Aim High

Workbook 2

Tim Falla Paul A Davies
Paul Kelly

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
Great Clarendon Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide in

Oxford New York

Auckland Cape Town Dar es Salaam Hong Kong Karachi Kuala Lumpur Madrid Melbourne Mexico City Nairobi New Delhi Shanghai Taipei Toronto

With offices in

Argentina Austria Brazil Chile Czech Republic France Greece Guatemala Hungary Italy Japan Poland Portugal Singapore South Korea Switzerland Thailand Turkey Ukraine Vietnam

OXFORD and OXFORD ENGLISH are registered trade marks of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2010

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

Database right Oxford University Press (maker)

First published 2010
2014 2013 2012 2011 2010
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only. Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 445305 9 WORKBOOK
ISBN: 978 0 19 445324 0 CD-ROM
ISBN: 978 0 19 445323 3 PACK

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed sources.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publisher would like to thank the following for their permission to reproduce photographs: Action Plus p.17 (Ali); Alamy Images pp.11 (Business presentation/Andres Rodriguez), 11 (Holiday rep with tourists/Art Directors & TRIP), 27 (Derelict building/Jeff Morgan social issues), 28 (Lifting car from canal/Picture Contact), 52 (Horse festival/Bartomeu Amengual), 61 (Krakatoa eruption/Mary Evans Picture Library), 67 (Tsunami disaster/DEDDEDA), 77 (Spanish Armada/North Wind Picture Archives), 79 (Johann Gutenberg's printing press/North Wind Picture Archives), 79 (Letter and quill/Winston Link), 81 (Fridge/travelib prime); Arnos Design pp.71 (writer), 87 (plastic bag); Corbis pp.9 (both), 17 (Armstrong, Pelé, Phelps/Martin Philbey/epa, Navratilova/Charlie Bibby/epa), 25 (Oxford), 34 (Actress Naomi Watts/Pierre Vinet/ZUMA), 79 (Water wheel/Hubert Stadler); Getty pp.4 (Woodcutters/American School), 17 (Johnson, 1936 Olympic Games, Berlin/Popperfoto, FIS Skiing Women's Slalom/Bongarts), 25 (Snowdonia), 31 (Helen Keller/Popperfoto), 40, 71 (artist, politician, photographer), 76 (Christopher Columbus/Hulton Archive), 82 (Early hovercraft/Hulton Archive), 87 (plane); Image Source pp.50 (Brandenburg Gate/Andreas Stimberg), 65 (Student giving presentation/Clover); iStockphoto pp.75 (Orchard/Carmen Martínez Banús), 79 (Power Station), 79 (Internet URL/Amanda Rohde), 79 (Washing machine/Matjaz Boncina); Lynette Cook/Gemini p.80; Oxford University Press pp.22, 24, 29 (Tiger/Digital Vision), 29 (White water rafting/Photodisc), 33 (Pearl in oyster/Photodisc), 38, 43 (Sydney Opera House/Corbis/Digital Stock), 51 (Futuristic computer/Colin Anderson/Blend Images), 59 (Businessman shrugging shoulders/Photodisc), 71 (Journalists/Digital Vision), 81 (Pen/Mark Mason), 85, 86 (Girl texting), 87 (sun, oil platform, landfill); PA Photos pp.17 (Grey-Thompson), 84; Photolibrary pp.30 (Titanic sinking/The Print Collector), 35 (Ice rink/Alamer), 36 (Alexandria Library, Egypt/Jennifer Broadus), 71 (Dentist/UpperCut Images), 79 (Stack of encyclopedias/David Muir), 79 (Old fashioned laundry room/Leah Warkentin); Science Photo Library p.83 (SS1 private spacecraft launch/Scaled Composites); Rex pp.14, 44, 88; Science Photo Library p.60 (both)

Illustrations by: Jonas Bergstrand/CIA pp.22, 54, 55 (ex 3); Claude Bordeleau pp.5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 32, 37, 40, 46, 48, 55 (ex 2), 56, 59, 62, 64, 70, 72, 73; Jean-Luc Guerin/Comillus pp.78, 80; Rebecca Hall/The Organisation pp.15, 19, 20, 23; David Oakley/Arnos Design p.63

		READING	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR	SKILLS	GRAMMAR	WRITING
1 The real you	page 4	My favourite uniform!	What to wear	Present simple and continuous	Personalities	Verb + infinitive or *-ing* form	A personal profile
	pages 10–11 • SELF CHECK 1						
2 Winning and losing	page 12	Friendly dolphins save swimmers	Surfing superstar!	Past simple	A question of sport	Past simple and continuous	A magazine article
	pages 18–19 • SELF CHECK 2						
3 Town and country	page 20	The Edge of the World	Monowi, population: 1	Quantifiers: *some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little, a few*	Landscapes	Definite, indefinite and zero articles	A leaflet
	pages 26–27 • SELF CHECK 3						
4 Heroes	page 28	Cameron Weir	An award for bravery	Comparatives and superlatives	Personal heroes	*(not) as ... as, too, enough*	A book report
	pages 34–35 • SELF CHECK 4						
5 Gifts	page 36	The Library of Alexandria	Famous gifts	Present perfect	Retail	Present perfect and past simple	An informal letter
	pages 42–43 • SELF CHECK 5						
6 Technology	page 44	Robot Revolution	What's the big idea?	*will* and *going to*	Early devices	Zero conditional	A formal letter
	pages 50–51 • SELF CHECK 6						
7 Cultures and customs	page 52	Dancing horses	The traditions they tried to ban	*must, mustn't* and *needn't*	Body language	First conditional	A note
	pages 58–59 • SELF CHECK 7						
8 What if ... ?	page 60	A big hit?	Wave power	Second conditional	Global issues	*I wish ...*	An essay
	pages 66–67 • SELF CHECK 8						
9 Crime scene	page 68	'I love you'	An online threat	Past perfect	Crimes and criminals	Reported speech	A story
	pages 74–75 • SELF CHECK 9						
10 Discovery	page 76	Christopher Columbus	Great journeys	The passive (present simple)	Inventions and discoveries	The passive (other tenses)	An article
	pages 82–83 • SELF CHECK 10						

ROUND-UP pages 84–88 FUNCTIONS BANK page 89 WRITING BANK pages 90–91 VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK pages 92–111 IRREGULAR VERBS page 112

1 The real you

READING

Before reading: School uniform

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

attitude brands casual compulsory dress wear dress code respectable torn unfashionable ~~uniform~~

We don't have to wear a [1] uniform at my school but there is a [2] _____. The school says we have to look [3] _____ and it says the clothes we [4] _____ in class show our [5] _____ to the school. We can wear [6] _____ clothes like jeans, but they mustn't be [7] _____. Although jeans are OK, we can't [8] _____ in T-shirts or trainers. Furthermore, when we play sport, we have to wear sports clothes that aren't famous [9] _____. I'd like to have a [10] _____ school uniform, because thanks to the rules, my parents buy me [11] _____ clothes that I have to wear at school – and at home!

2 Read the title of the text and look at the photo. What type of uniform do you think the text talks about?

3 Read the text quickly. When did people first wear jeans?

My favourite uniform!

A lot of school students say they don't like wearing school uniforms. They want to wear their own clothes so that they can express their personalities. But if you ask the same students what they wear when they get home, they'll probably all give you the same answer: jeans!

Most teenagers like wearing jeans because they are a symbol of freedom. When you are wearing jeans, you are saying that you don't have to follow the dress codes of schools, offices and factories. However, although jeans have this image today, they were originally the uniform of the working man.

The first people to wear jeans were sailors in the Italian city of Genoa. That was in 1600! In fact, the name for these trousers comes from the French name for the city: Gênes. Over two hundred years later in California, a man called Levi Strauss sold extra strong jeans to miners and they became the working trousers for American men.

Today jeans are very fashionable but most people wear them for the same reasons as the Italian sailors: they are comfortable and practical. In fact, they are so popular that some people say they are the uniform of the 21st century. So, which uniform do you prefer? The one you wear at school, or the one you wear at home?

4 Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Lots of school students don't want to express their personalities.
F. They don't want to wear school uniforms.
2 Most school students wear the same type of clothes at home. ____
3 Today, jeans are a symbol of hard-working people. ____
4 When a person wears jeans, they are usually following a dress code. ____
5 Italian workers were the first people to wear jeans. ____
6 Levi Strauss sold jeans to French miners. ____
7 Most people wear jeans because they are fashionable. ____
8 Today, jeans are like uniform because they are popular. ____

5 Choose two answers.

The writer uses the present simple in the text to talk about ...
1 ... habits and routines.
2 ... things that are happening at this moment.
3 ... future plans.
4 ... things that are always true.

CHALLENGE!

Write a short paragraph (about 30 words) about (a) or (b).
a The clothes that you wear to school:
Do you have to wear a school uniform? Do you have a school dress code? Do you think school uniforms are a good or bad idea?
b The clothes that you like to wear outside school:
What clothes do you like? What do you wear when you meet your friends? Do your friends wear similar clothes? What do your parents think of your clothes?



VOCABULARY

What to wear

1 **Complete the sentences using the words in the box, or answer the questions.**

attend attitude avoid brand code expect fashionable invest judge staff stereotype torn

1 What do we call the group of people that work for a company or organization? _____
2 Which verb means to use your money in a good way? _____
3 Which adjective means something is popular at a particular time? _____
4 Do we use the adjective *casual* to describe formal or informal clothes?
5 Which verb means you think something will happen? _____
6 We call the rules about the clothes people should wear a dress _____.
7 Do we use the adjective *respectable* to describe formal or informal clothes?
8 Does a person with *confidence* think they can do things well or badly?
9 If your jeans have a hole in them, we say they are _____.
10 If you _____ something, you keep away from it.
11 Can you think of another verb to use to say 'go to school'? _____
12 Believing in a _____ may give us the wrong impression of a person or group of people.
13 We call a product made by a particular company a _____.
14 Which verb means to use the information you have to form an opinion about someone? _____
15 Your behaviour can show people your _____, the way you think about things.

Uniforms

2 **Complete the sentences, using the words in the box.**

apron diver physicians judges overalls tracksuit

1 A _____ usually wears a wetsuit in the water.
2 Our coach always wears a horrible pink _____.
3 _____ today don't always wear a wig and gown.
4 The _____ that our mechanic wears are black with dirt and oil!
5 _____ and scientists always wear white coats.
6 I don't like eating in a restaurant where the chef's _____ is very dirty.

dress and *wear*

3 **Put the words and expressions in the correct columns.**

a child a suit an apron up for a celebration smartly a smart shirt

dress	wear
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

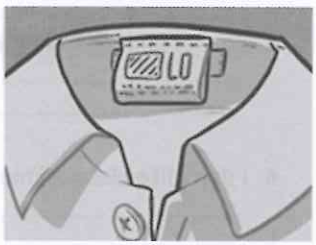
Definitions: advertising

4 **Match the words in the box with the pictures.**

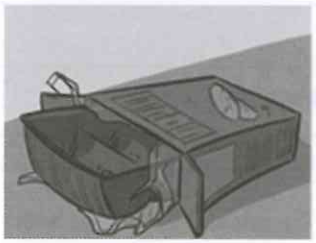
brand goods design label logo packaging ~~slogan~~



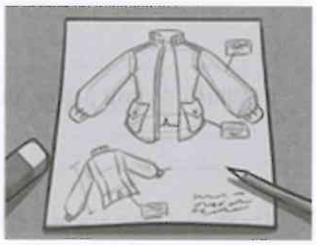
1 slogan



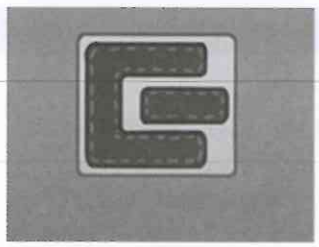
4 _____



2 _____



5 _____



3 _____



6 _____

Prepositions: *in*, *off*, *on* and *up*

5 **Choose the correct prepositions.**

1 She looks terrible **in** / **off** / **on** / **up** that hat!
2 I'm going to do my coat **in** / **off** / **on** / **up**. It's freezing.
3 It's raining, so put your boots **in** / **off** / **on** / **up**.
4 Take **in** / **off** / **on** / **up** those sunglasses. I want to see your eyes when I'm speaking to you!
5 My brother is the boy **in** / **off** / **on** / **up** the school uniform.
6 Tell your sister to pull her sleeves **in** / **off** / **on** / **up** before she does the washing up.
7 Go into the shop and try it **in** / **off** / **on** / **up**.

GRAMMAR

Present simple and continuous

1 **Some of the verbs in these sentences are incorrect. Correct them if necessary.**

1 'What are you doing?' 'I'm a teacher.' ☒
'What do you do?' 'I'm a teacher.'

2 Look. That girl is smiling at you. ☐

3 He's going to the gym every day. ☐

4 I wear jeans today. ☐

5 I'm not understanding you. ☐

6 I don't like classical music. ☐

7 What does she do tomorrow evening? ☐

8 Which do you prefer, pizza or pasta? ☐

2 **Sarah and Lisa are in a café. Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box. Use the present simple or present continuous.**

~~come~~ do have like stay study want work not work

Lisa Hi. I'm Lisa.
Sarah Hi, I'm Sarah. Where [1] do you come from, Lisa?
Lisa Germany. I [2] _____ with a family here in Brighton.
Sarah [3] _____ you _____ it here?
Lisa Yes, it's a nice town. I [4] _____ a great time.
Sarah Your English is very good.
Lisa Thanks. I [5] _____ at a language school. What [6] _____ you _____, Sarah?
Sarah I'm a nurse.
Lisa That's interesting.
Sarah I usually [7] _____ at night, but I [8] _____ this evening.
Lisa [9] _____ you _____ to have a coffee?
Sarah OK.

CHALLENGE!

Write two sentences for each use.

Present simple: something that happens always or regularly
1 _____
2 _____
Present continuous: something that's happening now
3 _____
4 _____
Present continuous: arrangements in the future
5 This evening _____
6 After school tomorrow _____

3 **Is the present continuous being used (a) for something that is happening now or (b) for an arrangement in the future? Write *a* or *b*.**

1 What are you doing tomorrow night? b
2 It's starting to rain. ___
3 'Are you planning to stay at home this weekend?' ___
'No, we're visiting friends in London.' ___
4 Penny is wearing a pink skirt. ___
5 'Where's Wendy?' 'She's reading upstairs.' ___
6 Is Ann coming to the cinema with us this evening? ___
7 I can't meet you on Saturday. I'm playing football. ___
8 My aunt is coming to see us this afternoon. ___
9 What's that programme you're listening to? ___
10 What are you wearing to Tom's house? ___

4 **Look at Neil's diary and complete the dialogue. Use the present continuous.**

SATURDAY
3 pm Football – Chelsea v Arsenal
Cinema – 'War of the Worlds' meet Danny at 8 at pizza café

Neil I [1] _____ (watch) a football match on Saturday.
Paul Oh? Who [2] _____ (play)?
Neil Chelsea and Arsenal. Why don't you come round and watch it with me?
Paul I don't like football. What [3] _____ you _____ (do) in the evening?
Neil I [4] _____ (go) to the cinema.
Paul Who [5] _____ you _____ (go) with?
Neil Danny. Do you want to come?
Paul Yes, I'd love to. What time [6] _____ you and Danny _____ (meet)?
Neil Eight o'clock at the pizza café.
Paul OK. See you there.

SKILLS

Personalities

1 **Match the personality adjectives with opposite adjectives in the box.**

bad mannered earnest generous impatient lazy pessimistic talkative thoughtless timid

1 assertive _____
2 hard-working _____
3 mean _____
4 optimistic _____
5 patient _____
6 considerate _____
7 quiet _____
8 amusing _____
9 well mannered _____

2 **Use the adjectives from exercise 1 to complete the sentences.**

1 It was very considerate of you to help me with my homework.
2 She's a bit _____. That's why she didn't talk to many people at the party.
3 It's _____ to talk with your mouth full.
4 Sally isn't very _____. She prefers to listen to other people.
5 Mark is very _____. He always thinks things will get worse!
6 You need to be _____ if you want people to do things for you.
7 She is too _____ to help me with the housework.
8 Harry's very _____. He's always telling jokes.
9 After waiting over half an hour for the bus, Ben began to get _____.
10 It was very _____ of you to pay for my coffee.

3 **Match the adjectives with a synonym from the box.**

confident funny kind impolite serious shy unkind well mannered

1 assertive _____
2 earnest _____
3 considerate _____
4 bad mannered _____
5 amusing _____
6 timid _____
7 mean _____
8 generous _____

Extension: Negative prefixes: *un-*, *im-*, *in-* and *dis-*

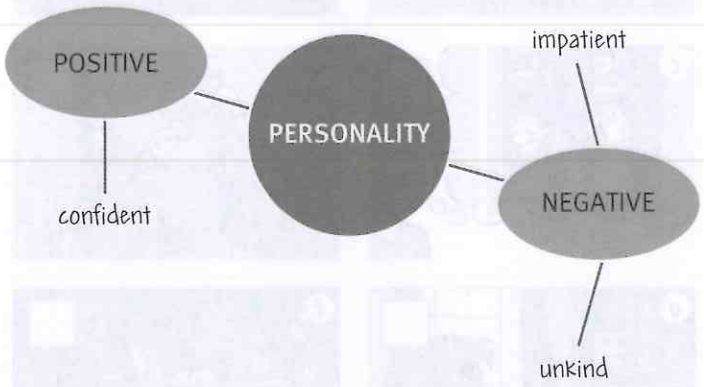
4 **Make the adjectives negative by adding the correct prefix: *un-*, *dis-*, *in-* or *im-*.**

1 comfortable uncomfortable
2 honest _____
3 fit _____
4 polite _____
5 tidy _____
6 lucky _____
7 loyal _____
8 tolerant _____

5 **Use the adjectives in exercise 3, with or without their prefixes, to complete the sentences.**

1 I couldn't sleep because the bed was uncomfortable.
2 Pete's very _____. He goes running every evening.
3 In many countries it's _____ to start eating before others are ready.
4 His bedroom is always _____ – he never puts anything away.
5 We should be _____ of people who have different cultures and traditions.
6 She's very _____. She wouldn't lie to you.
7 John was in a terrible car accident last week. He's _____ to be alive.
8 It was _____ of your friend to say bad things about you when you weren't there.

6 **Make a mind map of adjectives that describe personality.**



GRAMMAR

Verb + infinitive or *-ing* form

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the *-ing* form of the verbs in the box.**

copy get up ~~go~~ have help live play think watch

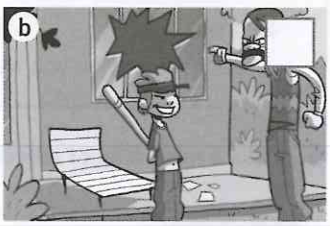
1 Do you fancy ~~going~~ to the cinema this evening?
2 I spend a lot of time _____ computer games.
3 The food in the school canteen is terrible, so I avoid _____ lunch there.
4 I can't help _____ that he isn't telling the truth.
5 I don't mind _____ my parents with the housework.
6 I can't stand _____ early in the morning.
7 Bob suggested _____ a DVD.
8 Can you imagine _____ in a foreign country?
9 It's really annoying – he keeps _____ my homework.

2 **Complete the sentences, using the infinitive form of the verbs in the box. Then match the sentences to the pictures.**

~~be~~ buy carry let pay study

1 Kate wants ~~to be~~ a nurse when she leaves school.
2 Tina's parents agreed _____ her go to the match.
3 Harry decided not _____ a new DVD player. They're too expensive.
4 Jake broke the window, but he refused _____ for a new one.
5 Liz is pretending _____ – but she's really listening to the radio.
6 Dan offered _____ my suitcase as it was really heavy.













3 **Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 Tom offered ~~to help~~ me with my homework. (help)
2 We spent an hour _____ on the phone. (chat)
3 I can't stand _____ a jacket and tie. (wear)
4 He refused _____ his mum where he was going. (tell)
5 He pretended not _____ me. (hear)
6 We decided _____ to Spain this summer. (go)
7 She can't help _____ nervous about the exams. (feel)
8 I don't fancy _____ tonight. Let's go out. (stay in)
9 I hope _____ you next weekend. (see)
10 I can't imagine _____ old. (be)
11 What time do you expect _____ in London? (arrive)
12 I don't mind _____ football on TV. (watch)
13 Why do you keep _____ that song? It's annoying. (sing)
14 I didn't want to go to the party on my own, so my sister agreed _____ with me. (come)

4 **Underline four *-ing* forms and four infinitive forms in the email. Some of them are incorrect. Correct them.**

Hi Jackie,

How are you? I keep ~~to phone~~ you, but you're always out, so I decided sending you an email. I'm having a very boring week. I spend all my time studying for the exams, but I refuse to work all weekend, too! So do you fancy to go to the cinema with me on Saturday? There are several good films on that I want to see. I don't mind seeing any of them, so you can choose.

phoning

I hope hearing from you soon.

Lots of love,

Anna

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences using these verbs and either the *-ing* form or the infinitive.

1 can't help I can't help thinking about the exams.
2 can't stand _____
3 want _____
4 agree _____
5 hope _____
6 avoid _____

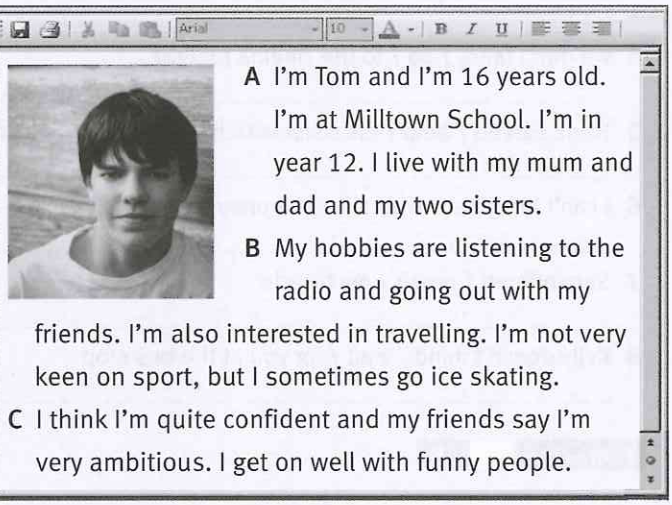
WRITING

A personal profile

Preparation

1 **Read Tom's profile. Match 1–3 with paragraphs A–C.**

1 personality ☐
2 hobbies and interests ☐
3 introduction, with personal information ☐



A I'm Tom and I'm 16 years old. I'm at Milltown School. I'm in year 12. I live with my mum and dad and my two sisters.

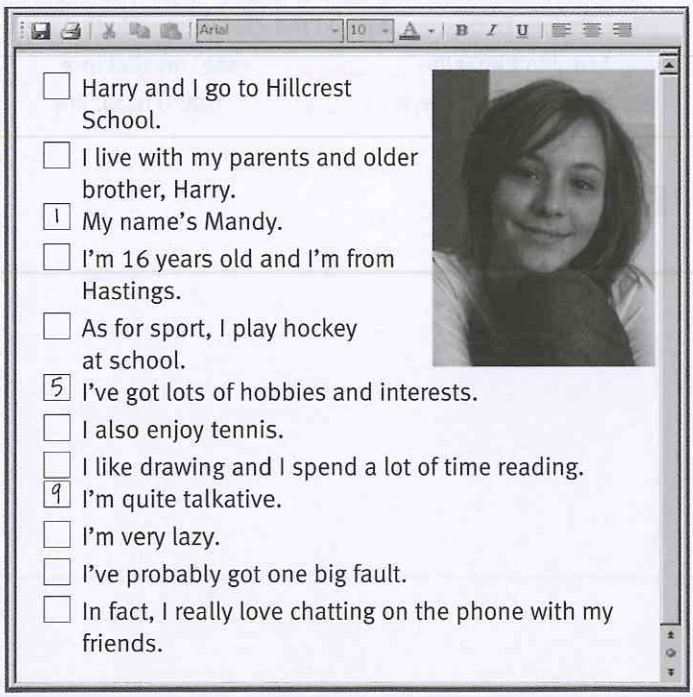
B My hobbies are listening to the radio and going out with my friends. I'm also interested in travelling. I'm not very keen on sport, but I sometimes go ice skating.

C I think I'm quite confident and my friends say I'm very ambitious. I get on well with funny people.

2 **Underline phrases in Tom's profile with a similar meaning to the ones below.**

1 My name's ...
2 I go to .... school
3 I like ... (hobbies)
4 I like ... (people)
5 I don't really like ...
6 I believe ...

3 **Put Mandy's profile in the correct order.**



☐ Harry and I go to Hillcrest School.
☐ I live with my parents and older brother, Harry.
[1] My name's Mandy.
☐ I'm 16 years old and I'm from Hastings.
☐ As for sport, I play hockey at school.
[5] I've got lots of hobbies and interests.
☐ I also enjoy tennis.
☐ I like drawing and I spend a lot of time reading.
[9] I'm quite talkative.
☐ I'm very lazy.
☐ I've probably got one big fault.
☐ In fact, I really love chatting on the phone with my friends.

CHALLENGE!

Write four true sentences using the phrases in the box. Use nouns (people or things) or *-ing* forms.

I'm not very keen on ... I really enjoy ...
I quite like ... I'm very interested in ...

I'm not very keen on computer games.
I really enjoy spending time with my friends.

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

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

1 ambitious / am / I / an / not /at all / person
_____
2 is / Kate / mean / a bit
_____
3 my / is / very / best / loyal / friend
_____
4 tolerant / person / Henry / a / quite / is
_____
5 Toby / slightly / shy / is
_____
6 impatient / my brother / quite / is
_____

Writing task

5 **In your notebook write a personal profile of a friend or family member. Write 70–80 words and include this information:**

- an introduction with the person's name, home town, age, and brief information about his / her school and family.
- information about his / her hobbies, interests and sports.
- a description of his / her personality.

Check your work

Have you
☐ included all the information?
☐ written 70–80 words?
☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 1: GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the rules for the present simple and the present continuous using the words in the box.**

happening actions habit simple future continuous frequently moment

1 We use the present simple for a _____ or routine that always or _____ happens.
2 We use the present _____ for something that is always true.
3 We use the present continuous for _____ which are _____ at the _____ we are speaking.
4 We use the present continuous for _____ arrangements.
5 There are some verbs (believe, hate, like, love, etc.) that we don't use in the present _____.

Your score ___ /8

2 **Write the verbs in the correct present simple or present continuous forms.**

1 John _____ (not use) the computer at the moment.
2 Molly _____ (not like) making her bed.
3 We _____ (finish) school early on Fridays.
4 _____ (you / study) for the exam now?
5 We _____ (visit) our cousins next weekend.
6 _____ (Alice / go) to the gym every day?
7 You _____ (write) English from left to right on a page.
8 They _____ (get up) late tomorrow morning because it's Sunday.

Your score ___ /8

3 **Match the sentences in exercise 2 with the rules in exercise 1.**

1 rule ___ 5 rule ___
2 rule ___ 6 rule ___
3 rule ___ 7 rule ___
4 rule ___ 8 rule ___

Your score ___ /8

4 **Write sentences using the *-ing* form or the infinitive form of the verbs.**

1 Sally always expects / pass / her exams
_____
2 Mark can't stand / travel / by plane
_____
3 he hopes / play / in the final
_____
4 we don't fancy / go / to the cinema tonight
_____
5 Frank agreed / help / his sister with her English homework
_____
6 I can't imagine / win / a lot of money
_____
7 Sara offered / repair / my bicycle
_____
8 Kelly doesn't mind / wait / for you at the bus stop
_____

Your score ___ /8

5 **Complete the text, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

My dad always gets up at 6 o'clock every morning and he spends an hour [1]_____ (run). He says it's a good time because you avoid [2]_____ (find) the streets full of people. He's been running for a year since he decided [3]_____ (get) fit. He says he wants [4]_____ (take part) in a marathon! When he arrives home, he's very hungry but he refuses [5]_____ (eat) a big breakfast because he agreed [6]_____ (go) on a diet with my mum. Thanks to the running and the diet he's really fit. Last year I couldn't imagine [7]_____ (see) my dad in a marathon but if he keeps [8]_____ (train) hard, I'm sure he'll do it.

Your score ___ /8

Total ___ /40

SELF CHECK 1: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 What's the opposite of *patient*? _____

2 What does a diver wear to keep warm? A _____.

3 There's a dress _____. You can't wear jeans.

4 Look at the _____ on your T-shirt and find out where it was made.

5 You _____ the staff in a shop to be well-mannered.

6 Don't be _____! Share your sweets with your little brother.

7 'Which one's the physician?' 'He's the one in the white _____.'

8 'What's your _____ to expensive brands?' 'I avoid buying them!'

9 What does a mechanic wear to keep clean? _____

10 'She doesn't say much.' 'No, she's very _____.'

11 I never dress up. I always wear _____ clothes.

12 What's the company's _____? It's an apple.

13 What's the opposite of optimistic? _____

14 Tom's really _____. He always wears the latest styles.

15 What does a chef wear to keep clean? An _____.

16 My sister is very _____. She often tells jokes.

17 What's the opposite of considerate? _____

18 You should wear a _____ when you do exercise, not jeans.

19 She must be a judge. She's wearing a wig and _____.

20 What's the opposite of *hard-working*? _____

Your score ____ /20

2 Choose the correct words.

Job scope ... all you need to know about jobs



What's an advertising copywriter?

An advertising copywriter is an important member of [1]**judge / staff** in the creative department of an advertising agency. They work closely with an art director. The art director thinks of the visual [2]**packaging / design** of an advertisement while the copywriter thinks of the 'copy', the verbal or written words that accompany it. This includes thinking of a good [3]**slogan / stereotype**. An advertising copywriter must [4]**avoid / attend** meetings with the clients and present their ideas to them. The clients expect the ideas to be brilliant. After all, they are [5]**investing / judging** a huge amount of money in advertising their product.



What's a holiday representative?

A holiday representative works for a travel company and is the public face of that company when clients are on holiday. Clients will [6]**judge / expect** the company by the holiday representative so they must look [7]**respectable / casual** at all times. They must also be patient and [8]**thoughtless / considerate**. They have to make sure that clients enjoy their holiday and resolve any problems for them. This might involve talking to the hotel [9]**chef / coach** if a client has a food allergy, or being [10]**timid / assertive** with street sellers who won't leave their clients alone.

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

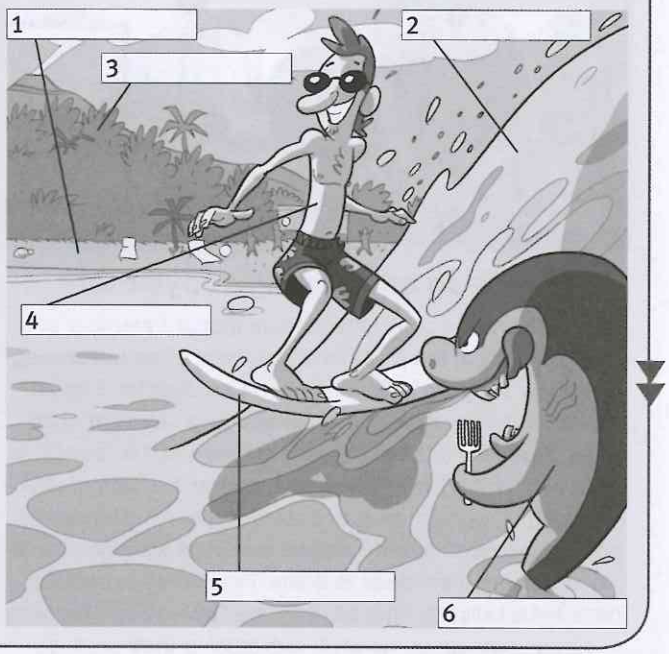
2 Winning and losing

READING

Before reading: At the seaside

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

beach island shark surfer surfboard wave



2 Complete the article with the words in the box.

attacking clear eventually professional screamed swimming thought

3 Answer the questions.

1 Where were the swimmers?

2 How many dolphins appeared?

3 Why were the swimmers worried at first?

4 What did one of the swimmers try to do?

5 Why did one of the swimmers scream?

6 How long did the dolphins stay with the swimmers?

4 Put the events of the story in the correct order.

- ☐ One of the swimmers screamed when she saw a shark.
- ☐ The dolphins started to swim around the people.
- ☐ Ron tried to swim back to the beach.
- ☐ 1 The lifeguards were on a training swim.
- ☐ The shark swam away.
- ☐ Ten dolphins appeared.
- ☐ The dolphins stayed with the swimmers for forty minutes.
- ☐ The shark tried to attack the swimmers.
- ☐ The swimmers returned to the beach.
- ☐ The dolphins pushed Ron back to the other swimmers.

Friendly dolphins save swimmers

One morning in November 2004, four people were [1]_____ in the sea about 100 metres from the beach near Auckland, New Zealand. They were [2]_____ lifeguards on a training swim. Suddenly, about ten dolphins appeared and started to swim around them in circles. At first the swimmers were worried – they [3]_____ that the dolphins were [4]_____ them. One of the swimmers, Ron Howes, tried to swim back to the beach, but the dolphins stopped him and pushed him back to the other swimmers. Suddenly, one of the swimmers [5]_____. There was a three-metre shark and it was swimming towards them through the [6]_____ blue water. It came very close to the swimmers. It was only metres away, but it couldn't attack them because the dolphins were there. The dolphins stayed with the swimmers for forty minutes.

[7]_____ the shark swam away and the dolphins let the swimmers return to the beach. A scientist, Rosemary Finn, who studies the behaviour of dolphins, wasn't surprised when she heard the story. 'Dolphins often help other animals and fish when they are in trouble in the sea,' she said.

VOCABULARY

Surfing superstar!

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

1 Which phrasal verb means to start a journey?
a set in b set off c set on

2 Which adjective can you use to describe a knife?
a sharp b outstanding c soft

3 If a boat goes under the surface of the water, we say it ...
a sinks. b falls. c loses.

4 What do sponsors give some sports stars?
a cake b money c jobs

5 Which word means going or looking in the direction of someone or something?
a along b towards c through

6 The verb *rush* means to do something ...
a quickly. b carefully. c slowly.

7 The word *wound* describes harm to ...
a a car. b a person's body. c a house.

8 Which verb means to get better after an illness?
a recuperate b discover c cover

9 If your face and the front of your body are in contact with your bed, you are lying ...
a face up. b face down. c face in.

10 People and animals have a survival ...
a instinct. b grip. c destiny.

11 If you are destined to do something, you ...
a won't do it. b might do it. c are sure to do it.

12 The verb *grip* means to ... something.
a throw b break c hold

13 Which adjective do we use to say someone is very good at something?
a huge b terrible c outstanding

14 Which verb means to try and deal with a difficult situation?
a grip b sink c battle

15 When you move in the direction of a place, you head ... it.
a to b for c down

Phrasal verbs with *set*

2 **Correct the underlined words.**

1 It started raining heavily in the afternoon, and by evening the bad weather had really set on. set in

2 The coach for Paris sets in at 10 o'clock, so please be here 15 minutes before. _____

3 I was coming out of the bank when four big men set in me. _____

4 When my mum makes soup, she always sets some down for another day. _____

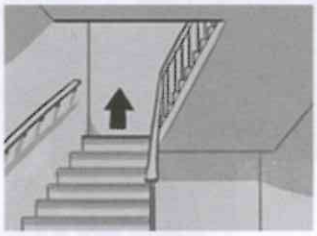
5 We wanted to go to the airport but the taxi driver set us off at the railway station! _____

6 When I lost my job, it really set me aside. _____

Prepositions of movement

3 **Match the prepositions in the box with the pictures.**

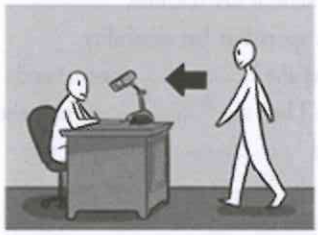
along up across into towards through



1 go _____ the stairs



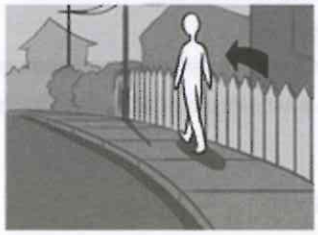
4 go _____ the road



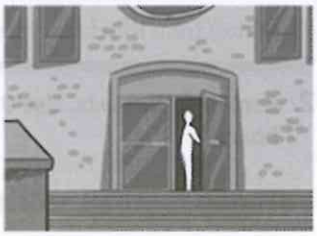
2 go _____ the receptionist



5 go _____ the tunnel



3 go _____ the road



6 go _____ the building

Expressions with *play*

4 **Complete the sentences using the words in the box.**

along cards cool fire fool jokes time back

1 You are so silly! Stop playing the fool!

2 He always thinks it's funny to play _____ on his friends.

3 I want to listen to that again. Can you play it _____?

4 She likes taking risks and playing with _____.

5 I just play _____ with him and say 'yes' to everything he says.

6 He hasn't decided what to do, so he's playing for _____ before giving an answer.

7 You never seem worried about anything! You always play it _____!

8 If you play your _____ right, they might give you a job.

GRAMMAR

Past simple

1 **Complete the text. Use the past simple of the verbs in brackets.**

World Champion



Tanni Grey-Thompson is one of the most successful disabled athletes in the world. She [1]_____ (be) born with spina bifida, so she [2]_____ (not can) walk and [3]_____ (have to) use a wheelchair. At school her teachers [4]_____ (not expect) her to be good at sport but her disability [5]_____ (not stop) her and she [6]_____ (swim) and [7]_____ (play) basketball. Then she [8]_____ (see) the London Marathon on TV and [9]_____ (decide) to try athletics. At the age of fifteen she [10]_____ (represent) Wales in the Junior National Games and [11]_____ (come) first in the 100 metres. Between 1992 and 2004 she [12]_____ (win) sixteen Paralympic medals and [13]_____ (break) thirty world records. She [14]_____ (retire) from wheelchair racing in 2007.

