?
Cathy It's OK. It isn't very near.
Jack Let's call [5]_____ taxi.
Cathy We don't need to – there's [6]_____ bus stop in the next street.
Jack OK. Let's walk to [7]_____ bus stop now.

6 Complete the mini-dialogues. Write *a*, *an* or *the*, or a tick (✓) if they are correct without an article.

1 A Should we take _____ bus?
B No, let's go by _____ car.
2 A I'm hungry. Let's have _____ lunch now.
B OK. We can have _____ sandwich at home.
3 A We don't have to go to _____ school today.
B Great! Let's go to _____ cinema!
4 A Can I watch _____ DVD?
B No, you can't. I'm listening to _____ radio.
5 A Does your sister work during _____ day?
B No, she works at _____ night.
6 A Why did you go to _____ work late yesterday?
B Because I went to _____ doctor's in the morning.
7 A Do you want to play _____ tennis this afternoon?
B I can't. I'm going to _____ university.
8 A Do you want _____ snack?
B Yes, please. I'd like _____ apple.

WRITING

A formal letter

Preparation

1 **Look at the advertisement and the notes. Complete the letter.**

Dear [1] _____ or Madam,

I am coming to London [2] _____ July with a friend. I would like to book [3] _____ single rooms on the [4] _____ of July. Could you please tell me if that is possible?

I have two further [5] _____. Could you tell me how much a single room [6] _____? Secondly, could you let me know if it is possible to [7] _____ at the hotel?

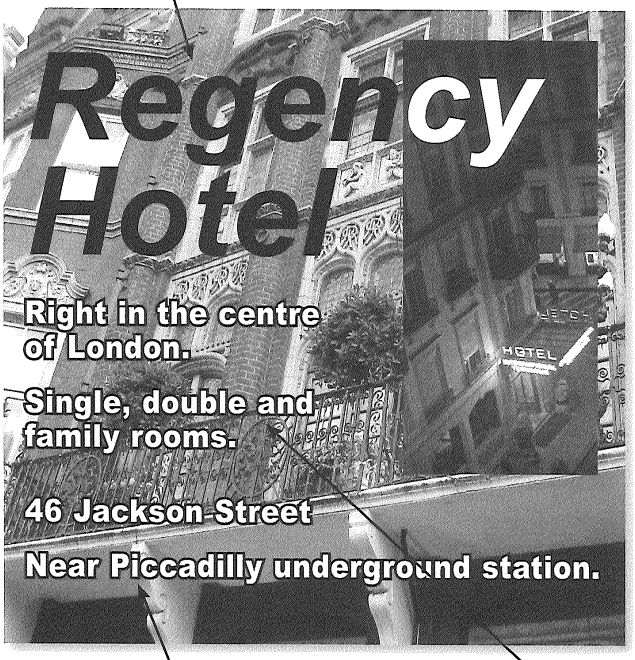
I look [8] _____ to hearing from you.

Yours [9] _____,

Marion Hodges

Marion Hodges

2 single rooms – Saturday 10th?



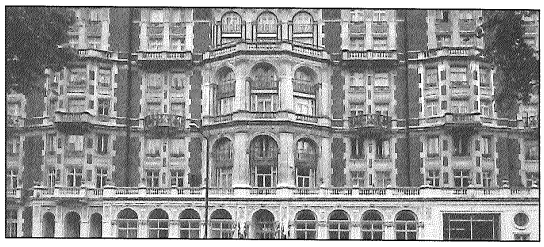
park the car?

how much?

Writing guide

2 **Look at the advertisement for a hotel and the notes you have made. Write a formal letter requesting information. Follow the plan below. Write 90–110 words.**

1 family room – Saturday and Sunday nights 15th/16th June?



restaurant in the hotel?

cinemas and theatres nearby?

Paragraph 1

- Say when you are coming and with how many people. Check availability.

Paragraph 2

- Request the two pieces of information in the notes.

Dear _____,

1 _____

2 _____

Yours _____,

●●●● Writing Bank: page 90

SELF CHECK 8: GRAMMAR

1 Put the words in the correct column.

people cheese eggs water oranges coffee cups carrots sauce homework

How much?	How many?

Your score /10

2 Circle the correct words.

1 We haven't got **any** / **some** tea.
2 How **much** / **many** eggs are there?
3 Is there **some** / **any** cream in the fridge?
4 We've got **any** / **some** DVDs at home.
5 How **much** / **many** money did he give you?
6 There's **some** / **any** food in the fridge.
7 How **many** / **much** sauce is there?
8 Do you know **some** / **any** good books?

Your score /8

3 Complete the dialogues.

Mary [1]_____ there any sardines?
Anne No, there aren't.

Tom How [2]_____ milk is there?
Frank There's a bottle of milk in the fridge.

Julia Are there any newspapers?
Emma No, but there are [3]_____ magazines.

Sara How [4]_____ sandwiches are there?
Kate There aren't any sandwiches.

Peter How many English books have you got?
Kevin I haven't got [5]_____.

David [6]_____ there any water?
Sam No, but there is some orange juice.

Your score /6

4 Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*.

1 Have you got _____ banana?
2 _____ aunt of yours phoned this evening.
3 There's _____ interesting article in the newspaper.
4 Do you want _____ drink?
5 We went to _____ Italian restaurant.
6 The mosquito is _____ dangerous animal.
7 We saw _____ good film last night.
8 Have you got _____ exciting book I can read?

Your score /8

5 Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *the* or (✓) if they are correct without an article.



1 She's got _____ new car. _____ car was very expensive.
2 There's _____ apple and _____ orange on the table.
3 We usually have _____ dinner very early in _____ evening.
4 She goes to _____ work at _____ night.
5 He bought me _____ book. _____ book is about Chinese cooking.
6 I always have _____ snack between _____ breakfast and _____ lunch.
7 We saw _____ film at _____ new cinema.
8 I often watch _____ television, but I never listen to _____ radio.

Your score /8

Total /40

SELF CHECK 8: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

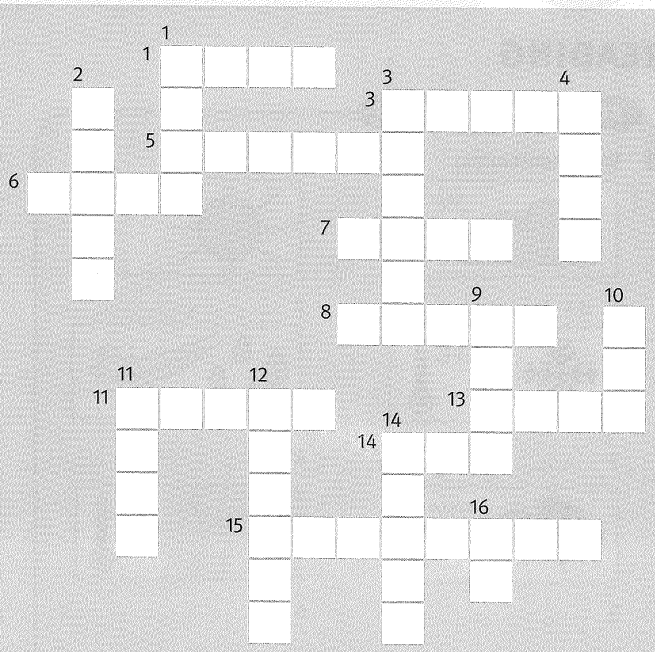
CLUES

Across (→)

1 She's a vegetarian: she doesn't eat _____ .
3 _____ I have a cheese sandwich, please?
5 Tea or _____?
6 Salmon is a type of _____.
7 I love roast _____ and roast potatoes.
8 I have a _____ of water with every meal.
11 I don't want a big meal. I just need a _____ .
13 How _____ eggs are there in this cake?
14 I'm listening to _____ radio.
15 His name's Eldrick Woods, but his _____ is Tiger.

Down (↓)

1 How_____ sauce do you want on your pasta?
2 I'd like a _____ of toast, please.
3 I always have a bowl of _____ for breakfast.
4 Chicken curry is my favourite _____.
9 There's _____ cheese in the fridge.
10 There isn't _____ bread.
11 Can I have a bowl of tomato _____?
12 I gave the waitress £20. She gave me some _____.
14 My brother _____ part in cooking competitions.
16 Last night, we had dinner in _____ Italian restaurant.



Your score /20

2 Find ten words related to food and cooking. Which words are verbs and which words are adjectives?

Verbs	Adjectives
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

Your score /10

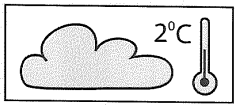
Total /30

9 Journeys

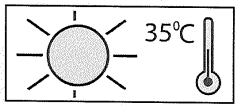
READING

Before reading: Journeys

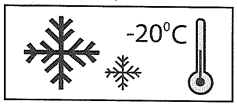
1 Write sentences.



1 It's cloudy and cold.



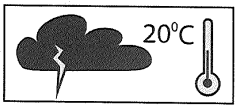
2 _____



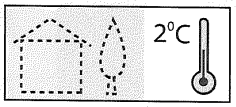
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

design harbour illness paralysed passenger rare wheelchair

1 After the accident, he was completely _____. He couldn't move his arms or legs.
2 Our boat arrived at the _____ in Calais.
3 I couldn't go to school for three months because of a _____ _____.
4 There are only two seats in this car: one for the driver and one for a _____.
5 She helped to _____ a new kind of _____.

3 Complete the text with the adjectives in the box.

active ~~disabled~~ first icy over tired true

ON TOP OF THE WORLD

Mark Inglis is 47 years old and is from New Zealand. He has just climbed Mount Everest. Lots of people try to climb Everest but it isn't easy: every year, climbers die. For Mark, it was even more difficult. Why? Because Mark hasn't got any legs. Mark hasn't always been [1] disabled. When he was young he loved sports and he was always [2] _____. But in 1982 he lost his legs in a climbing accident. He couldn't walk and he certainly couldn't climb. He thought his life was [3] _____, but he had a mad dream to climb Everest, the world's highest mountain. So he started climbing again, using legs made of metal and plastic. Last month, Mark's dream came [4] _____. He started climbing with three friends. The weather on Everest was terrible.



It was very [5] _____ and windy. The temperature was -30°C. But six days later they arrived at the top of the mountain. Mark was very, very [6] _____, but very happy. He has become the [7] _____ person with no legs to climb Everest.

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1 Which mountain has Mark Inglis just climbed?
_____
2 Why is that amazing?
_____
3 How did he lose his legs?
_____
4 How many people did he climb Everest with?
_____
5 What was the weather like on the climb?
_____
6 How long did it take them to arrive at the top?
_____

CHALLENGE!

Write three things that you have done that you are proud of.

1 _____
_____
2 _____
_____
3 _____
_____

VOCABULARY

Living again!

1 **Choose the best answers.**

1 Which adjective means *very tired*?
a boiling b fascinated c exhausted

2 What are your limbs?
a your arms and legs b your hands and feet c your eyes and ears

3 Which word do we use to mean *finished*?
a under b over c above

4 How do we describe someone who can't move his / her body at all?
a paralyzed b stopped c confident

5 Which phrasal verb means to start an activity?
a take up b take in c take down

6 When do you dream?
a when you work b when you sleep c when you eat

7 Which adjective means you are sure you can do something?
a careful b continuous c confident

8 What does a driver do with a car?
a design it b steer it c spread it

9 What is a disease?
a an animal b an illness c a type of boat

10 Which word means to pull liquid or air into your mouth?
a sick b sack c suck

11 Which word means to send air out of your mouth?
a blow b spread c wind

12 If something spreads, it covers ...
a less space. b the same space c more space

13 What do we call a person who can't use a part of their body normally?
a unable b disabled c enabled

14 To decide how something will look and work means ...
a to invent. b to dream. c to design.

15 A wheelchair is for people who can't ...
a talk. b walk. c see.

The weather

2 **Complete the sentences with weather adjectives.**

1 We couldn't go sailing because of the s evere weather conditions. There was a terrible storm.
2 It was a very m _____ winter and it didn't snow once.
3 The weather is really u _____ this summer. It's sometimes sunny, but it rains quite a lot, too.
4 The spring is very s _____ in Britain. That's why it's such a green country.
5 It's very sunny here, but everything's wet. It's really h _____ in the Amazon rainforest.
6 It's nice during the day but it's c _____ in the evening. You have to put on a jacket.

Boats

3 **Correct the underlined mistakes in the sentences.**

1 You steer a boat with the mast. rudder
2 The back of a boat is called starboard. _____
3 The bottom of a boat is the sail. _____
4 The front of a boat is called port. _____
5 The tall wooden or metal pole in the middle of a boat is the rudder. _____
6 The left-hand side of a boat is called bow. _____
7 The large piece of cloth that makes a boat move is the hull. _____
8 The right-hand side of a boat is called stern. _____

Expressions with *come*

4 **Complete the dictionary definitions with the correct words.**

1 **come** _____ _____ : to be present or happen for some time and then stop.
2 **come** _____ : when something you have hoped for or expected really happens.
3 **come** _____ *phrasal vb*: when an object separates into pieces because it is made that way or it is very old or in bad condition.
4 **come** _____ *phrasal vb*: used for telling sb to hurry up, try harder, etc.
5 **come** _____ *phrasal vb*: when something like a book or film becomes available to buy or see.
6 **come** _____ *phrasal vb*: to go to a place where someone is, especially the person's house.

5 **Make sentences by matching the phrases (1–6) with the phrases (a–f).**

1 Why don't you come
2 My camera came
3 My headache comes
4 The new book comes
5 Class starts in two minutes. Come
6 His dream came

a apart when I dropped it on the floor.
b out next week. Will you buy it?
c true when he won an Olympic medal.
d on! Our teacher will be angry!
e round to my house for lunch?
f and goes. I feel fine now.

GRAMMAR

Present perfect: affirmative

1 **Complete the table with the past simple and past participle forms of the verbs.**

	past simple	past participle
1 bring	brought	brought
2 write		
3 walk		
4 drink		
5 continue		
6 do		
7 jog		
8 come		

2 **Write sentences. Use the present perfect affirmative.**

1 we / finish / our / homework
We've finished our homework.

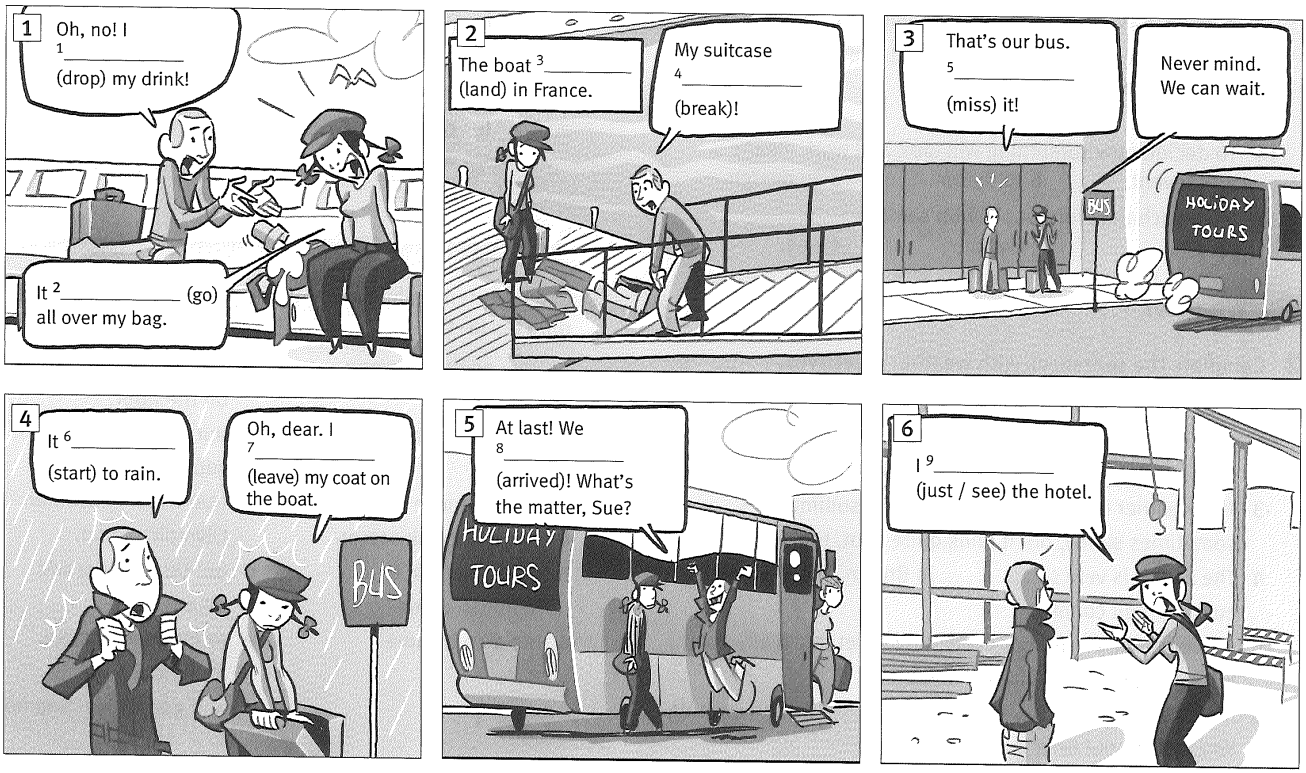
2 Tom / have / dinner
_____

3 Peter / go / to London
_____

4 I / buy / a new DVD player
_____

5 William and Ann / cook / lunch
_____

3 **Rob and Sue are going to France for a holiday. Complete the dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect.**



4 **Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect affirmative with *just*.**

1 'Would you like a sandwich?'
No, thanks. I 've just had lunch.' (have)

2 'Has Mum left yet?'
'Yes, she _____ to the shops.' (go)

3 'When is Pete getting here?'
'He's in the kitchen. He _____ .' (arrive)

4 'Do you need help with your homework?'
'No, thanks. I _____ it.' (finish)

5 'Shall we go to the canteen and have lunch?'
'No, thanks. I _____ .' (eat)

6 'Are Rich and Jenny still playing that computer game?'
'No, they _____ .' (stop)

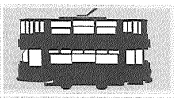
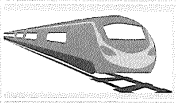
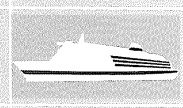
7 'Can you drive me to school. Mum? I _____ the bus.' (miss)

8 'When is Maggie coming home?'
'At eight o'clock. I _____ to her.' (speak)

SKILLS

Transport

1 **Look at the table and write sentences.**

1 Jake	12 minutes	school	
2 Sarah	15 minutes	the cinema	
3 Mick	1 hour	Liverpool	
4 Kevin	45 minutes	work	
5 Tom	2 hours	Cairo	
6 Robbie	8 hours	France	
7 Laura	15 minutes	the beach	

1 It takes Jake 12 minutes to go to school by tram.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

2 **Rewrite the sentences, using the words in the box. Use the correct tense.**

give me a lift go by bike go by bus go by car
take ~~walk~~

1 I never go to school on foot.
I never walk to school.
2 My mum drove me to town this morning.
_____
3 We went to the cinema by taxi.
_____
4 My dad went to work in the car this morning.
_____
5 David sometimes cycles to school.
_____
6 Harriet caught the bus to work yesterday.
_____

Extension: Phrasal verbs

3 **Complete the phrasal verbs with the verbs in the box.**

get slow take break

1 _____ in / out of / off / on / back
2 _____ down
3 _____ down
4 _____ off

4 **Complete the sentences with words from exercise 3. Change the tense where necessary.**

1 Slow _____ ! You're going too fast!
2 The coach stopped and everybody _____ off.
3 What time did the helicopter _____ off?
4 I usually get _____ from school at five o'clock.
5 I can't _____ in because I can't open the car door.
6 The driver got _____ his van and went into the café.
7 It's a fantastic car. It never _____ down.
8 Don't get _____ that bus. It's the wrong number.

CHALLENGE!

How many more phrasal verbs can you make with these verbs and prepositions? Use a dictionary to help you. Write the definition next to them.

Verbs: come get give go look put take
Prepositions: after away back down forward in off up

	Phrasal verb	Definition
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____
6	_____	_____
7	_____	_____
8	_____	_____

GRAMMAR

Present perfect: negative and interrogative

1 **Complete the dialogue. Use the present perfect negative of the verbs in the box.**

book change find pack



Mandy The coach to the airport leaves in fifteen minutes. Are you ready?

Luke Nearly.

Mandy But you [1]_____ your suitcase!

Luke I'm doing it now.

Mandy Have you got any euros?

Luke No. I [2]_____ any money.

Mandy Don't worry. Chris has got some euros.

Luke Is Chris ready?

Mandy No, he isn't. He [3]_____ his passport.

Luke Oh, dear. Is there a train to the airport? Trains are faster than coaches.

Mandy Yes, but we [4]_____ tickets for the train. Our tickets are for the coach!

2 **Write sentences about Mandy, Luke and Chris on holiday. Use the present perfect negative.**

1 Luke / not send / any postcards
Luke hasn't sent any postcards.

2 they / not visit / a museum
_____

3 Mandy / not phone / her parents
_____

4 they / not buy / a guidebook
_____

5 Chris / not take / a boat trip
_____

6 they / not watch / TV
_____

3 **Lucy Redman is preparing to sail across the Atlantic. Look at her list of things to do. Write questions and answers in the present perfect.**



Things to do
1 clean the boat ✗
2 buy food for the journey ✓
3 plan the route ✓
4 listen to the weather report ✗
5 phone parents ✓
6 pack bottles of water ✓
7 send text messages to friends ✗
8 check all the equipment ✗

1 Has Lucy cleaned the boat?
No, she hasn't.

2 _____
_____

3 _____
_____

4 _____
_____

5 _____
_____

6 _____
_____

7 _____
_____

8 _____
_____

CHALLENGE!

Write three things that you have done today and three things you haven't done. Use the present perfect, affirmative and negative.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

WRITING

A holiday email

Preparation

1 **Write sentences. Use the present perfect, affirmative, negative or interrogative and the words in brackets.**

1 you / visit / Buckingham Palace? (yet)
Have you visited Buckingham Palace yet?
2 I / buy / some souvenirs (already)
_____
3 we / not find / our passports (yet)
_____
4 Peter / see / the Queen? (yet)
_____
5 we / spend / a day / on the beach (already)
_____
6 we / take / a coach tour (already)
_____
7 they / not buy / a guidebook (yet)
_____
8 she / visit / the opera house (already)
_____

2 **Complete the phrases with the words in the box.**

all back best forward hope love next ~~see~~ soon time

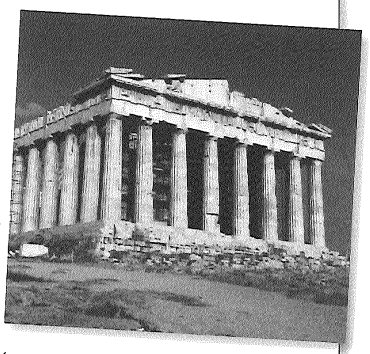
1 See _____ you soon.
2 _____ to see you soon.
3 Write _____.
4 Look _____ to seeing you.
5 That's _____ for now.
6 See you _____ week.
7 _____ wishes.
8 Lots of _____.
9 I'm having a lovely _____ in London.
10 I'll phone you when I'm _____.

3 **Read George's email. In which paragraph does George...**

1 say when he's coming home? ☐
2 describe the weather? ☐
3 describe two things he hasn't done yet? ☐
4 describe two things he did? ☐

Hi Steve,

[a] How are you? We're having a lovely time in Athens. The weather is great - it's warm and sunny.



[b] On Saturday we went to the Acropolis and visited the New Acropolis museum. It was really interesting. Yesterday, we visited Mount Lycabettus. We went to the top on a tram and we saw some great views of the city.

[c] We haven't visited the Temple of Hephaetus yet - we're going there tomorrow - and we haven't done any shopping. That's all for now. I'm coming home next weekend.

[d] Look forward to seeing you.

Best wishes,

George

Writing guide

4 **Imagine you are on holiday in your country. Write an email to a friend in Britain. Use the questions to guide you. Include phrases from exercise 2. Write 70–90 words.**

Hi _____,

[Where are you? What's the weather like?]

_____

_____

[What did you do yesterday? What did you do this morning?]

_____

_____

_____

[What haven't you done yet?]

_____

_____

[When are you coming home?]

_____

_____

Love _____

●●●●○ Writing Bank: page 91

SELF CHECK 9: GRAMMAR

1 **Rewrite the sentences in the present perfect affirmative form.**

1 I made coffee for everyone.

_____

2 She bought a new DVD.

_____

3 We did our homework.

_____

4 Jack drank all the milk.

_____

5 Dad wrote a letter to my teacher.

_____

6 You spoke to Richard.

_____

7 They had a good time.

_____

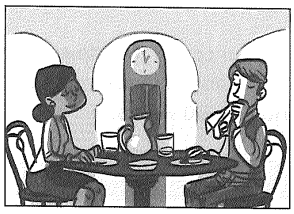
8 We missed the train.

_____

Your score /8

2 **Write present perfect affirmative sentences with *just*, using the verbs and the pictures below.**

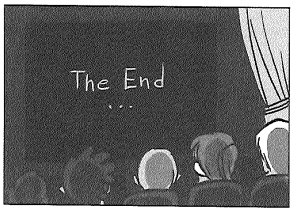
finish land wake up win leave eat



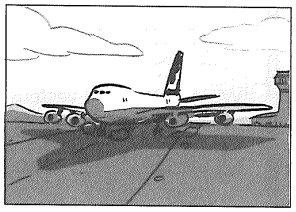
1 They _____ lunch.



2 He _____.



3 The film _____.



4 The plane _____.



5 He _____ the race.



6 They _____ school.

Your score /6

3 **Write negative and affirmative sentences.**

1 John has been to school. (in bed)

_____

_____

2 Diana has bought a new dress. (jeans)

_____

_____

3 My mum and dad have visited my grandparents. (uncle)

_____

_____

4 They've eaten pizzas. (hamburgers)

_____

_____

5 Mike has drunk a cup of tea. (coffee)

_____

_____

6 Sara has spoken to Anne. (Lisa)

_____

_____

7 We've done the washing-up. (the washing)

_____

_____

8 They've just caught the train. (the bus)

_____

_____

Your score /16

4 **Complete the dialogues.**

Anne [1]_____ (you / be) to school today?
Alice Yes, I have.
Tom [2]_____ (David / buy) a new computer game?
Sam No, [3]_____.
Mike [4]_____ (you / send) an email to your sister?
Pete Yes, [5]_____.
Kevin [6]_____ (you / speak) to your teacher?
Frank No, [7]_____.
Sara [8]_____ (she / take) the train to London?
Kate No, she hasn't.
Jenny [9]_____ (Lisa / come) home?
Maggie No, [10]_____.

Your score /10

Total /40

SELF CHECK 9: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

Across (→)

3 'I'd like a ticket to London, please.'
'Single or _____?'

5 'Oh no! The car has broken _____.'
'Can you take it to the garage?'

7 Which _____ does the train depart from?

11 'Why don't you invite Bob to your party?' 'I've _____ invited him.'

12 She got _____ of the car and went into the house.

13 'Have you phoned Sam?' 'No, I _____.'

15 'When's the _____ train?' 'At 14.23.'

18 How long _____ it take to drive to town?

19 The past participle of *eat* is _____.

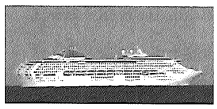
Down (↓)

1 In London, the _____ is called the 'tube'.

2 'Do you want a sandwich?'
'No thanks. I've _____ had lunch.'

4 

6 

8 

9 'Is it a direct train?'
'No, you have to _____ at Birmingham.'

10 Jake _____ arrived. He's in the living room.

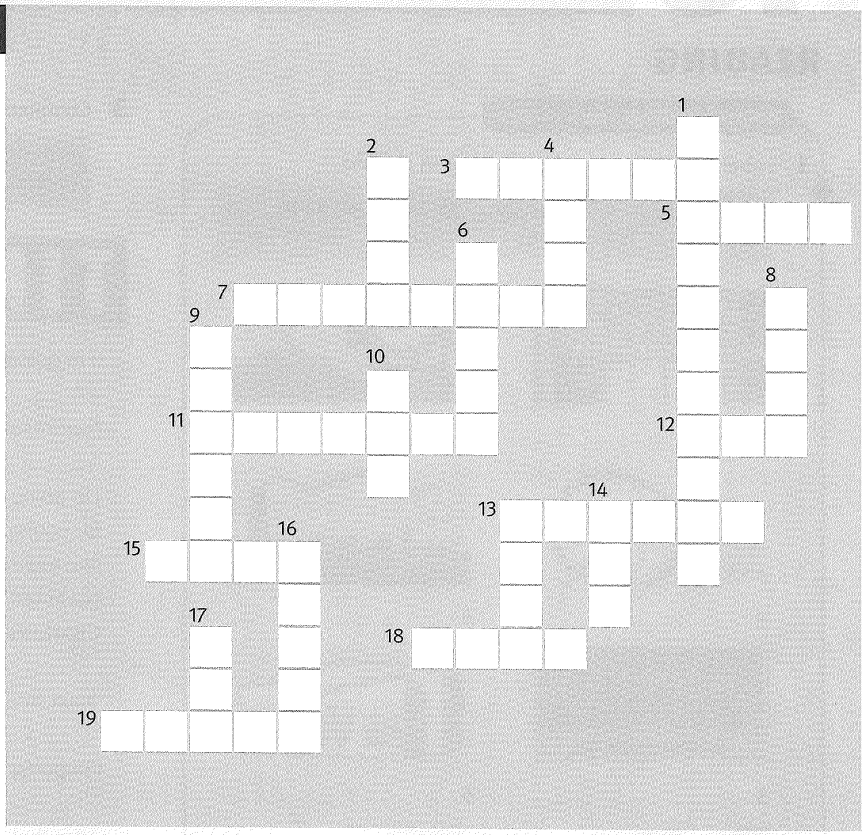
13 _____ you tidied your bedroom?