2 **Complete the texts. Use the past simple of the verbs in the boxes.**

Funny football stories

fall	not kick	laugh	say	~~try~~

In 1991, in a British cup final match, Peter Devine [1] tried to take a penalty for his team, but he tripped and [2]_____ over. He [3]_____ the ball properly and it only moved a metre. 'Even the referee [4]_____,' [5]_____ one spectator.



eat	not leave	~~play~~	show	want

In 1989, the Italian football team Pianta [6] played a match against Arpax. The referee [7]_____ to send off one of the Pianta players, D'Ercoli, so he [8]_____ him the red card, but D'Ercoli [9]_____ the pitch. He took the red card from the referee and [10]_____ it!



3 **Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs.**

1 He won a silver medal, but he didn't win a gold medal.
2 I was at the final of the World Cup in 2006 but I _____ at the final in 2002.
3 She competed in the Sydney Olympics but she _____ in the Athens Olympics.
4 My dad learned to ride a bike but he _____ to swim.
5 We played volleyball last night. We _____ basketball.
6 I was happy when Wayne Rooney scored a goal, but I _____ happy when the referee sent him off.
7 She saw the London Marathon, but she _____ the New York Marathon.

4 **Write true sentences about what you did last weekend. Use the past simple, affirmative or negative, and the phrases in the box.**

~~go to the cinema~~	have an argument with my parents
buy a DVD	drink coffee at breakfast
meet my friends	read a book

1 I went / didn't go to the cinema.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

5 **Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then write true answers.**

1 last / what / you / did / night / do / ?
What did you do last night?
_____
2 last / you / what / do / did / Sunday / ?
_____
_____
3 you / how many hours / last night / did / sleep / ?
_____
_____
4 do / on your last birthday / did / what / you / ?
_____
_____
5 did / last summer / where / go / you / on holiday / ?
_____
_____

SKILLS

A question of sport

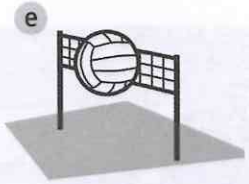
1 Label the pictures.

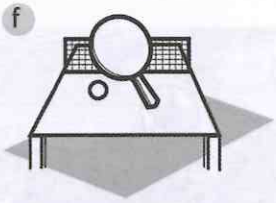
a 

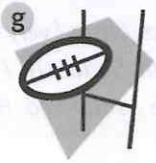
b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

g 

h 

i 

j 

k 

l 

2 Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

athletics gymnastics karate swimming judo surfing

1 In women's _____, they compete on four pieces of apparatus.
2 One hundred metres is the shortest race in Olympic _____.
3 They built a new _____ pool for the Olympic Games.
4 He threw him onto the mat and won the _____ competition.
5 You need big waves for _____.
6 Judo and _____ are martial arts from Japan.

3 Write the sports from exercises 1 and 2 in the correct column.

play	do	go
	athletics	

Extension: Verbs: sports and games

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

compete lose miss pass score win serve

1 Carl Lewis competed _____ in four Olympic Games and _____ nine gold medals.
2 Fabio Grosso _____ the winning goal in the 2006 World Cup Final.
3 Maurice Baker _____ the ball to Darius Rice, who threw the ball into the basket.
4 Thierry Henry scored two goals, but France still _____ the match.
5 David Beckham _____ a penalty against Turkey in 2003. The match finished 0–0.
6 Venus Williams has the fastest serve in women's tennis. In 1998 she _____ the ball at 206 km per hour.

GRAMMAR

Past simple and continuous

1 **Choose the correct tense: past simple or past continuous.**

Last winter, I [1]**had / was having** a nasty accident while I [2]**skied / was skiing**. I was with my friend Joe. It was a beautiful morning. The sun [3]**shone / was shining** and lots of people [4]**skied / were skiing**. Suddenly, Joe [5]**lost / was losing** control as he was going round a corner and [6]**crashed / was crashing** into me. I [7]**fell / was falling** and broke my leg. An air ambulance [8]**arrived / was arriving** and [9]**took / was taking** me to hospital. I was in hospital for two weeks!

CHALLENGE!

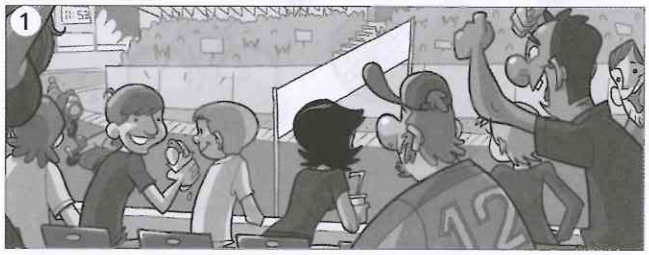
Complete the sentences. Use *did, didn't, was, wasn't, were* or *weren't*.

1 '*Were* you playing volleyball when he arrived?' 'No, we _____.'
2 '_____ she win the race?' 'Yes, she _____.'
3 _____ you watch the match while you _____ having dinner?' 'No, we _____.'
4 What _____ you do when you got home?
5 '_____ he ring while she _____ doing her homework?' 'Yes, he _____.'
6 'How many goals _____ he score?' 'He _____ score any goals. He _____ playing!'

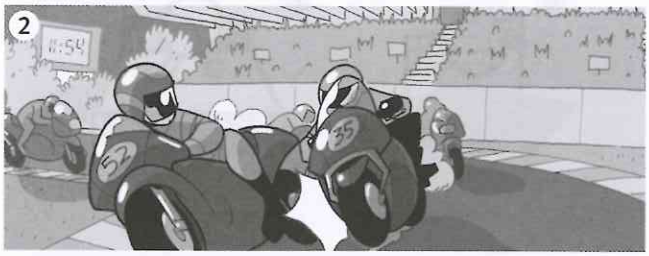
2 **Complete the sentences. Use the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

Last year my dad and I [1]*visited* _____ (visit) the USA. While we [2]_____ (stay) in Los Angeles, we [3]_____ (go) to a basketball game between the Los Angeles Lakers and the Chicago Bulls. The atmosphere inside the stadium [4]_____ (be) really exciting. Thousands of spectators [5]_____ (cheer). The Los Angeles Lakers [6]_____ (score) 30 points in the last 10 minutes, but they [7]_____ (not win). After the game, one of the players [8]_____ (throw) the ball into the crowd and a man in front of us [9]_____ (catch) it. While we [10]_____ (leave) the stadium, the man [11]_____ (give) us the ball and [12]_____ (say): 'Here's a souvenir!'

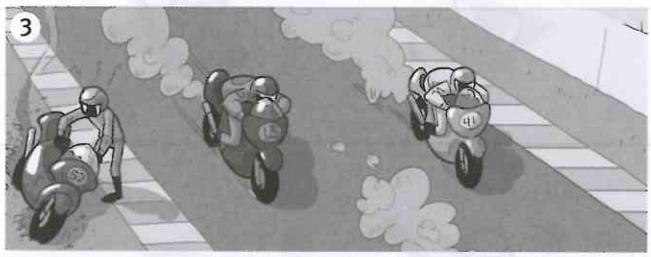
3 **Look at the pictures and write the story. Use the prompts to help you.**



Last month Joe and Simon / go / the motorbike Grand Prix. The sun / shine / and the crowd / be / happy. Joe and Simon / stand / near the finish line.



The race / be / really exciting. Two riders / race / very close. On the last corner / Colin Edwards / lead. Suddenly, / Nicky Hayden / pass / Edwards. Edwards / be / surprised. He / lose / control of his motorbike.



Edwards / crash / 500m before the finish line. While he / check / his motorbike, eleven other riders / finish / the race. Hayden / win / the Grand Prix, but the crowd / cheer / when Edwards / cross / the finish line!

WRITING

A magazine article

Preparation

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

country admire records medal famous team coaches champion joined number



A Khadr Sayed El Touni was a [1] _____ Egyptian weightlifter. He was born in 1915 in Cairo. His teachers at Shobra school were weightlifting [2] _____, so Khadr started practising the sport at a very early age.

B He [3] _____ a number of weightlifting clubs in Cairo and started to win competitions. At the age of twenty-one he was a member of the Egyptian [4] _____ at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. He won a gold [5] _____ and broke the Olympic and world [6] _____.

C After the Olympic Games he was world [7] _____ three times and won three gold medals. Khadr also held lots of world records and he was the world's [8] _____ one weightlifter in the history of the sport until 1996.

D I [9] _____ him because he wanted to win so much. At the Olympics in London in 1948, he was very ill. However, he was determined to represent his [10] _____ and he almost won a bronze medal.

2 **Match the headings (1–4) with the paragraphs (A–D).**

1 Early successes ☐ 3 Early years ☐
2 Why I admire him ☐ 4 Later years ☐

Writing task

3 **In your notebook write an article (130–150 words) about a sportsperson or another famous person. Divide your article into three or four paragraphs. Choose one of these topics for each paragraph:**

- Early years
- Early successes
- Later years
- Greatest achievements
- Why you admire him/her

Check your work

Have you

☐ divided your article into paragraphs, each with its own topic?
☐ written 130–150 words?
☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

CHALLENGE!

Match the people with their achievements.

1 _____ won the Tour de France cycle race seven times in succession.
2 _____ won 18 singles titles, 31 women's doubles titles and 10 mixed doubles titles.
3 _____ won gold medals at four successive Paralympics (from 1992 to 2004).
4 _____ won the World Heavyweight Boxing Championship three times.
5 _____ won the World Cup for skiing in 2008.
6 _____ is a retired American athlete who won five Olympic gold medals.
7 _____ is the only footballer ever to win three World Cups.
8 _____ won 14 Olympic gold medals and holds seven world records in swimming.



a Lindsay Vonn



b Tanni Grey-Thompson



c Michael Phelps



d Michael Johnson



e Lance Armstrong



f Pelé



g Martina Navratilova



h Muhammad Ali

SELF CHECK 2: GRAMMAR

1 **Correct the underlined words.**

1 He didn't kicked the ball once in the whole game!
_____

2 They didn't won a medal but they played well.
_____

3 Karl come first in the race.
_____

4 He tripped over a dog and falled over.
_____

5 Sally swimmed from England to France last summer!
_____

6 How many Olympic games do she compete in?
_____

7 We eated pasta for lunch.
_____

8 Did Karen met her friends at the shopping centre?
_____

9 I taked part in a surfing competition last July.
_____

10 What happened when the boat sink?
_____

Your score ___ /10

2 **Rewrite the sentences in the correct negative or interrogative forms of the past simple.**

1 They laughed at my jokes. (✗)
_____

2 Neil cheated in the exam. (?)
_____

3 We left school early yesterday. (✗)
_____

4 John scored two goals in the match (?)
_____

5 Mary bought a new dress for her sister's wedding. (?)
_____

6 I ate breakfast yesterday before the exam. (✗)
_____

7 Mike competed in the last Olympics (✗)
_____

8 Your dad retired last year. (?)
_____

9 I caught the ball. (✗)
_____

10 The spectators cheered at the end of the game. (?)
_____

Your score ___ /10

3 **Put the verbs in the correct past simple or past continuous forms.**

1 It _____ (rain) heavily when he _____ (have) the accident.

2 Helen _____ (fall) over when she _____ (ski) very fast down the mountain.

3 While we _____ (have) dinner, Jack _____ (come) home from the match.

4 He _____ (say) he wasn't well when we _____ (go) to the stadium.

5 When I _____ (finish) my homework, the sun _____ (not shine) anymore.

6 They _____ (row) very fast when they _____ (crash) into the bridge.

7 He _____ (lose) control of his bicycle when he _____ (race) to the finish line.

8 The ball _____ (hit) Tom in the face when he _____ (watch) the game.

9 A shark _____ (attack) Bethany when she _____ (surf) in Hawaii.

10 The footballer _____ (get) a red card and _____ (leave) the pitch.

Your score ___ /10

4 **Put the verbs in brackets in the correct past simple or past continuous form.**

Last month I [1]_____ (go) skiing for the first time. The weather [2]_____ (be) good all week. By the end of the week I [3]_____ (ski) very well. On the last day the sun [4]_____ (shine) and we [5]_____ (have) a race. My two best friends [6]_____ (lead) but I [7]_____ (pass) them. I [8]_____ (cheer) when I suddenly [9]_____ (lose) control of my skis and I [10]_____ (hit) a tree! I soon stopped cheering after that!

Your score ___ /10

Total ___ /40

SELF CHECK 2: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 Roger Federer isn't just good at tennis, he's _____!

2  _____.

3 It took ages to _____ after my injury. I couldn't play football for weeks.

4 We were skiing when a snowstorm set _____.

5 'Where's Room 12?' 'Go _____ that door and it's on the left.'

6 Top sports stars earn a lot of money from _____ like Nike.

7  _____.

8 Matt was diving when he cut his leg on a _____ rock.

9 I didn't believe you! I knew you were playing a _____ on me.

10 'That wasn't a goal!' 'Let's play the video _____ and check!'

11  _____.

12 Wild animals usually have a strong survival _____.

13 She slowed down while she was running _____ the hill.

14 You need to _____ the racket when you hit the ball.

15  _____.

16 I was in the park when a dog set _____ me.

17 If we play our _____ right, we'll win this match.

18  _____.

19 I walked _____ the road to get to the shop on the other side.

20 They set _____ early in the morning.

Your score ____ /20

2 Complete the article with the correct words a–d.



Paula Radcliffe is a British long distance runner. She started competing in [1] _____ at the age of seven, but she did not start running marathons until she was nearly 30. When she ran her first London marathon, she set [2] _____ well, and went on to win the race. The following year, not only did she win, but she also set a new world record of 2 hours, 15 minutes and 25 seconds. After her [3] _____ performance in these two races, she was selected for the British Olympic [4] _____ to run the marathon in Athens in 2004. People thought she was [5] _____ to win a gold medal, but she suffered a leg [6] _____ just two weeks before she was due to head [7] _____ Greece. She had to take a lot of medicine to [8] _____ in time for the competition. This set her health [9] _____ even further because the medicine affected her stomach. In the Athens Olympics she stopped running after 36 km and could not finish the race.

In the seasons that followed, Radcliffe fought a [10] _____ with more injuries, but managed to qualify for the Beijing Olympics in 2008. Unfortunately, her stomach failed her again, but she finished the race in 23rd position.

1	a athleticism	b athletics	c athletes	d athletic
2	a off	b on	c in	d down
3	a outspoken	b standing	c well	d outstanding
4	a kit	b stadium	c team	d pitch
5	a destined	b sunk	c towards	d gripped
6	a hurt	b injury	c damage	d harm
7	a for	b of	c on	d in
8	a cover up	b discover	c catch up	d recuperate
9	a aside	b back	c off	d down
10	a fight	b struggle	c battle	d combat

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

3 Town and country

READING

Before reading: Describing places to live

1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1	The house was **empty** –	☐	a she can speak eight languages.
2	It's an **enormous** city –	☐	b the population is about eight million.
3	She's an **extraordinary** woman –	☐	c there are fields all around it.
4	He isn't **lonely** –	☐	d there are only a few sheep.
5	It's a **rural** village –	☐	e there aren't any cars.
6	The roads are **silent** –	☐	f nobody was at home.
7	It's a **tiny** farm –	☐	g he's got lots of friends.

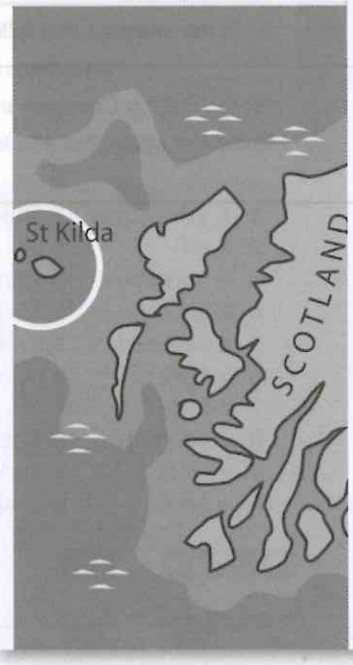
2 Choose the correct word in these sentences.

1 It's a **stressful** / **relaxing** place to live. Everybody is busy all the time.
2 The town centre is **modern** / **old** – it was built less than thirty years ago.
3 It's a very **dangerous** / **safe** place to live. There isn't much crime.
4 The air is very **clean** / **polluted** because of all the cars.
5 It's a very **boring** / **exciting** city – there's a lot to see.
6 Tourists visit the lake because it's very **pretty** / **ugly**.
7 The village is quite **noisy** / **quiet** because it's very near a big airport.

3 Read the first sentence of each paragraph and match each paragraph with the correct topic.

Leaving St Kilda	☐
St Kilda today	☐
St Kilda around 1800	☐
Where is St Kilda?	☐

4 Read the text and check your answers to exercise 3.



5 Are the sentences true or false? Write *T* or *F*. Correct the false sentences.

1 St Kilda is 65 km west of Scotland. ___
2 It takes 14 hours to get from Scotland to St Kilda by boat. ___
3 Not many people visit St Kilda. ___
4 Many inhabitants of St Kilda moved to other countries to find work. ___
5 In 1930, the final 36 inhabitants wanted to stay on St Kilda. ___
6 On 29 August 1930, the final 36 inhabitants went to Australia. ___
7 There are only scientists on the islands today. ___
8 There isn't any entertainment on the islands. ___

The Edge of the World

a St Kilda isn't an easy place to get to. It's in the Atlantic Ocean about 65 km west of the Outer Hebrides islands, which are to the north-west of Scotland. It takes 14 hours to get there from Scotland by boat. A few people visit the tiny islands of St Kilda every year, but not many.

b About two hundred years ago, the population of St Kilda was about 200. They had their own way of life. They climbed up the cliffs and caught sea birds for food. They had meetings in the village streets and made their own laws. They didn't have much contact with people from other places.

c But life was hard for the people of St Kilda, and many decided to leave the islands and travel to the USA or Australia to look for work. They wanted to earn money and have a better life. By 1930, there were only 36 inhabitants left. They decided that they wanted to leave too, and on 29 August, a boat arrived and took them to Scotland. They never returned.

d Today, there aren't any permanent inhabitants of St Kilda on the islands. However, the islands are not empty. Scientists live and work there, studying the sea birds and other wildlife. There are also a few soldiers. There isn't much entertainment, but at least there is now a sauna and a café!

VOCABULARY

Monowi, Population: 1

1 **Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the box.**

inhabitant abandoned clerk dust found immigrant industrialized ruins junk migrate rural rusting thriving treasurer storey

I come from Wrafter, a small town in the Australian countryside. The town was [1]_____ in 1789, when [2]_____ from Ireland came and built farms and houses. Most of the [3]_____ in the town today have Irish names. My family lived in a nice two-[4]_____ house with a big garden. My dad had a good job as a [5]_____ in the office of a big farm. He was also the [6]_____ for the local football team; as well as looking after the team's money, he trained the team, too! However, when I was eighteen I left Wrafter and I [7]_____ to Brisbane. I wanted to live in a [8]_____ city, not a small town where nothing changed. I didn't have much money and I found a cheap flat in the [9]_____ part of the city where all the factories were. The building was almost [10]_____: almost nobody else lived there and I wasn't surprised! The building was very old and almost in [11]_____. The flat was very dirty and full of [12]_____. In one room I found a lot of [13]_____, an old fridge, a washing machine that was [14]_____, and a TV that didn't work. After one night in that horrible flat I wanted to go back to my quiet [15]_____ life in the countryside!

People on the move

2 **Who says each sentence?**

1 'It's an important place for our religion and that's why we visit it every year.' pilgrim
2 'I was in Indonesia for a month and now I'm going to visit Vietnam and then Japan.' _____
3 'We're going to leave our country because there aren't any jobs.' _____
4 'I get to work in half an hour but when there are problems with the underground I'm always late.' _____
5 'When the fighting started, I had to leave the country immediately.' _____
6 'I've been in this country for ten years and I've always found work.' _____
7 'We always move to the places where there is food for our animals.' _____

do and *make*

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *do* or *make*.**

1 We _____ maths at school every day.
2 I want to _____ an appointment to see the doctor.
3 They _____ well in the match and won 4–0.
4 I like _____ money, but it's not the most important thing in life.
5 I know we shouldn't judge people's appearances but his dirty shoes _____ a bad impression.
6 My brother _____ a living working with computers.
7 My granddad always says getting up early doesn't _____ you any harm!
8 Everybody _____ mistakes, but only a few people learn from them.
9 I _____ really badly in my exams. I only passed three of them.
10 My uncle has _____ lots of different jobs, but this is his favourite one.

My home town

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

noun [C] a large building that contains separate flats or offices: *a* [1]_____ *of flats*

adj with people from all over the world: *a* [2]_____ *city*

noun [C] a place on the coast where sailors tie their boats up: *there are some fishing boats in the* [3]_____

adj a particular place near you: *our children go to the* [4]_____ *school*

noun [C] a particular part of a town and the people who live there: *we live in a friendly* [5]_____

noun [C] a place where a lot of people go on holiday: *we went to a seaside* [6]_____ *last summer*

noun [C] an area outside the central part of a city where people live: *I live in a* [7]_____ *but I work in the city centre*

adj relating to towns or cities: *a lot of people have moved from the countryside to* [8]_____ *areas*

Homophones

5 **Circle the correct words.**

1 He works in a **ten-story** / **ten-storey** office block.
2 He said he **knew** / **new** where the money was.
3 I don't think the **breaks** / **brakes** on this car work very well.
4 When did he **dye** / **die** his T-shirt?
5 Jack **sighed** / **side** and said he was sorry.
6 Those children **groan** / **grown** a lot. Are they ever happy?
7 My dad would never kill a **dear** / **deer**.
8 He **blue** / **blew** out all the candles on his birthday cake.

GRAMMAR

Quantifiers: *some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little, a few*

1 **Complete Penny's email to her penfriend with *some* and *any*.**

Hi Maria

I hope you're well. Sorry I haven't sent you [1]_____ emails recently. I had exams all last week! I think they went OK, but I haven't had [2]_____ results yet. Have you got [3]_____ exams this term?

I'm going shopping in New York tomorrow with [4]_____ friends. We're going to the department stores to buy [5]_____ new clothes. There aren't [6]_____ department stores near my house. There are [7]_____ good clothes shops in town, but they're expensive. Are there [8]_____ good shops where you live?

Write soon

Love

Penny



2 **Look at the picture. Choose the correct expression to complete the sentences.**



1 There is **a lot of** / **a little** traffic.
2 There aren't **many** / **any** fields.
3 There are **a lot of** / **a few** street lights.
4 There aren't **many** / **any** pedestrians.
5 There are **a few** / **a lot of** advertisements.
6 There aren't **a few** / **any** hedges.

3 **Which endings for these sentences are correct? Tick (✓) A, B or both.**

1 In this village, you don't see many
A cars. ☐ B traffic. ☐
2 On the High Street, you can find a few
A rubbish. ☐ B cafés. ☐
3 Our house is in the middle of a lot of beautiful
A fields. ☐ B scenery. ☐
4 The village doesn't have much
A pollution. ☐ B street lamps. ☐
5 The petrol station sells a few
A food. ☐ B books. ☐
6 Can you see any
A water? ☐ B roadworks? ☐

4 **Complete the description of New York. Choose the best words.**

I ♥ NY

New York is one the most exciting cities in the world. There are [1]**lots of** / **much** things to do in Manhattan, the heart of New York. There are hundreds of museums, restaurants, cafés, clubs and theatres to visit, and [2]**a little** / **a lot of** exclusive and expensive shops.
In the past the air was very polluted, but now there isn't [3]**some** / **much** pollution. In fact, New York is now a very clean city. There's [4]**much** / **a lot of** beautiful scenery around the city. On Long Island, only [5]**a few** / **many** miles from New York, you can find [6]**some** / **any** fantastic beaches, and to the west of the city even [7]**much** / **a few** mountains where you can ski.
New Yorkers are very welcoming – you won't find [8]**much** / **many** unfriendly people. So come and spend [9]**a little** / **a few** time in New York. You won't regret it!

CHALLENGE!

Write five sentences describing the place where you live. Use the words in the box to help you.

block of flats car factory farm fresh air noise
busy road night-life pollution scenery traffic

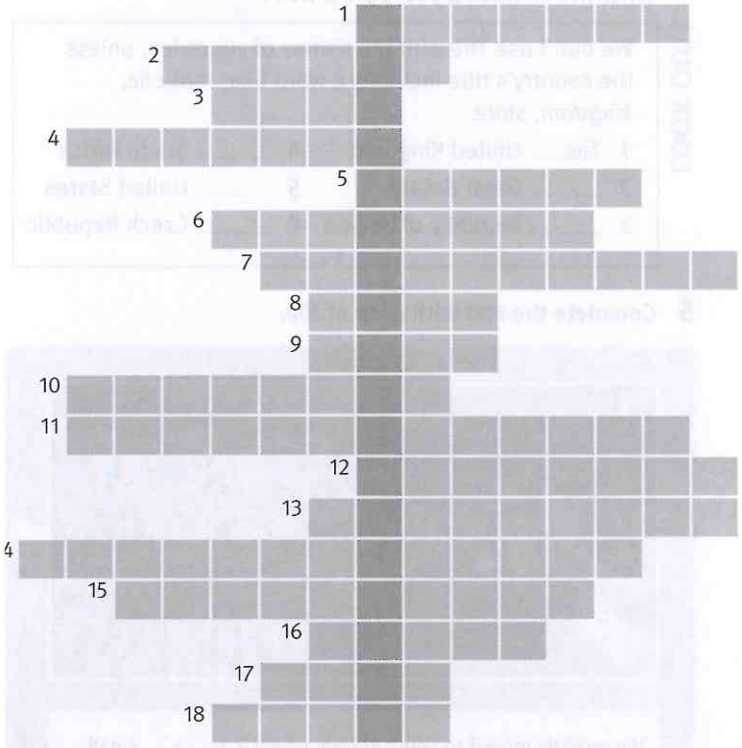
There aren't many factories in my town.
There's some beautiful scenery around my village.

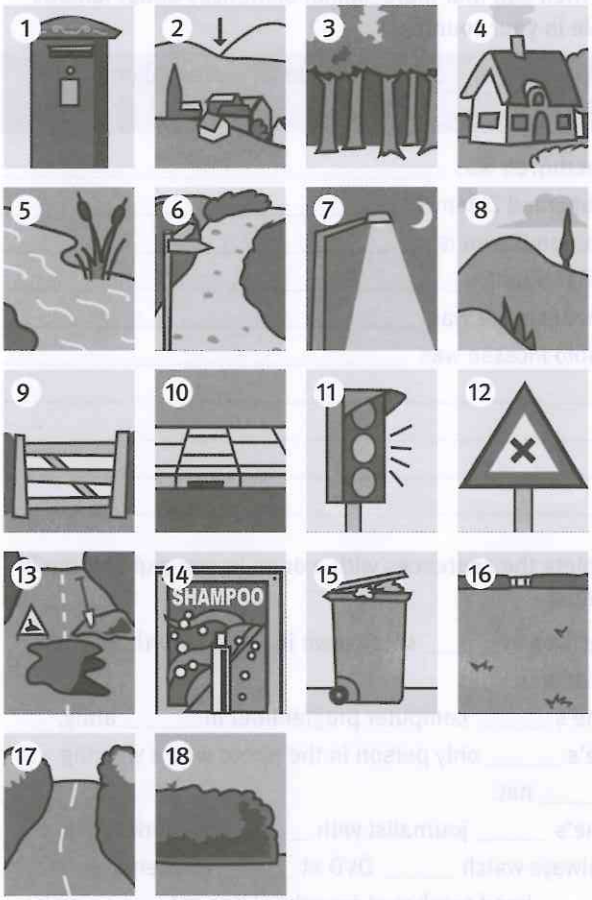
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

SKILLS

Landscapes

1 **Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle. Find the mystery word.**

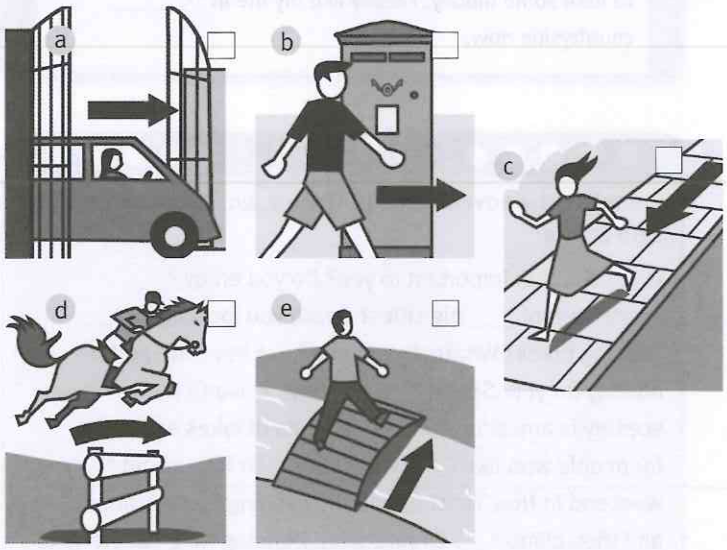




Mystery word: _____

2 **Complete the sentences with prepositions of movement, and match them to the pictures.**

1 Mark walked _____ the postbox.
2 Sylvia ran _____ the pavement.
3 Jamie went _____ the bridge.
4 Philip rode _____ the fence.
5 Jessica drove _____ the gate.



Extension: Compound nouns

3 **Complete the text using compound nouns: the noun in brackets plus a word from the box (before or after). Use a dictionary to check whether they are written as one word or two.**

basket ~~centre~~ computer ends pool news sweat table work

Last Saturday I went shopping with my parents. We went to the new [1] shopping centre (shopping) near our town. I bought a new [2] _____ (shirt). My sister bought a magazine. I prefer to read [3] _____ (papers).

In the afternoon I went to the sports centre with my friends, Jake and Patrick. I always go there at [4] _____ (week). There's a really good [5] _____ (swimming) there, but we didn't go swimming. We played [6] _____ (tennis) and [7] _____ (ball). In the evening I did my [8] _____ (home), and then I played [9] _____ (games) with my sister.

GRAMMAR

Definite, indefinite and zero articles

1 **Complete the sentences. Use *a* or *an* and the words in the box. Then add four more similar sentences about famous people in your country.**

actor author artist composer footballer politician

1 Beethoven was _____.
2 Mohamed Zidan is _____.
3 Gordon Brown is _____.
4 Omar Sharif is _____.
5 Shakespeare was _____.
6 Pablo Picasso was _____.
7 _____.
8 _____.
9 _____.
10 _____.

2 **Complete the sentences with *a* or *an* in one gap and *the* in the other.**

1 He lives in _____ small town in _____ north of Scotland.
2 She's _____ computer programmer in _____ army.
3 He's _____ only person in the photo who's wearing _____ hat.
4 She's _____ journalist with _____ New York Times.
5 I always watch _____ DVD at _____ weekend.
6 _____ head teacher at my school has got _____ new car.
7 My sister is _____ captain of _____ basketball team.
8 _____ teacher at my school lives by _____ sea.

3 **Which sentences need a definite article (*the*) and which are generalizations? Write *the* or cross (✗) for zero article.**

1 I don't like _____ Mondays. ✗
2 I'll see you at _____ weekend.
3 I don't really like _____ Italian food.
4 I really like _____ new French film.
5 I never wear _____ jeans.
6 _____ tigers live in Asia.
7 Polar bears don't mind _____ cold weather.
8 I'm not enjoying _____ cold weather this winter.
9 He's reading _____ new English book.
10 I don't read _____ books about travel.

4 **Read the *Look out!* box and look at the countries below. Write *the* or cross (✗) for zero article.**

LOOK OUT!

We don't use *The* with the names of countries, unless the country's title includes a word like: *republic*, *kingdom*, *state*.

1 The United Kingdom
2 _____ Great Britain
3 _____ Republic of Ireland
4 _____ South Africa
5 _____ United States
6 _____ Czech Republic

5 **Complete the text with *a*/*an* or *the*.**



We recently moved to South Milton, which is [1] a small village near the sea. My dad's [2]_____ doctor, and he got [3]_____ new job here. At first, I thought it was [4]_____ most boring place in [5]_____ whole world, because [6]_____ nearest town is 15 kilometres away. But I have new hobbies now.

I love going to the beach and going out to sea in my kayak, which is [7]_____ small boat. I go every day when [8]_____ weather is good, and even when it's bad! I also have [9]_____ job in [10]_____ village post office to earn some money. I really like my life in [11]_____ countryside now.

CHALLENGE!

Complete the advertisement. Write *a*, *an*, *the* or cross (✗) for zero article.

Is [1] ✗ fun important to you? Do you enjoy [2]___ excitement of [3]___ big cities? Or are you looking for [4]___ relaxing break? Whatever you need, we have the perfect holiday for you. Spend [5]___ few days in North Wales – [6]___ scenery is amazing and there are lots of lakes and rivers for people who like [7]___ water sports. Or how about [8]___ weekend in New York? Spend the evening in a restaurant, and then climb [9]___ Empire State Building for great views of [10]___ city at night.

WRITING

A leaflet

Preparation

1 **Complete the leaflets with the phrases in the box.**

a the beautiful sandy beaches
b wonderful parks
c the stunning views
d the Ashmolean Museum and the Museum of Modern Art
e the historic colleges
f climbing, walking, kayaking

Historic Oxford



- Wander through the streets and visit [1]_____ of the university.
- Take a boat trip on the beautiful River Thames and enjoy the fantastic scenery.
- Don't miss the wonderful paintings at [2]_____.
- Climb the 99 steps to the top of Carfax tower and enjoy stunning views of the ancient city.
- Relax in one of Oxford's [3]_____.

Come to Snowdonia in the Heart of Wales

- If you like outdoor activities, Snowdonia is the place for you. You can go [4]_____ and lots more.
- Don't forget to visit the seaside. Wander along [5]_____ or take a walk along the cliffs.
- Visit the historic town of Caernarfon, with its historic castle.
- Climb to the top of Snowdon, Britain's second-highest mountain, and enjoy [6]_____.



2 **Complete the adjectives. Use *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*.**

1 h_s t_r_c
2 w_n d_rf_l
3 b_ _ _t_f_l
4 s t_n n_n g
5 _n c_ _nt
6 f_n t_s t_c

3 **Complete the holiday activities with the verbs in the box. You need to use some verbs more than once.**

buy climb ~~enjoy~~ go relax spend take visit wander

1 ~~enjoy~~ a wonderful view
2 _____ the day in the mountains / at the beach
3 _____ souvenirs
4 _____ skiing / cycling / walking / swimming, etc.
5 _____ a museum / gallery / zoo, etc.
6 _____ on the beach
7 _____ shopping
8 _____ a trip to ...
9 _____ to the top of a tall building / tower
10 _____ through the streets

Writing task

4 **In your notebook write a leaflet about a beautiful or interesting place in your country. Use the Writing Bank on page 91 to help you. Write 70–80 words and include this information:**

- a title to attract attention.
- information about interesting places to see and visit.
- information about what people can do there.

Check your work

Have you

- ☐ used bullet points?
- ☐ used a variety of adjectives to make your descriptions interesting?
- ☐ written 70–80 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

●●●●● Writing bank: page 91

SELF CHECK 3: GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the rules about countable and uncountable nouns with the words in the box.**

a few many some a little much a lot of any

1 We use _____ in affirmative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.
2 We use _____ in negative sentences and questions with countable and uncountable nouns.
3 We often use _____ in negative sentences and questions with uncountable nouns.
4 We often use _____ in negative sentences and questions with countable nouns.
5 We often use _____ in affirmative sentences with countable and uncountable nouns.
6 We use _____ to talk about small quantities of uncountable nouns.
7 We use _____ to talk about small quantities of countable nouns.

Your score /7

2 **Complete the sentences.**

1 I've only put a _____ milk in your tea. Do you want more?
2 Don't drink it all! We haven't got _____ water and everybody's thirsty.
3 How _____ classmates did you invite to lunch?
4 We've only got a _____ DVDs. We usually download films from the internet.
5 Careful! There are a _____ of pedestrians crossing the road!
6 There are _____ newspapers on my desk. Take one before you go.
7 Are there _____ banks in the High Street?
8 'How _____ money have you got?' 'About £5.00.'
9 There's a _____ traffic in the village in the morning, but not much.
10 I need to go shopping. There isn't _____ food in the fridge.
11 We don't know a _____ of people. We've just moved here.