14 

16 The past participle of *take* is _____.

17 James hasn't had breakfast _____.

Your score /20



2 Find ten different types of transport.

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

Your score /10

Total /30

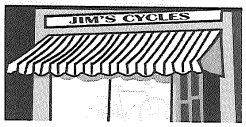
10 Just the job

READING

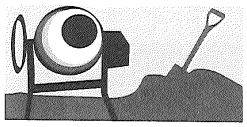
Before reading: Work places

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

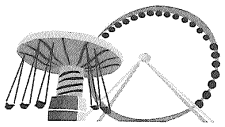
building site café factory garage hair salon
hospital school ~~shop~~ sports centre theme park



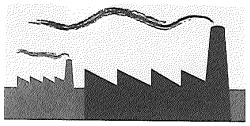
1 shop



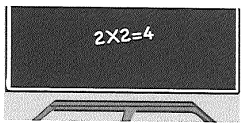
2 _____



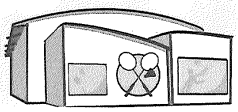
3 _____



4 _____



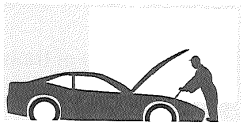
5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____

2 Where do these people work? Write the work places.

1 builder _____
2 chef _____
3 computer programmer _____
4 doctor _____
5 factory worker _____
6 hairdresser _____
7 mechanic _____
8 nurse _____
9 shop assistant _____
10 waiter _____

3 Complete the texts with the words in the box.

experience job make outside spend take
university work

TIME OUT

'I'm going to start [1]_____ next October. I've got a [2]_____ in a hair salon and I'm going to be a hairdresser. It'll be my first job. Before that, I want to [3]_____ some time abroad and do something different. I'm going to go to the USA and work in a summer camp for young children. I'll teach them basketball, swimming and volleyball. There'll be lots of teenagers from other countries there too, so I'll [4]_____ some new friends.' **Charlotte**

'Next September I'm going to study French and German at [5]_____. Before then I want to [6]_____ a gap year. I'm going to spend four months on a farm in France. I'll be [7]_____, looking after animals, working with my hands. After that, I'm going to backpack round Germany with Gary, my best friend from school. He's going to study German too. It'll be a great [8]_____.' **Robert**

4 Read the texts again. Are the sentences true or false?

1 Charlotte is going to be a hairdresser. _____
2 Robert is going to start university in October. _____
3 Charlotte and Robert are going to go abroad. _____
4 Robert is going to work on a building site. _____
5 Charlotte is going to teach other teenagers. _____
6 Robert is going to travel round Germany on his own. _____

CHALLENGE!

Imagine you are going to take a gap year. Write a short text about your plans. Decide:

- the country you are going to work in
- the place of work and the job
- why you want to do that job
- how long you are going to stay

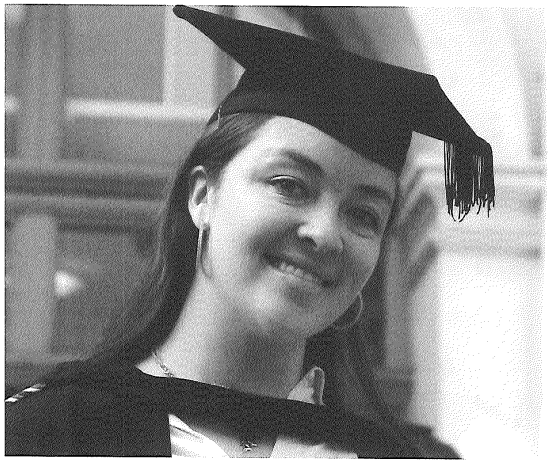
_____
_____
_____
_____

VOCABULARY

Gap years

1 **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

charity coach demanding finance full-time ideal opportunity outdoors post ~~profession~~ responsibilities restore rewarding visa voluntary



When I was a child my parents always wanted me to enter a [1] ~~profession~~ like medicine. They thought that being a doctor would be the [2]_____ job for me. However, I didn't think it was perfect for me. At school my favourite subject was Physical Education and I've always liked being [3]_____, not inside buildings. After school I had the [4]_____ to study Sports Science at university and I took the chance. The course was hard work and very [5]_____, but I really enjoyed it. However, although I studied [6]_____ and I was at university eight hours a day, I also worked at the weekends to [7]_____ my studies. Sports equipment is very expensive! In fact, for some sports I bought old equipment and [8]_____ it, so it looked new. I also worked as a [9]_____ for a basketball team and I trained them twice a week. It was a very satisfying experience. I had an even more [10]_____ experience on Saturday mornings, when I did [11]_____ work with a [12]_____ for disabled children. I didn't get paid, but working with those children was a pleasure. Now I've finished university and I've just been offered a [13]_____ working at a sports university in the USA. The job has a lot of [14]_____, but I like having a lot of things to do. And the university organizes everything for you: a work [15]_____, travel, a place to live and the salary is very good. It's a big decision, but I think I'm going to say 'yes'!

Synonyms: work

2 **Replace the words in bold with a synonym.**

1 In a **perfect** world there wouldn't be any wars. _____
2 It's an interesting job but it's very **hard**. _____
3 My sister is going to **take care of** the children tonight. _____
4 Our **trainer** played for Manchester United when he was a boy. _____
5 It rained all day yesterday but we were **outside** all the time. _____
6 We had the **chance** to work together. _____
7 They've offered Sara a very interesting **job** at the university. _____
8 Her **duties** include speaking to the children's parents once a week. _____

The world of work

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct work expressions. In some gaps you have to use more than one word.**

1 Helen is _____ all the nurses at the hospital. She organizes everything that they do.
2 There's an interesting job in today's newspaper. I think I'm going to _____ for it.
3 My sister really hates her job, so she's going to _____ and look for another one.
4 We have to go on a _____ to learn about the new computer programmes.
5 My dad's company has _____ him a new job, but we would all have to move to Edinburgh.
6 Tom was rude to the customers and he was always late, so they _____ him the _____.
7 I work _____. I only do fifteen hours a week.
8 Ann had a really difficult _____ for the job. She said she couldn't answer some of the questions.

job or *work*

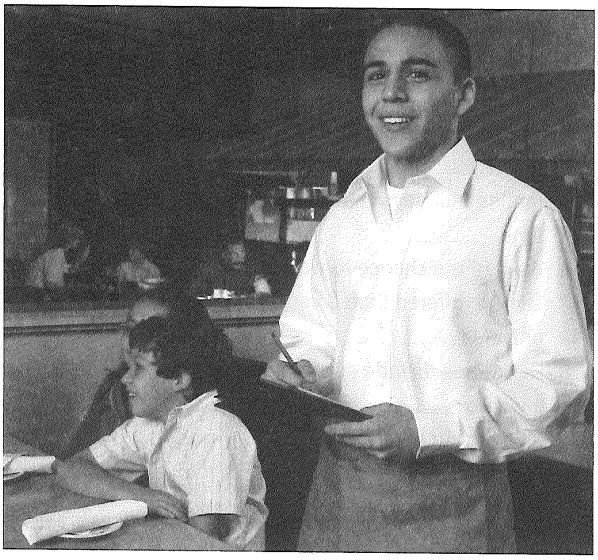
4 **Correct the underlined words if necessary. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.**

1 He hasn't got a work at the moment. job
2 He's looking for a work in the legal profession.
3 Has she got a new office job?
4 My dad started job when he was fourteen.
5 I'd like a work that is outdoors.
6 It's not easy to find jobs.
7 He has a job as a computer programmer.
8 I've been offered a work in London.

GRAMMAR

going to

1 **Complete the text. Use *going to*, affirmative or negative.**



After my exams I [1] I'm going to do (do) nothing for a week. I [2]_____ (not work) and I [3]_____ (not read) any books. Then I [4]_____ (work) in a café as a waiter. My friend Steve [5]_____ (get) a job there too, but he [6]_____ (not be) a waiter – he [7]_____ (wash) dishes in the kitchen. After that, Steve and I [8]_____ (travel) around Scotland. We [9]_____ (not stay) in hotels – they're too expensive. We [10]_____ (backpack) and stay in youth hostels.

2 **What are your plans for the weekend? Write sentences with *going to*, affirmative or negative.**

1 see a film
I'm going to see a film. / I'm not going to see a film.

2 go out with my friends
_____

3 play computer games
_____

4 do my homework
_____

5 go shopping
_____

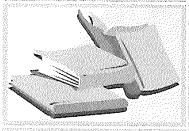
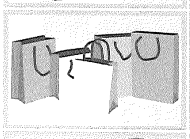
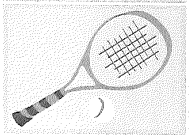
6 stay at home on Saturday evening
_____

7 eat out
_____

8 tidy my bedroom
_____

9 stay up late
_____

3 **Look at the table. Write questions and answers about their plans for the summer holiday. Use *going to*.**

	Helen	Sandra and Mike
	✓	✗
	✗	✓
	✗	✓
	✓	✗

1 Helen / go to the beach?
Is Helen going to go to the beach? Yes, she is.

2 Sandra and Mike / play tennis?
_____

3 Helen / read some books?
_____

4 Sandra and Mike / go shopping?
_____

5 Helen / play tennis?
_____

6 Sandra and Mike / go to the beach?
_____

CHALLENGE!

Write about your plans for the summer holidays. Use *going to*. Use the questions to help you.

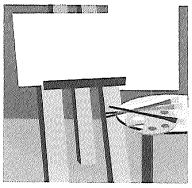
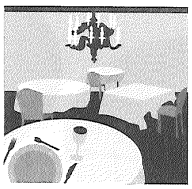
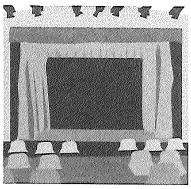
What are you going to do? Who with? Where are you going to go? When? What aren't you going to do?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

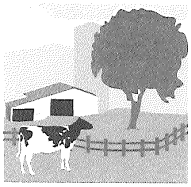
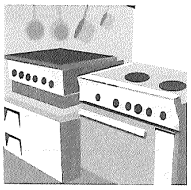
SKILLS

Jobs and work

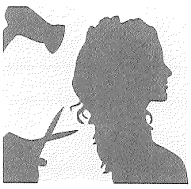
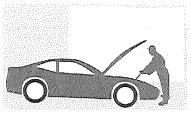
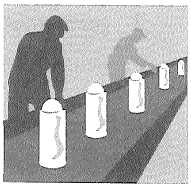
1 Who works in these places? Write the jobs.

1 an artist_____ 2 a w_____ 3 an a_____

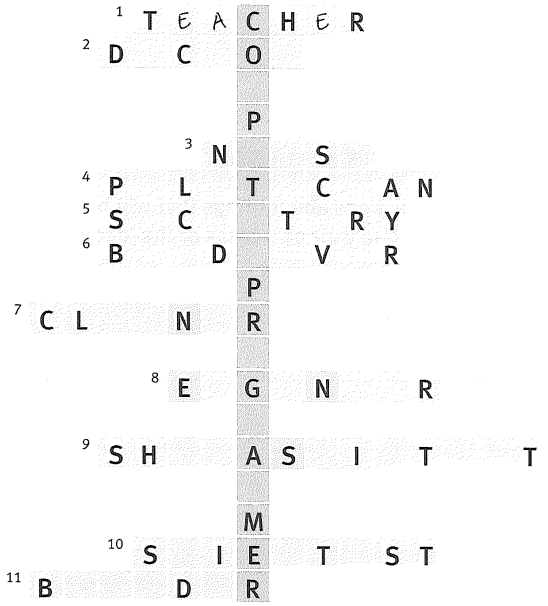




4 a f_____ 5 a c_____ 6 a d_____

7 a h_____ 8 a m_____ 9 a f_____
w_____

2 Complete the word puzzle with jobs.



3 What are their jobs? Choose from the jobs in the box.

bus driver chef computer programmer doctor
farmer nurse secretary waiter

1 I work in the countryside. I work outside. I work with my hands.
_____

2 I don't work in a building, but I don't work outside. I work with customers. I don't earn a lot of money.
_____

3 I work with computers. I don't work outside. I work as part of a team. I earn a lot of money.
_____

4 I work with the general public. I'm on my feet all day. I work as part of a team. I work with nurses.
_____

5 I work in a café. I don't work with customers. I'm on my feet all day. I work in a kitchen.
_____

Extension: Suffixes: *-er/-or* and *-ist*

4 Add *-er*, *-or* or *-ist*.

1 scient___ 6 journal___
2 clean___ 7 direct___
3 visit___ 8 football___
4 reception___ 9 translat___
5 act___ 10 guitar___

CHALLENGE!

What is the best job you can think of? Write three reasons.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

What is the worst job you can think of? Write three reasons.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

GRAMMAR

will

1 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1 'll / before / home / I / midnight / be
I'll be home before midnight.

2 at home / we / this evening / be / won't

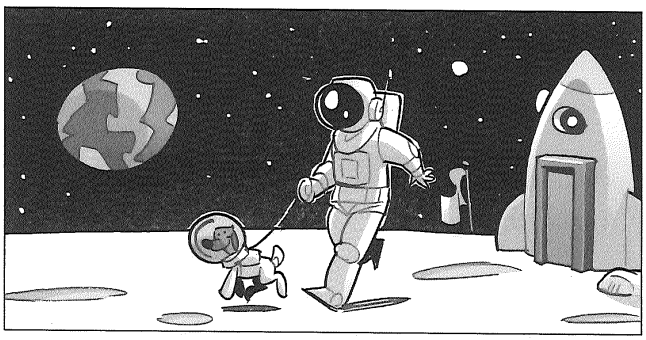
3 win / will / the next / World Cup / Brazil

4 late / be / we / for school / won't

5 January / be / my / 38 / in / dad / will

6 won't / Danny / all / pass / his exams

2 **Make predictions about life in 2050. Write sentences with *will*, affirmative or negative.**



1 people / live / on the moon

2 computers / be / more intelligent than people

3 we / go / to school

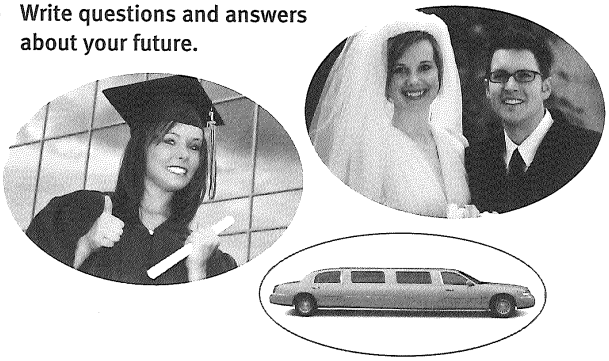
4 Russia / be / in the European Union

5 people / live / more than 120 years

6 people / go / to Mars on holiday

7 people / buy / everything on the internet

3 **Write questions and answers about your future.**



1 pass all your school exams?
Will you pass all your exams?

2 go to university?

3 get married before you are 25?

4 be rich and famous?

5 live in a foreign country?

6 live near the sea?

CHALLENGE!

Make three predictions about things that will happen in the next two weeks. Use your own ideas or the ideas in the box.

exams school sport television weather
your family your friends

1

2

3

WRITING

A letter of application

Preparation

1 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences for an application letter.**

1 in shops / experience / have / of working / I

_____

2 forward / look / from you / I / to hearing

_____

3 am / to apply for / in your shop / I / writing / a job

_____

4 a reference / I / from the manager / send / of the shoe shop / can / you

_____

_____

2 **Complete the letter with the sentences from exercise 1.**

Dear Sir or Madam,

1 _____

I saw the advertisement in the Cambridge Evening News last Saturday.

2 _____

I've worked in a shoe shop, and last summer I also worked in a department store.
I am reliable, friendly and hard-working.

3 _____

I can start work on 2 August.

4 _____

Yours faithfully,

Tom Carpenter

Tom Carpenter

3 **<u>Underline</u> five parts of this letter which are not correct for a formal letter. Write the correct expressions.**

Hi,
I'm applying for the job at your hotel. I saw the advertisement in the Brighton Evening News last Saturday. I've worked in hotels. I worked as a receptionist in the Queen's Hotel last summer.
I am reliable, friendly and hard-working. I can send you a reference from the manager of the Queen's Hotel.
I can start work on 2 August.
Write soon.
Bye for now,

Tom Hadland

Tom Hadland

1 Dear _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

Writing guide

4 **Write a letter for the job in this advertisement. Follow the plan below. Write 90–110 words.**

Paragraph 1
- the job • where you saw the advertisement

Paragraph 2
- your work experience

Paragraph 3
- your personal qualities • references



Dear _____
1 _____
_____
_____
2 _____
_____
_____
_____
3 _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

●●●● Writing Bank: page 90

SELF CHECK 10: GRAMMAR

1 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions.**

1 my / We're / brother / this / to / visit / weekend / going

_____

2 isn't / us / tell / He / anything / to / going

_____

3 is / Sara / an / to / week / do / next / exam / going

_____

4 going / aren't / My / to / shopping / parents / go

_____

5 to / Helen / to / Is / work / drive / going

_____

6 for / is / a / cook / Mum / lunch / going / pizza / to

_____

7 home / going / at / to / tomorrow / She's / stay

_____

8 the / win / match / to / we / going / Are

Your score /8



2 **Write negative or interrogative forms of the affirmative sentences.**

1 We're going to eat at Mike's house. ✗

_____

2 Anne is going to do voluntary work. ?

_____

3 My brothers are going to play football. ?

_____

4 We're going to travel to India. ✗

_____

5 You're going to see the play. ✗

_____

6 They're going to live in Paris. ?

_____

Your score /6

3 **Complete the rules for *will* and *going to* with the words.**

verb short predictions *I'm not won't*
base *will* plans *be* future

- We use *will* to talk about the [1]_____ and to make [2]_____ about the future.
- We use *going to* to talk about [3]_____ for the future.
- The structure is made with *will* and the [4]_____ form of the verb.
- The structure is made with [5]_____ and *going to* and the base form of the [6]_____ .
- [7]_____ is the short form of *will not*.
- *'ll* is the short form of [8]_____ .
- The [9]_____ answers are: *Yes, I am. / No,* [10]_____ .

Your score /10

4 **Write predictions with the verbs in brackets.**

1 I'm sure people _____ (live) on another planet one day.
2 I don't think he _____ (want) to go to the cinema.
3 It's the school football final next week and I think we _____ (win).
4 Thanks to the internet, people _____ (not / work) in offices.
5 Robots _____ (do) all the housework!
6 He _____ (not / be) late because he lives next to his office.
7 They say it _____ (not / snow) in the Antarctic and the Arctic in the future.
8 I'm sure we _____ (have) a good time with our cousins.

Your score /8

5 **Complete the dialogue with the correct affirmative, negative and interrogative forms of *will*.**

A What [1]_____ (you / do) when you leave school?
B [2]_____ (I / go) to university.
A Will you study medicine?
B No, [3]_____. I'll study law. I want to be a lawyer. What will you do?
A I'm not sure. I think [4]_____ (I / take) a gap year.
B Really. [5]_____ (you / go) abroad?
A No, [6]_____. I'll stay in Britain and do voluntary work.
B [7]_____ (you / work) for a charity?
A Yes, [8]_____. I hope to work for Oxfam.

Your score /8

Total /40

SELF CHECK 10: VOCABULARY

1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

CLUES

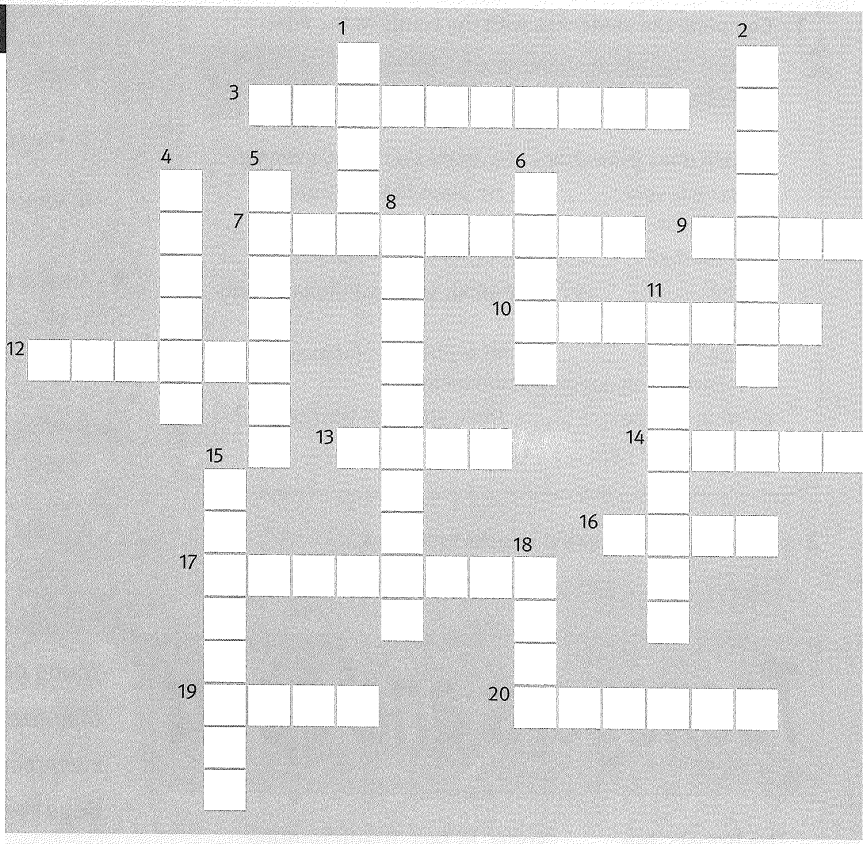
Across (→)

3 A _____ can speak and understand more than one language.
7 The staff at the restaurant cleaned the kitchen before the official visit of the _____ .
9 'I'd like to apply for the _____ of teaching assistant.'
10 After the storms it took a long time to _____ the damaged buildings.
12 'I can't stand my job. I'm going to _____ .'
13 If you want to work abroad you will need a _____ .
14 A synonym of *perfect* is _____ .
16 'I don't work every day; I work part-_____ .'
17 'I'm a _____ ; I work in a garage.'
19 'I'm a sales manager and there are six people working in my _____ .'
20 'I produce food; I'm a _____ .'

Down (↓)

1 An artist enjoys working with his or her _____ .
2 A farmer is a person who likes working _____ .
4 A policeman has to work with the general _____ .
5 'I'd like to work in _____ ; I love counting money!'
6 She works in a big department _____ in London.
8 Nelson Mandela was a great _____ .
11 New staff will do some _____ before using the machines.
15 Working in an office can be boring; you have to sit in front of a _____ all day.
18 'I'm a _____ ; I work in a restaurant.'

Your score /20



2 Find ten words related to working. Which words are nouns and which words are verbs?

Nouns **Verbs**

_____ _____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____

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

Your score /10 Total /30

ROUND-UP 1–2

Before reading: Sports activities

1 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

active activities martial arts popular ~~sports club~~ top weather

1 Kate does gymnastics at a sports club every evening.
2 Harry is very _____. He plays football, hockey and basketball.
3 Is football _____ with girls in your country?
4 The _____ isn't very good, so we can't play tennis outside.
5 I do lots of _____ with my friends: for example, rollerblading, jogging and dancing.
6 What are the _____ three sports in your school?
7 Karate and judo are _____.

2 **Complete the text with the verbs in the box.**

aren't come do do do go ~~love~~

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 Which four sports come from Britain?
_____
2 Why aren't water sports very popular in the UK?
_____
3 Are sports clubs more popular with boys or with girls?
_____
4 Which sport is popular with boys and girls?
_____

4 **Answer the questions. Write full sentences.**

1 What are the top three sports for girls in your country, in your opinion?
_____
2 What are the top three sports for boys in your country, in your opinion?
_____
3 What activities do you do outside school?
_____

Teenagers and sport

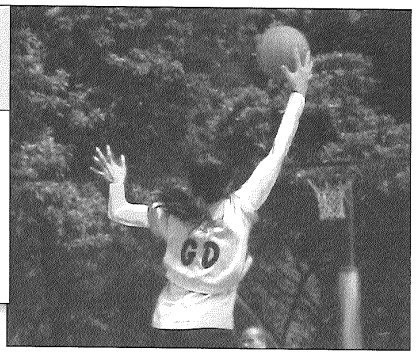
The British [1] love sport. In fact, many popular sports [2] _____ from Britain, for example football, rugby, golf and cricket. Britain has got lots of beaches, but the weather isn't very good, so water sports [3] _____ popular with many people. Britain has got lots of green grass, so team sports like football, rugby, hockey and cricket are popular.

About 55% of girls and 68% of boys [4] _____ sports at a sports club.

Young people also [5] _____ other activities with their friends in the evening and at weekends. Dancing, swimming and horse riding are popular with girls. Boys like to [6] _____ to the gym and [7] _____ martial arts.

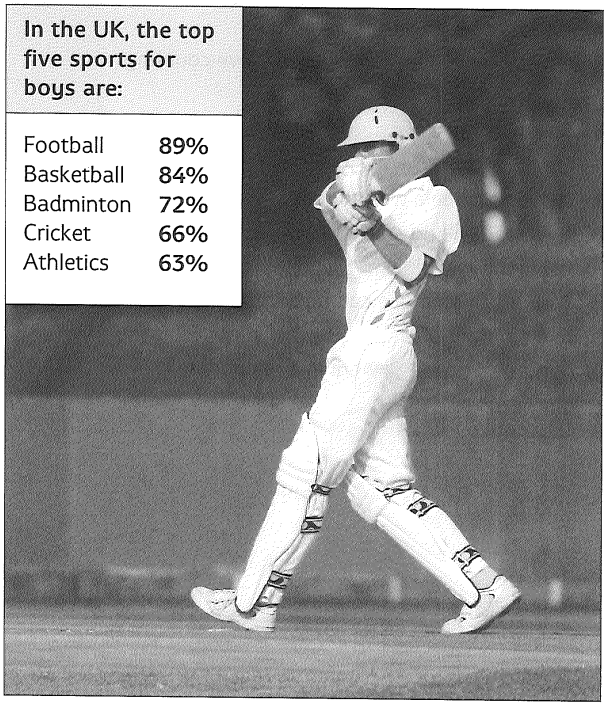
In the UK, the top five sports for girls are:

Netball	92%
Badminton	90%
Rounders	80%
Hockey	79%
Athletics	72%



In the UK, the top five sports for boys are:

Football	89%
Basketball	84%
Badminton	72%
Cricket	66%
Athletics	63%



ROUND-UP 3–4

Before reading: Education

1 **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

age compulsory exams private same ~~subject~~

1 'What's your favourite subject ? ' 'English.'
2 Do you take _____ before you leave school?
3 He goes to a _____ school. It costs £10,000 a year.
4 I don't study history – it isn't _____ .
5 In our country, we start secondary school at the _____ of thirteen.
6 All the students in our class study the _____ subjects.

2 **Match the verbs with the nouns.**

1	start/leave ☐	a	an exam
2	take ☐	b	a job
3	study ☐	c	school
4	find ☐	d	a subject

3 **Choose the correct verbs to complete the text.**

Secondary education IN THE USA



In the USA students [1] **stay** / **start** their secondary education at the age of 11. First they [2] **go** / **take** to middle school for three years. Then they go to high school for four years, from the age of 14 to 18. Some students [3] **choose** / **leave** school when they are 16 and [4] **study** / **find** jobs. But most students [5] **stay** / **choose** at high school until they are 18. After that, they get a 'High School Diploma', but they don't [6] **start** / **take** any national exams when they leave school.

All students at secondary schools in the USA [7] **study** / **find** English, maths, science and P.E., but students [8] **leave** / **choose** other subjects, so they don't all study the same subjects.

About 90% of students in the USA go to state schools. About 10% go to private schools. Most of the private schools are religious schools.

4 **Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?**

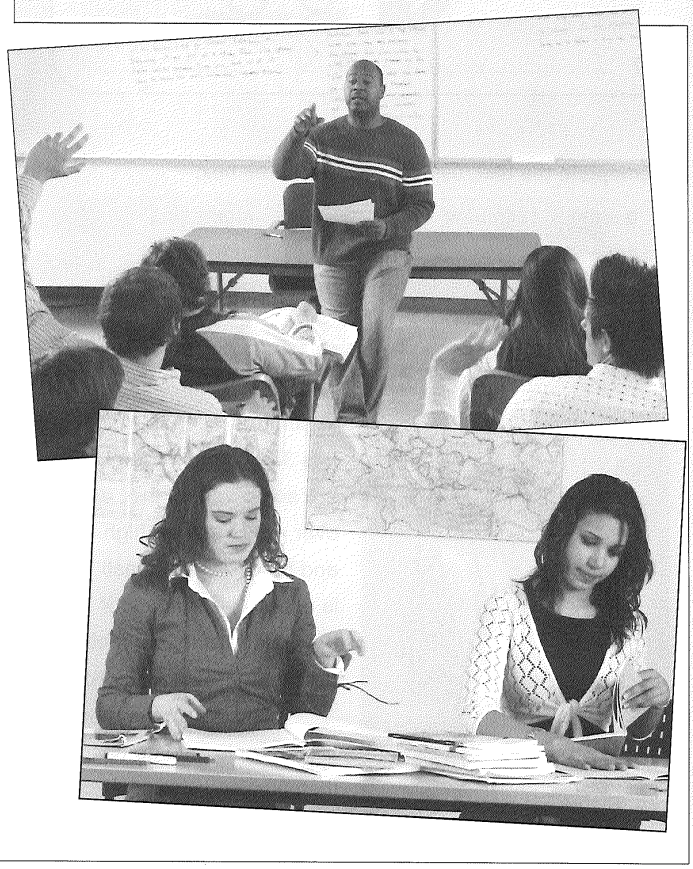
1 Students in American schools all study the same subjects. ____
2 There are seven years in American secondary education. ____
3 All students stay at school until they are 18. ____
4 Students take the same exams in every school in the USA. ____
5 Most students go to state schools. ____

CHALLENGE!