Your score /11

3 **Match the rules with the examples.**

1 We don't use an article when we make generalizations.
2 We use *the* when we mention something again.
3 We use *a* when we talk about something for the first time.
4 We use *the* when there is only one of something.
5 We use *a* to talk about someone's job.
6 We use *the* when the name of a country includes an ordinary noun.

a He's been a fireman for five years.
b We spent two weeks in the Republic of China.
c I saw him in a sports car, but the car wasn't his.
d They've bought a new flat.
e I think television is bad for young children.
f We are slowly destroying the Earth.

Your score /6

4 **Complete the sentences with *a* or *the* or cross (✗) for zero article.**

1 Is that _____ ambulance I can hear?
2 We stayed in a hotel in the centre. The location was good but _____ hotel wasn't!
3 Have you ever been to _____ theatre?
4 Ask John. He's _____ really helpful person.
5 _____ skiing is an expensive sport.
6 _____ manager at my dad's office is leaving the company.
7 Is your mum _____ nurse?
8 _____ sport is an excellent way for children to make friends.

Your score /8

5 **Complete the sentences with *a* or *the* or cross (✗) for zero article.**

There's [1]_____ pedestrian crossing at the end of my road, but when you put your foot on [2]_____ pedestrian crossing, [3]_____ cars using the street don't stop! It's really dangerous. I spoke to my uncle – he's [4]_____ traffic policeman – and he said [5]_____ Mayor wants to put [6]_____ traffic lights at all [7]_____ pedestrian crossings in the town. I think it's [8]_____ very good idea.

Your score /8

Total /40

SELF CHECK 3: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

QUIZ

1 It's an _____ area. There are factories, but no houses.
2 What's the opposite of an emigrant? An _____.
3 The people who live in a place are the _____.
4 'Where are we?' 'I don't know. There wasn't a _____ when we drove into the village.'
5 Someone who has to leave their country because of a war or a natural disaster is a _____.
6 'Can I make an _____ to see a doctor, please?' 'Certainly. What time would you like?'
7 The cars stopped because the traffic _____ were on red.
8 I live in a four-_____ house and my bedroom is right at the top.
9 We waited at the _____ for 40 minutes, but the bus didn't come.
10 It's very dark outside. They should turn on the _____ lamps.
11 Close the _____ when you leave the field.
12 Jack's done really _____. He's passed all his exams.
13 Someone who travels to and from work every day is a _____.
14 The building is empty and _____. No one uses it any more.
15 What's the opposite of rural? _____.
16 'What's that noise? Is it water?' 'Yes, there's a _____ at the bottom of the garden.'
17 A narrow road in the country is called a _____.
18 The dog ran _____ the gate and into the road.
19 The areas outside the centre of a town or city are the _____.
20 Don't drop litter! Put it in the rubbish _____.

Your score ☐ /20

2 Find ten spelling mistakes in the letter.

Deer Alex,
Thanks for your letter. It was good to hear from you. In answer to your question, my knew job is going really well. I think I've made a good impresion on the boss, and all my colleagues are really nice. However, I don't think much of my new neighbourhod. It's really run down and some of the buildings are completely abandonned. My block is ten stories high and I live on the top floor. The lift brakes down every week, which is not much fun. The inabitants of most of the flats seem to be students or imigrants. My flat is also a long way from my office, so I spend two hours every day with all the other comuters on the underground. The city itself isn't that attractive either, and it's much more industrialized than I expected.
Hope all is well with you.
Best wishes,
Simon

1 _____ 6 _____
2 _____ 7 _____
3 _____ 8 _____
4 _____ 9 _____
5 _____ 10 _____

Your score ☐ /10



Total ☐ /30

4 Heroes

READING

Before reading: Fire!

1 **Choose the correct verb in these sentences.**

1 A fire **broke** / **came** out in the middle of the night.
2 The furniture **broke** / **burst** into flames.
3 The curtains **caught** / **took** fire.
4 They had to escape the **burning** / **flaming** building.
5 The flames **set** / **took** fire to the house next door.
6 The searing heat **drove** / **pushed** him back.

2 **Write the nouns related to these adjectives.**

1 brave _____
2 safe _____
3 painful _____
4 heroic _____

Cameron Weir

Cameron Weir saved the lives of his family, when his parents' car went off the road and fell into two metres of water in a canal. The family were travelling home on the motorway, when their car skidded on some oil. The car crashed through the metal barrier at the side of the road, rolled down a hill and landed upside-down in a canal. Cameron, who was only twelve at the time, quickly unfastened his seatbelt and swam out through a broken window to the surface.

A few seconds later, Cameron's mum, Beryl, managed to swim free, but his seven-year-old brother, Mac, and ten-year-old sister, Rosie, were still in the car. Cameron didn't think twice about it – he went straight back under the water. Later, Cameron admitted that he was terrified, but he knew he had to do something about his brother and sister.

Cameron quickly managed to free Mac, then returned for Rosie, who couldn't swim. The cold water was cloudy and Cameron had to feel for her seatbelt. He managed to unfasten it but ran out of breath. He then had to dive down to the car for a third time to pull her out. Meanwhile, people passing by had pulled Cameron's father, Angus, to safety. He was out of the water, but he was unconscious.

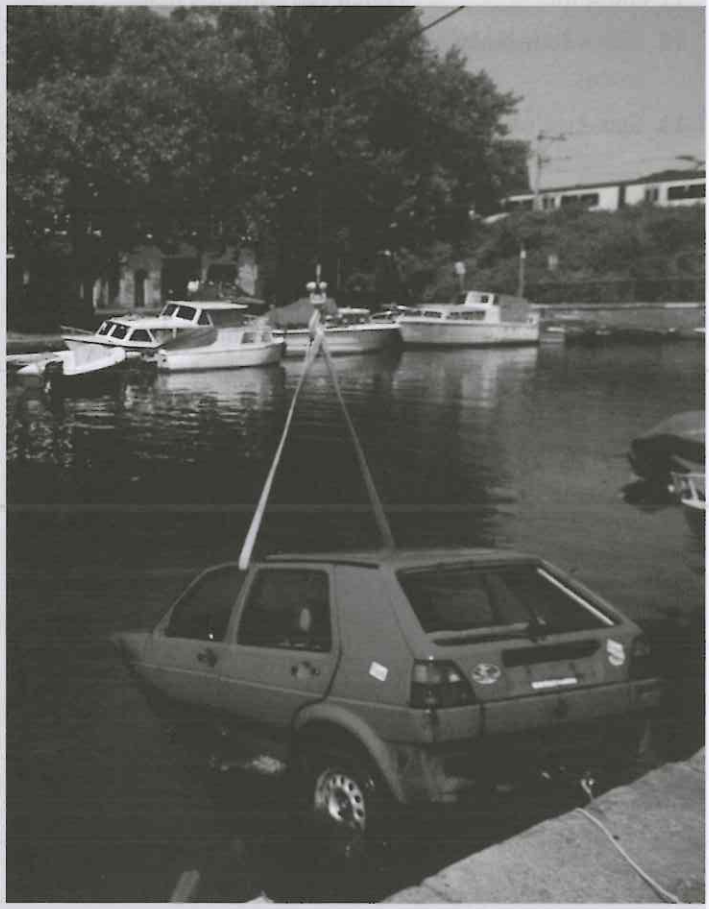
On the bank of the canal, Cameron took control of the situation. In fact, Cameron was so calm that the fire fighters who arrived at the scene mistook him for a passer-by instead of a survivor. Cameron's actions were certainly heroic, but for a child they were quite exceptional.

3 **Read the text about Cameron Weir quickly. Which family members did he save?**

1 ☐ his sister 3 ☐ his mum
2 ☐ his brother 4 ☐ his dad

4 **Read the text carefully. Answer the questions.**

1 Where were Cameron and his family going when the accident happened?
_____
2 What are the names of the five people who were in the car?
_____
3 Who was the first person to escape from the car?
_____
4 Why couldn't Cameron see Rosie's seatbelt?
_____
5 Who rescued Cameron's father from the car?
_____
6 Why did firefighters think Cameron was a passer-by?
_____



VOCABULARY

An award for bravery

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

astounded countless dazed dreadful exhausted gripping heroic intense terrified

1 She was _____ to discover that her grandfather had received a bravery award.
2 The discovery of penicillin has saved the lives of _____ people.
3 Firefighters rescued a woman and her three _____ children from the burning house.
4 The ball hit him on the back of the head, and he was _____ for a few seconds.
5 They sat under a tree to escape from the _____ heat of the sun.
6 Only his _____ actions prevented his sister from drowning.
7 I've just read a _____ book about the people who have been awarded the George Cross.
8 I was _____ after walking for three hours to reach the hotel.
9 He suffered _____ injuries in a climbing accident.

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

agonizing distressed exceptional horrific panic-stricken



There were dramatic scenes at West Hill zoo in the south of England on Saturday when a tiger escaped from its enclosure. [1]_____ visitors ran screaming as the tiger attacked. A [2]_____ scene was avoided thanks to the bravery of the tiger's keeper, Mark Hamley. He showed [3]_____ bravery in his attempts to recapture the animal, which were eventually successful. In the confusion, a mother lost her five-year-old son and had to suffer an [4]_____ wait of nearly an hour before zoo officials found the child, who was a little [5]_____ but otherwise unharmed. This is not the first incident of this kind at the zoo. Safety standards at West Hill attracted severe criticism four years ago, when a crocodile escaped.

Adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

3 **Complete the sentences by adding *-ed* or *-ing*.**

1 The book is an interest___ story of heroism.
2 He was thrill___ to hear about his cousin's visit.
3 Revising for exams can be exhaust___.
4 It was very embarrass___ when I got her name wrong.
5 I took the wrong turning because I was bewilder___ by the road signs.
6 Please stop that annoy___ noise!
7 The boy folded his arms and gave a bor___ sigh.
8 My little brother is frighten___ of the dark.

4 **Complete each sentence with an adjective. Use the verbs in the box and add *-ed* or *-ing*.**

amaze bore deafen disappoint mesmerize move

1 The plane made a _____ noise as it took off.
2 My sister was very _____ by her exam results; she didn't get in to college.
3 For a child, she showed _____ courage.
4 It was such a _____ play that most of the audience were in tears.
5 As a child, he was _____ by machines; he always took them apart and rebuilt them.
6 Pets can easily become _____ if they are on their own all day.

CHALLENGE!

Write four sentences to describe this photo. Include at least one adjective ending in *-ed* or *-ing* in each sentence.



_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

GRAMMAR

Comparatives and superlatives

1 **Complete the table with the missing forms of the adjectives.**

1	wealthy	wealthier	
2	generous		
3		scarier	
4	small		
5	hot		
6			the coldest
7	good		
8		worse	
9	far		
10			the most talented
11	well known		
12			the fittest

2 **Write true sentences using the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1 silver / gold (heavy)
Gold is heavier than silver.

2 Norway / Brazil (warm)

3 April / January (short)

4 fruit / junk food (healthy)

5 Egypt / Turkey (small)

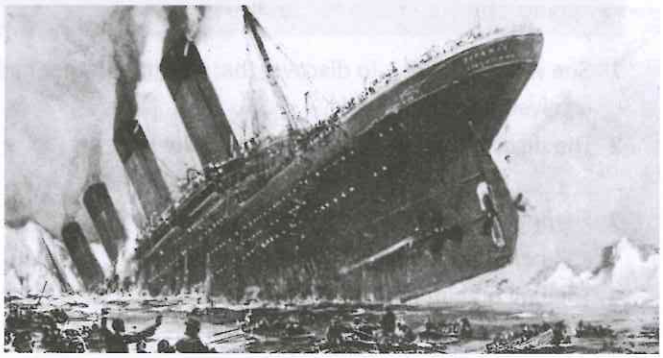
6 Fiats / Ferraris (expensive)

7 tigers / horses (dangerous)

3 **Complete the sentences with your own ideas and a comparative form of the adjective.**

1 Physics is difficult, but chemistry is more difficult.
2 Money is important, but
3 Football matches are thrilling, but
4 Walking is healthy, but
5 Mountaineers are brave, but
6 Bill Gates is well-known, but
7 Brad Pitt is talented, but

4 **Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjective and match them with sentence halves a–f.**



1 Jupiter is (large) the largest planet in the solar system. d
2 The Nile is (long) ___
3 *Titanic* is (successful) ___
4 The Caspian Sea is (big) ___
5 London Heathrow is (busy) ___
6 Djibouti is (hot) ___

a river in Africa.
b airport in the world.
c lake in the world.
d ~~planet in the solar system~~.
e country in the world
f disaster film of all time.

5 **Write sentences about your country using superlative forms of the adjectives.**

1 (big city) ___.
2 (busy port) ___.
3 (famous building) ___.
4 (well-known person) ___.

CHALLENGE!

Complete the questions with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives. Then answer the questions.

1 What is (big) _____ country in the world?
2 Is the Atlantic Ocean (large) _____ or (small) _____ than the Pacific Ocean?
3 Which is (cold) _____ continent in the world?
4 Is gold (heavy) _____ than silver?
5 What's (high) _____ mountain in the world?
6 Which is (near) _____ to the Sun: Mars or Earth?

SKILLS

Personal heroes

1 **Complete the table with nouns related to the adjectives.**

adjectives	nouns
courageous	1 _____
cowardly	2 _____
educated	3 _____
generous	4 _____
intelligent	5 _____
loyal	6 _____
mean	7 _____
modest	8 _____
wise	9 _____

2 **Complete the sentences with a noun or adjective from exercise 1.**

1 She showed amazing _____ when she dived into the lake to rescue her brother.
2 It was very _____ of Jack's aunt to pay his university fees.
3 I'm very _____ to my friends, and always stand by them in difficult situations.
4 It's _____ to compare prices before buying electronic goods.
5 My grandfather was not an _____ man; he had to go out to work when he was twelve years old.
6 Luke showed great _____ as a child, and could read before he was four years old.
7 He's a very successful businessman, but he's too _____ to talk about his own success.
8 My brother is too _____ to buy anybody else a present.
9 Many people display _____ on a visit to the dentist.

3 **Study the example. Then write more sentences that show the meaning of the adjectives.**

1 A wise person knows a lot about the world and makes good decisions.
2 A cowardly person _____
3 A modest person _____
4 A generous person _____
5 An educated person _____
6 A courageous person _____

4 **Rewrite the sentences so that they include the words in brackets. Keep the same meaning.**

1 It's all about being a loyal friend. (important thing)
The most important thing is being a loyal friend.
2 My uncle grew up in Australia. (childhood)
_____
3 As if that weren't enough, it started to rain. (addition)
_____
4 I really admire her courage. (admirable)
_____
5 He's an inspiring example to other children. (inspiration)
_____
6 What I remember most clearly is his calm voice. (stand out)
_____

Extension: biography

5 **Check the meaning of the words and complete the biography about Helen Keller's teacher.**

became college blind born grew up inspiration managed orphanage successful taught



Annie Sullivan was [1]_____ in 1866 and [2]_____ in America. Her mother died when she was nine years old and she had to live in an [3]_____. While she was there, she became blind. In 1880, Annie moved to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and six years later she [4]_____ to graduate from [5]_____. In 1887, Annie Sullivan met Helen Keller for the first time and she [6]_____ her teacher. Helen Keller was [7]_____ too, but she was also deaf and unable to talk. Annie [8]_____ Helen how to talk, read, write and feel things. Annie was not only a good teacher, but also a great [9]_____, to Helen. She helped Helen go to college and to have a very [10]_____ life.

GRAMMAR

(not) as ... as, too, enough

1 **Look at the information about Jeff Smart and Gemma Brown. Then write sentences using *as ... as* or *not as ... as* and the adjectives in brackets.**

Jeff Smart

Age	20
Height	176 cm
Weight	75 kg
Money	$2,000 per month
Work	45 hours a week



Gemma Brown

Age	18
Height	176 cm
Weight	65 kg
Money	$2,000 per month
Work	30 hours a week



1 (young) Jeff isn't as young as Gemma.
2 (old) _____
3 (tall) _____
4 (heavy) _____
5 (rich) _____
6 (hard-working) _____

2 **Now write sentences comparing yourself with Jeff Smart or Gemma Brown.**

1 (old) I'm not as old as Gemma.
2 (tall) _____
3 (heavy) _____
4 (rich) _____
5 (hard-working) _____

3 **Rewrite the sentences using *too* or *enough* and the opposite adjective in the box. Keep the same meaning!**

~~early~~ generous impatient old optimistic popular short slow wet

1 We're too late to see the dawn.
We aren't early enough to see the dawn.
2 I'm too young to drive a car.
3 These jeans aren't dry enough to wear.
4 His car isn't fast enough.
5 He's too mean to pay for my coffee.
6 The film wasn't long enough.
7 He's too unpopular to win the award.
8 She isn't patient enough to wait.
9 You're too pessimistic about your future!

4 **Complete the sentences using *as* or *than*.**

1 Today isn't as cold _____ yesterday.
2 Are girls more hard-working _____ boys?
3 You didn't get up as early _____ your sister.
4 Golf is more boring _____ football.
5 I'm not as rich _____ you think I am.
6 Are you as confused _____ me?

CHALLENGE!

Complete these common English similes with words in the box. Can you think of similar expressions in your language?

ABC a bat a bee ice lightning a mouse a picture a tree

1 He's as cold as _____.
2 She's as pretty as _____.
3 He's as quiet as _____.
4 She's as quick as _____.
5 He's as blind as _____.
6 She's as busy as _____.
7 It's as easy as _____.
8 He's as tall as _____.

Similar expressions in your language:

_____
_____
_____

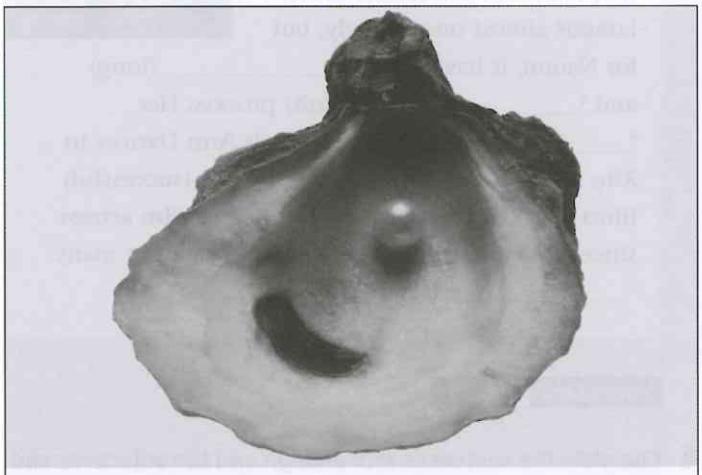
WRITING

A book report

Preparation

1 **Complete the text with six of the phrases below.**

a moral of the story
b is set in
c as perfect as
d twist at the end
e was written by
f identified with
g in the end
h main character is



The Pearl

A book report by Sam Williams

The Pearl is a short novel. It [1]_____ the famous American author John Steinbeck. He published it in 1947, when he was forty-five years old. Steinbeck also wrote fifteen other novels, and won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962.

The Pearl [2]_____ Mexico. The [3]_____ Kino, a poor young man who dives for pearls on the ocean floor. One day, his luck changes and he finds a beautiful pearl 'as big as a seabird's egg and [4]_____ the moon'. However, the pearl does not bring happiness for Kino or his young family. Their neighbours become unfriendly towards them and thieves attack them and try to steal the pearl. So [5]_____, Kino throws the pearl back into the sea because of all the bad luck it has brought.

I liked the book because the story is very moving and the style is simple and poetic. The [6]_____ is very clear: money does not bring happiness.

2 **What does Sam write about in each paragraph?**

Paragraph 1: _____

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

3 **Match the two halves of the sentences.**

1 I identified with ___
2 I liked the book because ___
3 In the end ___
4 It was written by ___
5 It's a ___
6 It's set in ___
7 It's the story of ___
8 It was made into ___
9 The main character is ___
10 There's a twist ___

a a robot and a young girl.
b it's a really gripping story.
c at the end.
d an author called Dan Brown.
e a film.
f the main character.
g Joanna Simpson.
h science fiction story.
i London in the 25th century.
j the main character dies.

Writing task

4 **Choose a book that you have read recently. Write a report (130–150 words) following the guide below. Include phrases from exercises 1 and 3.**

Paragraph 1
Title of the book.
Name and nationality of the author. Other books / awards.

Paragraph 2
The main events of the story.
The main character or characters.
How the book ends.

Paragraph 3
Why you liked the book.
What the moral of the story is.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ written three paragraphs?
- ☐ used the phrases from exercises 1 and 3?
- ☐ written 130–150 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 4: GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with your own ideas and a comparative form of the same adjective.

1 Basketball is thrilling, but _____
_____

2 Elephants are big, but _____
_____

3 Money is important, but _____
_____

4 Dogs are intelligent, but _____
_____

5 Amr Zaki is well known, but _____
_____

6 Paris is a busy city, but _____
_____

7 Gold is expensive, but _____
_____

8 Lawyers are well paid, but _____
_____

9 Lying is bad, but _____
_____

10 Footballers are fit, but _____
_____

Your score ___ /10

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of an adjective in the box.

bad difficult hard-working hot interesting rich tall well known cheap

1 This programme is boring. Let's watch something _____.

2 That question was too easy. Let's try something _____.

3 I'm too poor to lend you any money. You should ask somebody _____.

4 I'm too short to be a good basketball player. I wish I was _____.

5 That shop assistant is lazy. Let's find one who is _____.

6 I've never heard of this author. Let's find a book by somebody _____.

7 This morning was quite cold, but this afternoon will probably be _____.

8 He only suffered minor injuries in the fire. He was lucky they weren't _____.

9 This bag is too expensive. Let's buy something _____.

Your score ___ /9

3 Complete the text with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.



Naomi Watts isn't one of the [1]_____ (young) actresses in Hollywood – she was born in 1968 – but at the moment, she is one of the [2]_____ (popular). Some actresses become famous almost immediately, but for Naomi, it has been a [3]_____ (long) and [4]_____ (difficult) process. Her [5]_____ (big) role so far is Ann Darrow in *King Kong*, one of the [6]_____ (successful) films of 2005. However, she has been a film actress since 1986 and before *King Kong*, appeared in many [7]_____ (small) films.

Your score ___ /7

4 Complete the sentences with *enough* and the adjectives and nouns in brackets.

1 Karen isn't _____ to reach that cupboard. (tall)
2 Tim isn't _____ to ask his teacher for help. (confident)
3 We haven't got _____ to make pancakes. (milk)
4 It isn't _____ to play tennis. (warm)
5 I never have _____ to watch TV. (time)
6 Is your English _____ to have a conversation? (good)
7 There isn't _____ in the car to give everyone a lift. (room)
8 You didn't give me _____ to buy my ticket! (money)

Your score ___ /8

5 Make these sentences true. Use *not as ... as* or the comparative form of the adjective with *than*.

1 Saturn _____ Jupiter. (big)
2 China _____ Russia. (large)
3 The Nile _____ the Amazon. (long)
4 The Arctic _____ the Antarctic. (cold)
5 Chimpanzees _____ dolphins. (intelligent)
6 The speed of sound _____ the speed of light. (fast)

Your score ___ /6

Total ___ /40

SELF CHECK 4: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 He rescued four people. He wasn't just brave, he was _____.

2 The adjective is generous. What's the noun? _____.

3 The match was so slow that we became _____ and left early.

4 Something that is unusually good is _____.

5 'Tom never laughs.' 'I know! He hasn't got a sense of _____.'

6 We weren't just frightened, we were absolutely _____.

7 I've never had much _____. I hate waiting even five minutes.

8 It was a _____ story. I didn't want it to end.

9 You have to be brave. It takes a lot of _____ to tell the truth.

10 He kept asking for some money. He asked _____ times.

11 Climbing the mountain was _____ but the view from the top was amazing.

12 I've always been _____ of spiders.

13 When I broke my leg, it wasn't just painful, it was _____.

14 I felt _____ when I fell off my chair in class. I went bright red!

15 The adjective is mean. What's the noun? _____.

16 He showed amazing _____. He kept trying and trying until he succeeded.

17 My uncle is a very _____ man and has read widely in several languages.

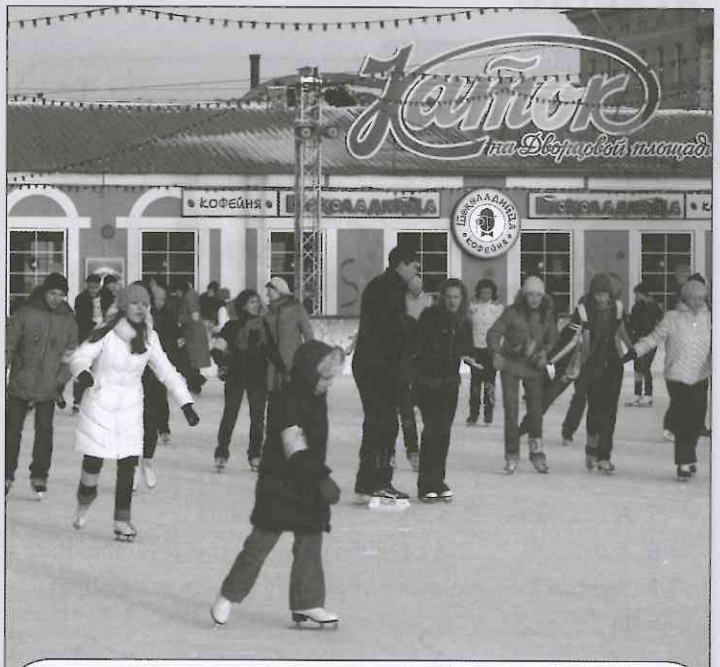
18 The film was _____. I thought it was going to be good, but it wasn't.

19 A true friend is always _____ and will never betray you.

20 The adjective is cowardly. What's the noun? _____.

Your score ☐ /20

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in the brackets.



Hi Julia,
I'm supposed to be studying, but I find history a bit [1]_____ (bore). I thought it would probably be more [2]_____ (interest) to write to you!
The problem is my last exam results. Actually, I'm quite [3]_____ (disappoint) because I thought I'd passed everything. In the end I failed three subjects, which is a bit [4]_____ (annoy) as I have to take them again next week. I'd planned to go ice-skating with my friends today, and I was quite [5]_____ (excite) about going. However, my parents, in their [6]_____ (wise), have said that my [7]_____ (educate) comes first, so they've made me stay at home studying. Of course, my friends have no sense of [8]_____ (loyal) and they've gone to the ice-skating rink without me. What do you think of that? Never mind. I'm not really [9]_____ (surprise). I guess I would have done the same in their position.
So what are you doing right now? I hope you don't feel as [10]_____ (exhaust) as you did the last time we spoke on the phone. Maybe we can meet up when my exams are over.
Anyway, write soon and tell me what's been happening.
Love,
Simone xx

Your score ☐ /10

Total ☐ /30

5 Gifts

READING

Before reading: Buildings

1 Match the buildings with the definitions.

castle City Hall concert hall museum
opera house palace tower ~~skyscraper~~ stadium

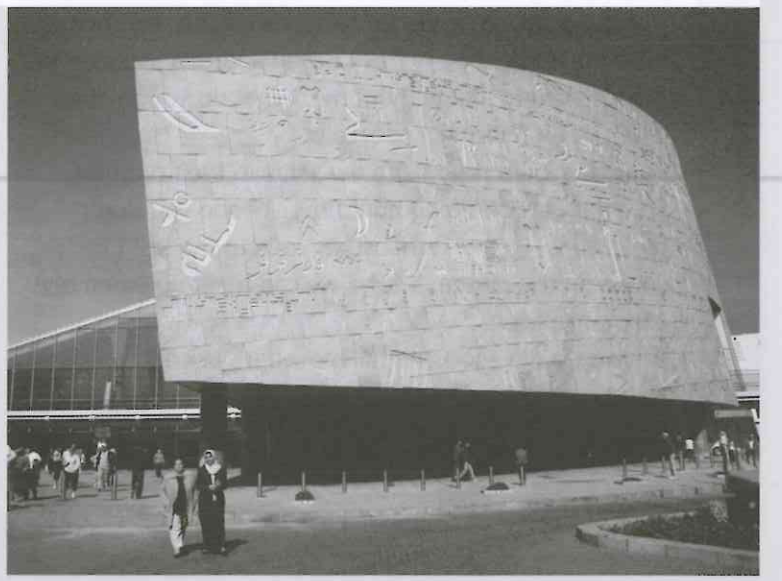
1 A ~~skyscraper~~ is a very tall modern building.
2 You can listen to classical music in a _____ or an _____.
3 You can watch sports events at a _____.
4 In the past, kings and queens often lived in a _____, but these days, they usually live in a _____.
5 A _____ is a tall, narrow building.
6 A _____ is a building used by the government.
7 You can look at old and interesting objects or paintings in a _____.

2 Think of examples of the following buildings (either in your country or in other countries).

1 a museum _____
2 a skyscraper _____
3 a castle _____
4 a tower _____
5 a palace _____
6 a stadium _____

3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

galleries floors place space workers landmark
tourist attractions largest



CHALLENGE!

Write a short text about one of the buildings in exercise 2 (about 50 words). Include the following information:

- Where is it?
- When was it built?
- What happens there?

_____
_____
_____
_____

The Library of Alexandria

The new Library of Alexandria is one of the most famous libraries in the world. It stands close to where the Royal Library of Alexandria once stood. The Royal Library was the [1] _____ library in the world and it opened its doors about 2,300 years ago.

Construction of the new library started in 1995 and hundreds of [2] _____ completed the building in seven years. The shape of the building represents the sun rising in the morning and it has become an important [3] _____ on the Egyptian coast. The reading room of the library is under a 32-metre-high glass roof and it covers 70,000 square metres. The room is on seven connected [4] _____ and it is the biggest in the world.

The library has [5] _____ for eight million books and there are libraries for the blind, young people and children. There are also three museums, four art [6] _____, a laboratory for repairing old books and a conference centre.

The building is one of Alexandria's most popular [7] _____. Visitors are impressed by the outside and inside of the building. The outside wall of the library is decorated with writing from 120 different alphabets from around the world. It shows that the new Library of Alexandria wants to be a [8] _____ of learning for the whole world, just like the Royal Library of Alexandria was.

VOCABULARY

Famous gifts

1 **Complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use the words in the box.**

belongs construction easy generation grounds host landmark last lighthouse parade property reside ship skyline structure

1 What do we call a tall building that warns ships about dangers? _____.
2 We call a big celebration through the streets of a town or city a _____.
3 Which verb means to send things by air, land and sea? _____.
4 What do we call a well known building that helps people know where they are? _____.
5 The Eiffel Tower is a _____ that builders assembled from lots of small parts.
6 What is the noun form of the verb *to construct*? _____.
7 The tall buildings in New York make the most famous city _____ in the world.
8 What do we call the gardens around a big house? _____.
9 The people who are born around the same time as you, are from the same _____.
10 What do we call houses and buildings that someone owns? _____.
11 Which verb means to continue for some time? _____.
12 This is my bicycle. It _____ to me.
13 Which verb means to hold an event? _____.
14 Which verb means to live in a place? _____.
15 If a building *dominates* a city, is it difficult or easy to see? _____.

Parts of buildings

2 **Choose the correct answers.**

1 A flat piece of material that covers a roof, wall or floor is a ...
a column. **b** tile.
2 A long thick piece of wood or metal that supports a roof is a ...
a beam. **b** terrace.
3 A flat surface that you walk up or down on is a ...
a dome. **b** step.
4 A tall thick post that supports a roof is a ...
a column. **b** tile.
5 A roof with a shape like half a ball is a / an ...
a dome. **b** arch.
6 An area outside a building where you can look at views is a ...
a tower. **b** terrace.
7 A structure with straight sides and a curved top is a / an ...
a arch. **b** beam.
8 A very tall narrow building is a ...
a tower. **b** column.

People and buildings

3 **Match the words with the definitions.**

1 A diner is
2 A guest is
3 A visitor is
4 A spectator is
5 An audience is

a ... a person who goes to a museum or art exhibition.
b ... a person who watches a sporting event.
c ... a group of people who go to the cinema or theatre.
d ... a person who stays at a hotel.
e ... a person who eats in a restaurant.

Compound nouns

4 **Complete the compound nouns.**


1 oil_____


2 house_____


3 earth_____


4 land_____


5 head_____


6 sky_____

Prepositions of place

5 **Correct the underlined prepositions.**

1 There are 500,000 inhabitants <u>in</u> the island of Malta.
_____
2 We had a coffee <u>at</u> the terrace and took photos of the views.
_____
3 We lived <u>at</u> the top floor of a block of flats in Paris.
_____
4 The Colosseum is <u>at</u> Rome.
_____
5 Children shouldn't sit <u>on</u> the front passenger seat of the car.
_____
6 He lives <u>in</u> the side of the mountain.
_____

GRAMMAR

Present perfect

1 Complete the postcard using the present perfect.

Dear Amy

It's now day 3 of our walking holiday in the Alps. We [1] _____ *(be) here since Saturday. We're really tired because we* [2] _____ *(walk) more than 100 km! We* [3] _____ *(not stay) at a single hotel. We* [4] _____ *(sleep) in our tent every night, so we* [5] _____ *(save) lots of money. The mountains are really beautiful – we* [6] _____ *(buy) lots of postcards to show you. The nights* [7] _____ *(be) cold, so James* [8] _____ *(not enjoy) it very much!*

See you soon

Bill

2 Alison is on holiday in the Algarve. Look at the things she has done. Write questions and answers.



1 swim in the sea ✓
2 spend a lot of money on souvenirs ✗
3 try windsurfing ✓
4 read a lot of books ✗
5 make a lot of new friends ✗
6 go to an internet café ✓

1 Has she swum in the sea?
Yes, she has.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

3 Imagine you are Alison on holiday in the Algarve. Write a postcard using the information in exercise 2.

Dear _____

We've been here in the Algarve for a week now and I'm having a great time.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Love
Alison

Helen C
45 Hilli
Oxford
OX2 7
Englan

4 Complete the text. Use the present perfect, affirmative or negative.

Jane Williams is getting married in July. Her parents are planning the wedding. They [1] _____ (decide) which relatives and friends they want to invite, but they [2] _____ (not send) the invitations. They [3] _____ (speak) to some of the guests and Jane's dad [4] _____ (find) a hotel for the party. Jane's mum [5] _____ (make) the cake but she [6] _____ (not choose) the flowers yet. They [7] _____ (not buy) Jane and her fiancé a present yet.

5 Write questions with *How long ... ?* Then write true answers with *for* or *since*.

1 you / be / in this class?
How long have you been in this class?
I've been in this class since September.

2 your teacher / know / you?
_____
_____

3 you / live / in your house or flat?
_____
_____

4 you / study / English?
_____
_____

5 you / have / your shoes?
_____
_____

SKILLS

Retail

1 **Look at the shopping list. Match the gifts with the shops in the box.**

charity shop corner shop delicatessen
department store hardware store newsagent's

1 Sarah – earrings department store
2 Mum – perfume _____
3 Jack – olives _____
4 George – magazine _____
5 Laura – second-hand book _____
6 Hannah – milk _____
7 Dad – light bulb _____

2 **What can you buy at these shops? Think of at least two examples for each shop and complete the chart.**

You can buy ...	and ...	at the ...
baguettes	fresh olives	delicatessen
		department store
		hardware store
		charity shop
		corner shop

Extension: Shopping and money

3 **Choose the correct verb in the sentences.**

1 Do you **sell** / **spend** birthday cakes?
2 I can't **pay for** / **afford** £16.
3 How much do you want to **cost** / **spend**?
4 How much does it **cost** / **charge**?
5 Buy two for £100 and **sell** / **save** £30!
6 Can I **lend** / **borrow** some money from you?
7 Can you **lend** / **borrow** me £3 to buy this magazine?
8 We **charge** / **cost** £5 for replacing watch batteries.
9 Don't forget, you **borrow** / **owe** me £55!
10 'Where did you **pay for** / **buy** that suitcase?'
'At the department store in town.'

4 **Complete the dialogue. Use the verbs in the box.**

afford borrow ~~buy~~ cost lend sell spend

Julian What can I [1] buy my sister for her birthday?
Darren What about some perfume? There's a department store across the road.
Julian I can't [2] _____ perfume. It's really expensive.
Darren I could [3] _____ you some money.
Julian Thanks, but I'd prefer not to [4] _____ money from you. I'll just make sure I don't [5] _____ too much on her present.
Darren You could buy her a DVD. There's a shop near the station. New DVDs only [6] _____ £9.99 there.
Julian That's brilliant!
Darren They only [7] _____ American DVDs, though.
Julian Ah. She hates American films.
Darren Why don't you just buy her some Swiss chocolates?
Julian OK. Let's find a delicatessen.

CHALLENGE!

Which shops do you go to in your town and what do you buy there? Write five more sentences like the example.

I sometimes buy a newspaper at the newsagent's.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

GRAMMAR

Present perfect and past simple

1 **Complete the dialogues. Use the present perfect or past simple.**



Brian [1] Have you been (be) camping?
Kim No, I [2] _____ (not have). Have you?
Brian Yes, I [3] _____ (go) camping last year.
Kim [4] _____ you _____ (have) a good time?
Brian No, it [5] _____ (be) awful.



Brenda [6] _____ you _____ (see) this film?
Claire Yes, I [7] _____ (have).
Brenda When [8] _____ you _____ (see) it?
Claire Last night.
Brenda [9] _____ you _____ (enjoy) it?
Claire No, I [10] _____ (not think) it was very good.

2 **Complete the sentences. Use the past simple in one sentence and the present perfect in the other.**

1 **win**
- **a** Italy _____ the World Cup in 2006.
- **b** He's happy because United _____ all their matches this year.

2 **tidy**
- **a** 'Can you tidy your room?' 'I _____ it this morning.'
- **b** 'Can you tidy your room?' 'I _____ it.'

3 **arrive**
- **a** What time _____ you _____ home last night?
- **b** '_____ Tom _____?' 'Yes, he's in the living room.'

4 **cook**
- **a** Come on, let's eat. Dad _____ dinner.
- **b** Who _____ this food? It's delicious.

5 **meet**
- **a** I _____ lots of interesting people since I arrived.
- **b** _____ you _____ anyone interesting while you were on holiday?

3 **Complete the email. Choose the correct tense: the past simple or present perfect.**

Hi Joe,
I'm writing to you from San Francisco. Sorry I [1]**haven't emailed / didn't email** you before now. I can't believe we [2]**were / 've been** here for only a few days – we [3]**arrived / 've** arrived on Saturday. Yesterday, Dad [4]**'s taken / took** me to the island of Alcatraz, where the famous prison was. I [5]**didn't travel / haven't travelled** over the Golden Gate Bridge yet, but I hope we'll do that soon. Another famous landmark is the Coit Tower, which we [6]**visited / 've visited** this morning. Emily [7]**hasn't wanted / didn't want** to climb all the way to the top, though. And of course, there are the trams. [8]**Have you ever been / Did you ever go** on a tram? I [9]**had / 've had** a chance to do it on Monday. Wow! You don't have to sit down, so Dad and I [10]**have stood / stood** at the back, where you get the best view.
I'd better go now. Write back soon.
Tom

4 **Complete the text using the past simple and present perfect.**



Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, is one of the richest men in the world. In 2005 he [1] _____ (earn) $175 million. In 2000, he and his wife [2] _____ (start) a charity called the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. So far they [3] _____ (give) about $28 billion of their fortune to the foundation. Since 2000 the foundation [4] _____ (spend) billions of dollars on health and education. For example, in July 2000, it [5] _____ (give) $40 million to scientists working on new ways to fight malaria. In May 2005, it [6] _____ (provide) more than $11 million for schools and colleges in Chicago. And since 2000, public libraries across the USA [7] _____ (receive) $250 million to pay for computers and internet access.

WRITING

An informal letter

Preparation

1 **Write the lines (a–e) in the correct places (1–5) in the letter.**

a Love,
b Dear Uncle George,
c 45 Whitehouse Road
Bristol BS22 6TH
d Kate
e 4th January

1 _____

_____

2 _____

3 _____

Paragraph 1

a _____ *the jumper that you sent me for my birthday. It's fantastic! It's my favourite colour.* b _____.
I've already worn it to school and to my friend's house.

Paragraph 2

c _____. *My sister came home from university and our grandparents came to stay.* d _____.
Mum and Dad gave me some jewellery and I got new perfume too. I'm going to wear it tonight.

Paragraph 3

e _____,
and that we see you soon. Thanks again for the jumper!

4 _____

5 _____

2 **Complete spaces a–e in the three paragraphs of the letter with the phrases in the box.**

Thank you very much for It's just what I wanted
I got lots of great presents I had a really good birthday
I hope you and Aunt Joan are well

3 **Look again at the letter. In which paragraph did the writer:**

1 say thank you for the first time? 1
2 say what happened on the special occasion? ___
3 say what the present is and say something about it? ___
4 say thank you again? ___
5 say what other presents she received? ___

4 **Complete the sentences with the colloquial words and phrases in the box.**

brilliant go with gorgeous given ... back mates
plane reckon the States

1 Thanks for the camera – it's _____.
2 I hope you enjoyed your holiday in _____. Thanks for the souvenir!
3 I love the jumper you sent. It will _____ my new jeans perfectly.
4 Thanks for the computer. All my _____ think it's really cool.
5 The scarf you gave me is _____. Thank you very much!
6 The DVD was great. I _____ it's his best film so far.
7 Thanks for the guidebook. I'm going to read it on the _____.
8 I love the cook book! I borrowed it from the library but I've _____ it _____.

Writing task

5 **In your notebook write an informal thank-you letter. Use the Writing Bank on page 90 to help you. Write 130–150 words and follow this plan.**

Paragraph 1
- Say thank you. Say what the present is and say something about it. What's it like? Why do you like it? Have you used it?

Paragraph 2
- Say what you did on the special occasion. Say what other presents you received.

Paragraph 3
- Say thank you again.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ laid out the letter correctly?
- ☐ included all the information?
- ☐ written 130–150 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

●●●●● Writing bank: page 90

SELF CHECK 5: GRAMMAR

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

1 We use *since*...
2 We use *for*...
3 We use *How long*...

a ... to describe a period of time.
b ... to ask about the length of time of the present situation.
c ... to describe a point of time.

Your score ___ /3

2 **Complete the dialogue using *How long* for the questions and *since* and *for* for the answers.**

Jane: [1] _____?

Sarah: I've lived in London [2] _____ five years.

Jane: [3] _____?

Sarah: I've spoken English [4] _____ I was a schoolgirl.

Jane: [5] _____?

Sarah: I've been a doctor [6] _____ I finished university.

Jane: [7] _____?

Sarah: I've worked at the hospital [8] _____ two years.

Jane: [9] _____?

Sarah: I've been married [10] _____ a year.

Your score ___ /10

3 **Write answers to the questions using *since* and *for*.**

1 How long has Andy worked here?
(Andy / six years) _____
2 How long have you had that MP4 player?
(I / my birthday) _____
3 How long has Danny known Frank?
(Danny / they were children) _____
4 How long have your parents been married?
(my parents / twenty-five years) _____
5 How long has your brother worked in Dubai?
(my brother / last year) _____
6 How long has Mary been ill?
(Mary / three days) _____
7 How long have you been at this school?
(I / three years) _____
8 How long have they lived in Sydney?
(they / ten years) _____

Your score ___ /8

4 **Put the verbs in the correct present perfect or past simple forms.**

1 I _____ (buy) a new bicycle yesterday.
2 Jane _____ never _____ (be) abroad.
3 I _____ (visit) Petra in Jordan last year.
4 When _____ he _____ (arrive) home from school?
5 We _____ (go) to the Manchester United match last week.
6 I _____ never _____ (live) in Spain.
7 _____ you ever _____ (work) in another country?
8 What time _____ the meeting _____ (start)?
9 Have you ever _____ (travel) abroad?
10 He _____ (borrow) some money from me a week ago.

Your score ___ /10

5 **Put the verbs in the correct present perfect or past simple forms.**

A [1] _____ you ever _____ (be) to Alexandria?
B Yes, I have.
A When [2] _____ you _____ (go)?
B We [3] _____ (go) last year for a holiday. [4] _____ you ever _____ (visit) Alexandria?
A Yes, I have. I [5] _____ (be) there lots of times because my dad is from there.
B Why [6] _____ he _____ (leave)?
A He [7] _____ (leave) because he got a job here in London. He [8] _____ (work) here for twenty years.
B So you [9] _____ always _____ (live) here!
A Yes, I have and I love both cities.

Your score ___ /9

Total ___ /40

SELF CHECK 5: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 'The lamp won't work.' 'Maybe you need to change the light _____.'

2 The people watching a play in the theatre are the _____.

3 It's a _____ book. It isn't new.

4 'I'd like this jumper, please.' 'You can pay for it at the cash _____.'

5 I enjoy _____ shopping. I never go into the shop and buy anything!

6 Don't throw those old clothes away! Give them to a _____ shop to sell.

7 If you own something, it is your _____.

8 A _____ is a food shop that sells cheese and cold cooked meat.

9 The people eating in a restaurant are the _____.

10 The surface of the earth moves violently in an _____.

11 If you rent a house from someone, that person is your _____.

12 The Eiffel Tower is one of the _____ on Paris's skyline.

13 'Who does this bag _____ to?' 'Tom.'

14 'How much is it?' 'I'm not sure. Look at the price _____.'

15 She bought a magazine at the _____.

16 The people watching a sports event are the _____.

17 I'm going to buy a new suitcase in the _____ store in town.

18 I climbed the _____ to the top of the tower. There were 150!

19 When we moved to America, we had to _____ our furniture by sea.

20 A round roof on a building is a _____.

Your score ____ /20

2 Choose the correct alternative.

The Sights of Sydney

Sydney is built around a beautiful natural harbour. The city's most famous [1]**lighthouses** / **landmarks** are the Opera House and the Harbour Bridge, both of which are major features of the Sydney [2]**skyline** / **parade**. The Harbour Bridge, with its characteristic [3]**arch** / **column**, is called 'the coat hanger' by locals. On a harbour cruise you can see the [4]**headquarters** / **grounds** of Taronga Zoo, and also Kirribilli House, where the Australian prime minister sometimes [5]**belongs** / **resides**.

But back to the Opera House. Its most notable feature is the roof, which consists of over a million [6]**tiles** / **domes**. Today the centre attracts an estimated four million [7]**hosts** / **visitors** per year. The [8]**construction** / **column** took 16 years to build and the process tested our knowledge of architecture to its limits. As it stands, the Sydney Opera House is a cutting-edge [9]**structure** / **tower** which is recognized worldwide for its elegance and grace.

Sydney is a shopper's paradise. You can visit the Queen Victoria Building or the Strand Arcade, and spend hours [10]**browsing** / **shipping** in the countless shops and boutiques. Be sure to check the price tags though! All the top designer labels are sold there.



Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

6 Technology

READING

Before reading: The future

1 **Complete the phrases with nouns in the box.**

copies damage diseases the environment
the future predictions a robot

1 make predictions
2 build _____
3 cure _____
4 repair _____
5 make _____
6 predict _____
7 damage _____

2 **Use the phrases in exercise 1 to complete the sentences.**

1 It's difficult to make predictions about the future.
2 Nanobots can _____ to the human body.
3 Scientists are trying to _____ that can do the housework.
4 If nanobots escape, they could _____.
5 'Do you think that robots will one day take over the world?'
'I don't know. I can't _____!'
6 Doctors are continually developing new ways to _____.
7 Some scientists are worried that nanobots will be able to _____ of themselves.

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

change control inventors nightmare predictions
the world worries

Robot Revolution

'Are you tired of cleaning the house? Tired of cooking? Don't worry. Soon, domestic robots will do all the boring jobs while you relax.' People were saying this thirty years ago, but it hasn't happened. Now they're saying it again, but this time it's probably true. Robots will [1] _____ our lives. But will this new technology be a dream or a [2] _____?

Some scientists believe that robots will make [3] _____ a better place. We will build robots that can do all the dangerous and difficult jobs. There'll be fewer accidents and life will be safer. They think that

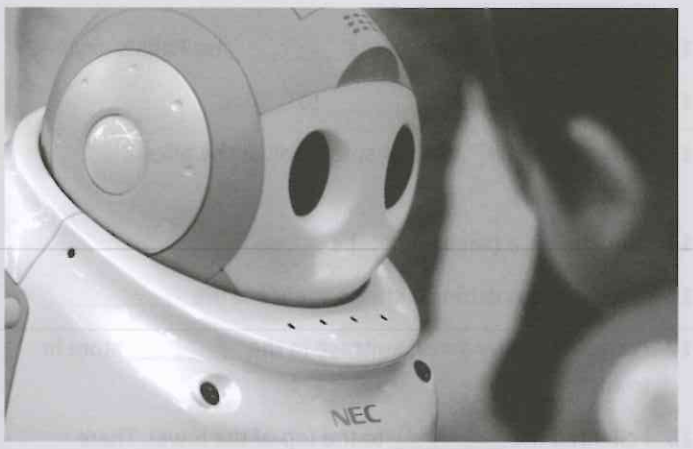
4 **Answer the questions.**

1 What prediction from thirty years ago are people repeating now?
_____
2 Why will there be fewer accidents in the future?
_____
3 What kinds of job will robots be able to do in the future?
_____
4 What are some scientists worried about?
_____
5 What are the most extreme predictions?
_____

5 **Read the text again and underline two positive predictions and two negative predictions about robots.**

6 **Which predictions do you think are more likely to come true: the positive or the negative? Give a reason.**

I think the _____ predictions are more likely to come true because _____.



[4] _____ will develop robots that are incredibly intelligent and that will do the jobs of doctors, pilots and scientists.

However, other scientists have serious [5] _____ about robot technology. They believe that intelligent robots might be difficult to [6] _____. What happens if robots don't follow instructions? The most extreme [7] _____ say that robots will destroy the human race and possibly the entire planet.

VOCABULARY

What's the big idea?

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

1 Where can you find a submarine?
a in the air
b on land
c under the water

2 Which verb means to make something smaller?
a shrink b inject c cure

3 You make a prediction about the ...
a past. b future. c present.

4 If you consume something, you ...
a use it. b save it. c lose it.

5 Which noun means a small coloured ball?
a concrete b marble c virus

6 When you reproduce something, you ...
a copy it. b sell it. c post it.

7 You try on clothes in a shop to see if they are your ...
a weight. b jeans. c size.

8 We call a bad dream a ...
a nightdream. b nightmare. c badnight.

9 You cure someone who is ...
a well. b happy. c ill.

10 Which verb means to put a drug or medicine into someone's body?
a invest b invent c inject

11 What can enter your body and cause disease?
a a virus b an organ c a medicine

12 An *invisible* object is a thing you ...
a can't see. b will see soon. c can see.

13 If you talk about the *entire* population of a town, you are talking about ...
a most of the people.
b some of the people.
c all of the people.

14 The heart and brain are examples of ...
a limbs. b organs. c bodies.

15 We sometimes call the place where we live and work a / an ...
a environment. b material. c vehicle.

Health problems

2 **Circle the wrong words in each group and say why they are wrong.**

1 surgeon (skeleton) outpatient patient
A skeleton is part of the body. It isn't a person you find in a hospital.

2 virus ward casualty operating theatre

3 organ muscle skeleton casualty

4 infection epidemic surgeon virus

5 cure diagnose prescribe ward

Collocations

3 **Complete the sentences with the nouns that we often use with the verbs in bold.**

1 The sports commentator **makes** a prediction about the result of the match every week but he's always wrong!
2 The laboratory is **developing** _____ that will make cars safer to drive at night.
3 The doctors at the hospital think they can **cure** the _____.
4 This isn't big enough. You need to **increase** the _____.
5 We should all recycle our rubbish and **protect** the _____.
6 I'm going to the chemist. My doctor has **prescribed** some _____ for my headache.
7 You should live in the present and stop trying to **predict** the _____!
8 Last night I **had** a terrible _____ I didn't pass one exam!

Word building

4 **Circle the correct words.**

1 Alice was a very **successful** / **success** student at school.
2 Footballers get a lot of **muscle** / **muscular** injuries.
3 People don't do enough to protect the **environment** / **environmental**.
4 William wants to study **medicine** / **medicinal** at university.
5 Henry's new car looks very **future** / **futuristic**.
6 You must clean that cut before you get an **infectious** / **infection**.
7 **Technology** / **Technological** is very useful but we still need experienced workers.
8 There have been a lot of important **science** / **scientific** discoveries recently.

GRAMMAR

will and *going to*

1 **Choose *will* or *going to* in these predictions.**

1 I think England **will** / ~~are going to~~ win the next World Cup.
2 Kate **will** / **is going to** win. She got the best marks in the test.
3 Look at that car! It's going too fast. It **'ll** / **'s going to** crash!
4 Do you think you **'ll** / **'re going to** live in the same town all your life?
5 I think it **'ll** / **'s going to** rain next week.
6 I've bought Tom a games console for his birthday. I'm sure he **'ll** / **'s going to** like it.
7 He's running past the goalkeeper. He **'ll** / **'s going to** score a goal! Yes, he's scored!

2 **Complete the dialogues with the verbs in the box. Use *will* or *going to*.**

get have lend look for turn down watch

1

A Would you like a pizza or a burger?
B I 'll have ____ a pizza, please.

2

A I've decided to buy a new digital camera.
B Really? What make ____ you ____?

3

A Why are you turning on the DVD player?
B Because I ____ ____ a film.

4

A Oh, no! My mobile phone isn't working.
B Don't worry, I ____ ____ you mine.

5

A That music is too loud.
B Sorry, I ____ it ____.

6

A Has Ben got a place at university?
B No. He ____ a job.

3 **Complete the dialogue. Use *will* or *going to* and the verbs in brackets.**

Sam [1] Are you going to come (come) to the cinema with me and Anna tomorrow?
Ellie No, I'm not. I [2] ____ (spend) the evening with my sister.
Sam Really? Well, why don't you both come to the cinema? I [3] ____ (get) two extra tickets.
Ellie We've got other plans. We [4] ____ (have) dinner in a pizza restaurant.
Sam What time [5] ____ you ____ (go) out?
Ellie About 8.00. Why?
Sam Maybe we can meet later. I [6] ____ (phone) you after the film.
Ellie OK.

CHALLENGE!

Write down:

1 Two things you intend to do this weekend
This weekend I'm going to ____

2 Two things you don't intend to do this weekend
____

3 Two predictions
____

SKILLS

Early devices

1 **Match the words or parts of words and write the devices.**

1	tele	a	lator
2	cine	b	phone
3	gramo	c	processor
4	type	d	corder
5	games	e	phone
6	calcu	f	console
7	cam	g	camera
8	CD	h	graph
9	word	i	writer
10	tele	j	player

Think before you write! Is it one word or two?

1 telephone
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____

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

1 My grandparents still listen to music on an old _____, which is about 80 years old.
2 Can someone pick up the _____, please? It's ringing.
3 'What's that old device?' 'It's a _____. People used it to send messages over long distances.'
4 My mum hates technology. She doesn't switch on a _____ to type a letter. She uses an old _____.
5 Sara couldn't add up the numbers in her head so she used a _____.
6 Martin! Turn down your _____! How can you listen to such loud music while you're doing your homework?
7 My parents got married in the 1950s. Someone had a _____ and filmed the wedding.
8 My brother spends hours playing video games on his _____.
9 'Look at those people surfing!' 'Quick! Switch on the _____ and record them!'

3 **Complete the dialogue. Use the words in the box.**

battery charged delete digital Instamatic plug switch take

Emma Grandpa! You've got a _____ camera.
Roy Well, I try to keep up with modern technology. Besides, I can't get film for my _____ camera anymore.
Emma Have you taken many photos yet?
Roy Er, not exactly. I can't _____ it on.
Emma Have you _____ it?
Roy No. How do I do that?
Emma You put the _____ in this small device and then _____ it in.
Roy Oh, right. What's that button for?
Emma That's to _____ a photo, Grandpa! And that one's to _____ it if you don't like it.
Roy That's good. I didn't know I could do that!

●●●●● Extension: Phrasal verbs

4 **Complete the chart. Use the verbs in the box.**

pick put switch take turn

1	UP DOWN OFF ON	3	OFF ON
		4	OUT OFF
2	AWAY DOWN ON	5	UP

5 **Complete the sentences with verbs from exercise 4.**

1 She couldn't read the newspaper, so she took out her glasses and _____ them on.
2 I can't hear the music. Can you _____ it up?
3 Don't leave your coat on the floor. _____ it up!
4 _____ off your sweatshirt if you're hot.

6 **Complete the sentences. Use *away*, *down*, *on*, and *out*.**

1 Remember to take _____ the old batteries.
2 Put _____ that knife. It's dangerous.
3 Turn _____ the TV. I want to watch the news.
4 I'll wash the plates if you put them _____ in the cupboard.

GRAMMAR

Zero conditional

1 **Write zero conditional sentences using the words given.**



1 people / usually smile / at you / you / smile / at them
People usually smile at you if you smile at them.

2 I / eat / a lot of chocolate / I feel ill
_____

3 plants / die / they / not get / enough water
_____

4 you / freeze / water / it / turn / to ice
_____

5 I / can't / sleep / I / drink / too much coffee
_____

6 I / not do / my homework / my teacher / get / annoyed
_____

7 you / turn off / the lights / you / use / less electricity
_____

8 you / miss / the bus / you / are / late for work
_____

CHALLENGE!

Complete the sentences with information that is true of you. Use the zero conditional.

1 If I go to bed late, _____
_____

2 If I forget to do my homework, _____
_____

3 If I don't have breakfast, _____
_____

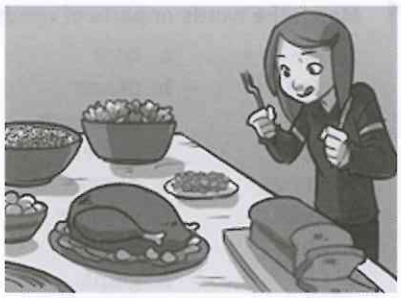
4 I get annoyed if _____
_____

5 If I eat too much, _____
_____

6 I feel sad if _____
_____

may, *might* and *could*

2 **Write sentences, with *may* or *might*.**



1 It's possible that she's hungry.
She might be hungry.

2 It's possible that I'll buy a digital radio.
_____

3 It's possible that my mobile phone is broken.
_____

4 It's possible that he'll want to borrow my camcorder.
_____

5 It's possible that my parents will buy me a new games console.
_____

3 **Make the sentences in exercise 2 negative.**

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

4 **Complete the answers. Use *may*, *might* or *could* and your own ideas.**

1 'What are you doing on Saturday evening?'
'I'm not sure. _____
_____,'

2 'Where are you going on holiday next summer?'
'I haven't decided yet. _____
_____,'

3 'What are you going to buy your mum for her birthday?'
'I'm not sure. _____
_____,'

4 'What are you going to do when you leave school?'
'I don't know yet. _____
_____,'

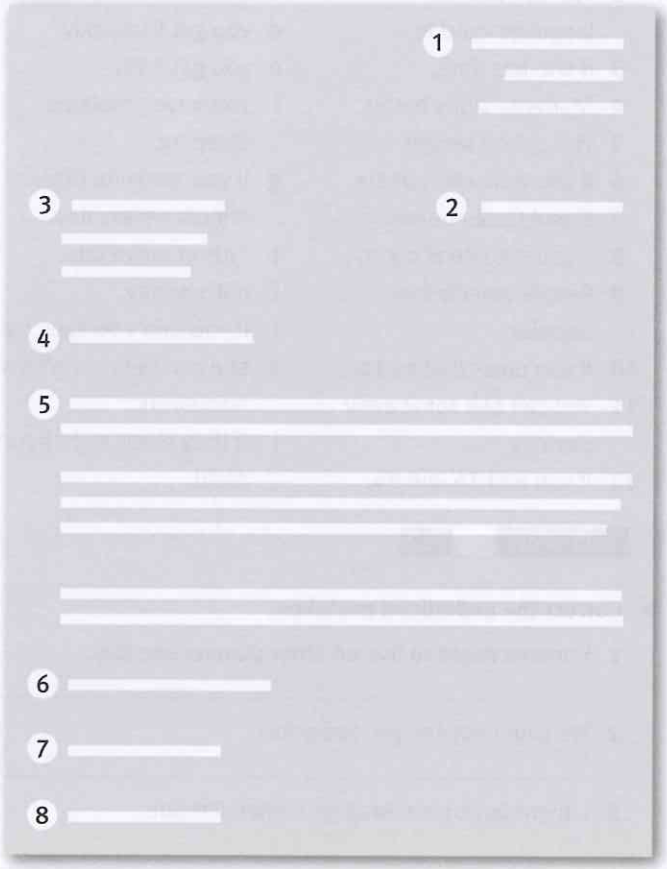
5 'What are you going to have for dinner this evening?'
'I don't know. _____
_____,'

WRITING

A formal letter

Preparation

1 **Match the parts of the formal letter (a–h) with the numbers on the diagram (1–8).**



a the date ☐
b your name – printed ☐
c *Yours faithfully* (or *Yours sincerely*) ☐
d *Dear Sir or Madam* (or *Dear* + name) ☐
e your address ☐
f the name and address of the person you are writing to ☐
g your signature ☐
h the main part of the letter ☐

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

about from to to to with with

1 I am writing _____ complain _____ the TV I have just bought.
2 I would like to report a fault _____ the computer that I bought _____ your website.
3 I am returning the games console _____ you _____ this letter.
4 I look forward _____ hearing from you.

3 **Write the words in the correct order to make sentences from letters of complaint.**

1 to / fault / I / writing / am / report / a
_____
_____

2 to / returning / I / am / the / camera / you
_____
_____

3 would / the / you / could / grateful / repair / if / modem / I / be
_____
_____

4 DVD player / could / send / please / me / new / a / you / ?
_____
_____

5 together with / enclosing / I / the digital radio / am / the receipt
_____
_____

6 look / I / forward / you / from / to / hearing
_____
_____

Writing task

4 **In your notebook write a formal letter of complaint about a new gadget. Use the Writing Bank on page 90 to help you. Write 130–150 words and include this information:**

Paragraph 1
- Explain why you are writing. Say what the gadget is called. Say when and where you bought it.

Paragraph 2
- Say exactly what the problem is.

Paragraph 3
- Say that you are returning the gadget. Ask the company to repair it or send you a new one.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ laid out the letter correctly?
- ☐ included all the information?
- ☐ used formal language?
- ☐ written 130–150 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

●●●●● Writing bank: page 90

SELF CHECK 6: GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the rules for *will* and *going to*, using the words in the box.**

promises intentions evidence predictions decisions

1 We use *will* for _____, especially after expressions like *I (don't) think* ... .
2 We use *will* to make offers and _____.
3 We use *will* to express _____ that we make at the moment of speaking.
4 We use *going to* for predictions that are often based on _____ that we can see.
5 We use *going to* to express future _____.

Your score /5

2 **Complete the sentences with *will* or *going to*.**

1 John has left his books in class. I know, I _____ take them to his house.
2 That bag looks very heavy. I _____ carry it for you!
3 Look, there's lightning! Now we _____ hear the thunder.
4 To be honest I don't think people _____ ever live on Mars.
5 Look at all the traffic! We _____ be late!
6 I want to change jobs, so I _____ send my CV to lots of different companies.
7 We've booked a holiday. We _____ visit Berlin for a week.
8 Can you lend me some money? I _____ give it back to you tomorrow.
9 'Coffee or tea?' 'I _____ have coffee, please.'
10 Look! It's 5–0. We _____ lose the match.
11 Jack _____ go shopping at the weekend to buy a new camera.
12 I promise I _____ tell anyone your secret.

Your score /12



3 **Make zero conditional sentences by matching the sentence halves.**

1 If I take the underground,	a if you eat it when it's fresh.
2 You can learn a language quickly	b you delete the photo.
3 If she has time,	c if you visit that museum.
4 Students study better	d you get fit quickly.
5 You put on weight	e you get 160.
6 If you walk everywhere,	f you have problems sleeping.
7 Bread tastes better	g if you study for fifteen minutes every day.
8 If you eat late at night,	h I never arrive late.
9 People usually feel happier	i if it's sunny.
10 If you press that button,	j if you don't do exercise.
11 You can see some early devices	k she can help me with my homework.
12 If you add 76 and 84,	l if they sleep eight hours a night.

Your score /12

4 **Correct the underlined mistakes.**

1 Humans might to live on other planets one day.
_____
2 We could not see you tomorrow.
_____
3 I might buying a newspaper when I'm out.
_____
4 It can be a good idea, but I'm not sure.
_____
5 Are we having good weather at the weekend?
_____
6 The history class will very interesting tomorrow.
_____
7 He may be tell you the answers, but I'm not sure.
_____
8 If you mixes red and yellow, you get orange.
_____
9 I'm go to be a doctor when I'm older.
_____
10 She mays be on holiday now.
_____
11 I think he'll buys a DAB radio.
_____

Your score /11

Total /40

SELF CHECK 6: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 The noun is *medicine*. What's the adjective? _____.

2 If you have a bad dream, you have a _____.

3 'How many tablets did the doctor _____?' 'Thirty.'

4 A vehicle that travels under the water is a _____.

5 I need to ring my mum. Can I borrow your _____?

6 The early version of a calculator is an _____ machine.

7 If you can't see something, it's _____.

8 The noun is *muscle*. What's the adjective? _____.

9 If things become smaller, they _____.

10 Lots of people died when there was a flu _____ last year.

11 My new digital _____ takes great photos.

12 Your _____ is all the bones in your body.

13 If you make a _____, you say what you think will happen in the future.

14 The noun is *infection*. What's the adjective? _____.

15 Switch _____ the radio. There's a programme I want to hear.

16 When scientists _____ a disease, the disease disappears.

17 A _____ is someone who is injured in an accident.

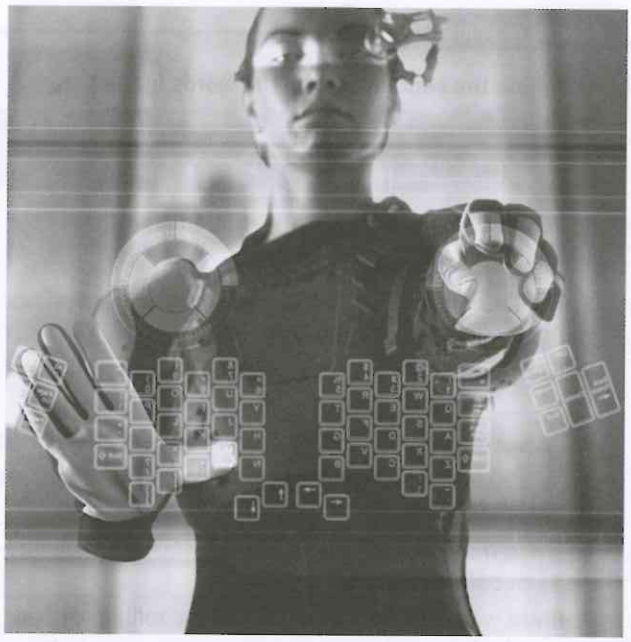
18 I'm going to _____ the drug into your body with a needle.

19 It was easy for the doctor to _____ my problem. I've got a virus.

20 The noun is *science*. What's the adjective? _____.

Your score ____ /20

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.



Life on Earth in 2110

The worst [1] _____ (predict) for the next century concerns the weather. Many people think that global warming will cause important [2] _____ (environment) changes. There is [3] _____ (science) evidence that suggests cities on the coast may disappear if the sea level rises.

There is better news regarding health. [4] _____ (medicine) advances mean that people will live longer. Doctors will be more [5] _____ (success) diagnosing an illness because of new technology. [6] _____ (infection) diseases will disappear in many areas of the world and new drugs will be available to treat [7] _____ (muscle) aches and pains. [8] _____ (future) organ transplants will be easier.

Finally, scientists think they are near to solving the mystery of how to make people [9] _____ (visible). [10] _____ (technology) progress will give experts the chance to manufacture invisibility cloaks, which may be on the market before the end of the century.

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

7 Cultures and customs

READING

Before reading: Festivals

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

at risk banned casualties concerned horns injured participants sign up spectators

1 People who stand in the street during the Thai water throwing festival are _____.
2 The authorities _____ the cheese rolling festival but the tradition soon started again.
3 Every year at the water throwing festival, people are _____ in car accidents.
4 _____ in the bull running need to be very fast runners.
5 _____ at the bull running must stay behind the fences along the road.
6 There were a lot of _____ at the last cheese rolling – 15 people were hurt.
7 If you want to take part in the cheese rolling festival, you don't have to _____ – you can simply join in.
8 If a bull catches you with its _____, you can get badly injured.
9 Some people are _____ about the number of casualties at the water throwing festival.

2 Read the text quickly. True or false?

1 The festival takes place in Spain. _____
2 The horses are very calm. _____
3 Tourists don't visit the town during the festival. _____

3 Write questions for these answers.

1 When / start? When did the festival start?
On June 20th.
2 Where / take place? _____
In Ciutadella.
3 Who / ride? _____
Men in black and white suits.
4 Why / push? _____
To make the horses stand on their back legs.
5 How long / last? _____
About three hours.
6 What / happens after? _____
People have something to eat and dance with their families.

CHALLENGE!

Invent an unusual festival. Think of answers to some of the following questions. Write about 40 words.

What is the name of the festival? What do people do?
What makes it unusual? What do people wear?
How did it start? Are there any rules?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Dancing horses



We went to Minorca last year for our summer holidays. Minorca is a Spanish island in the Mediterranean and we stayed in the second biggest city, Ciutadella. While we were there, we saw the festival of the dancing horses. It started on June 20th, but the most important day was June 23rd. On that day, there were men in black and white suits riding their black horses through the narrow streets of the town. As they rode, young people stood in front of the horses and stopped them. Then they pushed the horses so that they stood up on their back legs and started to walk. It looked as if they were dancing! Some of the horses walked like that for quite a distance. The festival lasted for about three hours and we really enjoyed it but we didn't try doing it because it looked quite dangerous. The horses were very excited and turned around a lot. We had to be very careful. After the horse festival, people had something to eat and danced with their families. The festival is a big tourist attraction and there are different festivals that take place in all of the towns of Minorca during the summer.

VOCABULARY

The traditions they tried to ban

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

chase concussion douse elderly herd horns leap pour protest relieve respect sign up soar steep tie

1 Animals of the same type that live and move around together.
_____

2 To agree to participate in an event, a course or an organization.
_____

3 To fly high in the sky.
_____

4 A feeling of admiration for someone that you show by treating them politely.
_____

5 Describes a road or hill that rises or falls quickly.
_____

6 To make pain or a bad situation less unpleasant.
_____

7 To join two ends of something together.
_____

8 A meeting or public event where people show they are against something.
_____

9 To make a liquid move from one container into another.
_____

10 Hard, pointed things that some animals have on their heads.
_____

11 To put lots of liquid on somebody or something.
_____

12 To follow someone or something quickly so you can catch them. _____

13 To jump into the air.
_____

14 Describes somebody who has lived a long time.
_____

15 A head injury that makes a person unconscious.
_____

Prohibition and permission

2 **Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

authorize prohibit censor allow exile boycott

1 Do you send emails to your friends?
No, my parents don't allow _____ me to use the internet.

2 There's a lot of violence in some computer games.
Yes, I think the government should _____ them and cut out the violent parts.

3 Have you stopped buying from that department store?
Yes, we're _____ it until they sell products that are better for the environment.

4 Can you wear trainers at your school?
No. The headmaster has _____ them.

5 Has the town council said the school can build a gymnasium?
Yes, they have _____ a new gym. It'll be great.

6 Albert Einstein died in Germany.
No, he didn't. He _____ himself from Germany and lived and died in the USA.

Groups of animals

3 **Circle the correct words.**

1 We saw a **school** / **pride** / **flock** of whales when we were on the cruise. It was really impressive!

2 A **troop** / **herd** / **pride** of lions is like a big family. They do everything together.

3 No, there isn't a **troop** / **school** / **pride** of monkeys at the zoo. There's one sad monkey on his own!

4 You'll see an enormous **school** / **flock** / **herd** of birds flying over the field when the farmer starts to work.

5 One wolf on its own isn't very dangerous, but a **pack** / **pride** / **school** of wolves can kill a big animal very quickly.

Dependent prepositions

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.**

1 Boys are so boring. They only talk about _____ football!

2 We waited _____ her for an hour but she didn't appear.

3 The talk will consist _____ information about starting university.

4 Our team isn't going to participate _____ the competition.

5 There was a car accident and lots of people crowded _____ to help the injured drivers.

6 Sam fell when he was skiing and came back with a serious injury _____ his knee.

7 I try to escape _____ the office as soon as I can on Fridays.

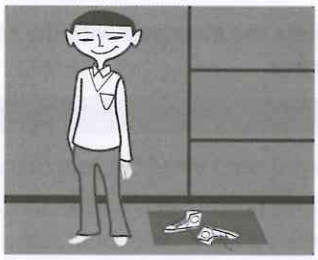
GRAMMAR

must, *mustn't* and *needn't*

1 **Rewrite the sentences. Use *must* or *mustn't*.**

1 In Japan it's important that you don't wear shoes indoors.

In Japan you mustn't wear shoes indoors.

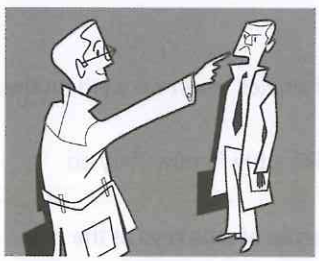




2 In some Muslim countries it's important that women cover their hair.



3 In many Asian countries it's important not to eat with your left hand.



4 In many countries it's important not to point at people with your finger.



5 In American restaurants it's important that you leave the waiter a 15% tip.



6 In the USA it's important not to touch people if you don't know them very well.



7 It's important not to call people after about 10 p.m. unless it's an emergency.

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

1 He **needn't** / **mustn't** get up early. He can stay in bed.
2 I **mustn't** / **must** go home now. It's very late.
3 We **mustn't** / **needn't** hurry. We've got lots of time.
4 I **mustn't** / **must** forget to phone Sam. He's waiting to hear from me.
5 They **needn't** / **mustn't** go out tonight. They've got a lot of homework to do for tomorrow.
6 You **needn't** / **must** see that film. It's fantastic.
7 She **mustn't** / **needn't** wear those jeans. They're dirty.
8 You **must** / **needn't** shout. I can hear you.