Write about secondary education in your country. Use the phrases in the box to help you.

start school at the age of study (10) subjects
compulsory choose stay at school until
take exams leave school find jobs

We start secondary school _____



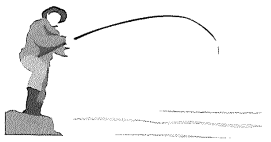
ROUND-UP 5–6

Before reading: Free-time activities

1 Label the pictures with the outdoor activities in the box.

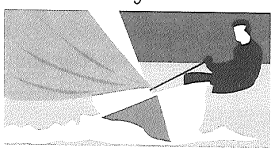
canoeing climbing diving fishing ~~horse riding~~ mountain biking sailing skiing

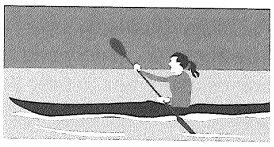




1 horse riding

2 _____





3 _____

4 _____





5 _____

6 _____





7 _____

8 _____

2 Complete the text, using the words in the box.

beautiful climbing fishing lakes mountains visit ~~west~~

3 Choose the correct answers.

1 Yosemite National Park is in the
   a east of the USA. **b** west of the USA.
2 Many animals in Yosemite are
   a typical.
   b unusual.
3 There are thousands of small
   a lakes. **b** rivers.
4 The park is famous for its
   a 739 waterfalls. **b** beautiful waterfalls.
5 Yosemite
   a has a lot of visitors.
   b doesn't have a lot of visitors.

CHALLENGE!

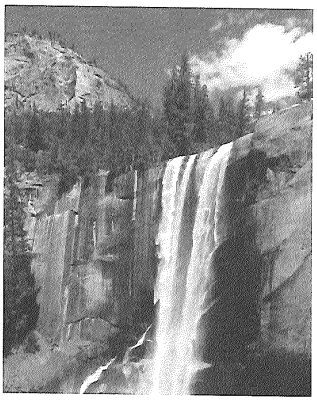
Write three short paragraphs about a National Park in your country. Include the following information.

Paragraph 1: Where is it? How big is it?

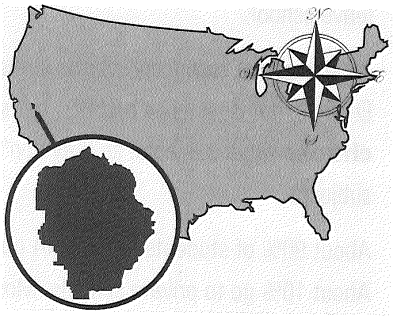
Paragraph 2: What is the scenery like? Are there any animals?

Paragraph 3: What activities do people do there?

Yosemite National Park



Yosemite National Park is in California, in the [1] west of the USA. The park is very big. It is 3,080 km². Yosemite has got lots of [2] _____ scenery and many rare animals. There are some very high [3] _____ – some of them are over 4,000 metres high. There are also woods, rivers and thousands of small [4] _____. But Yosemite is especially famous for its beautiful waterfalls. One of the waterfalls is 739 metres high! Over three million people [5] _____ Yosemite every year. You can go [6] _____ in the mountains, and walking in the hills. People also go canoeing and [7] _____ on the lakes.



ROUND-UP 7–8

Before reading: Human rights

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

enemies equal hero nation national holiday refused ~~rights~~ shot

1 Martin Luther King fought for the ~~rights~~ of black Americans.
2 Martin Luther King had a lot of _____ .
3 Martin Luther King Day is a _____ in the USA.
4 Black and white people are now _____ in the USA.
5 Rosa Parks _____ to stand up for a white person on the bus.
6 James Earl Ray _____ Martin Luther King.
7 Martin Luther King is a _____ for millions of black people in the USA.
8 _____ is another word for 'country'.

2 Choose the correct answers. Then read the text and check your ideas.

1 Mahatma Gandhi was
a Indian. b Pakistani.
2 Gandhi was born in
a the nineteenth century. b the twentieth century.

Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi was born in 1869 in Porbander, in the west of India. His father was a politician. Gandhi had an arranged marriage when he was 13 years old. At the age of 18, Gandhi travelled to Britain. He studied law at university in London, and then worked in India for a few years. In 1893, he got a job as a lawyer in South Africa. At that time, black and white people in South Africa were not equal and Gandhi fought for the rights of black South Africans. In 1914, Gandhi moved back to India. The British ruled India and Indian people weren't equal. Gandhi wanted the British to leave India, and wanted India to become independent. He was a peaceful man and against all forms of violence. In the end he won and the British left India in 1947. Gandhi continued to fight for the rights of poor people and women in India, and he became a hero for millions of people. But some Hindu people hated him because he was friendly towards the Muslims in Pakistan. On 30 January 1948, a Hindu called Godse shot Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi's birthday, 2 October, is now a national holiday in India.

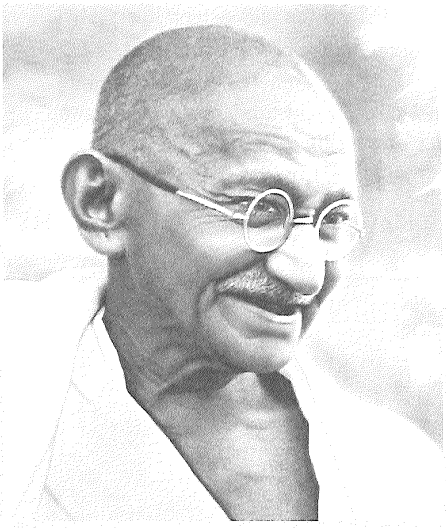
3 Answer the questions.

1 When and where was Gandhi born?
_____
2 Where did he study law?
_____
3 How long did he stay in South Africa?
_____
4 Why did Gandhi want the British to leave India?
_____
5 When did India become independent?
_____
6 Why did some people hate Gandhi?
_____
7 When did Gandhi die?
_____
8 How did he die?
_____

CHALLENGE!

Try the quiz. Choose the correct answers.

1 Emily Pankhurst was from
a France. b Britain. c Australia.
2 Václav Havel was the first president of
a Slovakia. b Hungary. c the Czech Republic.
3 Nelson Mandela fought for the rights of black people in
a South Africa. b Zimbabwe. c the USA.
4 The United Nations (UN) started in
a 1919. b 1945. c 1950.
5 Anna Akhmatova (1889–1966) was a Russian
a poet. b politician. c musician.



'There are many causes that I am prepared to die for but no causes that I am prepared to kill for.'

ROUND-UP 9–10

Before reading: Jobs for teenagers

1 Complete the summary of the Student's Book text on page 93. Use the words in the box.

advantage allowed to babysitting earn education experience in total minimum wage paper round ~~part time~~

About half of 16- and 17-year-olds in the UK have got [1] part-time jobs. The most popular job with girls is [2] _____ and the most popular job with boys is a [3] _____. School students aren't [4] _____ work more than two hours on schooldays and 12 hours a week [5] _____. The [6] _____ for 16- and 17-year-olds in the UK is £3.40 an hour. The [7] _____ of a job is that teenagers can [8] _____ some money. A job can also give you good [9] _____ of working. However, it's also important for teenagers to get a good [10] _____.

2 Match (1–5) with (a–e) to make phrases for expressing opinions.

1	I agree with	☐	a that's true.
2	I don't agree	☐	b you.
3	That's a	☐	c true.
4	That's	☐	d with you.
5	I don't think	☐	e good point.

3 Complete the dialogue with four phrases from exercise 2.

Neil I think it's a good idea for teenagers to work.
Jane [1] _____. I think it's a bad idea for teenagers to work.
Neil Why?
Jane Education is more important. And part-time jobs make teenagers too tired to study.
Neil [2] _____. My sister works in the evenings, and she often falls asleep in class!
Jane And jobs for teenagers are all badly paid.
Neil [3] _____. Some teenagers earn quite a lot of money. And part-time jobs give you good experience of working.
Jane [4] _____. Experience of working is very useful.

4 Read the text. Which student's situation is most similar to yours?

I am most like _____.

To work or not to work ...



Chris: 'I've got a part-time job. I work in a shop near my house. I work for an hour after school and then for seven hours on Saturdays. I'd like to work more but school students aren't allowed to work more than 12 hours a week. I like my job. I can earn some money and it's a good way of meeting people.'



Andrea: 'I don't work very often. I sometimes babysit for my parents' friends. They've got two small children, but it's an easy job because they go to sleep very quickly. I usually take my homework with me, or if I haven't got any homework I watch TV.'



Rachel: 'I haven't got a part-time job. My parents give me pocket money every month. When I leave school I'm going to work for the rest of my life, so I don't want to work now. And anyway, jobs for teenagers are really badly paid. You really can't earn much. I prefer to stay at home and play computer games or go out with my friends.'

5 Complete the sentences with the correct names.

1 _____ and _____ work.
2 _____ doesn't want to work.
3 _____ works for 12 hours a week.
4 _____ babysits for her parents' friends.
5 _____ likes playing computer games.
6 _____ works in a shop.
7 _____ thinks that jobs for teenagers are badly paid.
8 _____ sometimes does her homework while she's working.

CHALLENGE!

Write your opinions of work. Do you work? If so, why? Do you enjoy your job? If you don't work, why is that?

_____
_____
_____
_____

FUNCTIONS BANK

Introducing people

Good morning.
Good afternoon.
Good evening.
How are you?
Fine, thanks. And you?
Hi, I'm [Jenny].
Nice to meet you (too).
How old are you?
I'm [17].
What about you?
This is [Martin].
Where are you from?
I'm from [London].

Giving an opinion

Do you like music / films / books?
Who's your favourite singer?
He's / She's OK. But I prefer [Justin Timberlake].
Who do you like, then?
He's terrible.
I can't stand it.
He's all right / OK / not bad.
She's great / brilliant.
I love them.

Giving directions

Excuse me. Where's the [library]?
It's near the [canteen].
Go along the corridor / street.
Turn left / right.
Go up / down the stairs.
First / Second floor.
Go past the [stairs].
The [canteen] is on your right / left.
Go through the doors.
Go outside / inside.

Making arrangements

Do you want to go [swimming] on [Friday]?
I'm afraid I can't.
What about [Saturday]?
Are you doing anything on [Sunday]?
I'm free at [four] / on [Thursday].
Let's go on [Thursday], then.
Let's meet at the [bus stop] at [four].
See you there.

Asking for information

I'd like some information, please.
What time do you open / close?
How much does it cost (to get in)?
How much is it for a child?
Last entry is at four o'clock.

On the phone

Hello. Is that [John]?
Yes, speaking.
This is [Joanna].
Can I speak to [Mark], please?
Just a moment.
She / He isn't here.
Do you want to leave a message?
No, it's OK, thanks.
I'll try his / her mobile.
I'll try again later.
Please tell him / her I called.
What's your number?

Talking about your weekend

How was your weekend?
It was OK / great / not bad, thanks.
What did you do on [Saturday]?

In a café

Can I help you?
Can / Could I have [a cheese sandwich]?
I'd like [a coffee].
Here's your change.
Enjoy your meal.
That's [£6.50], please.

Buying a train ticket

I'd like a ticket to London, please.
Single or return?
Which platform is it?
The next train is at [11.45].

Giving advice

Can I ask your advice?
You should / shouldn't ...
Do you think so?
You're probably right.
Thanks for the advice.

WRITING BANK

Informal letter

Dear John,

Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear from you and to hear about your skiing trip. I'm glad you had a good time!

I've taken so long to write back because I've been busy studying for my exams. They're over now, and I think I've passed everything, except physics, of course.

How about you? Have you finished your exams yet? Perhaps we can get together when school finishes. If you want to come down to Bristol for a weekend in July, it would be great to see you. Tell me what you think.

The only other news is that my brother Andrew is getting married. His fiancée is quite nice actually, and I think they're going to get on really well.

Anyway, that's all for now. Please write soon and tell me when you can come and visit.

Best wishes,

Jane

PS If you can't come to Bristol, I don't mind travelling up to Manchester.

- Start the letter with *Dear* and your friend's first name.
- You can use informal language.
- You can use contractions.
- You can use phrasal verbs.
- Use a phrase to bring your letter to a close.
- End your letter with *Best wishes*.
- If you want to introduce some more information or something you have forgotten you can put *PS* (postscript) after your name.

Formal letter

- Start *Dear Sir* or *Madam* if you don't know the name of the person you are writing to. Use the person's title (*Mr*, *Mrs*, *Ms*) and their surname if you do.
- Use formal expressions.
- Avoid contractions.
- State your reason for writing in the first paragraph.
- State your requests using indirect questions.
- Use a phrase to bring your letter to a close.
- End your letter with *Yours faithfully* if you started with *Dear Sir* or *Madam*, and *Yours sincerely* if you started with the person's title and surname.
- Sign your name and print it in full afterwards.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to enquire about the holiday apartments on the Costa Brava advertised in Beach Holidays magazine this month.

In your advertisement you mention that all the apartments are self-catering. Would you mind telling me what cooking facilities are available in the kitchen? Could you also tell me if there is a microwave oven?

I noticed from your advertisement that the beach is very near. However, I would also like to know if the apartments have a swimming pool as we will be travelling with small children.

I would be very grateful if you could send me a list of apartments and prices with a view to making a reservation in August.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Catherine Archer

MS CATHERINE ARCHER

WRITING BANK

Postcard

Hi there Gary,

We're in Prague on a school trip, but things aren't going so well. I had my handbag stolen while we were waiting for a taxi yesterday, so I haven't got any money. I spent all morning in the police station and tomorrow I have to go to the embassy to get another passport.

The hotel's nice, but I don't really like the food. Also I'm not sharing the room with my friend as we'd planned, because she broke her leg the day before we left.

Anyway, must go. It's time to go down for dinner.

Bye for now,

Sue

- Start the postcard with *Dear* or *Hi* and the name of the person you're writing to
- Say where you are in the first sentence.
- You can use informal language, including contractions.
- Use a phrase to explain why you have to finish the postcard.
- End the postcard with an informal phrase like *Bye for now* or *See you soon*. If you're enjoying yourself, you can say *Wish you were here*.

Email

- Start your email with *Dear* or *Hi* and your friend's first name.
- Use phrases like *Great to hear from you*, *How was your holiday?* and *Look forward to seeing you* in an email to friends.
- Use the present perfect to talk about recent events and to ask questions.
- Use the past tense to give details about a past event.
- Use the future tenses to talk about your plans and future events.
- Use informal phrases like *By the way* and *Anyway* to change the topic.
- Use phrases like *Best wishes*, *Love*, *Regards* and your first name to end the email.

Hi John,

Thanks for your email – great to hear from you!

I've just come back from holiday. I was in the south of France near Marseille. I had a great time. I went on my own and stayed at a campsite near the beach. I made loads of friends. The weather was really hot and sunny so I went swimming in the sea nearly every day. And there was a music festival so I went to some great concerts in the evenings.

How was your summer holiday? Have you been away? By the way, have you done the history homework yet? I'm going to do it tomorrow – is it difficult?

Well, only one week of holidays left. We'll have exams when we get back to school so I have to study all week. No more holidays for me!

Anyway, look forward to seeing you next week at school.