3 **Write sentences with *you mustn't* or *you needn't*.**

1 It isn't necessary to wear a tie.

You needn't wear a tie.

2 It's important not to be late.

3 It isn't necessary to eat with a knife and fork.

4 Don't laugh at teachers.

5 Don't take off your shoes if you don't want to.

6 It isn't necessary to take a gift when you visit him.

7 It's important not to belch at the table.

8 Don't accept the invitation if you don't want to go.

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences about your life at home. Write two with *must*, two with *mustn't* and two with *needn't*.

1

2

3

4

5

6

SKILLS

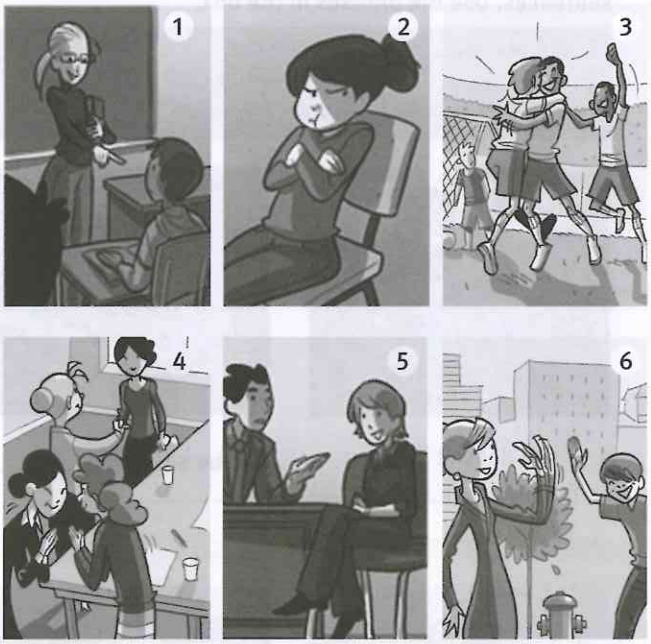
Body language

1 **Complete the phrases with these verbs: *cross, fold, pat, point, shake.***

1 _____ hands
2 _____ somebody on the back / head
3 _____ your arms
4 _____ your head
5 _____ at somebody / something
6 _____ your legs

2 **Write sentences describing the gestures. Use phrases from exercise 1 and the words in the box.**

bow cross fold embrace ~~point~~ wave

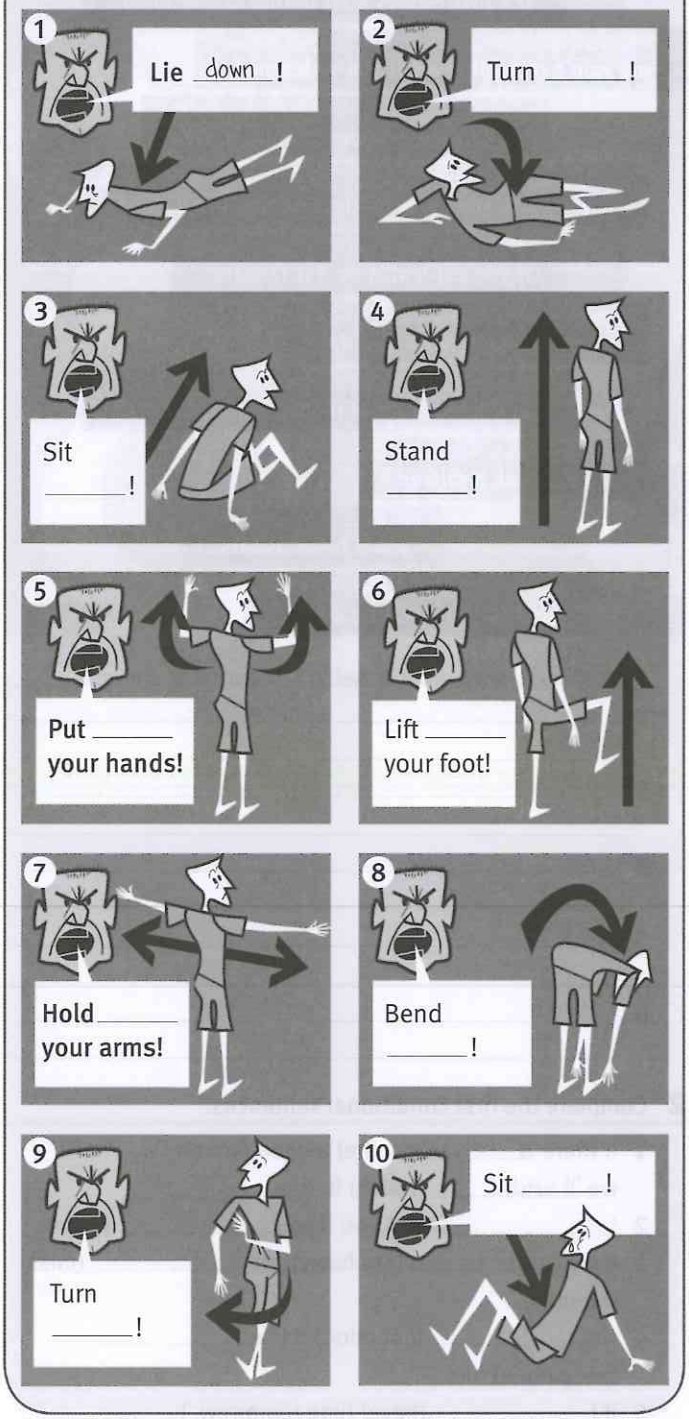


1 The teacher is pointing at one of the students.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

Extension: Phrasal verbs

3 **Complete the P.E. teacher's instructions with the words in the box.**

~~down~~ down over out over round up up up up



GRAMMAR

First conditional

1 Match the phrases to make six first conditional sentences.

You'll have seven years of bad luck	
If you see a magpie in the morning,	
If a man smiles a lot during his wedding,	
you won't remember what you've learned.	
If you see a spider in your house,	
If you wash your hair on the morning of an exam,	
if you eat lentils on 1st January.	
you'll get good news that day.	
You'll make a lot of money during the year	
if you break a mirror.	
you'll have visitors.	
his first child will be a girl.	

1 You'll have seven years of bad luck if you break a mirror.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

2 Complete the first conditional sentences.

1 If there is _____ (be) a good film on TV, we 'll watch _____ (watch) it.
2 I _____ (help) you if you _____ (want).
3 If we _____ (not hurry), we _____ (miss) the train.
4 He _____ (not mind) if you _____ (not phone) him.
5 If I _____ (have) time tomorrow, I _____ (help) you with your homework.
6 I _____ (make) you a sandwich if you _____ (be) hungry.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple of *will* and the verbs in the box.

lie down not be able not turn round ~~not wait~~ open rain

1 We won't wait _____ for you if you're late.
2 If it _____ tomorrow, we won't go to the beach.
3 If you _____, you won't see him.
4 You _____ to sleep if you drink too much coffee.
5 You'll feel better if you _____.
6 If you're hot, I _____ the window.

4 Look at the pictures. Complete the first conditional sentences. Use the phrases in the box.

bump his head squash the cat
get a surprise ~~trip over the bag~~
sit in his dinner turn into a prince



1 If she doesn't lift her foot up, she'll trip over the bag.



2 If he sits down, _____.



3 If she kisses the frog, _____.



4 If he doesn't bend down, _____.



5 If she turns round, _____.



6 If he lies down, _____.

WRITING

A note

Preparation

1 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Write the sentences in the correct place (a–f) in the notes.**

1 much / your / thanks / for / note / very
2 be / I'll / there / definitely
3 great / I / a / have / you / picnic / hope
4 be / won't / afraid / I / to / I'm / make / able / it
5 for / party / thanks / birthday / much / invitation / the / to / very / your
6 time / does / what / start / it / ?

Dear Nicola
[a] Thanks very much for your note. It's very kind of you to invite me to your picnic, but [b] _____
_____.
I'm going to visit my cousin in Liverpool that weekend. It's a shame, because I'd love to come. Anyway, [c] _____
_____.
Love
Jessica

Hi William
I got your note. Great to hear from you.
[d] _____
_____
[e] _____. *I'm really looking forward to it.*
[f] _____
_____?
See you soon.
Karl
P.S. I'll bring some crisps and biscuits.

2 **Complete the sentences with the colloquial expressions in the box.**

guess hear from you make it mates too bad

1 I'm having a barbecue with my _____.
2 See you at the party. I'm glad you can _____.
3 Thanks for your note. It's really nice to _____.
4 I'm afraid I can't come to the match with you. It's _____, because I'd love to see Chelsea play.
5 I _____ we'll have a barbecue in the garden if the weather's fine.

3 **Add the missing letters to the abbreviations.**

1 Bring something to drink, _.g. cola.
2 Let me know a_a_ if you can come.
3 Give me ring – t_ _. 453890.
4 Thanks very much for the C _ s. Great music!
5 I've got all the food, drink, music, e_c. for the party.

4 **Read Victoria's invitation. Underline:**

1 expressions that mean *make it* and *mates*.
2 abbreviations that mean *phone number*, *road* and *please reply*.

It's my birthday next Saturday and I'm going to the cinema with a few friends. Do you fancy joining us? We're going to see a Spanish film. I'm really looking forward to it. Hope you can come with us.
Victoria
RSVP 29 Mill Rd. Tel. 6451453

Writing task

5 **In your notebook write a note accepting Victoria's invitation, and another note declining her invitation. Use the Writing Bank on page 90 to help you. Write 40–50 words and include this information.**

1 Accept the invitation
- Thank her for the invitation.
- Accept the invitation.
- Add a PS to ask a question about the occasion.

2 Decline the invitation
- Thank her for the invitation.
- Decline the invitation.
- Give your reason for declining it.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ included all the information?
- ☐ used some colloquial expressions?
- ☐ used some abbreviations?
- ☐ written 40–50 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

●●●●○ Writing bank: page 90

SELF CHECK 7: GRAMMAR

1 **Match the words with the functions.**

1 needn't	a expresses necessity.
2 must	b expresses prohibition.
3 mustn't	c expresses lack of necessity.

Your score ___ /3

2 **Circle the correct word in each sentence.**

1 The children **mustn't** / **must** wear coats because it's raining.
2 You **mustn't** / **must** wear smart clothes for a job interview.
3 You **needn't** / **must** tip taxi drivers if you don't want to.
4 They **needn't** / **mustn't** study because they don't have any homework tonight.
5 I **must** / **mustn't** remember to reply to my brother's email.
6 You **needn't** / **mustn't** drive a car if you are very tired.
7 We **needn't** / **must** be early for school tomorrow because we've got an exam.
8 Students **mustn't** / **needn't** smoke in the school building.
9 The museum is free. You **must** / **needn't** bring any money.
10 It's Tom's birthday. I **mustn't** / **must** buy a gift.

Your score ___ /10

3 **Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*.**

1 They _____ take the bus because they can walk to school in five minutes.
2 You _____ use Mike's computer without asking him.
3 If you want to go on the school trip, you _____ tell your teacher before Friday.
4 Students _____ talk in the library.
5 We _____ go to the talk if we don't want to. It's a voluntary activity.
6 You _____ wear a seat belt when the plane takes off and lands.
7 You _____ touch that switch! It's dangerous.
8 I _____ finish my homework tonight. It's due in tomorrow.
9 If Joe wants to do well, he _____ listen more in class.
10 You _____ give me a present. It's not necessary.

Your score ___ /10

4 **Complete the rules for the first conditional with the words in the box.**

comma parts action clause predict result

We use the first conditional to [1] _____ the result of an action. There are two [2] _____ to a sentence in the first conditional We use the present simple to describe the [3] _____ and *will* + verb to talk about the [4] _____. The *if* [5] _____ can come at the beginning of the sentence or after the main clause. If it comes in the middle, we don't use a [6] _____.

Your score ___ /6

5 **Write sentences in the correct first conditional form.**

1 We / miss the train / if / you / not hurry up!
_____
2 If / I / not feel better / I / go the doctor's tomorrow
_____
3 If / you / not stop smoking / you / be ill
_____
4 The pizza / be hard / if / you / not take it out of the oven
_____
5 Your jeans / shrink / if / you / soak them for too long
_____
6 If / you / speak to your teacher / she / give you some good advice
_____
7 She / have an accident / if / she / not drive more slowly
_____
8 If / my dad / arrive late / he / not see the news
_____
9 The students / be disappointed / if / they / not win the competition
_____
10 If / you / wait at the bus stop / the bus / come soon
_____
11 If / he / not make an appointment / he / not see the doctor
_____

Your score ___ /11

Total ___ /40

SELF CHECK 7: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 A group of birds is a _____.

2 

3 'What are they talking _____?' 'A new video game.'

4 What's the opposite of shake your head? _____.

5 _____ the water from the bucket onto the flowers.

6 He folded his _____.

7 If the people win, they'll _____ the king. He'll have to live in another country.

8 _____ your hand up if you know the answer to the question.

9 A group of cows is a _____.

10 People crowded _____ the film star and took photos.

11 It's rude to _____ at someone with your finger.

12 

13 Men sometimes _____ their hat when they see someone they know.

14 She had a car accident and suffered from _____.

15 The prisoner escaped _____ jail and ran away.

16 A group of lions is a _____.

17 It's more polite to say that someone is _____ rather than old.

18 Do you _____ hands when you meet someone for the first time?

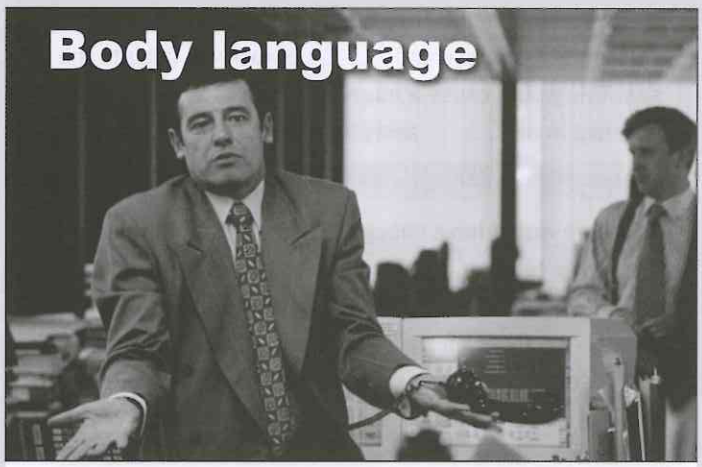
19 I don't agree with the conditions in that factory. Let's _____ their products and buy another brand.

20 I can't climb that mountain. The gradient is too _____.

Your score ____ /20

2 Complete the article with the correct words a–d.

1	a	winks	b	gestures	c	horns	d	beckonings
2	a	raises	b	pats	c	folds	d	shakes
3	a	bowing	b	hugging	c	holding	d	crossing
4	a	an embrace	b	a bow	c	a wave	d	a sob
5	a	shake	b	hold	c	cross	d	raise
6	a	wave	b	point	c	pat	d	shake
7	a	raises	b	bows	c	shakes	d	moves
8	a	nod	b	wave	c	frown	d	bow
9	a	bend	b	move	c	touch	d	blow
10	a	pat	b	hold	c	gesticulate	d	move



Body language is a term for communication using [1] _____ instead of verbal language. One of the most powerful signals is when a person [2] _____ their arms across their chest. This usually indicates that the person is putting a barrier between themselves and others. [3] _____ your legs often has the same effect.

Different cultures have different ways of greeting each other. Mediterranean cultures often greet each other with [4] _____, whereas in the UK it is more common to [5] _____ hands. For people who are standing further away, a [6] _____ can be used to say 'hello' or 'goodbye'.

Head movements are used in many countries to agree or disagree with what someone is saying. When somebody [7] _____ their head, it usually means that they don't agree with what is being said, whereas a [8] _____ of the head usually indicates agreement.

Body language is a good indication if somebody is telling the truth or not. Somebody who is lying tends to [9] _____ their nose often. Liars usually [10] _____ with their hands in an exaggerated manner as well.

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

8 What if...?

READING

Before reading: Disaster

1 Complete the text about Cumbre Vieja. Use the nouns in the box.

directions future tonnes tsunami volcano

Cumbre Vieja is an enormous, active [1]_____ in the Canary Islands. Scientists know that at some time in the [2]_____, it will erupt. They are worried that the side of the volcano will collapse and [3]_____ of rock will fall into the sea. This would cause a huge [4]_____ that would travel very fast in all [5]_____ away from the Canary Islands.

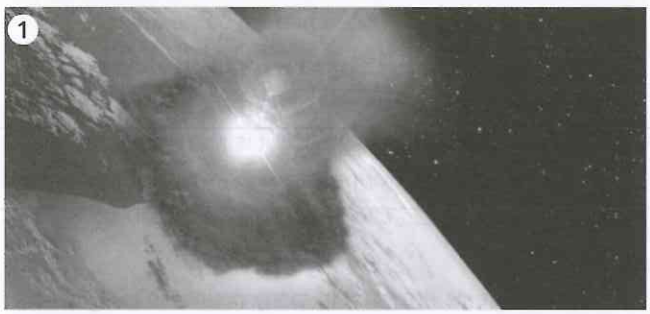
catastrophe damage energy equipment eruption

The wave would have enough [6]_____ to cross the Atlantic and cause terrible [7]_____ to the east coast of America. This would be a [8]_____. Although the scientists can't predict exactly when the volcano will erupt, they are going to put some [9]_____ on Cumbre Vieja which will give them an early warning of an [10]_____.

2 Look at the pictures and the information below them. Answer the questions.

1 What does picture 1 show? a m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2 What does picture 2 show? a c _ _ _ _ _ _



Most meteorites start to burn when they reach the Earth's atmosphere. They get much smaller or disappear.



This crater is from a meteorite that hit the Earth. Until 1903, scientists thought it was the crater of an old volcano.

3 Complete the text with the verbs in the box.

cause devastate fall happen hit predict protect reach travel

A big hit?

Every year, thousands of rocks from space [1]_____ to Earth. These are called meteorites. Most of these are very small – less than a metre across. They start to burn when they [2]_____ the Earth's atmosphere and usually disappear before they [3]_____ the ground. (See picture 1.) A few meteorites are too large to disappear when they burn. They [4]_____ at very high speed – about 60,000 km/h when they hit the ground – and can cause enormous damage. This happened in Arizona about 50,000 years ago and you can still see the crater today. It's called 'Meteor Crater'. (See picture 2.)

If another large meteorite hit the Earth today, what would [5]_____? The explosion would be huge. The meteorite would [6]_____ everything around it. If it fell into the sea, it would [7]_____ an enormous tsunami. It would be a catastrophe.

But the good news is that large meteorites don't hit the Earth very often. Also, scientists know about the danger, and can [8]_____ which meteorites might hit the Earth. It might also be possible to [9]_____ the Earth by firing a rocket at a meteorite as it came near to the Earth. This would change its direction and save the world.

4 Choose the correct answers.

1 Most meteorites don't hit the Earth because
- a they burn in the Earth's atmosphere. ☐
- b they're too large. ☐

2 'Meteor Crater' appeared when
- a a very large meteorite disappeared. ☐
- b a very large meteorite hit the Earth. ☐

3 If a large meteorite hit the Earth today
- a it would fall into the sea. ☐
- b it would be a catastrophe. ☐

4 The good news is that
- a scientists can't predict when meteorites will come. ☐
- b large meteorites don't come very often. ☐

5 We could change the direction of a meteorite
- a if we knew that it was coming nearer. ☐
- b if we fired a rocket at it. ☐

VOCABULARY

Wave power

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

catastrophes chunks collapsed devastated erupted evacuate flattened floods havoc landslides plunge smashed tidal wave unleashed warnings



One of the biggest [1]_____ that our planet has ever seen, happened in 1883 when the volcano Krakatoa [2]_____. Krakatoa was a small island with a big volcano in the Indian Ocean. At first, the eruption of the volcano caused huge [3]_____ of rock to [4]_____ into the sea. Then, there were enormous [5]_____ as the earth and rocks fell from the sides of the volcano into the ocean. Finally, the entire island [6]_____ and sank under the water. The effect of the island hitting the sea [7]_____ a huge [8]_____ called a tsunami. There weren't any [9]_____ and nobody knew what was going to happen. There wasn't any time to [10]_____ local inhabitants from the coastal towns to safer places and the wave [11]_____ into villages and towns and [12]_____ them. There weren't any buildings or trees left standing and the wave also [13]_____ the countryside. The [14]_____ destroyed farms and the water covered the land for a long time and left the people without food. The effects of the Krakatoa eruption caused [15]_____ in the countries around the Indian Ocean for years.

Word building

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

1 The government will **inform** us about the plans for the new airport on Friday. verb
2 My sister is very **creative** and she's very good at art. _____
3 I like films with a lot of **action** and no talking! _____
4 The earthquake caused terrible **destruction** to the capital city. _____
5 I always listen to the weather forecast but they never **predict** what's going to happen. _____
6 The hurricane was **devastating** and destroyed the coastal area. _____
7 Never **protect** yourself from the rain by standing under a tree when there is a thunderstorm. _____

Natural phenomena

3 **Match the definitions with the words.**

1 Lots of snow falling down the side of a mountain. — c
2 A long period of dry weather when there isn't any water.
3 A very violent wind that pulls up cars, trees and sometimes buildings.
4 A violent storm with a very strong wind that starts over the sea.
5 A storm with heavy rain and thunder and lightning.
6 A sudden shaking that destroys buildings and makes trees fall.

a thunderstorm
b hurricane
c avalanche
d tornado
e earthquake
f drought

Periods of time

4 **Replace the periods of time in bold with one word or an expression.**

1 When are there **366 days**? leap years
2 They publish this science magazine every **3 months**. _____
3 We're going to Spain for **2 weeks**. _____
4 It's my great grandmother's birthday next week. She's lived for **100 years**! _____
5 In my opinion, the best football club of the last **10 years** was FC Barcelona. _____
6 At the end of **1000 years** people think strange things will happen. _____

Water

5 **Complete the dictionary definitions with the correct verbs.**

~~dribble~~ drip irrigate soak spill splash squirt water

1 dribble *verb* (used about a liquid) to move downwards in a thin flow
2 _____ *verb* to become or make something completely wet
3 _____ *verb* (used especially about a liquid) to make something accidentally come out of a container
4 _____ *verb* (used about a liquid) to make water fall and hit someone or something
5 _____ *verb* to give water to plants
6 _____ *verb* when something suddenly forces liquid out of something in a particular direction
7 _____ *verb* (used about a liquid) to supply water to land so that crops will grow
8 _____ *verb* (used about a liquid) to produce drops of liquid

GRAMMAR

Second conditional

1 Find and join the two halves of second conditional sentences. Add capital letters and punctuation.

~~if people didn't drop litter~~	~~the pavements would be cleaner~~
he'd be healthier	they wouldn't be an endangered species
they'd cause less pollution	if they stopped using their car
there would be much less disease	if everybody had clean water to drink
if he had enough to eat	she wouldn't sleep on the street
if people didn't kill tigers	
if she weren't homeless	

1 If people didn't drop litter, the pavements would be cleaner.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

2 Complete the second conditional sentences with the verbs in the box.

discuss have help know phone ring shake ~~win~~

1 I'd be very surprised if that film won an award.
2 If you were in trouble, I _____ you.
3 If I knew her number, I _____ her.
4 I wouldn't answer the phone if it _____ now.
5 If I met a friend in the street, we _____ hands.
6 I'd tell you the answer if I _____ it.
7 If I were you, I _____ it with your parents.
8 We'd save water if we _____ showers instead of baths.

3 Continue the story with more second conditional sentences.



1 If you gave me £200, I'd buy a guitar.
2 (practise every day) If I bought a guitar, I'd practise every day.
3 (play really well) If I practised every day, I'd play really well.
4 (join a band) _____
5 (give concerts around the world) _____
6 (become famous) _____
7 (earn a lot of money) _____
8 (give you £1,000!) _____

4 Answer the questions with your own ideas.

1 What would you buy if you won £5,000 in a competition?
I'd buy _____
2 If you could have a holiday anywhere in the world, where would you go?
_____
3 If you could meet any famous person in the world, who would you choose and why?
_____ because _____
4 If you saw a tiger, what would you do?
_____
5 Who would you take with you if you had two tickets to a great football match?
_____

CHALLENGE!

Can you think of three more endings for this sentence?

The world would be a better place if ...
everybody had enough to eat.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

SKILLS

Global issues

1 **Match the definitions with the global issues in the box.**

child labour disease endangered species famine
global warming homelessness piracy pollution
poverty racism

1 Attacking ships in order to steal goods. _____.
2 Working for a living when you're young. _____.
3 Animals or plants in danger of disappearing from the world. _____.
4 An increase in the world's temperatures due to gases like CO_2. _____.
5 Having very little money to live on. _____.
6 An illness such as malaria. _____.
7 Having nowhere to live. _____.
8 Treating people unfairly because of their race. _____.
9 Making the atmosphere dirty and dangerous. _____.
10 Having no food in an area for a long time. _____.

2 **Complete the news headlines with some of the global issues in exercise 1.**

Laws prohibit [1]_____, but many children under the age of 14 in India still work in factories.

This is a warning to all sailors. There has been an increase in [2]_____ in the Indian Ocean recently. You must be vigilant at all times.

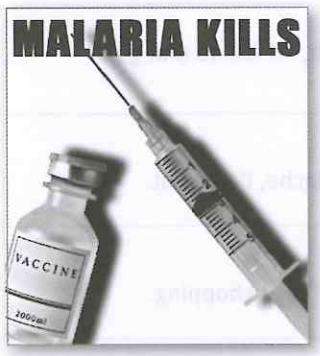
Millions of people around the world live in [3]_____ – they earn less than $1 a day.

Since the drought, there has been a terrible [4]_____ in the country, and thousands of people have died.

It is the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that cause [5]_____.

That book should be banned because of [6]_____. It contains some offensive comments.

3 **Look at the posters. Which of the global issues from exercise 1 are they protesting about?**



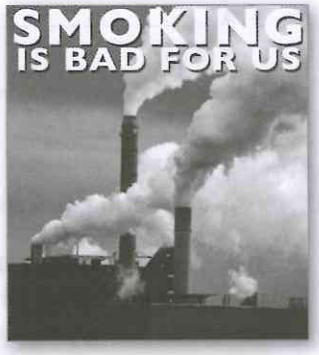
1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

Extension: Word formation: noun suffixes

4 **Write the nouns. They all end in *-ation*, *-ion* or *-ness*.**

Verb / Adjective	Noun
inform	information
suggest	
sad	
discuss	
dark	
good	
organize	
act	
educate	
happy	

GRAMMAR

I wish ...

1 **Complete the dialogues with *I wish ...***

1 A I wish I could speak French.
B Why?
A If I could speak French, I'd talk to that girl.

2 A _____
B Why?
A If I didn't have a headache, I'd go out.

3 A _____
B Why?
A If I had some money, I'd go shopping.

4 A _____
B Why?
A If my brother wasn't at home, I'd use his computer.

5 A _____
B Why?
A If the weather was nicer, I'd go to the beach.

6 A _____
B Why?
A If it was the weekend, I wouldn't have to go to school.

2 **Match the thought bubbles with the pictures. Complete them with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

be have like live know speak

1 I wish I _____ there.
2 I wish I _____ taller.
3 I wish I _____ the answers.
4 I wish I _____ an umbrella.
5 I wish I _____ pizza.
6 I wish I _____ Japanese.













3 **Write sentences starting with *I wish*. Use the past continuous, positive or negative.**

1 I'm feeling ill.
I wish I wasn't feeling ill.
2 You aren't listening to me.
_____
3 We're losing.
_____
4 It's raining.
_____
5 I'm not wearing my glasses.
_____
6 You're eating all the chocolate.
_____
7 I'm still doing my homework.
_____
8 I'm not feeling optimistic.
_____
9 She's talking to my friend.
_____

CHALLENGE!

Complete the wishes.

Three wishes to make your own life better ...

I wish _____
I wish _____
I wish _____

Three wishes to make life better for a friend or family member ...

I wish _____
I wish _____
I wish _____

Three wishes to make the world a better place ...

I wish _____
I wish _____
I wish _____

WRITING

An essay

Preparation

1 **Complete Angela's essay with the words in the box.**

mind convinced think ~~first~~ view were believe make

If I were the head teacher by Angela



If I were the head teacher at my school, the [1] first thing I'd do is make the students wear a uniform. I don't [2] _____ we should wear jeans and trainers to school and I [3] _____ a uniform would make the students have a more serious attitude to their work.

The second thing I'd do is [4] _____ school start at eleven o'clock in the morning. I do my homework until ten o'clock at night and then I like to play with my baby brother. Because of this I go to bed late and I find it very difficult to get up in the morning. I wouldn't [5] _____ if school went on until six o'clock in the evening if necessary.

If I [6] _____ the head teacher, I'd also have more DVDs in English in the library. I like to watch documentaries about animals, and if they were in English I would learn some interesting English vocabulary at the same time.

Finally, in my [7] _____ we should do more sports at school. They say that if you have a healthy body you have a healthy mind, too. If students did more exercise, I'm [8] _____ they would do better work in the classroom.

2 **Read Angela's essay. How many things would she do?**

☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6

3 **Read Angela's essay again. Find and underline the answers to these questions.**

1 Why would she make the students wear a uniform?
2 Why would she make school start at eleven o'clock?
3 Why would she have more DVDs in English in the library?

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

don't think believe view in convinced as

1 I am _____ that we should recycle our rubbish.
2 I _____ that we should do so much homework.
3 In my _____ sports stars should earn less money.
4 I _____ that students have too much free time.
5 _____ I see it, there are too many cars on the roads.
6 _____ my opinion, sport should be compulsory for everyone.

5 **Put the words in the correct order.**

1 make / I'd / shorter. / lessons
I'd make lessons shorter.
2 the government / make / build / I'd / sports centres. / more
_____
_____
3 sure / there / I'd / facilities / were / for disabled students. / make
_____
_____
4 school holidays / make / longer. / I'd
_____
5 students / make / only used / I'd / English in class. / sure
_____

Writing task

6 **In your notebook write an essay about what you would do if you were the head teacher. Include some serious and some less serious ideas. Use the Writing Bank on page 91 to help you. Write 130–150 words and follow this plan.**

Paragraph 1
- the first thing you would do

Paragraph 2
- the second thing you would do

Paragraph 3
- the third thing you would do

Paragraph 4
- one or two less serious things that you would do

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ divided your essay into paragraphs?
- ☐ written 130–150 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

●●●●● Writing bank: page 91

SELF CHECK 8: GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the rules for the second conditional with the words in the box.**

comma *would / wouldn't* were imaginary main past tense

1 We use the second conditional to describe an [1]_____ situation or event and the result of the situation or event. We use the [2]_____ in the *if* clause, and [3]_____ + verb in the [4]_____ clause.

2 In the *if* clause we can use [5]_____ instead of *was* as the singular form of the past tense of *be*.

3 The *if* clause can come at the beginning or after the main clause of the sentence. If it comes after the main clause, we don't use a [6]_____.

Your score /6

2 **Write second conditional sentences about the situations.**

1 I haven't got a car, so I don't drive to my village at the weekends.

_____

2 We don't live in Germany, so we don't speak German.

_____

3 Tom has got a boat, so he goes sailing.

_____

4 I don't know the answer, so I can't tell you.

_____

5 We haven't got enough money, so we don't go on holiday.

_____

6 Brendan goes to school, so he doesn't work.

_____

7 Paula's got a computer, so she sends emails to her sister.

_____

8 I'm not tired, so I don't want to go to bed.

_____

Your score /8

3 **Complete the sentences.**

1 I wish I _____ the question. Then I could write a good answer.

2 I wish I _____ in a hot country. It's always raining in England!

3 I wish I _____ exams tomorrow. I haven't studied anything.

4 I wish I _____ more money. They don't pay me enough.

5 I wish I _____ French. Then I could ask for directions to the Eiffel Tower.

6 I wish I _____ taller. Then I could play in the basketball team.

Your score /6

4 **Write sentences with *I wish*.**

1 I haven't got a TV in my bedroom.

_____

2 I work in a shop on Saturday mornings.

_____

3 I don't live in the country.

_____

4 I can't write well in English.

_____

5 I don't run for the school athletics team.

_____

6 I can't make a pizza.

_____

7 I am not sociable.

_____

8 I eat a lot of fast food.

_____

9 I don't read many books.

_____

10 I can't swim.

_____

Your score /10

5 **Correct the mistakes.**

1 If I rule the world, I'd stop poverty.

_____

2 I wish I can play tennis.

_____

3 If he found some money, would he keeps it?

_____

4 I wish my friends was here.

_____

5 I won't eat that if I were you.

_____

6 I wish there weren't any pollution.

_____

7 You'd feel good if you gived some money to charity.

_____

8 Do you ever wish you have a big house?

_____

9 If I could run fast, I'll enter a marathon.

_____

10 I wish I speaked Chinese.

_____

Your score /10

Total /40

SELF CHECK 8: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 I'm very worried about global _____.

2 A _____ is 1000 years.

3 I'd like some _____ about the museum, please. What time does it open?

4 The noun is *action*. What's the verb? _____.

5 Pandas, whales and tigers are endangered _____.

6 A tsunami is a huge tidal _____.

7 There's too much water in the river. I think it'll _____.

8 If you don't turn the tap off properly, it'll _____.

9 The noun is *creation*. What's the adjective? _____.

10 A long period without any rain is a _____.

11 A _____ is 14 days.

12 The authorities knew there was going to be a tornado so they gave a _____.

13 A lot of snow slides down the side of a mountain in an _____.

14 The verb is *devastate*. What's the noun? _____.

15 Look! There's too much juice in your glass. You're going to _____ it on the table.

16 A _____ is 100 years.

17 There's a lot of child _____ in India and Pakistan. Children under 14 go out to work.

18 Many buildings collapsed in the _____ in Haiti in 2010.

19 _____ is behaving badly to people who come from a different country.

20 The noun is *protection*. What's the verb? _____.

Your score ___ /20

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

The Asian Tsunami of December 26th 2004 was one of the most [1]_____ (devastate) natural disasters in recorded history. More than 225,000 people were killed in eleven countries, and the [2]_____ (destruct) reached as far as the east coast of Africa.

The tsunami itself was caused by an earthquake whose epicentre was just off the west coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. That [3]_____ (create) a huge tidal wave 24 metres high, which hit the region of Aceh and [4]_____ (flatten) everything in its path. [5]_____ (inform) about the tsunami was not exchanged between countries because of the lack of a [6]_____ (warn) system in the area. Since the incident, the United Nations has been working on the [7]_____ (create) of a system to avoid a similar disaster in the future.

The [8]_____ (predict) of tsunamis is only possible if the preceding earthquake is detected. They generally catch their victims completely by surprise. The only [9]_____ (act) inhabitants of coastal areas can take is to run to the hills inland and shelter there until the water retreats. However, the effect of a tsunami on the land is usually catastrophic, causing [10]_____ (homeless) and the loss of livelihood amongst the people.



Your score ___ /10

Total ___ /30

9 Crime scene

READING

Before reading: Computer crime

1 Choose the correct words in these sentences.

1 They couldn't repair my watch because I'd lost a **vital** / **brilliant** piece.
2 The police **released** / **arrested** the man and took him to the police station.
3 There was a six-month **trial** / **investigation** by the police, and then the **trial** / **investigation** started.
4 They knew he was the criminal – he'd left some **viruses** / **clues** at the crime scene.
5 Everything was in **chaos** / **tip-off** after the computer systems had **crashed** / **charged**.

2 Match the two halves of the expressions.

1 to come to	a guilty
2 to find someone	b a reward
3 to charge someone with	c a halt
4 to offer	d a crime
5 to release	e a virus

3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

computer systems crash crime damage guilt software virus

4 Choose the best answers.

1 What did the virus do to people's computers?
  a It destroyed their email address book.
  b It sent them a love letter.
  c It destroyed hundreds of vital documents.
2 The virus infected
  a computer systems around the world.
  b computer systems in the USA and Britain.
  c computers in the Philippines.
3 People think Onel de Guzman created the virus because
  a he has admitted it.
  b it came from his computer.
  c he was charged with computer crime.
4 In the Philippines, laws against computer crime
  a did not exist in May 2000.
  b do not exist now.
  c have always existed.
5 In the future, Onel de Guzman wants to
  a write software for governments and companies.
  b write software for mobile phones and small computers.
  c create more viruses.

'I love you'

On 3rd May 2000, millions of people around the world received an email called 'I love you'. The email included a document called 'Love letter for you'. When people opened this document, a [1] _____ destroyed hundreds of vital documents on their computer. The virus then sent a copy of itself to everybody in the email address book. The virus infected millions of [2] _____ across the world. Even computers in the White House in the USA were affected by the [3] _____. The virus eventually caused about 10 billion dollars of [4] _____.

The person who created the virus was probably a brilliant 23-year-old computer student from the Philippines called Onel de Guzman. He has never admitted his [5] _____, but detectives know that the virus came from his computer. Onel de Guzman was not charged with any [6] _____ because in May 2000 the Philippines did not have any laws against computer crime. (They have now!)

Onel de Guzman did not finish his studies at computer school. He now lives with his sister and spends his time watching TV, reading books about computers and playing video games. In the future he wants to write more [7] _____ – but this time, only games for mobile phones and hand-held computers. Governments and companies around the world will be delighted!