Best wishes,

Martin

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 1

airport /'eəpɔːt/ _____
annoying /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/ _____
argue /'ɑːgjuː/ _____
athletic /æθ'letɪk/ _____
aunt /ɑːnt/ _____
average /'ævərɪdʒ/ _____
boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/ _____
breakfast /'brekfəst/ _____
brother /'brʌðə(r)/ _____
chat show /'tʃæt ˌʃəʊ/ _____
children /'tʃɪldrən/ _____
classmate /'klɑːsmeɪt/ _____
clean the house /ˌkliːn ðə 'haʊs/ _____
cloth /klɒθ/ _____
clothes /kləʊðz/ _____
collect /kə'lekt/ _____
colourful /'kʌləfl/ _____
come home /ˌkʌm 'həʊm/ _____
cook dinner /ˌkʊk 'dɪnə(r)/ _____
cousin /'kʌzn/ _____
daughter /'dɔːtə(r)/ _____
dinner /'dɪnə(r)/ _____
do the shopping /ˌduː ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ _____
do the washing /ˌduː ðə 'wɒʃɪŋ/ _____
do your homework /ˌduː jɔː 'həʊmwɜːk/ _____
drive /draɪv/ _____
drive someone crazy /ˌdraɪv ˌsʌmwʌn 'kreɪzi/ _____
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ _____
everyday /'evrideɪ/ _____
family /'fæməli/ _____
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ _____
father /'fɑːðə(r)/ _____
fill in /ˌfɪl 'ɪn/ _____
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ _____
flat /flæt/ _____
football /'fʊtbɔːl/ _____
get a move on /ˌget ə 'muːv ˌɒn/ _____
get on well /ˌget ˌɒn 'wel/ _____
get up /ˌget 'ʌp/ _____
give someone a hand /ˌgɪv ˌsʌmwʌn ə 'hænd/ _____
go shopping /ˌgəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ _____
go to work /ˌgəʊ tə 'wɜːk/ _____
granddaughter /'grændɔːtə(r)/ _____
grandfather /'grænfɑːðə(r)/ _____
grandmother /'grænmʌðə(r)/ _____
grandson /'grænsʌn/ _____
hang around /ˌhæŋ ə'raʊnd/ _____
hard /hɑːd/ _____
hate /heɪt/ _____
have a break /ˌhæv ə 'breɪk/ _____
have a celebration /ˌhæv ə ˌselɪ'breɪʃn/ _____
have a shower /ˌhæv ə 'ʃaʊə(r)/ _____
help /help/ _____
homework /'həʊmwɜːk/ _____
housework /'haʊswɜːk/ _____
husband /'hʌzbənd/ _____
ice hockey /'aɪs ˌhɒki/ _____
ice skater /'aɪs ˌskeɪtə(r)/ _____
intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ _____
iron clothes /ˌaɪən 'kləʊðz/ _____
iron /'aɪən/ _____
job /'dʒɒb/ _____
late /leɪt/ _____
lazy /'leɪzi/ _____
learn /lɜːn/ _____
listen /'lɪsn/ _____
litre /'liːtə(r)/ _____

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

lively /'laɪvli/

look after /ˌlʊk 'ɑːftə(r)/

look at /'lʊk ˌæt/

look for /'lʊk ˌfɔː(r), fə(r)/

look like /'lʊk ˌlaɪk/

look out /ˌlʊk 'aʊt/

look round /ˌlʊk 'raʊnd/

love /lʌv/

lunch /lʌntʃ/

make a lot of noise
/ˌmeɪk ə ˌlɒt əv 'nɔɪz/

make a phone call
/ˌmeɪk ə 'fəʊn ˌkɔːl/

make breakfast
/ˌmeɪk 'brekfəst/

make your bed
/ˌmeɪk jɔː 'bed/

minibus /'mɪnibʌs/

mother /'mʌðə(r)/

need /niːd/

nephew /'nefjuː/

news programme
/'njuːz ˌprəʊgræm/

niece /niːs/

noisy /'nɔɪzi/

office /'ɒfɪs/

parents /'peərənts/

penfriend /'penfrend/

pick up /ˌpɪk 'ʌp/

play /pleɪ/

popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/

power station
/'paʊə ˌsteɪʃn/

professional /prə'feʃənl/

put away /ˌpʊt ə'weɪ/

put on /ˌpʊt 'ɒn/

quiet /'kwaɪət/

regularly /'regjələli/

sister /'sɪstə(r)/

sometime /'sʌmtaɪm/

sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/

son /sʌn/

south /saʊθ/

speak /spiːk/

spend /spend/

spend ages
/ˌspend 'eɪdʒɪz/

stay /steɪ/

study /'stʌdi/

supermarket
/'suːpəmɑːkɪt/

take after /ˌteɪk 'ɑːftə(r)/

take off /ˌteɪk 'ɒf/

teach /tiːtʃ/

teacher /'tiːtʃə(r)/

team /tiːm/

tell /tel/

think /θɪŋk/

try on /ˌtraɪ 'ɒn/

turn down /ˌtɜːn 'daʊn/

uncle /'ʌŋkl/

unusual /ʌn'juːʒuəl/

volleyball /'vɒlibɔːl/

walk /wɔːk/

want /wɒnt/

wash /wɒʃ/

washing /'wɒʃɪŋ/

washing-up /ˌwɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/

watch /wɒtʃ/

wear /weə(r)/

weekday /'wiːkdeɪ/

weekend /wiːk'end/

wife /waɪf/

work /wɜːk/

work /wɜːk/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 2

active /'æktɪv/
activity /æk'tɪvəti/
always /'ɔːlweɪz/
appear in /ə'pɪər ˌɪn/
appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/
athletics /æθ'letɪks/
attack /ə'tæk/
basketball /'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/
beach /biːtʃ/
book /bʊk/
bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ/
break /breɪk/
calendar /'kælɪndə(r)/
catch /kætʃ/
champion /'tʃæmpiən/
chat room /'tʃæt ˌruːm/
check (my email) /ˌtʃek (maɪ 'iːmeɪl)/
chess /tʃes/
competition /ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn/
computer games /kəm'pjuːtə ˌgeɪmz/
cricket /'krɪkɪt/
cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/
defend /dɪ'fend/
easy /'iːzi/
excitement /ɪk'saɪtmənt/
fight /faɪt/
film /fɪlm/
foot (feet) /fʊt (fiːt)/
football /'fʊtbɔːl/
go back to /ˌgəʊ 'bæk ˌtuː, tə/
go out /ˌgəʊ 'aʊt/
go snowboarding /ˌgəʊ 'snəʊbɔːdɪŋ/
go to bed /ˌgəʊ tə 'bed/
gold medal /ˌgəʊld 'medl/
gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/

hand /hænd/
hard /hɑːd/
hardly ever /ˌhɑːdli 'evə(r)/
have a shower /ˌhæv ə 'ʃaʊə(r)/
have time /ˌhæv 'taɪm/
head /hed/
hike /haɪk/
hit /hɪt/
hobby /'hɒbi/
hockey /'hɒki/
hold (a world record) /ˌhəʊld (ə ˌwɜːld 'rekɔːd)/
holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/
horse riding /'hɔːs ˌraɪdɪŋ/
ice skating /'aɪs ˌskeɪtɪŋ/
immediately /ɪ'miːdiətli/
interval /'ɪntəvl/
interview /'ɪntəvjuː/
jog /dʒɒg/
jogging /'dʒɒgɪŋ/
jump /dʒʌmp/
keep an eye on /ˌkiːp ən 'aɪ ˌɒn/
kick /kɪk/
knock /nɒk/
kung fu /ˌkʌŋ 'fuː/
look down your nose /ˌlʊk daʊn jɔː 'nəʊz/
march /mɑːtʃ/
martial arts /ˌmɑːʃl 'ɑːts/
medal /'medl/
midnight /'mɪdnaɪt/
monthly /'mʌnθli/
music /'mjuːzɪk/
my ears are burning /ˌmaɪ 'ɪəz ə ˌbɜːnɪŋ/
netball /'netbɔːl/
never /'nevə(r)/
often /'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

(the) Olympic Games /ðiˌəˌlɪmpɪk 'geɪmz/

perfect /'pɜːfɪkt/

photography /fə'tɒgrəfi/

popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/

population /ˌpɒpju'leɪʃn/

practice /'præktɪs/

practise /'præktɪs/

press-up /'pres ˌʌp/

protect /prə'tekt/

put your feet up /ˌpʊt jɔː 'fiːt ˌʌp/

relative /'relətɪv/

relax /rɪ'læks/

rest /rest/

rollerblading /'rəʊləbleɪdɪŋ/

routine /ruː'tiːn/

rugby /'rʌgbi/

run /rʌn/

rush /rʌʃ/

safe /seɪf/

score /skɔː(r)/

shake /ʃeɪk/

skateboarding /'skeɪtˌbɔːdɪŋ/

sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/

sport /spɔːt/

sports club /'spɔːts ˌklʌb/

sprint /sprɪnt/

squeeze /skwiːz/

start /stɑːt/

step /step/

stick /stɪk/

stretch /stretʃ/

stroll /strəʊl/

swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/

sword /sɔːd/

take part (in competitions) /ˌteɪk ˌpɑːt (ɪn ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃnz)/

tennis player /'tenɪs ˌpleɪə(r)/

timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/

tiring /'taɪərɪŋ/

train /treɪn/

typical /'tɪpɪkl/

unusual /ʌn'juːʒuəl/

up to your neck in (sth) /ˌʌp tə ˌjɔː 'nek ɪn ˌɪt/

usually /'juːʒuəli/

violently /'vaɪələntli/

wave /weɪv/

weather /'weðə(r)/

world record /ˌwɜːld 'rekɔːd/

your heart is not in it /ˌjɔː ˌhɑːt ɪz ˌnɒt 'ɪn ˌɪt/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 3

announce /əˈnaʊns/
annual /ˈænjʊəl/
Arabic /ˈærəbɪk/
argue /ˈɑːgjuː/
art and design /ˌɑːt ən dɪˈzaɪn/
bedroom /ˈbedruːm/
behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/
bin /bɪn/
biology /baɪˈɒlədʒi/
bording school /ˈbɔːdɪŋ ˌskuːl/
borrow /ˈbɒrəʊ/
canteen /kænˈtiːn/
carnival /ˈkɑːnɪvl/
CD player /ˌsiː ˈdiː ˌpleɪə(r)/
chat /tʃæt/
chemistry /ˈkemɪstri/
choose /tʃuːz/
classroom /ˈklɑːsruːm/
collect /kəˈlekt/
collection /kəˈlekʃn/
colossal /kəˈlɒsl/
compare /kəmˈpeə(r)/
compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsəri/
computer room /kəmˈpjuːtə ˌruːm/
concert /ˈkɒnsət/
corridor /ˈkɒrɪdɔː(r)/
cupboard /ˈkʌbəd/
deliver /dɪˈlɪvə(r)/
design and technology (D.&T.) /dɪˌzaɪn ən tekˈnɒlədʒi (ˌdiː ən ˈtiː)/
discuss /dɪˈskʌs/
enormous /ɪˈnɔːməs/
exam /ɪgˈzæm/
farm /fɑːm/
field /fiːld/
find /faɪnd/
floor /flɔː(r)/
follow (the rules) /ˌfɒləʊ (ðə ˈruːlz)/
foreign language /ˌfɒrən ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/
free /friː/
French /ˈfrentʃ/
friendly /ˈfrendli/
geography /dʒiˈɒgrəfi/
German /ˈdʒɜːmən/
gossip /ˈgɒsɪp/
gym /dʒɪm/
hall /hɔːl/
head /hed/
history /ˈhɪstri/
huge /hjuːdʒ/
important /ɪmˈpɔːtnt/
in front of /ˌɪn ˈfrʌnt əv/
information and communications technology (I.C.T.) /ɪnfəˌmeɪʃn ən kəˌmjuːnɪˌkeɪʃn tekˈnɒlədʒi/
interview /ˈɪntəvjuː/
interview /ˈɪntəvjuː/
invite /ɪnˈvaɪt/
isolated /ˈaɪsəleɪtɪd/
kilometre /ˈkɪləmiːtə(r), kɪˈlɒmɪtə(r)/
lesson /ˈlesn/
library /ˈlaɪbrəri/
little /ˈlɪtl/
lonely /ˈləʊnli/
make friends /ˌmeɪk ˈfrendz/
massive /ˈmæsɪv/
maths /mæθs/
meeting /ˈmiːtɪŋ/
minute /maɪˈnjuːt/
motivation /ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃn/
music /ˈmjuːzɪk/
near /nɪə(r)/
next to /ˈnekst ˌtuː, tə/

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

noticeboard /'nəʊtɪsbɔːd/

on their own /ˌɒn ˌðeər 'əʊn/

on /ɒn/

once a week/year /ˌwʌns ə 'wiːk, 'jɪə(r)/

optional /'ɒpʃənl/

over /'əʊvə(r)/

pay /peɪ/

physical education (P.E.) /ˌfɪzɪkl edʒu'keɪʃn (ˌpiː 'iː)/

physics /'fɪzɪks/

plant /plɑːnt/

playing field /'pleɪŋ ˌfiːld/

population /ˌpɒpju'leɪʃn/

post /pəʊst/

poster /'pəʊstə(r)/

prepare /prɪ'peə(r)/

private school /'praɪvət ˌskuːl/

public school /'pʌblɪk ˌskuːl/

quite often /ˌkwaɪt 'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/

revise /rɪ'vaɪz/

rule /ruːl/

sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/

science /'saɪəns/

secondary school /'sekəndri ˌskuːl/

sell /sel/

send /send/

serious /'sɪəriəs/

shelf (shelves) /ʃelf (ʃelvz)/

shout /ʃaʊt/

snack /snæk/

Spanish /'spænɪʃ/

special /'speʃl/

staff room /'stɑːf ˌruːm/

stairs /steəz/

state school /'steɪt ˌskuːl/

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/

take apart /ˌteɪk ə'pɑːt/

take away /ˌteɪk ə'weɪ/

take down /ˌteɪk 'daʊn/

take in /ˌteɪk 'ɪn/

take off /ˌteɪk 'ɒf/

take out /ˌteɪk 'aʊt/

take place /ˌteɪk 'pleɪs/

term /tɜːm/

timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/

tiny /'taɪni/

travel /'trævl/

twice /twaɪs/

under /'ʌndə(r)/

unhappy /ʌn'hæpi/

uniform /'juːnɪfɔːm/

use /juːz/

vote /vəʊt/

wait /weɪt/

(a) way to do sth /ə ˌweɪ tə 'duː ˌsʌmθɪŋ/

whisper /'wɪspə(r)/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 4

abroad /ə'brɔːd/
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/
arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/
black /blæk/
blouse /blaʊz/
blue /bluː/
book /bʊk/
boot /buːt/
boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/
bride /braid/
bridegroom /'braɪdgruːm/
brown /braʊn/
busy /'bɪzi/
camping /'kæmpɪŋ/
cap /kæp/
cardigan /'kɑːdɪgən/
careful /'keəfl/
carry /'kæri/
castle /'kɑːsl/
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/
chat /tʃæt/
citizenship /'sɪtɪznʃɪp/
cost a fortune /ˌkɒst ə 'fɔːtʃuːn/
cost /kɒst/
count /kaʊnt/
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/
different /'dɪfrənt/
dishonest /dɪs'ɒnɪst/
diving /'daɪvɪŋ/
documentary /ˌdɒkju'mentri/
dress /dres/
drive /draɪv/
easily /'iːzəli/
energy /'enədʒi/
enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/
enthusiastic /ɪnˌθjuːzi'æstɪk/
event /ɪ'vent/
extravagant /ɪk'strævəgənt/
fascinating /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
fast /fɑːst/
flight /flaɪt/
fluently /'fluːəntli/
football match /'fʊtbɔːl ˌmætʃ/
forest /'fɒrɪst/
formal /'fɔːml/
get dressed /ˌget 'drest/
get married /ˌget 'mærid/
get ready /ˌget 'redi/
get tired /ˌget 'taɪəd/
get together /ˌget tə'geðə(r)/
get well /ˌget 'wel/
graduation party /ˌgrædju'eɪʃn ˌpɑːti/
green /griːn/
grey /greɪ/
guest /gest/
hand /hænd/
hard /hɑːd/
have (a) barbecue /ˌhæv ə 'bɑːbəkjuː/
have (a) good time /ˌhæv ə ˌgʊd 'taɪm/
have (a) picnic /ˌhæv ə 'pɪknɪk/
have butterflies /hæv 'bʌtəflaɪz/
headscarf /'hedskɑːf/
honest /'ɒnɪst/
honeymoon /'hʌnimuːn/
hot-air balloon /ˌhɒt ˌeə bə'luːn/
ice-skate /'aɪs ˌskeɪt/
impolite /ˌɪmpə'laɪt/
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/
incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/
invitation /ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