VOCABULARY

An online threat

1 Complete the sentences and answer the questions.

1 What is the opposite of *innocent*?
a reward b guilty c chaos

2 What does *halt* mean?
a go b leave c stop

3 When you give secret information to the police, we call it a ...
a tip-off. b tip-on. c tip-away.

4 If you help someone find something, they might give you a ...
a clue. b reward.
c suspended sentence.

5 What do we call the process of discovering who or what causes something?
a investment b intonation c investigation

6 If the police arrest you, they ...
a take you home. b take you to the police station.
c check your home.

7 *Chaos* is a situation when everything is ...
a confused and disorganized.
b quiet and peaceful. c well organized.

8 *Vital* means very ...
a important. b boring. c interesting.

9 When your computer crashes it ...
a stops working. b is expensive.
c works perfectly.

10 When the police accuse someone of doing something illegal, they .... them.
a halt b charge c crash

11 Police use clues to help them ...
a find criminals. b stop chaos.
c repair computers.

12 Which verb means to successfully find someone or something you were looking for?
a search b trace c seek

13 If they release someone ...
a he goes to prison. b he stays in prison.
c he leaves prison.

Computers

2 Match the words in the box with the definitions.

attach install protect update software files delete

1 delete to remove something that you have written or stored in a computer

2 _____ to put programs into a computer and make it ready to use

3 _____ to make your computer or your computer programs more modern

4 _____ to send another document with an email

5 _____ the programs that do particular jobs on your computer

6 _____ information that you store on your computer

7 _____ to keep something safe

Compound adjectives: numbers

3 Rewrite the sentences, using compound adjectives.

1 My brother's got a sports car with two doors.
My brother's got a two-door sports car.

2 It's only a drive of thirty minutes to the beach.
_____

3 We live in a block of flats with five storeys.
_____

4 The police say there will be an investigation for one year!
_____

5 At the sports centre there is an athletics track with eight lanes.
_____

6 We're going to stay in a cheap hotel with one star.
_____

Extreme adjectives

4 Replace the underlined words with an extreme adjective.

astonished brilliant ~~delighted~~ terrible terrified tiny

1 Wendy was very happy when she got her exam results from school. delighted

2 I didn't like that film. I was very scared after seeing it and I had nightmares! _____

3 We said we were very hungry but they only gave us very small sandwiches. _____

4 Our team is very bad this year. After six games we haven't scored a goal! _____

5 He's not a very clever student but he is very hard-working. _____

6 I was very surprised when he said he was getting married next week. _____

Collocation: verbs

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use some of the verbs more than once.

charge ~~commit~~ leave receive release spend

1 If you read the newspapers, it seems as if only young people commit crimes!

2 Children, don't _____ food on your plates! You have to finish everything!

3 I forgot to _____ the battery and now I can't use my mobile.

4 They _____ a great comedy film last Friday. Do you want to go and see it?

5 He has _____ two warnings but he continues to behave badly.

6 I'd like to _____ some time with my family but I'm always working.

7 The police _____ the couple with shoplifting.

GRAMMAR

Past perfect

1 **Look at the list of times and actions. Then write sentences using the past perfect, positive or negative.**

LUCY – yesterday morning

7.15 – got up	*8.35 – caught the bus*
7.30 – had a shower	*8.55 – arrived at school*
8.00 – had breakfast	*9.00 – began classes*
8.15 – phoned Sarah	*11.15 – finished homework during break*
8.20 – left home	
8.30 – arrived at the bus stop	

1 When Lucy had breakfast, she hadn't phoned (phone) Sarah.
2 When Lucy had breakfast, she _____ (have) a shower.
3 At 8.32, Lucy _____ (arrive) at the bus stop.
4 At 8.45, Lucy _____ (arrive) at school.
5 At 9.10, Lucy _____ (begin) classes.
6 When Lucy began classes, she _____ (finish) her homework.

2 **Write sentences about yourself at 8.30 yesterday morning. Use the past perfect, positive or negative.**

By 8.30 in the morning ...

1 (wake up) I had woken up.
2 (get up) _____
3 (have breakfast) _____
4 (speak to a friend) _____
5 (watch TV) _____
6 (use my mobile) _____

3 **Complete the sentences. Use the past simple for one gap and the past perfect for the other.**

1 When I got (get) home, burglars had stolen (steal) my bike.
2 I _____ (look) out of the window; somebody _____ (spray) graffiti on our car.
3 Everybody _____ (leave) by the time I _____ (arrive) at the party.
4 I _____ (not have) any pizza because my brother _____ (eat) it.
5 My uncle _____ (look) different; he _____ (grow) a beard.
6 The robbers _____ (take) my friend's mobile phone, so he _____ (borrow) mine.

4 **Put the verbs into the correct tense, past simple or past perfect.**



I was in a bad mood already that evening, because nobody [1] had remembered (remember) my birthday. And then, as I walked up to the door of my house, I [2] _____ (have) a strange feeling that something was wrong.
I [3] _____ (can) see a light under the door. But I was sure I [4] _____ (not leave) the lights on that morning.
I [5] _____ (put) the key into the lock, and [6] _____ (open) the door. Then I [7] _____ (hear) some noise! [8] _____ I _____ (forget) to turn off the radio too? I was getting very frightened – perhaps there was a burglar in the flat! Suddenly someone [9] _____ (shout) 'Surprise!' It was my brother and sister! They [10] _____ (arrive) earlier and let themselves in. On the table, there were some presents for me and a cake. They [11] _____ (not forget) my birthday after all!

CHALLENGE!

Tick (✓) the things you had done before you were eight years old. Then write true sentences. Add four more ideas: two positive and two negative.

1 use a computer	☐	4 study English	☐
2 visit the UK	☐	5 watch a horror film	☐
3 learn to swim	☐	6 cook dinner for my family	☐

When I was eight, I had used / hadn't used a computer.

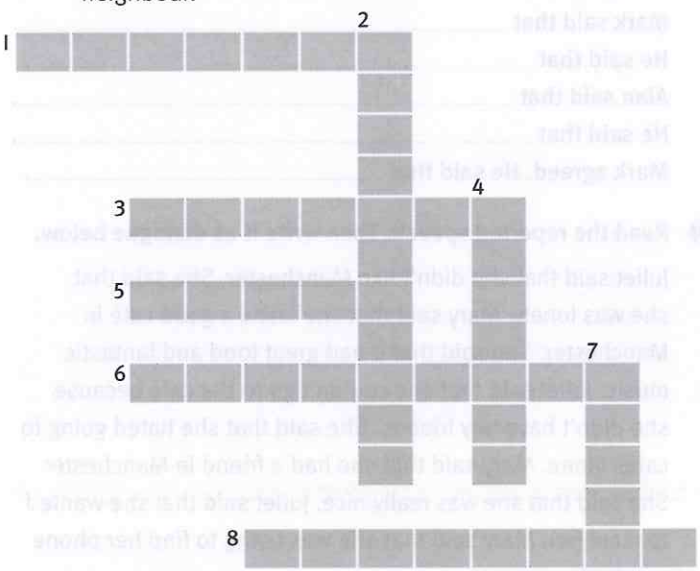
1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____

SKILLS

Crimes and criminals

1 **Complete the crossword puzzle.**

1 Some _____ have damaged the computer – now it doesn't work.
2 He forgot to pay for the CDs, and when he got outside, a police officer arrested him for _____.
3 The _____ got into the house through an open window.
4 There was a _____ at the bank on the High Street this morning.
5 Don't leave money on your desk – there's a _____ in the building.
6 At night, _____ race cars up and down the street.
7 Somebody _____ my camera when I was at the beach.
8 The _____ went to prison for 25 years for killing his neighbour.



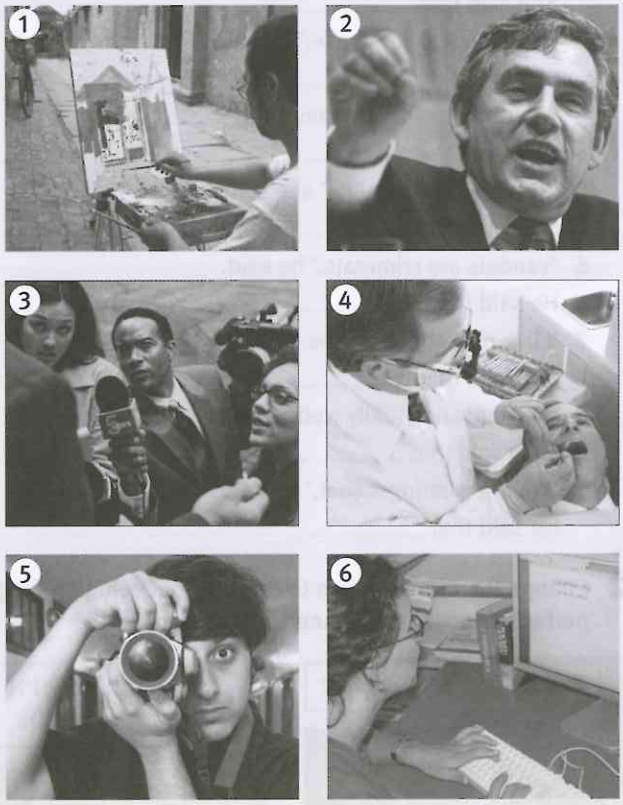
2 **Complete the text with the verbs in the box.**

committed rob sprayed stole went vandalized

According to newspaper reports, Liam Mason [1]_____ several crimes that night. First, he [2]_____ a car and [3]_____ joyriding in it. Then he [4]_____ graffiti on an advertisement in town and [5]_____ a bus stop. Then he tried to [6]_____ a young woman. The woman was really a police officer and arrested him.

●●●●● **Extension:** Word formation: noun suffixes *-er*, *-ist*, and *-ian*

3 **Look at the pictures. Complete the words with the correct suffix.**



1 an artist
2 a politic___
3 a report___
4 a dent___
5 a photograph___
6 a novel___

4 **Complete the sentences with nouns from exercise 3.**

1 Paintings by the _____ Pablo Picasso are worth millions.
2 A _____ looks after people's teeth.
3 A _____ writes articles for a newspaper or magazine.
4 Richard Avedon was a _____ who took pictures of famous people.
5 The _____ Joseph Conrad wrote in English.
6 Arnold Schwarzenegger used to be an actor but became a _____.

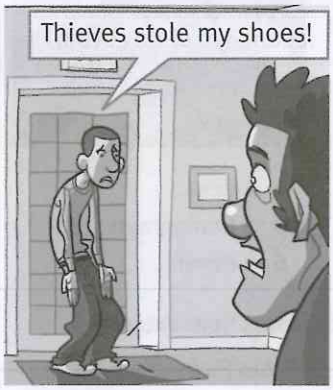
GRAMMAR

Reported speech

1 **Complete the reported speech using the past simple or past continuous. Change the pronoun if necessary.**

1 'I'm feeling ill,' he said.
He said that he was feeling ill.
2 'It's raining,' she said.
She said that _____
3 'I don't speak Japanese,' he said.
He said that _____
4 'We don't eat meat,' they said.
They said that _____
5 'It's very cold outside,' she said.
She said that _____
6 'Vandals are criminals,' he said.
He said that _____
7 'I live near the sea,' she said.
She said that _____
8 'We're playing really well,' they said.
They said that _____
9 'I'm not wearing a coat,' he said.
He said that _____

2 **Change the direct speech to reported speech. Use the past perfect. Change the pronoun if necessary.**



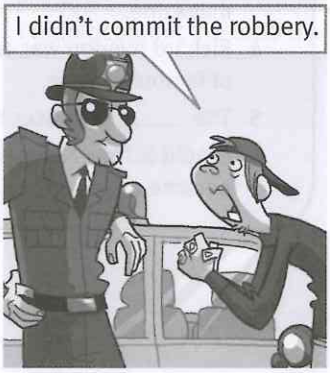
1 He said that thieves had stolen his shoes.



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

3 **Read the dialogue. Then rewrite it as reported speech below.**

Alan I'm looking for a detective story.
Mark I love detective stories. Inspector Morse is my favourite.
Alan I prefer Sherlock Holmes. He's a more interesting character.
Mark I read a Sherlock Holmes story recently. I didn't enjoy it.
Alan I'm not talking about the books, I'm talking about the films.
Mark I agree. The films are fantastic.

Alan said that he was looking for a detective story.
Mark said that _____.
He said that _____.
Alan said that _____.
He said that _____.
Mark said that _____.
He said that _____.
Alan said that _____.
He said that _____.
Mark agreed. He said that _____.

4 **Read the reported speech. Then write it as dialogue below.**

Juliet said that she didn't like Manchester. She said that she was lonely. Mary said that she knew a good café in Manchester. She said that it had great food and fantastic music. Juliet said that she couldn't go to the café because she didn't have any friends. She said that she hated going to cafés alone. Mary said that she had a friend in Manchester. She said that she was really nice. Juliet said that she wanted to meet her. Mary said that she was trying to find her phone number!

Juliet I don't like _____. I'm _____.
Mary I know a _____. It has _____.
Juliet I can't _____ because _____. I hate _____.
Mary I've got _____. She _____.
Juliet I _____ her.
Mary I _____ number!

WRITING

A story

Preparation

1 **What tense are these verbs?**

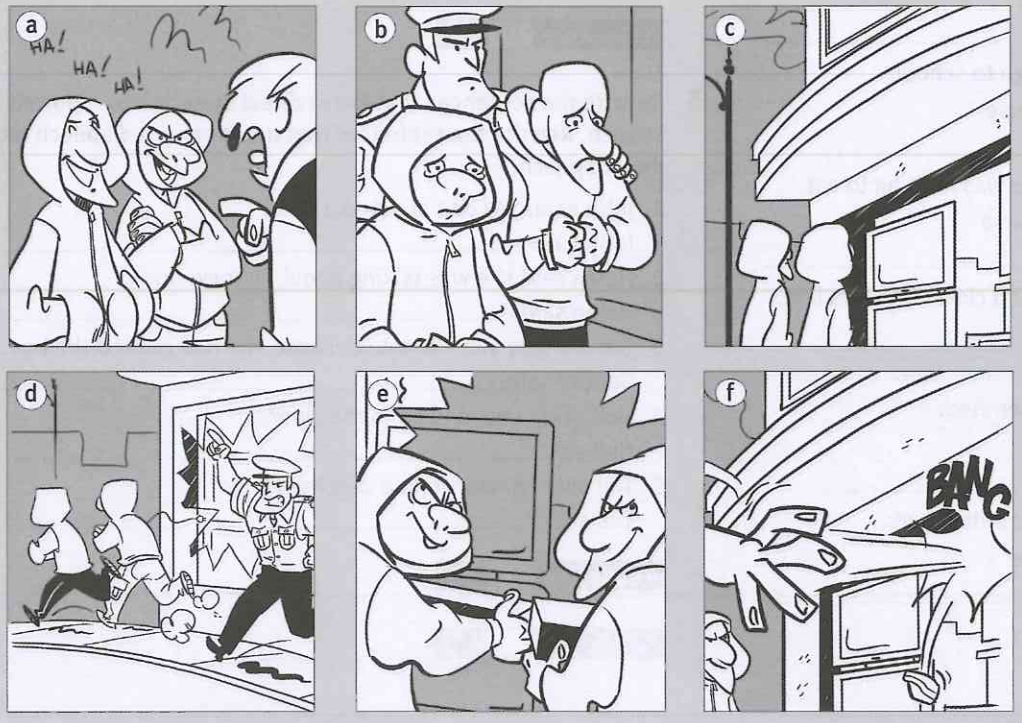
1 didn't break, saw, arrived _____
2 were running, were looking, was walking _____
3 had phoned, had gone _____

2 **Use the verbs in exercise 1 to complete the story.**

Daylight robbery

As I [1] _____ home this evening, I [2] _____ two boys outside a shop. They [3] _____ in the shop window at the TVs and DVD players. Suddenly, one of them picked up a stone and threw it at the window. The window [4] _____ but it made a lot of noise. After a while, the shopkeeper came out of the shop and shouted at them to stop, but they just laughed. Then he went back into the shop.

As soon as he [5] _____, the boys started throwing stones again, and this time they broke the window. They immediately took two DVD players and started to run away. But while he had been in the shop, the shopkeeper [6] _____ the police. They [7] _____ as the boys [8] _____ across the road. The police officers jumped out of their car and arrested the boys.



3 **Read the story and put the pictures in the correct order.**

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

4 **Underline all the time expressions in the story.**

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

earlier end following one soon while

1 In the _____, the police caught the thieves.
2 After a _____, it started to rain.
3 _____ morning last week, I was playing football in the park.
4 A week _____, I had bought a new MP3 player.
5 The _____ day, I phoned my parents.
6 As _____ as I saw the thief, I phoned the police.

Writing task

6 **In your notebook write a story. Write 130–150 words and begin with these words:**

As I was walking home, I saw ...

Check your work

Have you

☐ given your story a title?
☐ started the story correctly?
☐ used some time expressions?
☐ written 130–150 words?
☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 9: GRAMMAR

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

1 After we _____ (play) rugby, we _____ (have) a shower.
2 I realized I _____ (leave) my books in class when I _____ (sit) down to do my homework.
3 I _____ (not have) lunch because I _____ (not buy) any food.
4 The film _____ (not finish) when our dad _____ (send) us to bed!
5 The police _____ (arrest) a man because he _____ (burgle) a house.
6 Mark _____ (not pass) his exams because he _____ (not study) enough.
7 We _____ (realize) that we _____ (see) the film before.
8 There _____ (be) water everywhere because the river _____ (flood).

Your score /16

2 **Use the past perfect to complete the sentences.**

1 Tony sold his bicycle. He couldn't cycle to school.
Tony couldn't cycle to school because _____.
2 They made a big lunch. There was lots of washing-up.
There was lots of washing-up because _____.
3 Vicky didn't study. She failed the exam.
Vicky failed the exam because _____.
4 He broke his leg. He couldn't go to school.
He couldn't go to school because _____.
5 They didn't go shopping. There was nothing to eat.
There was nothing to eat because _____.
6 Helen didn't switch on her alarm clock. She was late.
Helen was late because _____.
7 Joe had a nightmare. He was terrified.
Joe was terrified because _____.
8 I didn't charge it up. My phone didn't work.
My phone didn't work because _____.

Your score /8

3 **Complete the dialogues.**

1 Sara: Why was Alice late? (not hear her alarm clock)
Jane: _____
2 Eddie: Why was Frank angry? (lose his MP4 player)
Alex: _____
3 Sarah: Why was Zoe disappointed? (her team lose the final)
Mary: _____
4 Harry: Why was Mark so hungry? (not eat breakfast)
Norman: _____
5 Julie: Why was John upset? (not pass his driving test)
Nell: _____
6 Emma: Why was Laura embarrassed? (fall off her chair)
Dan: _____
7 John: Why was Jack thrilled? (find some money)
Paul: _____

Your score /7

4 **Complete the rules for reported speech with the words in the box.**

pronouns perfect context simple past present continuous past

1 If you use the present _____ in direct speech, you use the _____ simple in reported speech.
2 If you use the _____ continuous in direct speech, you use the past _____ in reported speech.
3 If you use the _____ simple in direct speech, you use the past _____ in reported speech.
4 You sometimes change the _____ in reported speech. It depends on the _____.

Your score /4

5 **Rewrite the sentences that are in direct speech into reported speech. Rewrite the sentences that are in reported speech into direct speech.**

1 John said, 'My dad arrested a thief.'
John said _____.
2 Helen said she was talking about her new book.
Helen said, '_____.'
3 Sandra said she was late because she had missed the bus.
Sandra said, '_____.'
4 Nell said, 'I want to go to the cinema.'
Nell said _____.
5 Tim said he had worked very hard.
Tim said, '_____.'

Your score /5

Total /40

SELF CHECK 9: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 'Was the man _____?' 'No, he wasn't, so they released him.'

2 He received a 12-month suspended _____ at the trial.

3 The noun is *burglary*. What's the verb? _____.

4 If something is very small, it's _____.

5 A _____ steals things from shops.

6 The train suddenly came to a _____ and didn't move again for an hour.

7 I knew who had stolen the money so I contacted the police with a _____.

8 He's a _____. He killed three people.

9 There was a five-month _____, but the police didn't arrest anyone.

10 If someone is very pleased, they're _____.

11 A _____ steals a car and drives it for fun.

12 The police caught the _____ when he tried to steal another car.

13 People _____ gifts on their birthday.

14 If something is very big, it's _____.

15 'How can I protect my computer from viruses?' 'I'll install some anti-virus _____ for you.'

16 'How much _____ did you spend?' '£20.'

17 The verb is *vandalize*. What's the noun? _____.

18 I can't switch on the camera. I need to _____ the battery.

19 There's a _____ of £1,000 for anyone with vital information about the murder.

20 If someone is very scared, they're _____.

Your score ____ /20

2 Complete the article with the correct words a–d.



When times are tough it seems that people [1]_____ more crimes. Here is a list of four crimes that are on the increase.

In the office

Staff in some companies are making extra money through false expenses claims. Others are [2]_____ company stock or [3]_____ to sell on to the highest bidder.

At the supermarket

[4]_____ is on the increase, so some supermarkets have [5]_____ special security tags on some of their more expensive goods. Surprisingly these include not only perfume and batteries, but also organic chickens.

In the garden

Gardeners who have [6]_____ months tending their fruit and vegetable plants are [7]_____ to find their produce disappearing before their eyes. Families going hungry are entering their gardens under cover of the night to pick their peas and beans.

In the car

Car insurance [8]_____ is becoming more common nowadays. Dishonest motorists are staging a [9]_____ to claim the money for their car and clear their debts. Anyone [10]_____ with this crime and found guilty will have a criminal record for the rest of their lives, and may not be eligible for insurance in the future.

1	a make	b have	c commit	d do
2	a stealing	b robbing	c burgling	d shoplifting
3	a programs	b rewards	c clues	d software
4	a shoplifting	b burglary	c vandalism	d joyriding
5	a deleted	b installed	c updated	d protected
6	a done	b made	c spent	d passed
7	a brilliant	b delighted	c enormous	d astonished
8	a fraud	b robbery	c murder	d theft
9	a hit	b crash	c halt	d search
10	a released	b received	c sentenced	d charged

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

10 Discovery

READING

Before reading: Explorers

1 **Complete the sentences with words in the box. (There are two words you don't need to use.)**

account ambassador contemporaries emperor overland merchant ocean pilgrims spices storm tip

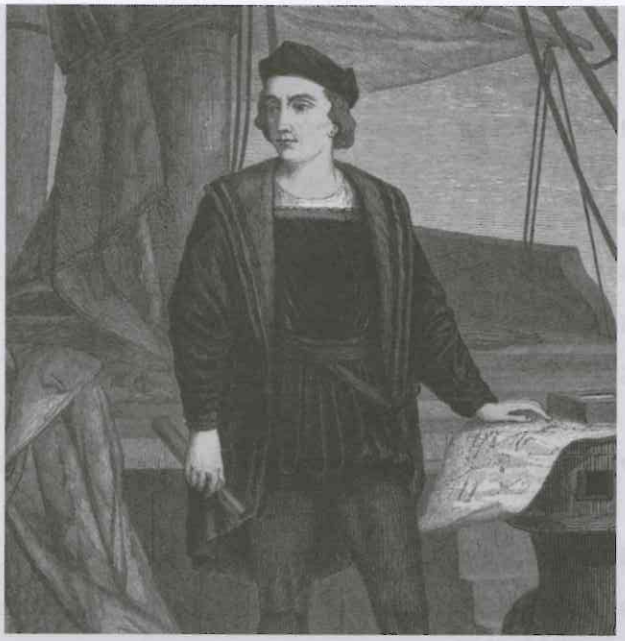
1 Marco Polo was a wealthy _____ .
2 He travelled _____ from Turkey to China.
3 He wrote an _____ of his travels while he was in prison.
4 Ibn Battuta travelled with a caravan of _____ from Makkah to Persia.
5 In 1342 he was sent by the Sultan of Delhi as his _____ to China.
6 Many of his _____ didn't believe the story of his travels.
7 Vasco da Gama survived a terrible _____ before reaching the southern _____ of Africa.
8 He returned from Calcutta with a cargo of _____ .

2 **Read the text. Put the events (a–h) in the correct order.**

a Forty men were left on Hispaniola to form a colony. ☐
b Columbus sailed from Spain in three ships with less than 100 men. ☐
c Columbus arrived at a small island in the Bahamas. ☐
d Columbus visited South America. ☐
e Columbus lost one of his ships. ☐
f Columbus set off from Spain with seventeen ships and over a thousand men. ☐
g The men on Columbus's ships were scared that they might never get back home. ☐
h Columbus discovered that the men on Hispaniola were dead. ☐

3 **Are the sentences true or false? Write *T* or *F*.**

1 Christopher Columbus was Spanish. ___
2 He decided to sail west from Europe to reach the Far East. ___
3 It took over three weeks to cross the Atlantic. ___
4 Columbus didn't believe that he had reached the Far East. ___
5 On his return people in Spain admired Columbus for his achievement. ___
6 Columbus made four trips across the Atlantic. ___



Christopher Columbus

Columbus was born in Italy in 1451. He was a man with a dream. Europeans were trying to find a sea route to China, India and Japan. He was a skilled sailor and he knew the world was round, so he thought the easiest way was to sail west around the Earth. In 1492, he set off from Cádiz, in Spain, with three small ships and ninety men. They sailed west for three weeks. His men were terrified that they would never return home again, but Columbus said 'Sail on!' and calmed their fears. And in October they reached land – a small island in the Bahamas. Columbus was sure they were very close to Japan. While he was sailing around the Caribbean, visiting islands, one of his ships was wrecked near the island of Hispaniola. He left forty men there to form a colony and returned to Spain with the other two ships. He was welcomed there as a hero, and in 1493 he set off again with seventeen ships and 1,200 men. When he reached Hispaniola, all forty men were dead, killed by the local people. He explored the Caribbean for three years before returning home once more. Columbus made two further voyages across the Atlantic, reaching Trinidad and setting foot on the mainland of South America. He died in 1506 in Spain, still convinced that he had reached the Far East.

VOCABULARY

Great journeys

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

caravan cargo coast destination ambassador inspired contemporaries abandoned pilgrimage pilot set off

1 Many Muslims go on a _____ to Makkah.
2 That ship is carrying a _____ of oil.
3 We sailed across the Atlantic for three days before reaching the _____ of America.
4 His books about India _____ me to go there myself.
5 What time did you _____ to go to work this morning?
6 The _____ guided the ship into the port.
7 The _____ of merchants and pilgrims crossed the desert on foot.
8 My uncle has a good job. He's the British _____ to Egypt.
9 It took days for the pilgrims to reach their _____.
10 They _____ their car in the snowstorm and walked home.
11 A few of her _____ were poets too.

At the station

2 **Match the words to make compound nouns.**

1 departures	a car
2 information	b desk
3 sleeping	c area
4 ticket	d board
5 waiting	e office

3 **Match the words in the box with the definitions.**

cafeteria carriage guard locomotive passenger platform ticket

1 a person who travels on a bus or a train: _____
2 part of a train in which people sit: _____
3 a place where you can get something to eat and drink: _____
4 the part of a station where the train arrives: _____
5 a railway engine that pulls a train: _____
6 the person who is in charge of a train, but doesn't drive it: _____
7 small piece of paper that you buy in order to travel on a bus or a train: _____

Phrasal verbs: travel

4 **Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences with the correct prepositions.**

1 We got back _____ home very late last night.
2 I picked my cousin _____ from the airport.
3 My dad sets _____ for work at 5.30 every morning.
4 The rocket blasted _____ and quickly disappeared into the clouds.
5 The spacecraft touched _____ on the surface of Mars.
6 If you're going into town, can you drop me _____ at the supermarket?
7 We checked _____ at a hotel near the airport.
8 Quick! Get _____ the train. It's about to leave.
9 Hotels guests must check _____ by 11 a.m.
10 The bus driver told me which stop to get _____ at.

CHALLENGE!

Describe the picture using some of the words in exercise 1 and the questions in the box to help you.

Where is the ship? Where is it going? What is its cargo?



GRAMMAR

The passive (present simple)

1 **Write the words in the correct order to make passive sentences.**

1 book / China. / printed / is / This / in
This book is printed in China.

2 made / Laws / by / Parliament. / are
_____

3 year. / committed / crimes / A / of / lot / are / every
_____

4 is / made / Cheese / milk. / from
_____

5 played / in / Rugby / Australia. / is
_____

6 to power / Oil products / used / vehicles. / are
_____

2 **Complete the sentences. Use the present passive of the verbs in the box.**

not allow ~~export~~ include make not sell speak use watch

1 These cars are exported to countries all over the world.
2 Petrol _____ from oil.
3 Magazines _____ in that shop.
4 You _____ to ride bikes in the park.
5 How many languages _____ in the UK?
6 This reality TV show _____ by millions of people every week.
7 This room _____ only _____ when we have guests.
8 _____ service _____ in the bill?

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences about the things below, using the present passive and the verbs in the box.

use produce make find sell

1 computers Computers are used in most schools.
_____

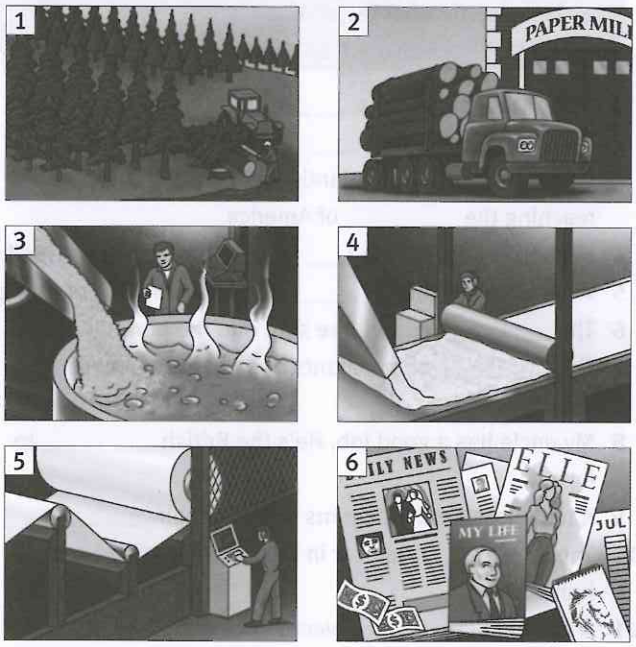
2 oil _____
_____

3 cars _____
_____

4 paper _____
_____

5 MP3 players _____
_____

3 **Look at pictures (1–6).Complete the sentences about the making of paper. Use the present simple passive. Number the sentences in the correct order.**



Paper is an amazing invention. Millions of tonnes of paper are used (use) in schools and offices every day. But how _____ it _____ (make)?

☐ The mixture _____ (press) onto large flat metal sheets.

☐ The rolls of paper _____ (send) to factories. The paper _____ (make) into books, magazines, and hundreds of other things.

☐ The sheets of paper _____ (dry). Then they _____ (put) into big rolls.

☐ Trees _____ (grow) on a 'tree farm'. The trees _____ (cut down), then new trees _____ (plant).

☐ The chips _____ (cook) with a lot of water.

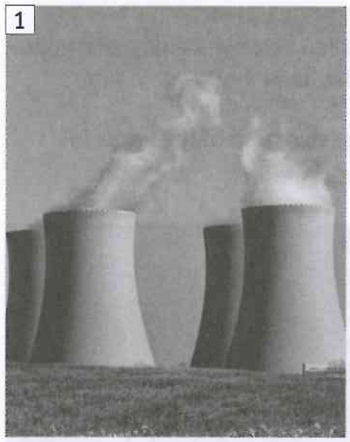
☐ The wood _____ (take) by lorry to the paper mill. The wood _____ (cut) into very small pieces (called 'chips').

SKILLS

Inventions and discoveries

1 **Label the photos and match them with categories in the box.**

communication domestic appliances energy media and entertainment

1 

2 

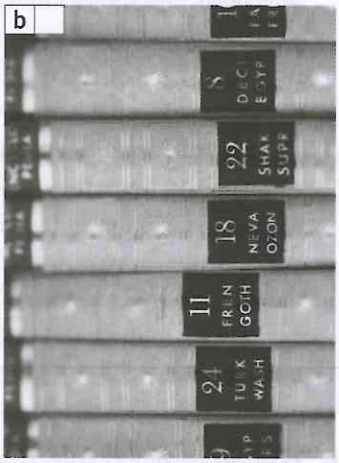
3 

4 

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

2 **What did the inventions above replace? Match photos (1–4) with photos (a–d).**

a 

b 

c 

d 

3 **Which inventions enable us to ...**

1 see inside the human body _____
2 eat food weeks or months after we have bought it _____
3 see objects that are far away _____
4 cure infections _____
5 make our clothes clean _____
6 correct poor eyesight _____
7 speak to someone in a different place _____
8 make books, magazines, newspapers, etc. _____
9 keep food fresh for a few days _____
10 find information on websites _____
11 generate electricity _____

Extension: Fractions and decimals

¼ = a quarter 1⅓ = one and a third
2⅗ = two and three fifths 2½ = two and a half
0.1 = nought point one 1.52 = one point five two

4 **Look at the examples above. Write these numbers in words. Then practise saying them.**

1 2¾ _____
2 ⅔ _____
3 1⅕ _____
4 3½ _____
5 0.5 _____
6 1.66 _____
7 0.75 _____
8 2.18 _____

GRAMMAR

The passive (other tenses)

1 **Write sentences in the past simple passive.**

1 this book / write / in 1956
This book was written in 1956.

2 this car / make / in Japan

3 the photos / take / by my sister

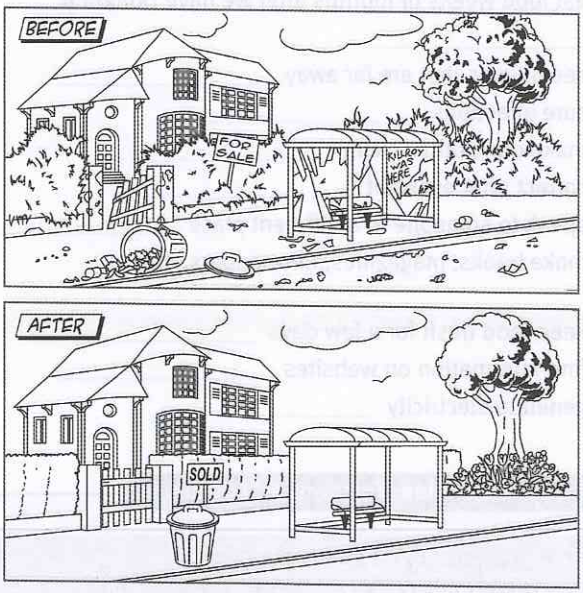
4 the crime / commit / at 5 o'clock this morning

5 I / help / by my brother

6 the pyramids / build / more than 4500 years ago

7 the painting / find / in an old box

2 **Compare these two pictures of the same street. What has changed?**



1 rubbish / pick up
The rubbish has been picked up.

2 bus stop / repair

3 flowers / plant

4 pavement / clean

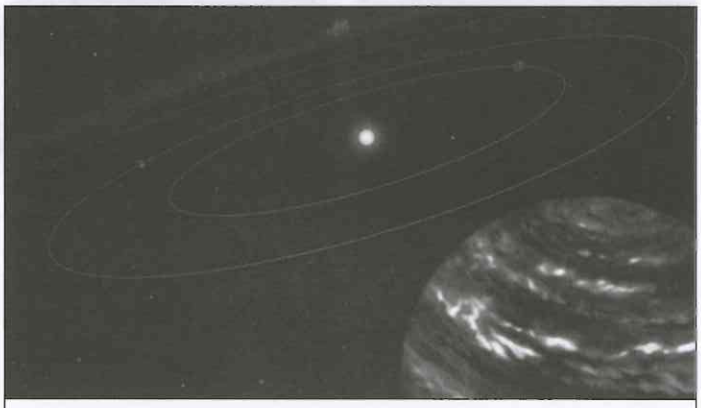
5 hedge / cut

6 house / sell

3 **Choose the correct tense in these passive sentences.**

1 The planet Uranus **was** / **has been** discovered over 200 years ago.
2 Since 2001, over 100 million iPods **were** / **have been** sold.
3 Last year, 10% of all new goods **were** / **have been** sold over the internet.
4 Tom **wasn't** / **hasn't been** seen since yesterday afternoon.
5 This book **was just** / **has just been** made into a film.

4 **Complete the text. Use the passive form of the verbs in brackets, past simple or present perfect.**



New solar system discovered

This image [1] was taken (take) by the Gemini Observatory, in Hawaii, and shows infrared pictures of two planets and a star, about 130 light years from Earth. Bruce Macintosh, who [2]_____ (involve) in the project, said that the breakthrough could help in the search for another planet like Earth. The planets themselves, thought to be between seven and 10 times the size of Jupiter, [3]_____ (form) about 60 million years ago and are so young that they are still 'glowing' from heat that [4]_____ (release) when they [5]_____ (create). The two planets [6]_____ (discover) in October 2007, but this is the first time that they [7]_____ actually _____ (photograph).