irregular /ɪ'regjələ(r)/
island /'aɪlənd/
jacket /'dʒækɪt/
jeans /dʒi:nz/
jumper /'dʒʌmpə(r)/
keep /ki:p/
leave /li:v/
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ˌru:m/
look forward to /ˌlʊk 'fɔ:wəd ˌtu:, tə/
loudly /'laʊdli/
make it /'maɪk ˌɪt/
memorable /'memərəbl/
mountain /'maʊntən/
nature /'neɪtʃə(r)/
necessary /'nesəsəri/
on the dot /ˌɒn ðə 'dɒt/
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/
organize /'ɔ:gənaɪz/
outdoors /ˌaʊt'dɔ:z/
outdoors /ˌaʊt'dɔ:z/
pass an exam /ˌpɑ:s (ən ɪg'zæm)/
physical appearance /ˌfɪzɪkl ə'pɪərəns/
pink /pɪŋk/
polite /pə'laɪt/
possible /'pɒsəbl/
problem /'prɒbləm/
purple /'pɜ:pl/
quickly /'kwɪkli/
quiet /'kwaɪət/
reception /rɪ'sepʃn/
red /red/
regular /'regjələ(r)/
reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/
remember /rɪ'membə(r)/
reserve /rɪ'zɜ:v/
roller blade /'rəʊləbleɪd/
shine /ʃaɪn/

shirt /ʃɜ:t/
shoe /ʃu:/
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/
simple /'sɪmpl/
skirt /skɜ:t/
slowly /'sləʊli/
smile /smaɪl/
sock /sɒk/
special occasion /ˌspeʃl ə'keɪʒn/
stand /stænd/
strong /strɒŋ/
sun /sʌn/
sweatshirt /'swetʃɜ:t/
tae kwon do /ˌtaɪ ˌkwɒn 'dəʊ/
take it easy /ˌteɪk ɪt 'i:zi/
tent /tent/
terrible /'terəbl/
tie /taɪ/
top /tɒp/
tracksuit bottoms /ˌtræksu:t 'bɒtəmz/
trainer /'treɪnə(r)/
trousers /'traʊzəz/
T-shirt /'ti: ˌʃɜ:t/
underwater /ˌʌndə'wɔ:tə(r)/
volleyball match /'vɒlibɔ:l ˌmætʃ/
wedding /'wedɪŋ/
well /wel/
well known /ˌwel 'nəʊn/
white /waɪt/
yellow /'jeləʊ/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 5

accommodation /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/

aggressive /əˈgresɪv/

apartment /əˈpɑːtmənt/

badly-written /ˌbædli ˈrɪtn/

bad-tempered /ˌbæd ˈtempəd/

bat /bæt/

beach /biːtʃ/

bear /beə(r)/

bee /biː/

bite /baɪt/

blood /blʌd/

boiling /ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/

book /bʊk/

campsite /ˈkæmpsaɪt/

cartoon /kɑːˈtuːn/

certainly /ˈsɜːtnli/

cheetah /ˈtʃiːtə/

comical /ˈkɒmɪkl/

continent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/

continuously /kənˈtɪnjuəsli/

cottage /ˈkɒtɪdʒ/

desert /ˈdezət/

dolphin /ˈdɒlfɪn/

dry /draɪ/

dusk /dʌsk/

eagle /ˈiːgl/

elephant /ˈelɪfənt/

enjoyable /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/

enormous /ɪˈnɔːməs/

fantastic /fænˈtæstɪk/

far /fɑː(r)/

first-class /ˈfɜːst ˌklɑːs/

flow /fləʊ/

forest /ˈfɒrɪst/

fortnight /ˈfɔːtnaɪt/

freezing /ˈfriːzɪŋ/

friendly /ˈfrendli/

furious /ˈfjʊəriəs/

furthest /ˈfɜːðɪst/

giraffe /dʒəˈrɑːf/

goat /gəʊt/

good-looking /ˌgʊd ˈlʊkɪŋ/

grass /grɑːs/

half board /ˌhɑːf ˈbɔːd/

hard-working /ˌhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/

heavy /ˈhevi/

helpful /ˈhelpfl/

high /haɪ/

hilarious /hɪˈleəriəs/

hill /hɪl/

hippo (hippopotamus) /ˈhɪpəʊ (ˌhɪpəˈpɒtəməs)/

hotel /həʊˈtel/

hurt /hɜːt/

insect /ˈɪnsekt/

intelligent /ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/

island /ˈaɪlənd/

jellyfish /ˈdʒelɪfɪʃ/

kill /kɪl/

kilogram /ˈkɪləgræm/

lake /leɪk/

large /lɑːdʒ/

left-handed /ˌleft ˈhændɪd/

leopard /ˈlepəd/

lion /ˈlaɪən/

lively /ˈlaɪvli/

lobster /ˈlɒbstə(r)/

malaria /məˈleəriə/

mean /miːn/

metal /ˈmetl/

monster /ˈmɒnstə(r)/

mosquito /məˈskiːtəʊ/

mountain /ˈmaʊntən/

mud /mʌd/

ocean /ˈəʊʃn/

octopus /ˈɒktəpəs/

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

ox /ɒks/

painful /'peɪnfl/

parrot /'pærət/

per cent /pə 'sent/

planet /'plænɪt/

prawn /prɔːn/

rainforest /'reɪnfɒrɪst/

rainy /'reɪni/

resort /rɪ'zɔːt/

rhinoceros /raɪ'nɒsərəs/

river /'rɪvə(r)/

sadly /'sædli/

sailing /'seɪlɪŋ/

sandy /'sændi/

sea /siː/

second-hand /ˌsekənd 'hænd/

shark /ʃɑːk/

sightseeing /'saɪtsiːɪŋ/

snake /sneɪk/

soaking /'səʊkɪŋ/

sprinter /'sprɪntə(r)/

sting /stɪŋ/

teeth /tiːθ/

tentacle /'tentəkl/

terrible /'terəbl/

tiger /'taɪgə(r)/

town /taʊn/

valley /'væli/

villa /'vɪlə/

village /'vɪlɪdʒ/

walking /'wɔːkɪŋ/

washable /'wɒʃəbl/

waterfall /'wɔːtəfɔːl/

well known /ˌwel 'nəʊn/

wet /wet/

whale /weɪl/

wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/

worst /wɜːst/

youth hostel /'juːθ ˌhɒstl/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 6

accident /'æksɪdənt/
after that /'ɑːftə ˌðæt/
agree /ə'griː/
airmail /'eəmeɪl/
alive /ə'laɪv/
altimeter /'æltɪmiːtə(r)/
answer /'ɑːnsə(r)/
arrive /ə'raɪv/
art gallery /'ɑːt ˌgæləri/
as soon as /əz 'suːn əz/
ask /ɑːsk/
at times /ət 'taɪmz/
bank /bæŋk/
be in a hurry /ˌbiː ˌɪn ə 'hʌri/
be in danger /ˌbiː ɪn 'deɪndʒə(r)/
be on holiday /ˌbiː ɒn 'hɒlədeɪ/
between /bɪ'twiːn/
birdwatching /'bɜːdwɒtʃɪŋ/
boots /buːts/
borrow /'bɒrəʊ/
box office /'bɒks ˌɒfɪs/
bus station /'bʌs ˌsteɪʃn/
bush /bʊʃ/
by hand /ˌbaɪ 'hænd/
call back /ˌkɔːl 'bæk/
canoeing /kə'nuːɪŋ/
car park /'kɑː ˌpɑːk/
cash machine /'kæʃ məˌʃiːn/
catch a bus/train /ˌkætʃ ə 'bʌs, 'treɪn/
chat /tʃæt/
cinema /'sɪnəmə/
climbing /'klaɪmɪŋ/
continue /kən'tɪnjuː/
cord /kɔːd/
department store /dɪ'pɑːtmənt ˌstɔː(r)/

east /iːst/
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/
film /fɪlm/
finally /'faɪnəli/
first of all /'fɜːst əv ˌɔːl/
fishing /'fɪʃɪŋ/
frame /freɪm/
franchise /'fræntʃaɪz/
frequently /'friːkwəntli/
garage /'gærɑːʒ/
go by car /ˌgəʊ baɪ 'kɑː(r)/
go for a walk /ˌgəʊ fər ə 'wɔːk/
go on foot /ˌgəʊ ɒn 'fʊt/
goggles /'gɒglz/
golden eagle /ˌgəʊldən 'iːgl/
ground /graʊnd/
harness /'hɑːnɪs/
helmet /'helmɪt/
hurry /'hʌri/
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/
instructor /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/
jumpsuit /'dʒʌmpsuːt/
land /lænd/
later /'leɪtə(r)/
leaflet /'liːflət/
leave a message /ˌliːv ə 'mesɪdʒ/
lend /lend/
library /'laɪbrəri/
lung /lʌŋ/
main /meɪn/
mayor /meə(r)/
mechanic /mə'kænɪk/
miss /mɪs/
mobile /'məʊbaɪl/
mountain biking /'maʊntən ˌbaɪkɪŋ/

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

museum /mju'ziːəm/

national park /ˌnæʃnəl 'pɑːk/

on the radio /ˌɒn ðə 'reɪdiəʊ/

on time /ˌɒn 'taɪm/

opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/

painting /'peɪntɪŋ/

parachute /'pærəʃuːt/

park /pɑːk/

park /pɑːk/

penknife /'pennaɪf/

phone /fəʊn/

phone someone back /ˌfəʊn ˌsʌmwʌn 'bæk/

phone someone on /'fəʊn ˌsʌmwʌn ˌɒn/

pilot /'paɪlət/

police station /pə'liːs ˌsteɪʃn/

post office /'pəʊst ˌɒfɪs/

railway station /'reɪlweɪ ˌsteɪʃn/

rare /reə(r)/

ready /'redi/

red squirrel /ˌred 'skwɪrəl/

reef /riːf/

reference /'refrens/

repair /rɪ'peə(r)/

reply /rɪ'plaɪ/

return ticket /rɪ'tɜːn ˌtɪkɪt/

ride /raɪd/

run out of (time) /ˌrʌn ˌaʊt əv 'taɪm/

scenery /'siːnəri/

skiing /'skiːɪŋ/

skydiver /'skaɪdaɪvə(r)/

skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/

snowboarding /'snəʊbɔːdɪŋ/

stage /steɪdʒ/

stamps /stæmps/

take your time /ˌteɪk jɔː 'taɪm/

theatre /'θɪətə(r)/

then /ðen/

time flies /ˌtaɪm 'flaɪz/

tourist information office /ˌtʊərɪst ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn ˌɒfɪs/

town hall /ˌtaʊn 'hɔːl/

urgent /'ɜːdʒənt/

waste time /ˌweɪst 'taɪm/

west /west/

woods /wʊdz/

wrist /rɪst/

writer /'raɪtə(r)/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ meat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 7

(road) accident /('rəʊd) ˌæksɪdənt/ _____
aluminium /ˌæljə'mɪniəm/ _____
awake /ə'weɪk/ _____
be born /ˌbɪ 'bɔːn/ _____
biographical /ˌbaɪə'græfɪkl/ _____
brass /brɑːs/ _____
broker /'brəʊkə(r)/ _____
businessman /'bɪznəsmæn/ _____
cancer /'kænsə(r)/ _____
celebrate /'selɪbraɪt/ _____
childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ _____
collect a prize /kəˌlekt ə 'praɪz/ _____
computer program /kəm'pjuːtə ˌprəʊgræm/ _____
copper /'kɒpə(r)/ _____
court /kɔːt/ _____
death /deθ/ _____
degree /dɪ'griː/ _____
die /daɪ/ _____
discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ _____
do a course /ˌduː ə 'kɔːs/ _____
do a degree /ˌduː ə dɪ'griː/ _____
do research /ˌduː rɪ'sɜːtʃ/ _____
early /'ɜːli/ _____
experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ _____
extremely /ɪk'striːmli/ _____
garden /'gɑːdn/ _____
genius /'dʒiːniəs/ _____
get (a job) /ˌget (ə 'dʒɒb)/ _____
give a lecture /ˌgɪv ə lektʃə(r)/ _____
give advice /ˌgɪv əd'vaɪs/ _____
go round /ˌgəʊ 'raʊnd/ _____
go to a lecture /ˌgəʊ tu ə 'lektʃə(r)/ _____
go to school /ˌgəʊ tə 'skuːl/ _____
go to university /ˌgəʊ tə ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsəti/ _____
governess /'gʌvənəs/ _____
government /'gʌvənmənt/ _____
graduate /'grædʒuət/ _____
graduate /'grædʒueɪt/ _____
grow up /ˌgrəʊ 'ʌp/ _____
have children /ˌhæv 'tʃɪldrən/ _____
ill /ɪl/ _____
invent /ɪn'vent/ _____
iron /'aɪən/ _____
judge /dʒʌdʒ/ _____
laboratory /lə'bɒrətri/ _____
lead /led/ _____
leader /'liːdə(r)/ _____
lecture /'lektʃə(r)/ _____
lecturer /'lektʃərə(r)/ _____
magnesium /mæg'niːziəm/ _____
medicine /'medsn/ _____
nationality /næʃə'nælәti/ _____
needy /'niːdi/ _____
neighbour /'neɪbə(r)/ _____
Nobel Prize /nəʊˌbel 'praɪz/ _____
notes /nəʊts/ _____
nuclear energy /ˌnjuːkliər 'enədʒi/ _____
operating theatre /'ɒpəreɪtɪŋ ˌθɪətə(r)/ _____
perform /pə'fɔːm/
polonium /pə'ləʊniəm/ _____
present /'preznt/ _____
prize /praɪz/ _____
professor /prə'fesə(r)/ _____
radiation /ˌreɪdi'eɪʃn/ _____
radioactivity /ˌreɪdiəʊæk'tɪvəti/ _____
radium /'reɪdiəm/ _____
remains /rɪ'meɪnz/ _____
research /rɪ'sɜːtʃ/ _____
rest (of) /'rest əv/ _____

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

rights /raɪts/

speech /spiːtʃ/

stadium /ˈsteɪdiəm/

stock exchange /ˈstɒk ɪksˌtʃeɪndʒ/

studio /ˈstjuːdiəʊ/

surgeon /ˈsɜːdʒən/

surgery /ˈsɜːdʒəri/

take a break /ˌteɪk ə ˈbreɪk/

take an exam /ˌteɪk ən ɪgˈzæm/

take notes /ˌteɪk ˈnəʊts/

tell a lie /ˌtel ə ˈlaɪ/

tomb /tuːm/

undergraduate /ˌʌndəˈgrædʒuət/

uranium /juˈreɪniəm/

wealthy /ˈwelθi/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 8

appetite /'æpɪtaɪt/ _____
apple 🖙0 /'æpl/ _____
bake 🖙0 /beɪk/ _____
baked 🖙0 /beɪkt/ _____
baked beans /ˌbeɪkt 'biːnz/ _____
banana /bə'nɑːnə/ _____
beans /biːnz/ _____
blackcurrant /'blækˌkʌrənt/ _____
bland /blænd/ _____
boil 🖙0 /bɔɪl/ _____
boiled 🖙0 /bɔɪld/ _____
bore 🖙0 /bɔː(r)/ _____
boredom /'bɔːdəm/ _____
bottle 🖙0 /'bɒtl/ _____
bowl 🖙0 /bəʊl/ _____
brave 🖙0 /breɪv/ _____
bread 🖙0 /bred/ _____
butter 🖙0 /'bʌtə(r)/ _____
can 🖙0 /kæn/ _____
carry on 🖙0 /ˌkæri 'ɒn/ _____
cauliflower /'kɒlɪflaʊə(r)/ _____
celebrity /sə'lebrəti/ _____
cereal /'sɪəriəl/ _____
cheese 🖙0 /tʃiːz/ _____
cheeseburger /'tʃiːzbɜːgə(r)/ _____
cheesecake /'tʃiːzkeɪk/ _____
chicken 🖙0 /'tʃɪkɪn/ _____
chips 🖙0 /tʃɪps/ _____
coffee 🖙0 /'kɒfi/ _____
compete 🖙0 /kəm'piːt/ _____
competitive 🖙0 /kəm'petətɪv/ _____
complain 🖙0 /kəm'pleɪn/ _____
complete 🖙0 /kəm'pliːt/ _____
continue 🖙0 /kən'tɪnjuː/ _____
cook 🖙0 /kʊk/ _____
coverage /'kʌvərɪdʒ/ _____
curry /'kʌri/ _____
dairy product /'deəri ˌprɒdʌkt/ _____
defence 🖙0 /dɪ'fens/ _____
defensive /dɪ'fensɪv/ _____
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ _____
differ /'dɪfə(r)/ _____
difference 🖙0 /'dɪfrəns/ _____
discover 🖙0 /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ _____
dish 🖙0 /dɪʃ/ _____
egg 🖙0 /eg/ _____
equal 🖙0 /'iːkwəl/ _____
excite 🖙0 /ɪk'saɪt/ _____
excitement 🖙0 /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ _____
fast 🖙0 /fɑːst/ _____
fast food 🖙0 /ˌfɑːst 'fuːd/ _____
fat 🖙0 /fæt/ _____
fill in 🖙0 /ˌfɪl 'ɪn/ _____
find out 🖙0 /ˌfaɪnd 'aʊt/ _____
fish 🖙0 /fɪʃ/ _____
fresh 🖙0 /freʃ/ _____
fried 🖙0 /fraɪd/ _____
fruit 🖙0 /fruːt/ _____
fry 🖙0 /fraɪ/ _____
frying pan /'fraɪŋ ˌpæn/ _____
give up 🖙0 /ˌgɪv 'ʌp/ _____
glass 🖙0 /glɑːs/ _____
go back 🖙0 /ˌgəʊ 'bæk/ _____
grapefruit /'greɪpfruːt/ _____
grapes /greɪps/ _____
grill /grɪl/ _____
grilled /grɪld/ _____
healthy 🖙0 /'helθi/ _____
hot chocolate 🖙0 /ˌhɒt 'tʃɒklət/ _____
imaginative /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ _____
imagine 🖙0 /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ _____
isolate /'aɪsəleɪt/ _____
isolation /ˌaɪsə'leɪʃn/ _____
jam 🖙0 /dʒæm/ _____
jug /dʒʌg/ _____
kettle /'ketl/ _____
lamb /læm/ _____
law 🖙0 /lɔː/ _____

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

lean /liːn/
lettuce /'letɪs/
lobster /'lɒbstə(r)/
meal /miːl/
microwave /'maɪkrəweɪv/
milk /mɪlk/
mind /maɪnd/
mushroom /'mʌʃrʊm, -ruːm/
natural /'nætʃrəl/
nickname /'nɪkneɪm/
olives /'ɒlɪvz/
orange juice /'ɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/
oven /'ʌvn/
participate /pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt/
pasta /'pæstə/
peach /piːtʃ/
pear /'peə(r)/
peas /piːz/
pick up /ˌpɪk 'ʌp/
piece /piːs/
pineapple /'paɪnæpl/
pizza /'piːtsə/
prawn /prɔːn/
preparation /ˌprepə'reɪʃn/
prepare /prɪ'peə(r)/
prepared /prɪ'peəd/
protein /'prəʊtiːn/
pumpkin /'pʌmpkɪn/
push out /ˌpʊʃ 'aʊt/
raw /rɔː/
refuse /rɪ'fjuːz/
return /rɪ'tɜːn/
rice /raɪs/
roast /rəʊst/
salty /'sɔːlti/
sauce /sɔːs/
saucepan /'sɔːspən/
shoot /ʃuːt/
slice /slaɪs/
spider /'spaɪdə(r)/
stop /stɒp/
strawberry /'strɔːbəri/
stretch /stretʃ/
successful /sək'sesfl/
sugar /'ʃʊgə(r)/
sweet /swiːt/
sweetcorn /'swiːtkɔːn/
take part /ˌteɪk 'pɑːt/
tea /tiː/
tender /'tendə(r)/
thin /θɪn/
toast /təʊst/
toaster /'təʊstə(r)/
tomato /tə'mɑːtəʊ/
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/
traditional /trə'dɪʃənl/
vegetable /'vedʒtəbl/
vegetarian /ˌvedʒə'teəriən/
water /'wɔːtə(r)/
watermelon /'wɔːtəmelən/
weigh /weɪ/
widow /'wɪdəʊ/
yoghurt /'jɒgət/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 9

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/
bicycle (bike) /'baɪsɪkl (baɪk)/
blow /bləʊ/
boarding card /'bɔ:dɪŋ ˌkɑ:d/
boat /bəʊt/
book (a holiday) /ˌbʊk (ə 'hɒlədeɪ)/
bow /baʊ/
bridge /brɪdʒ/
bus /'bʌs/
by the time /ˌbaɪ ðə 'taɪm/
canoe /kə'nu:/
car /kɑ:(r)/
change money /ˌtʃeɪndʒ 'mʌni/
(the) channel /(ðə'tʃænl/
chilly /'tʃɪli/
cloudy /'klaʊdi/
coach /kəʊtʃ/
cold /kəʊld/
come and go /ˌkʌm ən 'gəʊ/
come apart /ˌkʌm ə'pɑ:t/
come on /ˌkʌm 'ɒn/
come out /ˌkʌm 'aʊt/
come round /ˌkʌm 'raʊnd/
come true /ˌkʌm 'tru:/
completely /kəm'pli:tli/
confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/
control /kən'trəʊl/
controls /kən'trəʊlz/
design /dɪ'zaɪn/
dinghy /'dɪŋgi/
disabled /dɪs'eɪbld/
disease /dɪ'zi:z/
dream /dri:m/
drop /drɒp/
exhausted /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/

ferry /'feri/
foggy /'fɒgi/
freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/
freighter /'freɪtə(r)/
guidebook /'gaɪdbʊk/
harbour /'hɑ:bə(r)/
helicopter /'helɪkɒptə(r)/
hot /hɒt/
hull /hʌl/
humid /'hju:mɪd/
icy /'aɪsi/
kangaroo /kæŋgə'ru:/
lifeboat /'laɪfbəʊt/
limbs /lɪmz/
lorry /'lɒri/
lose /lu:z/
mad /mæd/
mast /mɑ:st/
mild /maɪld/
miss /mɪs/
motorbike /'məʊtəbaɪk/
move /mu:v/
opera house /'ɒprə ˌhaʊs/
over /'əʊvə(r)/
pack /pæk/
paralysed /'pærəlaɪzd/
passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/
passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/
pedal /'pedl/
plan /plæn/
plane /pleɪn/
port /pɔ:t/
rail /reɪl/
rainy /'reɪni/
rotor /'rəʊtə(r)/
rudder /'rʌdə(r)/
sail /seɪl/
sail /seɪl/
sailor /'seɪlə(r)/

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜ:/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑ:/ art	/ɒ/ not	/u:/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/i:/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔ:/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

scooter /'skuːtə(r)/
severe /sɪ'vɪə(r)/
ship /ʃɪp/
showery /'ʃaʊəri/
snowy /'snəʊi/
souvenir /ˌsuːvə'nɪə(r)/
spread /spred/
starboard /'stɑːbɔːd/
steer /stɪə(r)/
stern /stɜːn/
stormy /'stɔːmi/
suck /sʌk/
suddenly /'sʌdnli/
suitcase /'suːtkeɪs/
sunny /'sʌni/
take up /ˌteɪk 'ʌp/
taxi /'tæksi/
the Channel /ðə 'tʃænl/
tour /tʊə(r), tɔː(r)/
train /treɪn/
tram /træm/
transport /'trænspɔːt/
truck /trʌk/
tube /tjuːb/
underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/
unsettled /ʌn'setld/
van /væn/
warm /wɔːm/
weather /'weðə(r)/
wheelchair /'wiːltʃeə(r)/
windy /'wɪndi/
yacht /jɒt/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ **r**adio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 10

abroad /ə'brɔːd/ _____

accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ _____

actor /'æktə(r)/ _____

advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ _____

advertisement (advert) /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt ('ædvɜːt)/ _____

airline /'eəlaɪn/ _____

allowed /ə'laʊd/ _____

animal rescue centre /ˌænɪml 'reskjuː ˌsentə(r)/ _____

application /ˌæplɪ'keɪʃn/ _____

apply /ə'plaɪ/ _____

architect /'ɑːkɪtekt/ _____

artist /'ɑːtɪst/ _____

attend /ə'tend/ _____

babysitting /'beɪbɪsɪtɪŋ/ _____

backpack /'bækpæk/ _____

barrister /'bærɪstə(r)/ _____

be in charge of /ˌbiː ɪn 'tʃɑːdʒ əv/ _____

bricklayer /'brɪkleɪə(r)/ _____

builder /'bɪldə(r)/ _____

bus driver /'bʌs ˌdraɪvə(r)/ _____

chance /tʃɑːns/ _____

charity /'tʃærətɪ/ _____

chef /ʃef/ _____

cleaner /'kliːnə(r)/ _____

coach /kəʊtʃ/ _____

company /'kʌmpənɪ/ _____

computer programmer /kəmˌpjuːtə 'prəʊgræmə(r)/ _____

countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ _____

culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ _____

customer /'kʌstəmə(r)/ _____

demanding /dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ/ _____

department store /dɪ'pɑːtmənt ˌstɔː(r)/ _____

describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ _____

dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ _____

doctor /'dɒktə(r)/ _____

dollar /'dɒlə/ _____

duties /'djuːtiz/ _____

earn /ɜːn/ _____

engineer /ˌendʒɪ'nɪə(r)/ _____

experience /ɪk'spɪərɪəns/ _____

extra /'ekstrə/ _____

factory /'fæktərɪ/ _____

factory worker /'fæktərɪ ˌwɜːkə(r)/ _____

farmer /'fɑːmə(r)/ _____

finance /'faɪnæns/ _____

full-time /'fʊl ˌtaɪm/ _____

gap year /'gæp ˌjɪə(r)/ _____

give someone the sack /ˌgɪv ˌsʌmwʌn ðə 'sæk/ _____

hairdresser /'heədresə(r)/ _____

have an interview /ˌhæv ən 'ɪntəvjuː/ _____

honest /'ɒnɪst/ _____

hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ _____

ideal /aɪ'diːəl/ _____

interview /'ɪntəvjuː/ _____

journey /'dʒɜːnɪ/ _____

kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ _____

lawyer /'lɔːjə(r)/ _____

local /'ləʊkl/ _____

manager /'mænɪdʒə(r)/ _____

mechanic /mə'kænɪk/ _____

millionaire /ˌmɪljə'neə(r)/ _____

minimum wage /ˌmɪnɪməm 'weɪdʒ/ _____

nurse /nɜːs/ _____

offer /'ɒfə(r)/ _____

office /'ɒfɪs/ _____

opportunity /ˌɒpə'tjuːnətɪ/ _____

outdoors /ˌaʊt'dɔːz/ _____

outside /ˌaʊt'saɪd/ _____

overtime /'əʊvətaɪm/ _____

part-time /'pɑːt ˌtaɪm/ _____

passenger /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ _____

pay rise /'peɪ ˌraɪz/ _____

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

personal qualities
/ˈpɜːsənl ˌkwɒlətiz/

photographer
/fəˈtɒgrəfə(r)/

plumber /ˈplʌmə(r)/

politician /ˌpɒləˈtɪʃn/

post /pəʊst/

probably /ˈprɒbəbli/

profession /prəˈfeʃn/

promote /prəˈməʊt/

public /ˈpʌblɪk/

reference /ˈrefrəns/

reliable /rɪˈlaɪəbl/

resign /rɪˈzaɪn/

responsibilities
/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪlətiz/

restore /rɪˈstɔː(r)/

retire /rɪˈtaɪə(r)/

rewarding /rɪˈwɔːdɪŋ/

scientist /ˈsaɪəntɪst/

secretary /ˈsekrətri/

serve /sɜːv/

shop assistant
/ˈʃɒp əˌsɪstənt/

show around
/ˌʃəʊ əˈraʊnd/

sports centre
/ˈspɔːts ˌsentə(r)/

take care of
/ˌteɪk ˈkeər əv/

teenager /ˈtiːneɪdʒə(r)/

training course
/ˈtreɪnɪŋ ˌkɔːs/

vet /vet/

visa /ˈviːzə/

voluntary /ˈvɒləntri/

volunteer s/ˌvɒlənˈtɪə(r)/

waiter /ˈweɪtə(r)/

work part-time
/ˌwɜːk ˌpɑːt ˈtaɪm/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ **n**ow	/r/ radio
/b/ **b**ig	/k/ **c**an	/dʒ/ **j**ob	/θ/ **th**ink	/z/ **z**oo	/h/ **h**ouse	/ŋ/ si**ng**	/j/ **y**es
/t/ **t**wo	/g/ **g**ood	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ meat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written