5 **Make the active sentences passive.**

1 They sell bread in that shop.
Bread is sold in that shop.

2 They will deliver the letter tomorrow.

3 They haven't chosen me for the football team.

4 They repaired my car last week.

5 They didn't clean the room.

6 They will probably discover more planets in the future.

WRITING

An article

Preparation

1 **Read the text below. Which two inventions does the writer choose to write about?**

1 _____

2 _____

2 **Choose the best phrases from the box to complete the text. Some phrases can be used more than once.**

for example	The reason	Furthermore
The second invention	However	To sum up
in my view	What is more	The first invention
On the other hand		





Two great inventions

The world is full of great inventions that have made our lives easier, safer or more comfortable. How did people ever live without the internet, [1]_____? The two inventions I am going to write about are ones that have significantly improved the lives of ordinary people.

[2]_____ I've chosen is the fridge. It's important because without it, we couldn't keep meat and fish fresh for more than a few hours, especially in a hot climate. [3]_____, if we have a fridge we don't have to drive to the supermarket so often, which is better for the environment.

[4]_____ I've chosen is the ballpoint pen. Nowadays we take them for granted. [5]_____ I've chosen the ballpoint pen is that they are so simple and convenient. [6]_____, they are cheap – anyone can afford one.

[7]_____, these are not the most wonderful inventions in the world, but [8]_____ they have made everyone's life better.

3 **Think of two inventions which are in your view very important. Make notes.**

First invention: _____

Why is it important?

First reason: _____

_____

_____

_____

Second reason: _____

_____

_____

_____

Second invention: _____

Why is it important?

First reason: _____

_____

_____

_____

Second reason: _____

_____

_____

_____

Writing task

4 **In your notebook, write an article (130–150 words) and call it 'Two Great Inventions'. Use your notes from exercise 3 and some of the phrases from exercise 2. Write an introduction and conclusion. Write about each invention in a separate paragraph.**

Check your work

Have you

- ☐ written an introduction and conclusion?
- ☐ written about each invention in a separate paragraph?
- ☐ used some of the phrases in exercise 2?
- ☐ written 130–150 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 10: GRAMMAR

1 Write the past participles of these verbs.

1 make	_____	9 spin	_____
2 teach	_____	10 build	_____
3 take	_____	11 prove	_____
4 write	_____	12 hide	_____
5 do	_____	13 spread	_____
6 find	_____	14 shut	_____
7 grow	_____	15 input	_____
8 buy	_____	16 spill	_____

Your score ___ /16

2 Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verb *be* in the correct tense (affirmative, negative or interrogative).

1 Computers _____ used in most lessons.
2 The number zero _____ invented until 967 AD.
3 In the future, Nasīr al-Dīn al-Tūsī _____ always _____ remembered as the founder of modern geometry.
4 This floor _____ cleaned. It's really dirty.
5 Most Saturdays, football matches _____ played on this pitch – but not this Saturday.
6 I can't find my wallet. I think it _____ stolen.
7 I _____ invited to the party. That's why I didn't go.

Your score ___ /7

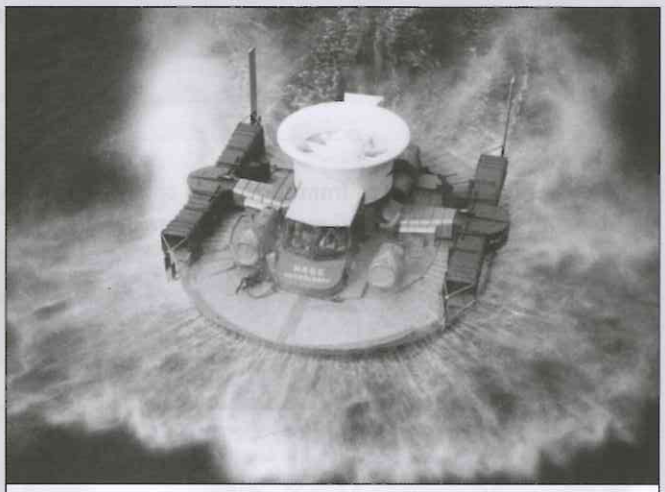
3 Make the sentences passive. Use *by* if necessary.

1 They tidy and clean the living room every day.
_____
2 They will build a new bridge over the river.
_____
3 They didn't repair my car very well.
_____
4 They grow tea in India.
_____
5 They transported the goods by ship.
_____
6 The burning of fossil fuels causes global warming.
_____
7 The police have arrested a man.
_____

Your score ___ /7

4 Complete the text with the verbs in the box. Use the passive.

develop invent support use



The hovercraft [1] _____ in 1959 by Christopher Cockerell. Cockerell studied engineering and was fascinated by the idea of a hovercraft, a machine that [2] _____ by a cushion of air and 'floats' across water or land. The first hovercraft was quite small, but since then much larger models [3] _____ that can carry 400 passengers and over 50 cars. Now hovercrafts [4] _____ all over the world to carry people over land and sea.

Your score ___ /4

5 Correct the underlined mistakes in these sentences.

1 Al-Khwarizmi will remember as the 'father of algebra'.
_____
2 Football is playing all over the world.
_____
3 The tree blown down in the storm.
_____
4 When did the man arrested?
_____
5 My watch has stolen!
_____
6 How was the car damage?
_____

Your score ___ /6

Total ___ /40

SELF CHECK 10: VOCABULARY

1 Answer the vocabulary quiz questions.

Quiz

1 _____ is the study of religion.

2 The _____ board shows when the trains are leaving.

3 I don't need my glasses. I'm wearing contact _____.

4 The job of a ship's _____ is to guide the ship into the port.

5 What's the opposite of *blast off*? _____.

6 'Which _____ does the train to London go from?' '10.'

7 'Does your grandfather work?' 'Not any more. He _____ at the age of 65.'

8 Let's get something to eat in the _____ before we get on the train.

9 Let's check _____ to the hotel and leave our bags in our room.

10 That ship is carrying a _____ of vegetables.

11 Goa is a port on the south-west _____ of India.

12 'Why do things fall to the ground when you drop them?' 'It's _____.'

13 The sailors survived a _____ when their ship hit some rocks.

14 The _____ blew his whistle and the train left.

15 What's the opposite of *pick sb up*? _____.

16 If you look at the moon through a _____, you can see the surface clearly.

17 A _____ car is a special carriage with beds.

18 Don't _____ off the bus until you reach the town centre.

19 Your _____ is the place you're going to.

20 They took _____ of my hand at hospital and discovered that I'd broken it.

Your score ____ /20

2 Complete the text with suitable prepositions.



Space: the ultimate frontier

Virgin Galactic is on the point of making space travel available to every man and woman on the street. Passengers will spend three days preparing for the trip before they set [1] _____. After this training period, they will go to the purpose-built Mojave Spaceport in the Californian desert to check [2] _____ for their flight. Here they get [3] _____ the spacecraft. A specially designed jet carrier aircraft will carry them through the atmosphere, and then the spacecraft will be launched into space. Here passengers will take [4] _____ their seatbelts and enjoy the experience of zero gravity. They will look [5] _____ of the window and see the Earth as they have never seen it before. Later they will go [6] _____ to their seats which will now be in a reclining position, and they will return to the spaceport lying [7] _____. After the spacecraft touches [8] _____, the passengers will get [9] _____ and make their way to the celebration dinner awaiting them. When they check [10] _____ of the complex the next day, they will have an unforgettable memory of their days at Mojave, which they will be talking about for days to come.

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

ROUND-UP 1–2

Before reading: Competitive sport

1 **Complete the sentences about the Oxford–Cambridge boat race. Use the words in the box.**

annual cox dead heat record rowers
spectators ~~takes place~~ take part teams

1 The boat race takes place in London.
2 It is an _____ event.
3 There are two _____ (one from Oxford and one from Cambridge).
4 In each boat there are eight _____ and a _____, who steers.
5 Lots of _____ watch the race from the banks of the river.
6 In 1877 both boats finished at exactly the same time – it was a _____.
7 In 1982 Sue Brown was the first woman to _____ in the race.
8 In 1998 Cambridge set a new _____ for the course – 16 minutes and 19 seconds.

2 **Read the text. How many Olympic gold medals did Steve Redgrave win? Choose the correct answer.**

a four b five c six

A great rower

September 23rd 2000 was a special day for British rower, Steve Redgrave. He was rowing in the final of the 'coxless four' (four rowers without a cox) at the Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia. The spectators on the bank were cheering as the boat finished the race. He and his team won the race by 0.3 seconds, with the Italian team second and the Australian team third.

It was Redgrave's fifth Olympic gold medal. He also won gold medals in Los Angeles (1984), Seoul (1988), Barcelona (1992) and Atlanta (1996), and a bronze medal in Seoul. It was an incredible achievement. Only four other sportspeople have won gold medals in five different Olympic Games. Redgrave has also won nine World Championship gold medals, and he holds one world record and one Olympic record. But he doesn't just row. He also likes winter sports and in 1998 was a member of the British bobsleigh team.

3 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 In a 'coxless four' there are
a three rowers and a cox ☐ b four rowers and no cox ☐

2 Redgrave and his team won the final
a by less than a second ☐ b by more than a second ☐

3 Redgrave won his first gold medal in
a Los Angeles ☐ b Sydney ☐

4 Redgrave also won an Olympic
a silver medal ☐ b bronze medal ☐

5 Redgrave holds
a two records ☐ b nine records ☐

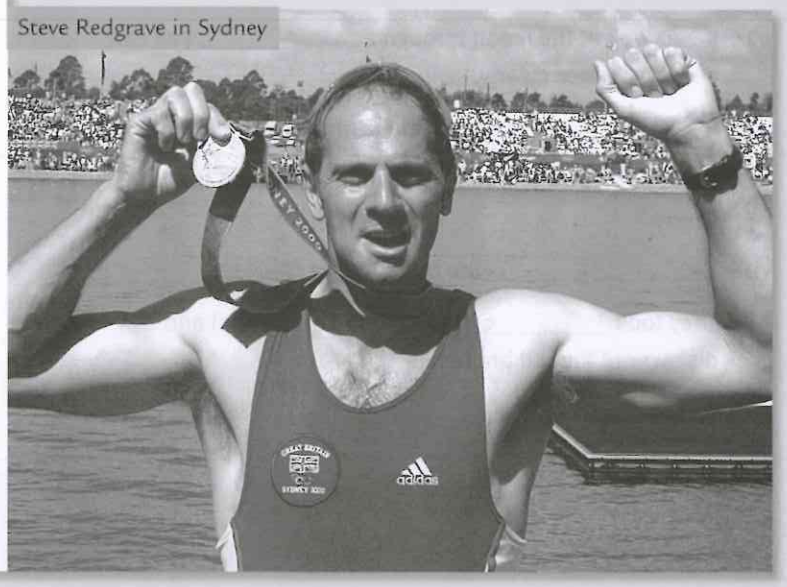
6 Redgrave also likes
a winter sports ☐ b water sports ☐

CHALLENGE!

Write a short text (about 30 words) about a sportsperson you like. Include this information:

- name and nationality
- his/her sport
- his/her biggest achievement / success
- why you like him/her

A sportsperson I really like is _____



Steve Redgrave in Sydney

ROUND-UP 3–4

Before reading: Describing a country

1 Complete the sentences about Wales with the words in the box.

Celtic farming independent industrial kayaking population situated spectacular

1 Wales is not _____. It's part of the UK.
2 Most of the _____ of Wales live in the south.
3 In the north, there are _____ lakes, valleys and rivers.
4 The most _____ part of the country is the south.
5 Cardiff is _____ in the south.
6 Welsh is a _____ language.
7 People come to Wales to go _____ on the rivers.
8 _____ is an important industry in Wales.

2 Read the text about Scotland. Match paragraphs (1–4) with the missing first sentences (a–e). There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use.

a The scenery in Scotland is spectacular.
b Many famous people come from Scotland.
c Tourism is an important industry in Scotland.
d Scotland isn't an independent state.
e People in Scotland speak English.

SCOTLAND

1 ☐ It is part of the UK. It is situated in the north of Britain. It has a population of about five million and the capital is Edinburgh. Most of the population live in the south of the country.

2 ☐ The north of Scotland is called the Highlands because there are a lot of mountains, including Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the UK. There are also beautiful lakes and woods.

3 ☐ There is also a Scottish language called Gaelic, which is a Celtic language. However, only about 60,000 people in Scotland now speak it. Most of them live in the Highlands.

4 ☐ Edinburgh and Glasgow are two exciting cities in the south. Many people visit the north of Scotland to enjoy the clean air and wonderful scenery. One of the most famous tourist attractions in this region is Loch Ness, home of the Loch Ness monster!

3 Complete the fact file about Scotland.

Location	in the north of Britain
Population	
Capital	
Highest mountain	
Languages	and
Important industry	
Famous tourist attraction	

4 Read the sentences. Are they true or false for the place where you live? Write *T* or *F*.

1 There aren't many people here. ___
2 There's a lot of beautiful scenery. ___
3 There's a lot for young people to do. ___
4 There's a lot of pollution. ___
5 The people are very friendly. ___
6 It's an exciting place to live. ___
7 It's a very industrial region. ___
8 It's difficult to find jobs here. ___

5 Write two advantages and two disadvantages of living where you live. Use ideas from exercise 4 or your own ideas.

Advantages: _____

_____

_____

Disadvantages: _____

_____

_____

CHALLENGE!

Do the quiz about Wales. Then check your answers with a partner.

1 What is the population of Wales?
a 3 million b 13 million c 30 million
2 How much of the population speaks Welsh?
a 100% b 75% c 20%
3 What is the capital of Wales?
a Dublin b Edinburgh c Cardiff
4 Which of these cities is in Wales?
a Swansea b Liverpool c Manchester
5 What is the name of the highest mountain in Wales?
a Snowdon b Everest c Fuji
6 Which of these famous actresses is Welsh?
a Angelina Jolie
b Catherine Zeta-Jones
c Penélope Cruz

ROUND-UP 5–6

Before reading: Mobile phones

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

bill handset number ringtone text message voice calls wireless headset

1 Who pays the _____ for your mobile phone calls?
2 'Hello, is that James?'
'No, my name's Peter.'
'Sorry. I dialled the wrong _____.'
3 If I don't answer my phone, send me a _____.
4 This _____ is really old. I want to upgrade it.
5 When you use your mobile phone in the car, you should use a _____.
6 I don't like texting people. I prefer talking to them, so I usually make _____.
7 I downloaded a great _____ last night. Listen.

2 **Match the phrases in A with the phrases in B. Then use the expressions to complete the sentences.**

A	B
1 is addicted to	a a texting competition
2 stay in touch with	b about £10 on texts
3 pay	c my friends
4 take part in	d my phone bill
5 spend	e text messaging

1 My dad says he'll _____ because I haven't got any money.
2 My brother _____. He sends about 50 messages a day!
3 I use my mobile to _____.
4 My brother is a really fast texter. Next week he's going to _____. I hope he wins.
5 They _____ every month. Do you think that's a lot of money?

3 **Read the text. What can you do with 3G phones? Tick (✓) the boxes.**

download songs	☐	record TV programmes	☐
make coffee	☐	access the internet	☐
watch TV	☐	print letters	☐
listen to the radio	☐	download videos	☐
send and receive e-mails	☐	play music	☐

The only gadget you'll ever need



Nowadays you can make voice calls, send text messages, take photos and record video clips with most mobile phones. However the latest 3G phones can do much more than that. 3G stands for 'third generation'. With 3G phones you can do many things that you normally do on a computer. For example, you can access the internet and send and receive emails. On some models you can even type letters and download them onto your PC in order to print them. You can download songs from the internet and play them on your phone, and you can also listen to the radio. It's also possible to download videos, e.g. episodes of your favourite TV programme or the highlights of a football match. The most recent phones actually allow you to watch TV so you never need to miss your favourite programmes. Mobile phone manufacturers are hoping that in the future a mobile phone is the only gadget you'll ever need!

CHALLENGE!

Can you write these text messages in normal English?

1 WHERE RU?
Where are you?
2 DO U WNT 2 GO OUT 2NITE?
_____
3 W8 4 ME @ THE PRK
_____
4 THX 4 YR TXT MSG
_____
5 CU L8R
_____

ROUND-UP 7–8

Before reading: Going green

1 **Complete the information about the environment. Use the words in the box.**

decompose improve oil organic ozone pesticides recycles renewable ultra-violet warming



Plastic bags can take up to 1,000 years to [1]_____. When we go shopping, we should take a bag with us.



The [2]_____ layer stops [3]_____ light from the sun. It's between 17 and 15 kilometres above the surface of the Earth.



About 90% of the world's energy comes from [4]_____, coal and gas. One problem is that they are not [5]_____ – they will eventually run out. Another problem is that when we burn them they cause global [6]_____.



At the moment the EU only [7]_____ about 45% of its waste. It wants that figure to be between 50 and 80%.



On non-organic farms, farmers use more than 400 different [8]_____. These can kill wild animals and birds, and also cause water pollution. If more people bought [9]_____ food, this would help to [10]_____ the environment.

2 **Read the text. Which statement is false?**

1 The UK recycles more than Germany and Holland. _____
2 The UK recycles more now than five years ago. _____
3 We throw away a lot of packaging from food. _____

A load of rubbish

In the UK, people are finally starting to listen to the message about recycling. British families now recycle about 22% of their waste. Only five years ago, the figure was about 10%. That's good news for the environment – but there's a lot more to do. Some other European countries, like Germany and Holland, already recycle about 60% of their waste and that's the goal for the UK too.

Households in England produce 25 million tonnes of waste a year. More than half of this is garden waste, paper, cardboard and kitchen waste – which people could recycle. They could also recycle plastic, wood, glass and aluminium cans. In fact, if everybody in the UK recycled all of their drinks cans, there would be 14 million fewer rubbish bins of waste each year.

Recycling isn't the only way to reduce the amount of rubbish we throw away. More than 40% of the waste in our bins is packaging from shopping. If we changed the way we shop, we could easily reduce the amount of waste. For example, street markets and small shops often use less packaging than supermarkets. And of course, if we grew our own fruit and vegetables, there wouldn't be any packaging at all!

3 **Answer the questions.**

1 How much of their waste do British families recycle now?
_____
2 How much do they recycle in Germany and Holland?
_____
3 How much waste do households in England produce?
_____
4 What eight different things could people recycle?
_____
5 How could we reduce the amount of packaging that we throw away?
_____

CHALLENGE!

Think of ways that you personally could reduce the amount of rubbish you produce. It could be by recycling, re-using things or changing what you buy.

I could _____
_____
_____

ROUND-UP 9–10

Before reading: Crime novels

1 Choose the correct endings for the definitions.

1 A **fictional** character exists in
a stories, not real life. ☐ b real life, not stories. ☐
2 A **detective** is a kind of
a police officer. ☐ b criminal. ☐
3 A **deerstalker** is a kind of
a coat. ☐ b hat. ☐
4 A **magnifying glass** helps you to
a hear things better. ☐ b see things better. ☐
5 A **depressed** person is
a happy. ☐ b sad. ☐
6 A **fan** is somebody who
a really likes something or somebody. ☐
b really hates something or somebody. ☐

2 Look quickly through the text, ignoring the gaps. Find the names of the two characters and the make of car in the photo.

Characters: _____
Car: _____

3 Complete the text with the adjectives in the box.

bored fictional final intelligent married
old-fashioned free well-known

MORSE

Inspector Morse is a famous 1_____ detective. He is the creation of the novelist Colin Dexter. Dexter studied at Cambridge University and then worked as a teacher. He started to write detective stories in his 2_____ time. Today, Morse is 3_____ around the world because of the TV programmes as well as the novels.

Morse works for the police. He lives in Oxford and drives a large, 4_____ Jaguar car. He is an extremely 5_____ man and a very successful detective. However, he is also a lonely and rather sad man who is easily 6_____ with everyday life. He is not 7_____ and his closest friend is Sergeant Lewis, a police officer who works with him.

There are thirteen novels about Endeavour Morse. (Like Sherlock Holmes, Morse has an extremely unusual first name!) In the 8_____ novel, Morse dies. His fans were very upset, but unlike Conan Doyle, author of the Sherlock Holmes stories, Colin Dexter has refused to bring his hero back to life.

4 Read the statements about Sherlock Holmes. Tick (✓) the ones which are also true for Morse. Rewrite the ones which are not.

1 Holmes is a fictional detective. ✓
2 Holmes works for himself. ✗
Morse works for the police.
3 Holmes is a rather sad man. ☐
4 Holmes' closest friend is a doctor. ☐
5 Holmes is not married. ☐
6 There are 25 stories about Holmes. ☐
7 Holmes has an extremely unusual first name. ☐
8 Holmes dies, but the author brought him back to life. ☐

CHALLENGE!

Do you know any other famous fictional detectives (in films, TV, or books)? If so, add information about them to the chart.

Name of character	Writer	Titles of books/films	Character
Miss Marple	Agatha Christie	The Murder at the Vicarage	quiet, intelligent, determined



FUNCTIONS BANK

Giving an opinion

What do you like doing in your free time?
What else do you like doing?
Who's your favourite [singer]?
What's your favourite [food]?
He's all right / terrible.
I love [surfing the internet].
I can't stand [football].
I enjoy going to the [cinema].
I prefer going to the [theatre].
So do I.
I hate [shopping].

Talking about the past

What did you do [last weekend]?
Where did you go?
Did you have a good [weekend]?
Who did you visit?
We went to [town].
It was really good.
The weather was [great].

Giving directions

Excuse me. Is there a [bank] near here?
Can you tell me how to get there?
Go along [Queen Street].
Go past the [bus stop]
Go straight on.
Go to the end of the road.
Take the first right.
Turn left at the traffic lights.

Buying tickets

Can I help?
I'd like two tickets at [£25], please.
Adults or children?
One adult and two children.
Can I book tickets to see [the concert], please?
I'm afraid the concert is sold out.

Buying clothes

I' m looking for [a jumper].
What size are you?
Can I try it on?
The changing rooms are over there.

Arranging to meet

What are you up to?
Nothing much.
Do you fancy meeting up later?
Why don't we meet at the [department store]?
Where do you want to meet?
Where are we going to meet, exactly?
OK, great. See you later!

Making invitations

What are your plans for the weekend?
I'm having a party tomorrow. Would you like to come?
Great. See you there.
Sure. Good idea.
I'd love to, thanks.
I'm sorry, I can't.
Sorry, but I won't be able to make it.

Giving advice

Can I ask your advice about something?
OK, thanks. That's a good idea.
Sure. What's the problem?
I think you should [ask him about it].
I think you ought to [talk to him].
I don't think you should [wait].
In my opinion, you shouldn't [wait].
If I were you, I'd talk to him.

Reporting a theft

I think someone has stolen [my bag].
I think I left it in a [café].
I went straight back, but it wasn't there.
I'll just take some details.
Can you describe it?
What was in the [bag]?
When did this happen?

Asking for information

I wonder if you could help me.
I'm looking for a book called [*The Great Explorers*].
It'll be over there, in the [History] section.
Let me just check on the computer.
Do you know the name of the author?
I'm afraid it's out on loan.
When is it due back?

WRITING BANK

Informal letters

- Start the letter with *Dear* and the person's first name.
- We sometimes start a letter by asking how the person is.
- Divide the letter into short paragraphs, each with its own topic.
- We can use colloquial words and phrases.
- We can end the letter with an expression like *Write soon, Best wishes,* or *Take care,* and your first name. If we know the person well, we can use *Love, Lots of love* or *With love from.*
- Use P.S. to add extra information or ask a question at the end of the letter.

Dear Clare,

How are things? It was great to see you during the holidays and thanks for showing me all the sights of York. I had a fantastic time.

I started university here in Cairo last week. There's so much information and so many new people to meet. I think the course is going to be really interesting and I'm sure I'll have a lot of fun here.

How is your new job? Are you enjoying it? It must be really nice to be earning some money. I'm going to try to get a part-time job while I'm studying here. A bit of extra cash will be really useful. There's a bookshop in the city centre that's advertising for staff so I might go there and have a chat with them.

Well, I've got to get back to the books. Write soon.

Best wishes,
Tania

P.S. Are you going to come and visit me next year?

Formal letters

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for the holiday job in your restaurant, which I saw advertised in the Evening News last week.

I am seventeen years old, a student at Newton's College, and have lots of experience working in restaurants and cafés. Last summer I worked as a waiter in Mario's Café and recently I have been working at The Bay Leaf in the High Street. I am hard-working, honest and have good customer service skills.

I would be grateful if you could send me some more details about the job and I would be happy to discuss my application with you. I am enclosing my CV.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Tina White

- Start the letter with *Dear* and the person's title and family name. Use *Mr* for men, *Mrs* for married women and *Miss* for single women.
- If we don't the know the name of the person we are writing to, we start the letter *Dear Sir or Madam.*
- In the first paragraph, we usually say why we are writing.
- In the next paragraph, we write the important information.
- To ask for something, we can use set phrases such as *Could you please ...,* or *I would be grateful if you could ... .*
- If we want a reply, we can write *I look forward to hearing from you.* after the final paragraph.
- Do not use colloquial language or short forms, e.g. *I'm, you're.*
- We finish the letter with *Yours sincerely* if we used the person's name at the start, or *Yours faithfully* if we didn't. We write our whole name.

Notes: accepting or declining an invitation

- Start the note with *Dear* or *Hi* and the person's name.
- Finish the note with *Love* or *Best wishes* and your name.
- We often use abbreviations when we write notes.
- We don't usually divide the text into paragraphs.
- We can use colloquial words and phrases.

Dear Simon,

I got your note. Great to hear from you. Thanks very much for the invitation to the barbecue in your garden. I'd love to come. I'm really looking forward to it.

Love
Paul

P.S. Do you want me to bring anything? Let me know!

WRITING BANK

A leaflet

- Include an eye-catching title and slogans.
- Use bullet points.
- Use short informative sentences.
- You can address the reader directly.
- You can include contact details, if appropriate.

Action on Homelessness

- **There are over 500 homeless people in our city.**
- **Many of them are under 20 years old.**

How would you feel if you didn't have a home and had to sleep on the streets?

LET'S DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!

DAY OF ACTION: 4th May

We are collecting warm clothes to give to homeless people. If you have any old clothes that you don't need, please bring them to the school hall.

For more information ring Harriet on

562265

An opinion essay

- Start with a general statement.
- Give your opinion in the first paragraph.
- Put each argument or example in a separate paragraph.
- Use set phrases to express your opinions.
- Use linking words to join phrases and sentences.
- In the conclusion, summarize your argument and give your opinion again.

'The differences between boys and girls are natural and are present when a child is born.' Do you agree?

This is an issue on which people hold strong views. Some people argue that male and female brains are different and that this causes differences in behaviour. However, I believe that most of the differences are the result of the way in which we bring up children at home and at school.

At home, most parents give toy cars to their sons and dolls to the daughters. In my view, this encourages boys to be aggressive and girls to be caring and sensitive.

Furthermore, at school more boys do science and maths than girls. In my opinion, this is not because boys are naturally better at these subjects but because there are more male scientists, who act as role models.

In conclusion, I believe that boys and girls are born the same, and that the way we treat them as children makes them different from each other.

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 1

a little /ə 'lɪtl/

afraid of heights /ə,freɪd əv 'haɪts/

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/

amusing /ə'mju:zɪŋ/

appearance /ə'pɪərəns/

apron /'eɪprən/

argument /'ɑ:gjumənt/

assertive /ə'sjɜ:tɪv/

attend /ə'tend/

attitude /'ætɪtju:d/

avoid /ə'vɔɪd/

bad-mannered /bæd 'mænəd/

band /bænd/

behaviour /bɪ'heɪvjə(r)/

boss /bɒs/

brand /brænd/

bungee jump /'bʌndʒi ˌdʒʌmp/

can't help sth /ˌkɑ:nt 'help .../

can't stand sth /ˌkɑ:nt 'stænd ... /

casual /'kæʒuəl/

certain /'sɜ:rtn/

chat /tʃæt/

chef /ʃef/

coach /kəʊtʃ/

company /'kʌmpəni/

compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/

confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/

considerate /kɒn'sɪdərət/

decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/

design /dɪ'zaɪn/

diver /'daɪvə(r)/

don't fancy sth /ˌdəʊnt 'fænsi .../

don't mind sth /ˌdəʊnt 'maɪnd .../

dress /dres/

dress code /'dres ˌkəʊd/

earnest /'ɜ:nɪst/

expect /ɪk'spekt/

expert /'ekspɜ:t/

fancy (doing sth) /ˌfænsi '(du:ɪŋ ...)/

fashionable /'fæʃnəbl/

fault /'fɔ:lt/

fearless /'fɪələs/

friendly /'frendli/

furthermore /'fɜ:ðə'mɔ:(r)/

generous /'dʒenərəs/

hard-working /ˌhɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/

impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/

informal /ɪn'fɔ:ml/

interview /'ɪntəvju:/

intolerant /ɪn'tɒlərənt/

invest /ɪn'vest/

judge /dʒʌdʒ/

jumpsuit /'dʒʌmpsu:t/

keen on sth/sb /'ki:n ˌɒn .../

keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/

label /'leɪbl/

lazy /'leɪzi/

logo /'ləʊgəʊ/

make (a decision) /ˌmeɪk (ə dɪ'sɪʒn)/

make new friends /ˌmeɪk ˌnju: 'frendz/

mean /mi:n/

mechanic /mə'kænɪk/

nervous /'nɜ:vəs/

not at all /ˌnɒt ət 'ɔ:l/

nurse /nɜ:s/

occasion /ə'keɪʒn/

office worker /'ɒfɪs ˌwɜ:kə(r)/

optimistic /ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/

overalls /'əʊvərɔ:lz/

packaging /'pækɪdʒɪŋ/

patient /'peɪʃnt/

personality /pɜ:sə'næləti/

/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

pessimistic /pesɪ'mɪstɪk/
phobic /'fəʊbɪk/
physician /fɪ'zɪʃn/
pilot 0 /'paɪlət/
popular 0 /'pɒpjələ(r)/
pretend 0 /prɪ'tend/
profession 0 /prə'feʃn/
quiet 0 /'kwaɪət/
quite 0 /kwaɪt/
really 0 /'riːəli/
refuse 0 /rɪ'fjuːz/
respectable /rɪ'spektəbl/
rude 0 /ruːd/
shy 0 /ʃaɪ/
slightly 0 /'slaɪtli/
slogan /'sləʊgən/
staff 0 /stɑːf/
stereotype /'steriəʊtaɪp/
suit 0 /suːt/
talkative /'tɔːkətɪv/
text 0 /tekst/
text message /'tekst ˌmesɪʤ/
theatre group 0 /'θɪətə ˌgruːp/
thoughtless /'θɔːtləs/
tie 0 /taɪ/
timid /'tɪmɪd/
tolerant /'tɒlərənt/
torn 0 /tɔːn/
tracksuit /'træksuːt/
unfriendly 0 /ʌn'frendli/
uniform (n) 0 /'juːnɪfɔːm/
very 0 /'veri/
wear 0 /weə(r)/
weather conditions 0 /'weðə kənˌdɪʃnz/
web design 0 /'web dɪˌzaɪn/
well-mannered /ˌwel 'mænəd/
wetsuit /'wetsuːt/
white coat 0 /ˌwaɪt 'kəʊt/
wig and gown /ˌwɪg ən 'gaʊn/

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

across /əˈkrɒs/ _____

along /əˈlɒŋ/ _____

arrive /əˈraɪv/ _____

athletics /æθˈletɪks/ _____

attack /əˈtæk/ _____

backwards and forwards /ˈbækwədz ən ˈfɔːwdz/ _____

badminton /ˈbædmɪntən/ _____

ball sport /ˈbɔːl ˌspɔːt/ _____

baseball /ˈbeɪsbɔːl/ _____

basketball /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/ _____

battle /ˈbætl/ _____

become professional /bɪˌkʌm prəˈfeʃənl/ _____

career /kəˈrɪə(r)/ _____

catch fire /ˌkætʃ ˈfaɪə(r)/ _____

champion /ˌtʃæmpiən/ _____

cheat /tʃiːt/ _____

cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ _____

compete /kəmˈpiːt/ _____

cycling /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/ _____

danger /ˈdeɪndʒə(r)/ _____

dangerous /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ _____

dead heat /ˌded ˈhiːt/ _____

delay /dɪˈleɪ/ _____

destined /destɪnd/ _____

earliest success /ˌɜːliəst səkˈses/ _____

face down /ˌfeɪs ˈdaʊn/ _____

finish last /ˌfɪnɪʃ ˈlɑːst/ _____

football /ˈfʊtbɔːl/ _____

football team /ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌtiːm/ _____

freestyle /ˈfriːstaɪl/ _____

get ready to do sth /ˌget ˌredi tə ˈduː .../ _____

go surfing /ˌgəʊ ˈsɜːfɪŋ/ _____

gold rush /gəʊld rʌʃ/ _____

golf /gɒlf/ _____

greatest achievement /ˌgreɪtɪst əˈtʃiːvmənt/ _____

grip /grɪp/ _____

growl /graʊl/ _____

gymnastics /dʒɪmˈnæstɪks/ _____

head (for) /ˈhed ˌfɔː(r), fə(r)/ _____

hurdles /ˈhɜːdlz/ _____

ice hockey /ˈaɪs ˌhɒki/ _____

into /ˈɪntuː, ˈɪntə/ _____

it was clear that /ˌɪt wəz ˈklɪə ðət/ _____

judo /ˈdʒuːdəʊ/ _____

karate /kəˈrɑːti/ _____

keep /kiːp/ _____

long jump /ˈlɒŋ ˌdʒʌmp/ _____

miss an easy shot /ˌmɪs ən ˌiːzi ˈʃɒt/ _____

outstanding /aʊtˈstændɪŋ/ _____

play a joke /pleɪ ə ˈdʒəʊk/ _____

play along with /pleɪ əˈlɒŋ wɪð/ _____

play back /pleɪ ˈbæk/ _____

play for time /pleɪ fə ˈtaɪm/ _____

play it cool /pleɪ ɪt ˈkuːl/ _____

play the fool /pleɪ ðə ˈfuːl/ _____

play with fire /pleɪ wɪð ˈfaɪə(r)/ _____

play your cards right /pleɪ jə ˈkɑːdz ˌraɪt/ _____

prepare (for) sth /prɪˈpeə (fə) .../ _____

professional /prəˈfeʃənl/ _____

racial discrimination /ˈreɪʃl dɪskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn/ _____

recuperate /rɪˈkuːpəreɪt/ _____

referee /refəˈriː/ _____

rope /rəʊp/ _____

rugby /ˈrʌgbi/ _____

rush /rʌʃ/ _____

save /seɪv/ _____

school trip /ˌskuːl ˈtrɪp/ _____

second half /ˈsekənd ˌhɑːf/ _____

send off /ˌsend ˈɒf/ _____

/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

set a world record
/ˌset ə ˌwɜːld 'rekɔːd/

set in /ˌset 'ɪn/

set off /ˌset 'ɒf/

set on sb /'set ˌɒn .../

set sb down
/ˌset ... 'daʊn/

set sth aside
/ˌset ... ə'saɪd/

set sth back /ˌset ... 'bæk/

shake /ʃeɪk/

sharp /ʃɑːp/

shore /ʃɔː(r)/

sink /sɪŋk/

spectator /spek'teɪtə(r)/

sponsor /'spɒnsə(r)/

sports commentary
/'spɔːts ˌkɒməntri/

sports commentator
/'spɔːts ˌkɒmənteɪtə(r)/

sports fan /'spɔːts ˌfæn/

sportsperson /'spɔːtspɜːsn/

start /stɑːt/

stay /steɪ/

steer a boat
/ˌstɪə ə 'bəʊt/

stop /stɒp/

surfboard /'sɜːfbɔːd/

surfer /'sɜːfə(r)/

surfing /'sɜːfɪŋ/

survival instinct
/sə'vaɪvl ˌɪnstɪŋkt/

swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/

table tennis /'teɪbl ˌtenɪs/

take place /ˌteɪk 'pleɪs/

talented /'tæləntɪd/

team sport /'tiːm ˌspɔːt/

tennis /'tenɪs/

through /θruː/

towards /tə'wɔːdz/

treat sb badly
/ˌtriːt ... 'bædli/

unfortunately
/ʌn'fɔːtʃənətli/

up /ʌp/

volleyball /'vɒlibɔːl/

water sport /'wɔːtə ˌspɔːt/

weightlifting /'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/

world champion
/ˌwɜːld 'tʃæmpiən/

wound /wuːnd/

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

abandon /ə'bændən/ _____

abandoned /ə'bændənd/ _____

across /ə'krɑs/ _____

advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ _____

along /ə'lɑŋ/ _____

appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ _____

atmospheric /ætməs'ferɪk/ _____

attract /ə'trækt/ _____

bad impression /ˌbæd ɪm'preʃn/ _____

be in charge of sth/sb /ˌbi: ˌɪn 'tʃɑ:dʒ əv .../ _____

block /blɒk/ _____

blow /bləʊ/ _____

brake /breɪk/ _____

break /breɪk/ _____

bus stop /'bʌs ˌstɒp/ _____

clerk /klɑ:k/ _____

commuter /kə'mju:tə(r)/ _____

compete with sth /kəm'pi:t ˌwɪð .../ _____

connected with /kə'nektɪd ˌwɪð/ _____

cosmopolitan /kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ _____

cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ _____

dear /dɪə(r)/ _____

deer /dɪə(r)/ _____

die /dɪə/ _____

do a job /ˌdu: ə 'dʒɒb/ _____

do badly /ˌdu: 'bædli/ _____

do harm (to) /ˌdu: 'hɑ:m (tə)/ _____

do maths /ˌdu: 'mæθs/ _____

do well /ˌdu: 'wel/ _____

don't miss ... /'dəʊnt ˌmɪs .../ _____

dust /dʌst/ _____

dye /dɪə/ _____

dyed /dɪəd/ _____

emigrant /'emɪgrənt/ _____

enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/ _____

fascinating /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ _____

field /fi:ld/ _____

footpath /'fʊtpɑ:θ/ _____

found /faʊnd/ _____

from place to place /frəm ˌpleɪs tə 'pleɪs/ _____

gate /geɪt/ _____

globetrotter /'gləʊbtrɒtə(r)/ _____

groan /grəʊn/ _____

grow /grəʊ/ _____

harbour /'hɑ:bə(r)/ _____

harm /hɑ:m/ _____

hedge /hedʒ/ _____

hill /hɪl/ _____

historic /hɪ'stɒrɪk/ _____

ideal /aɪ'di:əl/ _____

I'm sure ... /ˌaɪm 'ʃʊə(r) .../ _____

immigrant /'ɪmɪgrənt/ _____

in ruins /ˌɪn 'ru:ɪnz/ _____

industrialized /ɪn'dʌstriəlaɪzd/ _____

informative /ɪn'fɔ:mətɪv/ _____

inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ _____

junk /dʒʌŋk/ _____

lane /leɪn/ _____

leaflet /'li:flət/ _____

live by /'lɪv ˌbaɪ/ _____

local /'ləʊkl/ _____

make a bad impression /ˌmeɪk ə ˌbæd ɪm'preʃn/ _____

make a living /ˌmeɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/ _____

make a mistake /ˌmeɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/ _____

make an appointment /ˌmeɪk ən ə'pɔɪntmənt/ _____

make money /ˌmeɪk 'mʌni/ _____

marvel (at) /'mɑ:vl (ət)/ _____

mayor /'meə(r)/ _____

memory /'meməri/ _____

/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

migrate /maɪ'greɪt/

move away (from) /ˌmuːv ə'weɪ (frəm)/

natural disaster /ˌnætʃrəl dɪ'zɑːstə(r)/

neighbourhood /'neɪbəhʊd/

nomad /'nəʊmæd/

originally /ə'rɪdʒənəli/

over /'əʊvə(r)/

paperwork /'peɪpəwɜːk/

past /pɑːst/

pavement /'peɪvmənt/

peaceful /'piːsfl/

pedestrian /pə'destriən/

pedestrian crossing /pəˌdestriən 'krɒsɪŋ/

pilgrim /'pɪlgrɪm/

pollution /pə'luːʃn/

postbox /'pəʊstbɒks/

railway /'reɪlweɪ/

refugee /refju'dʒiː/

region /'riːdʒən/

resort /rɪ'zɔːt/

road sign /'rəʊd ˌsaɪn/

roadworks /'rəʊdwɜːks/

rubbish bin /'rʌbɪʃ ˌbɪn/

rural /'rʊərəl/

rural landscape /ˌrʊərəl 'lændskeɪp/

rust /rʌst/

rusting /rʌstɪŋ/

sandy beach /ˌsændi 'biːtʃ/

scenery /'siːnəri/

side /saɪd/

sigh /saɪ/

spend time /ˌspend 'taɪm/

storey /'stɔːri/

story /'stɔːri/

stream /striːm/

street lamp /'striːt ˌlæmp/

stunning /'stʌnɪŋ/

suburbs /'sʌbɜːbz/

surround /sə'rʊnd/

take a trip (to) /ˌteɪk ə 'trɪp (tə)/

take care of oneself /ˌteɪk 'keər əv (...)ˌself/

take the train (to) /'teɪk ðə ˌtreɪn (tə)/

talkative /'tɔːkətɪv/

That's enough! /ˌðæts ɪ'nʌf/

thrive /θraɪv/

thriving /'θraɪvɪŋ/

through /θruː/

tiny /'tɑɪmi/

tourist attraction /'tʊərɪst əˌtrækʃn/

traffic /'træfɪk/

traffic lights /'træfɪk ˌlaɪts/

treasurer /'treʒərə(r)/

urban /'ɜːbən/

urban landscape /ˌɜːbən 'lændskeɪp/

valley /'væli/

vast stretches (of) /'vɑːst ˌstretʃɪz əv/

wander (through) /'wɒndə (ˌθruː)/

we can't miss ... /ˌwiː 'kɑːnt ˌmɪs .../

well-known /'wel ˌnəʊn/

wood /wʊd/

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

admirable /'ædmərəbl/ _____

agonizing /'ægənaɪzɪŋ/ _____

annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/ _____

annoying /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/ _____

armed forces /ˌɑːmd 'fɔːsɪz/ _____

astounded /ə'staʊndɪd/ _____

astounding /ə'staʊndɪŋ/ _____

at the back of /ət ðə 'bæk əv/ _____

at the front of /ət ðə 'frʌnt əv/ _____

attempt /ə'tempt/ _____

award /ə'wɔːd/ _____

best-known work /ˌbest ˌnəʊn 'wɜːk/ _____

betray /bɪ'treɪ/ _____

bewildered /bɪ'wɪldəd/ _____

bewildering /bɪ'wɪldərɪŋ/ _____

biggest asset /ˌbɪgɪst 'æset/ _____

book sth online /ˌbʊk ... ɒn'laɪn/ _____

bored /bɔːd/ _____

boring /bɔːrɪŋ/ _____

bravery /'breɪvəri/ _____

burst into flames /bɜːst ɪntə 'fleɪmz/ _____

business empire /'bɪznəs ˌempaɪə(r)/ _____

certainly /'sɜːtnli/ _____

charity worker /'ʧærəti ˌwɜːkə(r)/ _____

chatroom /'ʧætruːm/ _____

civilian /sə'vɪliən/ _____

countless /'kaʊntləs/ _____

courage /'kʌrɪʤ/ _____

coveted /'kʌvətɪd/ _____

cowardice /'kaʊədɪs/ _____

crawl /krɔːl/ _____

dazed /deɪzd/ _____

determined /dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/ _____

disappointed /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ _____

disappointing /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ _____

distressed /dɪ'stresd/ _____

dreadful /dredfl/ _____

education /eʤu'keɪʃn/ _____

embarrassed /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ _____

embarrassing /ɪm'bærəst/ _____

end up with /ˌend 'ʌp ˌwɪð/ _____

entrepreneur /ɒntrəprə'nɜː(r)/ _____

exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənl/ _____

exhausted /ɪg'zɔːstɪd/ _____

exhausting /ɪg'zɔːstɪŋ/ _____

fighting spirit /'faɪtɪŋ ˌspɪrɪt/ _____

first language /ˌfɜːst 'læŋgwɪʤ/ _____

frightened /'fraɪtnd/ _____

frightening /'fraɪtnɪŋ/ _____

generosity /ʤenə'rɒsəti/ _____

give up /ˌgɪv 'ʌp/ _____

goal-scoring record /'gəʊl ˌskɔːrɪŋ ˌrekɔːd/ _____

gripping /grɪpɪŋ/ _____

heroic /hə'rəʊɪk/ _____

heroism /'herəʊɪzəm/ _____

horrific /hə'rɪfɪk/ _____

horrified /'hɑrɪfaɪd/ _____

identify (with) /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ (ˌwɪð)/ _____

impoverished /ɪm'pɒvərɪʃt/ _____

imprisoned /ɪm'prɪznd/ _____

in the end ... /ˌɪn ði 'end/ _____

in the face of /ˌɪn ðə 'feɪs əv/ _____

inspiration /ɪnspə'reɪʃn/ _____

inspire /ɪn'spaɪə(r)/ _____

inspiring /ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/ _____

intelligence /ɪn'telɪʤəns/ _____

intense /ɪn'tens/ _____

/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

investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/

lawyer /'lɔːjə(r)/

leadership /'liːdəʃɪp/

look up to sb /ˌlʊk 'ʌp tə .../

lose one's temper /ˌluːz (...) 'tempə(r)/

loyalty /'lɔɪəlti/

manage to /'mænɪʤ tə/

meanness /'miːnnəs/

mesmerized /'mezməraɪzd/

mesmerizing /'mezməraɪzɪŋ/

modesty /'mɒdəsti/

moving /'muːvɪŋ/

news programme /'njuːz ˌprəʊgræm/

novelist /'nɒvəlɪst/

old enough /'əʊld ɪˌnʌf/

old-fashioned /ˌəʊld 'fæʃnd/

overseas /əʊvə'siːz/

panic-stricken /'pænɪk ˌstrɪkən/

patience /'peɪʃns/

perform an act (of) /pə'fɔːm ən ˌækt (əv)/

performance /pə'fɔːməns/

perseverance /pɜːsɪ'vɪərəns/

personal acquaintance /ˌpɜːsənl ə'kweɪntəns/

physique /fɪ'ziːk/

positive quality /'pɒzətɪv ˌkwɒlɪti/

prison /'prɪzn/

recipient /rɪ'sɪpiənt/

regain /rɪ'geɪn/

rescue (from) /'reskjuː (frəm)/

rescue services /'reskjuː ˌsɜːvɪsɪz/

role model /'rəʊl ˌmɒdl/

searing /sɪərɪŋ/

sensation /sen'seɪʃn/

sense of humour /ˌsens əv 'hjuːmə(r)/

spectacular /spek'tækjələ(r)/

spy /spaɪ/

stand by (sb) /ˌstænd 'baɪ/

station master /'steɪʃn mɑːstə(r)/

stressful /'stresfl/

surprised /sə'praɪzd/

surprising /sə'praɪzɪŋ/

talented /'tælənтɪd/

tea time /'ti taɪm/

terrified /'terɪfaɪd/

thought-provoking /'θɔːt prəˌvəʊkɪŋ/

thrilled /'θrɪld/

thrilling /'θrɪlɪŋ/

train driver /'treɪn draɪvə(r)/

uncommon bravery /ʌnˌkɒmən 'breɪvəri/

unconscious /ʌnkɒnʃəs/

unique /ju'niːk/

wait one's turn /ˌweɪt ... 'tɜːn/

waiting room /'weɪtɪŋ ruːm/

water level /'wɔːtə ˌlevl/

well known /wel 'nəʊn/

whirlpool /'wɜːlpuːl/

wisdom /'wɪzdəm/

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

against /ə'genst/
ancient /'eɪnʃənt/
arch /ɑːtʃ/
audience /'ɔːdiens/
ballroom /'bɔːlruːm/
beam /biːm/
belong (to) /bɪ'lɒŋ tə/
boardroom /'bɔːdruːm/
browse /'braʊz/
building /'bɪldɪŋ/
cash till /'kæʃ tɪl/
castle /'kɑːsl/
cathedral /kə'θiːdrəl/
celebrate (with) /'selɪbreɪt (ˌwɪð)/
charity shop /tʃærəti ʃɒp/
clothes rail /'kləʊðz ˌreɪl/
column /'kɒləm/
concert hall /'kɒnsət ˌhɔːl/
congregation /kɒŋgrəgeɪʃn/
congress hall /kɒŋgres hɔːl/
construction /kən'strʌkʃn/
corner shop /'kɔːnə ʃɒp/
delicatessen /delɪka'tesen/
department store /dɪ'pɑːtmənt ˌstɔː(r)/
diner /'daɪnə(r)/
dome /dəʊm/
dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/
earthquake /'ɜːθkweɪk/
educational facilities /edʒuˌkeɪʃənl fə'sɪlətiz/
exhibition /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn/
fan /fæn/
food counter /fuːd ˌkaʊntə(r)/
former /'fɔːmə(r)/
generation /dʒenə'reɪʃn/
gift /gɪft/
go with sth /'gəʊ ˌwɪð .../
gorgeous /'gɔːdʒəs/

government building /'gʌvnmənt ˌbɪldɪŋ/
Great idea! /'greɪt aɪˌdɪə/
grounds /graʊndz/
guest /gest/
hardware store /'hɑːdweəˌ stɔː/
headquarters /hed'kwɔːtəz/
host /həʊst/
housekeeper /'haʊskiːpə(r)/
huge /hjuːdʒ/
I reckon ... /ˌaɪ 'rekən/
impressive sight /ɪmˌpresɪv 'saɪt/
in the past /ˌɪn ðə 'pɑːst/
informal /ɪn'fɔːml/
label /'leɪbl/
landlord /'lændlɔːd/
landmark /'lændmɑːk/
last /lɑːst/
latest adventure film /ˌleɪtɪst əd'ventʃə ˌfɪlm/
leisure facilities /'leʒə fəˌsɪlətiz/
lighthouse /'laɪthaʊs/
mate /meɪt/
minaret /mɪnə'ret/
monument /'mɒnjumənt/
monumental /mɒnju'mentl/
museum /mju'ziːəm/
newsagent's /'njuːzeɪdʒənts/
oilfield /'ɔɪlfiːld/
open to the public /ˌəʊpən tə ðə 'pʌblɪk/
opera house /'ɒpərə ˌhaʊs/
palace /'pæləs/
parade /pə'reɪd/
price tag /'praɪs ˌtæg/
property /'prɒpəti/
queue up /kjuː ʌp/
reside /rɪ'zaɪd/
retail /'riːteɪl/

/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

send a text message
/ˌsend ə 'tekst ˌmesɪʤ/

ship /ʃɪp/

shop window
/ˌʃɒp 'wɪndəʊ/

since then /ˌsɪns 'ðen/

skyline /'skaɪlaɪn/

skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/

special occasion
/ˌspeʃl ə'keɪʒn/

spectacular /spek'tækjələ(r)/

spectator /spek'teɪtə(r)/

spend a fortune on
/ˌspend ə 'fɔːʧuːn ˌɒn/

stadium /'steɪdiəm/

step /step/

storey /'stɔːri/

structure /'strʌkʧə(r)/

temple /'templ/

terrace /'terəs/

thank-you letter
/'θæŋk ˌjuː ˌletə(r)/

the colour goes with ...
/ðə 'kʌlə ˌgəʊz ˌwɪð .../

tile /taɪl/

top floor /ˌtɒp 'flɔː(r)/

tourist attraction
/'tʊərɪst əˌtrækʃn/

tower /'taʊə(r)/

try on /ˌtraɪ 'ɒn/

variety of /və'raɪəti əv/

visitor /'vɪzɪtə(r)/

walk (through)
/ˌwɔːk ('θruː)/

warn /wɔːn/

window shopping
/'wɪndəʊˌʃɒpɪŋ/

woodland /'wʊdlænd/

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

access /'ækses/

addicted (to) /ə'dɪktɪd (ˌtuː, tə)/

adding machine /'ædɪŋ məˌʃiːn/

business /'bɪznəs/

calculator /'kælkjəleɪtə(r)/

camcorder /'kæmkɔːdə(r)/

casualty /'kæʒuəlti/

CCTV camera /ˌsiː ˌsiː ˌtiː 'viː ˌkæmərə/

CD player /ˌsiː 'diː ˌpleɪə(r)/

chain /tʃeɪn/

charge /tʃɑːdʒ/

cine camera /'sɪni ˌkæmərə/

close down /ˌkləʊz 'daʊn/

connect /kə'nekt/

consume /kən'sjuːm/

container /kən'teɪnə(r)/

continuous (adj) /kən'tɪnjuəs/

crash /kræʃ/

crystal radio /ˌkrɪstl 'reɪdiəʊ/

cure /kjʊə(r)/

DAB radio /ˌdi eɪ 'biː 'reɪdiəʊ/

delete /dɪ'liːt/

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/

device /dɪ'vaɪs/

diagnose /'daɪəgnəʊz/

diagnosis /daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/

digital camera /ˌdɪdʒɪtl 'kæmərə/

disease /dɪ'ziːz/

electronic /ɪlekˌtrɒnɪk/

engine /'endʒɪn/

entire /ɪn'taɪə(r)/

environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/

environmental /ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl/

epidemic /epɪ'demɪk/

eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/

everyday /'evrideɪ/

everyday life /ˌevrideɪ 'laɪf/

extreme /ɪk'striːm/

fast forward /ˌfɑːst 'fɔːwəd/

fault /fɔːlt/

ferocious /fə'rəʊʃəs/

future /'fjuːtʃə(r)/

futuristic /ˌfjuːtʃə'rɪstɪc/

gadget /'gædʒɪt/

games console /'geɪmz ˌkɒnsəʊl/

get annoyed /ˌget ə'nɔɪd/

going (to) /'gəʊɪŋ (tə)/

gramaphone /'græməfəʊn/

greengrocer /'griːngrəʊsə(r)/

hard disk recorder /ˌhɑːd 'dɪsk rɪˌkɔːdə(r)/

head /hed/

hurry up /ˌhʌri 'ʌp/

in the middle of /ɪn ðə 'mɪdl əv/

infection /ɪn'fekʃn/

infectious /ɪn'fekʃəs/

inject /ɪn'dʒekt/

instructions /ɪn'strʌkʃnz/

invisible /ɪn'vɪzəbl/

just a minute /ˌdʒʌst ə 'mɪnɪt/

make the world a better/worse place /ˌmeɪk ðə ˌwɜːld ə ˌbetə, ˌwɜːs 'pleɪs/

manufacturer /mænju'fæktʃərə(r)/

marble /'mɑːbl/

material /mə'tɪəriəl/

measure /'meʒə(r)/

medicinal /'mə'dɪsɪnl/

medicine /'medsn/

mobile phone company /ˌməʊbaɪl 'fəʊn ˌkʌmpəni/

/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

modem /'məʊdem/

muscle /'mʌsl/

muscular /'mʌskjələ/

mysterious /mɪ'stɪəriəs/

nanotechnology /nænəʊtek'nɒlədʒi/

nightmare /'naɪtmeə(r)/

nuclear weapon /ˌnjuːkliə 'wepən/

organ /'ɔːgən/

outpatient /'aʊtpeɪʃnt/

patient /'peɪʃnt/

pause /pɔːz/

period of time /ˌpɪəriəd əv 'taɪm/

plug (sth) in /ˌplʌg'ɪn/

Polaroid™ camera /pəʊlərɔɪd 'kæmərə/

predict /prɪ'dɪkt/

prediction /prɪ'dɪkʃn/

prescribe /prɪ'skraɪb/

properly /'prɒpəli/

reality /ri'æləti/

reboot /ˌriː'buːt/

receipt /rɪ'siːt/

receive treatment (for) /rɪˌsiːv 'triːtmənt fə(r)/

record /rɪ'kɔːd/

repair /rɪ'peə(r)/

replace /rɪ'pleɪs/

report /rɪ'pɔːt/

reproduce /riːprə'djuːs/

rewind /ˌri'waɪnd/

ringtone /'rɪŋtəʊn/

robot /'rəʊbɒt/

satellite navigation system /ˌsætəlaɪt nævɪ'geɪʃn ˌsɪstəm/

science /'saɪəns/

science fiction /ˌsaɪəns 'fɪkʃn/

scientific /ˌsaɪən'tɪfɪk/

shrink /ʃrɪŋk/

sign (of) /'saɪn (əv)/

signature /'sɪgnətʃə(r)/

size /saɪz/

skeleton /'skelɪtn/

stay in touch (with) /ˌsteɪ ɪn 'tʌtʃ (ˌwɪð)/

submarine /sʌbmə'riːn/

success /sək'ses/

successful /sək'sesfl/

supermarket chain /'suːpəmɑːkɪt ˌtʃeɪn/

switch (on) /ˌswɪtʃ ('ɒn)/

tablet /'tæblət/

technological /ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkl/

technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/

telegraph /'telɪgrɑːf/

telephone / telɪ'fəʊn/

tell a lie /ˌtel ə 'laɪ/

text messaging /'tekst ˌmesɪdʒɪŋ/

travel around the world /ˌtrævl əˌraʊnd ðə 'wɜːld/

turn (off) /ˌtɜːn ('ɒf)/

typewriter /'taɪpraɪtə(r)/

vehicle /'viːəkl/

video game /'vɪdiəʊ ˌgeɪm/

virus /'vaɪrəs/

webcam /'webkæm/

word processor /'wɜːd ˌprəʊsesə(r)/

under water /ʌndə 'wɔːtə(r)/

unplug /ˌʌn'plʌg/

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 7

accept (an invitation) W-0 /ək,sept (ən ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn)/ _____

allow W-0 /ə'laʊ/ _____

an important part of W-0 /ən ɪm'pɔ:tnt ,pɑ:t əv/ _____

authorities W-0 /ɔ:'θɒrətiz/ _____

authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/ _____

bad luck W-0 /,bæd 'lʌk/ _____

ban W-0 /bæn/ _____

be able to make it W-0 /,bi: ,eɪbl tə 'meɪk ,ɪt/ _____

be at risk W-0 /,bi: ət 'rɪsk/ _____

beckon /'bekən/ _____

bow /baʊ/ _____

boycott /'bɔɪkɒt/ _____

broken W-0 /'brəʊkən/ _____

bucket /'bʌkɪt/ _____

casualties /'kæʒuəltiz/ _____

celebration W-0 /selɪ'breɪʃn/ _____

censor /'sensə(r)/ _____

chase W-0 /tʃeɪs/ _____

chopstick /'tʃɒpstɪk/ _____

compliment /'kɒmplɪmənt/ _____

concerned about W-0 /kən'sɜ:nd əbaʊt/ _____

concussion /kən'kʌʃn/ _____

consist (of) W-0 /kən'sɪst (əv)/ _____

cross your legs W-0 /,krɒs (... 'legz)/ _____

crowd about sb/sth W-0 /,kraʊd ə'raʊnd/ _____

culture W-0 /'kʌltʃə(r)/ _____

custom W-0 /'kʌstəm/ _____

decline (an invitation) W-0 /dɪ,klaɪn (ən ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn)/ _____

douse /daʊs/ _____

elderly W-0 /'eldəli/ _____

embarrassing W-0 /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ _____

embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ _____

escape (from sth) W-0 /ɪ'skeɪp frɒm/ _____

exactly W-0 /ɪg'zæktli/ _____

exile /'eksaɪl, 'eg-/ _____

fall W-0 /fɔ:l/ _____

festival W-0 /'festɪvl/ _____

flock (of birds) /flɒk/ _____

fold your arms W-0 /,fəʊld (... 'ɑ:mz)/ _____

frown /fraʊn/ _____

gesticulate /'ʤestɪkjuleɪt/ _____

gesture /'ʤestʃə(r)/ _____

give a reason (for) W-0 /,gɪv ə 'ri:zn fə(r)/ _____

good luck W-0 /,gʊd 'lʌk/ _____

graduation do /græʤu'eɪʃn ,du:/ _____

greet sb /'gri:t .../ _____

greeting /'gri:tɪŋ/ _____

herd (of cows) /hɜ:d/ _____

hold (hands) W-0 /,həʊld ('hændz)/ _____

horn W-0 /hɔ:n/ _____

hug /hʌg/ _____

index finger /'ɪndeks ,fɪŋgə(r)/ _____

indoors W-0 /ɪn'dɔ:z/ _____

it might be a good idea to ... W-0 /,ɪt 'maɪt ,bi: ə ,gʊd aɪ,dɪə tə .../ _____

it's better to ... W-0 /,ɪts 'betə tə .../ _____

it's rude to ... W-0 /,ɪts 'ru:d tə .../ _____

it's too bad W-0 /,ɪts 'tu: ,bæd/ _____

leap /li:p/ _____

limb /lɪm/ _____

lose consciousness /,lu:z 'kɒnʃəsnəs/ _____

lucky W-0 /'lʌki/ _____

mirror W-0 /mɪrə(r)/ _____

nod /nɒd/ _____

obey W-0 /ə'beɪ/ _____

offensive W-0 /ə'fensɪv/ _____

on safari /,ɒn sə'fɑ:ri/ _____

pack (of wolves) W-0 /pæk/ _____

participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/ _____

/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

participate (in) /pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt (ˌɪn)/

pat sb (on the head) /ˌpæt ... (ˌɒn ðə ˈhed)/

point at sb/sth W-0 /ˈpɔɪnt (ət)/

politely W-0 /pəˈlaɪtli/

pour W-0 /ˌpɔː/

pride (of lions) /praɪd/

prohibit /prəˈhɪbɪt/

protest W-0 /ˈprəʊtest/

proverb /ˈprɒvɜːb/

raise your hat W-0 /ˌreɪz jɔː ˈhæt/

reduce W-0 /rɪˈdjuːs/

relieve /rɪˈliːv/

respect W-0 /rɪˈspekt/

rise W-0 /raɪz/

road accident W-0 /ˈrəʊd ˌæksɪdənt/

run after sb/sth W-0 /ˌrʌn ˈɑːftə .../

safety rules W-0 /ˈseɪfti ruːlz/

school (of sardines) /skuːl (əv sɑːˈdiːnz)/

serious injury W-0 /ˌsɪəriəs ˈɪndʒəri/

shake hands W-0 /ˌʃeɪk (ˈhændz)/

shake your head W-0 /ˌʃeɪk jɔː ˈhed/

sign up W-0 /ˌsaɪn ˈʌp/

soar /sɔː(r)/

sole /səʊl/

spectator /spekˈteɪtə(r)/

steep W-0 /stiːp/

superstition /suːpəˈstɪʃn/

superstitious /suːpəˈstɪʃəs/

take part in sth W-0 /ˌteɪk ˈpɑːt ˌɪn .../

throw W-0 /ˌθrəʊ/

tie W-0 /taɪ/

tradition W-0 /trəˈdɪʃn/

troop (of monkeys) /truːp/

unlucky W-0 /ʌnˈlʌki/

unpleasant W-0 /ʌnˈpleznt/

violence W-0 /ˈvaɪələns/

violent W-0 /ˈvaɪələnt/

wave goodbye W-0 /ˌweɪv gʊdˈbaɪ/

wear a uniform W-0 /ˌweər ə ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/

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

accidentally /æksɪ'dentəli/
action /'ækʃn/
active volcano /ˌæktɪv vɒl'keɪnəʊ/
alarmed /ə'lɑːmd/
as I see it ... /əz 'aɪ ˌsiː ˌɪt/
at the weekends /ət ðə wiːk'endz/
atmosphere /'ætməsfɪə(r)/
authority /ɔː'θɒrəti/
avalanche /'ævəlɑːnʃ/
branch /brɑːntʃ/
burn /bɜːn/
care (about) /'keər (əˌbaʊt)/
catastrophe /kə'tæstrəfi/
catastrophic /kætə'strɒfɪk/
century /sentʃəri/
child labour /ˌtʃaɪld 'leɪbə(r)/
chunk /tʃʌŋk/
coal /kəʊl/
coastline /'kəʊstlaɪn/
collapse /kə'læps/
compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/
confusion /kən'fjuːʒn/
creation /kri'eɪʃn/
damage /'dæmɪdʒ/
decade /'dekeɪd/
decompose /diːkəm'pəʊz/
destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃn/
devastate /'devəsteɪt/
devastation /devə'steɪʃn/
developing world /dɪˌveləpɪŋ 'wɜːld/
disaster /dɪ'zɑːstə(r)/
disease /dɪ'ziːz/
dribble /'drɪbl/
drip /drɪp/
drought /draʊt/
earthquake /'ɜːθkweɪk/

electricity /ɪlek'trɪsəti/
endangered species /ɪnˌdeɪndʒəd 'spiːʃiːz/
energy /'enədʒi/
entire /ɪn'taɪə(r)/
environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/
erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/
eruption /ɪ'rʌpʃn/
evacuate /ɪ'vækjueɪt/
explode /ɪk'spləʊd/
express (an) opinion /ɪkˌspres (ən) ə'pɪnjən/
face /feɪs/
famine /'fæmɪn/
fear (that) /'fɪə (ðət)/
flatten /'flætn/
flood /flʌd/
fortnight /fɔːtnaɪt/
found /faʊnd/
furthermore /fɜːðə'mɔː(r)/
gas /gæs/
global issue /ˌgləʊbl 'ɪʃuː/
global warming /ˌgləʊbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/
greenhouse gas /'griːnhaʊs ˌgæs/
havoc /'hævək/
hedge /hedʒ/
homelessness /'həʊmləsnəs/
hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/
I believe that ... /ˌaɪ bɪ'liːv ðət .../
I think that ... /ˌaɪ 'θɪŋk ðət .../
illegal /ɪ'liːgl/
I'm convinced that ... /ˌaɪm kən'vɪnst ðət ...
improve /ɪm'pruːv/
In my view ... /ˌɪn 'maɪ ˌvjuː .../
information /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/

/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

inland /ˈɪnlænd/

invest (in) /ɪnˈvest/

irrigate /ˈɪrɪgeɪt/

irrigation /ɪrɪˈgeɪʃn/

landslide /ˈlændslaɪd/

leap year /ˈliːp jɪə(r)/

leave sth standing /ˌliːv ... ˈstændɪŋ/

look (towards) /ˈlʊk (təˌwɔːdz)/

make sure (that) /ˈmeɪk ˌʃʊə (ðət)/

millenium /mɪˈleniəm/

moor /mɔː(r)/

oil /ɔɪl/

optional /ˈɒpʃənl/

organic /ɔːˈgænɪk/

ozone layer /ˈəʊzəʊn ˌleɪə(r)/

pesticide /ˈpestɪsaɪd/

petrol /ˈpetrəl/

petrol-driven /ˈpetrəl ˌdrɪvn/

pick up /ˌpɪk ˈʌp/

piracy /ˈpaɪrəsi/

plunge /plʌnʤ/

pollute /pəˈluːt/

pollution /pəˈluːʃn/

poverty /ˈpɒvəti/

prediction /prɪˈdɪkʃn/

prevent /prɪˈvent/

produce /prəˈdjuːs/

protection /prəˈtekʃn/

public transport /ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔːt/

quarter /ˈkwɔːtə(r)/

racism /ˈreɪsɪzəm/

record /rɪˈkɔːd/

recycle /riːˈsaɪkl/

reduce /rɪˈdjuːs/

renewable /rɪˈnjuːəbl/

rubbish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/

rule (the world) /ˌruːl (ðə ˈwɜːld)/

smaller /ˈsmɔːlə(r)/

smash /smæʃ/

soak /səʊk/

solar power /ˌsəʊlə ˈpaʊə(r)/

spill /spɪl/

splash /splæʃ/

squirt /skwɜːt/

steep /stiːp/

terrorism /ˈterərɪzəm/

the arms trade /ði ˈɑːmz ˌtreɪd/

the rest (of) /ðə ˈrest əv/

thunderstorm /ˈθʌndəstɔːm/

tidal wave /ˈtaɪdl ˌweɪv/

tornado /tɔːˈneɪdəʊ/

tsunami /tsuːˈnɑːmi/

ultra-violet light /ˌʌltrə ˌvaɪələt ˈlaɪt/

unleash /ʌnˈliːʃ/

unusual /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl/

vaccinate /ˈvæksɪneɪt/

volcano /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/

warning /ˈwɔːnɪŋ/

water /ˈwɔːtə(r)/

water power /ˈwɔːtə ˌpaʊə(r)/

wave power /ˈweɪv ˌpaʊə(r)/

wind power /ˈwɪnd ˌpaʊə(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 9

a second chance
/ə ˌsekənd 'tʃɑːns/

admit /əd'mɪt/

admit guilt (to)
/ədˌmɪt 'gɪlt (tə)/

admit one's guilt
/ədˌmɪt ... 'gɪlt/

after a while
/ˌɑːftər ə 'waɪl/

arrest /ə'rest/

as soon as /əz 'suːn əz/

astonished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/

at first /ət 'fɜːst/

attach /ə'tætʃ/

author /'ɔːθə(r)/

backup /'bækʌp/

bank robber /'bæŋk ˌrɒbə(r)/

brilliant /'brɪliant/

burglar /bɜːglə(r)/

burglary /'bɜːgləri/

burgle /'bɜːgl/

bus shelter /'bʌs ˌʃeltə(r)/

by the time ...
/ˌbaɪ ðə 'taɪm .../

careless /'keələs/

chaos /'keɪɒs/

charge /tʃɑːdʒ/

cheat /tʃiːt/

click /klɪk/

clue /kluː/

commit a crime
/kəˌmɪt ə 'kraɪm/

computer program
/kəm'pjuːtə ˌprəʊgræm/

court /kɔːt/

crash /kræʃ/

create havoc /kriˌeɪt 'hævək/

create problems (for)
/kriˌeɪt 'prɒbləmz (fə)/

crime scene /'kraɪm ˌsiːn/

criminal /'krɪmɪnl/

criminal damage
/ˌkrɪmɪnl 'dæmɪdʒ/

delete /dɪ'liːt/

delighted /dɪ'laɪtɪd/

detective /dɪ'tektɪv/

earlier /'ɜːliə(r)/

enormous /ɪ'nɔːməs/

eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/

first-class /'fɜːst ˌklɑːs/

file /faɪl/

find sb guilty (of)
/ˌfaɪnd ... 'gɪlti (əv)/

fraud /frɔːd/

fraudster /'frɔːdstə(r)/

go joyriding /ˌgəʊ 'dʒɔɪraɪdɪŋ/

go off /ˌgəʊ 'ɒf/

guilty /'gɪlti/

halt /hɔːlt/

identical /aɪ'dentɪkl/

in the end /ˌɪn ðɪ 'end/

infect /ɪn'fekt/

information technology
/ɪnfəˌmeɪʃn tek'nɒlədʒi/

install /ɪn'stɔːl/

investigation
/ɪnvestɪ'geɪʃn/

joyrider /'dʒɔɪraɪdə(r)/

joyriding /'dʒɔɪraɪdɪŋ/

murder /'mɜːdə(r)/

murderer /'mɜːdərə(r)/

need (to do sth)
/ˌniːd (tə 'duː ...)/

postal service /'pəʊstl ˌsɜːvɪs/

prison sentence
/'prɪzn ˌsentəns/

protect /prə'tekt/

punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/

question sb about
/'kwestʃən ... əˌbaʊt/

radio programme
/'reɪdiəʊ ˌprəʊgræm/

realize /'riːəlaɪz/

regularly /'regjələli/

release /rɪ'liːs/

/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

reward /rɪ'wɔːd/

rob someone/a bank/shop /'rɒb ˌ..., ə ˌbæŋk, ˌʃɒp/

robber /'rɒbə(r)/

robbery /'rɒbəri/

second-hand /ˌsekənd 'hænd/

send sb to prison /ˌsend ... tə 'prɪzn/

shoplifter /'ʃɒplɪftə(r)/

shoplifting /'ʃɒplɪftɪŋ/

smash /smæʃ/

software /'sɒftweə(r)/

spread /spred/

steal (from) /stiːl (frəm)/

suspended sentence /səˌspendɪd 'sentəns/

take sth out (of) /ˌteɪk ˌ... 'aʊt (əv)/

terrible /'terəbl/

terrific /te'rɪfɪk/

terrified /'terɪfaɪd/

the following (day) /ðə ˌfɒləʊɪŋ 'deɪ/

the next (day) /ðə ˌnekst 'deɪ/

theft /θeft/

thief /θiːf/

tiny /'taɪni/

tip-off /'tɪp ˌɒf/

trace /treɪs/

trial /'traɪəl/

unknown /ʌn'nəʊn/

update /ʌp'deɪt/

vandal /'vændl/

vandalism /'vændəlɪzəm/

vandalize /'vændəlaɪz/

vital /'vaɪtl/

while /waɪl/

within /wɪ'ðɪn/

witness /'wɪtnəs/

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

abandon /ə'bændən/
account /ə'kaʊnt/
achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/
additional /ə'dɪʃənl/
algebra /'ældʒɪbrə/
alternative source (of) /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv ˌsɔ:s əv/
ambassador /æm'bæsədə(r)/
antibiotic /ˌæntibaɪ'ɒtɪk/
appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/
available /ə'veɪləbl/
aye (exclamation) /aɪ/
be impressed by /ˌbi: ɪm'prest ˌbaɪ/
be located in /ˌbi: ləʊ'keɪtɪd ɪn/
become an expert (in) /bɪˌkʌm ən 'ekspɜ:t (ˌɪn)/
blast off /ˌblɑ:st 'ɒf/
cabin /'kæbɪn/
cafeteria /kæfə'tɪəriə/
caravan /'kærəvæn/
cargo /'kɑ:gəʊ/
carriage /'kærɪdʒ/
cause /'kɔ:z/
character /'kærəktə(r)/
check in /ˌtʃek 'ɪn/
check out /ˌtʃek 'aʊt/
civil servant /ˌsɪvl 'sɜ:vənt/
clearly /'klɪəli/
coast /kəʊst/
combine (with) /kəm'baɪn (ˌwɪð)/
combustion engine /kəm'bʌstʃən endʒɪn/
conclusion /kən'klu:ʒn/
contact lens /'kɒntækt lenz/
contemporaries /kɒn'temprəriz/
contribution /kɒntrɪ'bju:ʃn/
convenient /kən'vi:niənt/
create /kri'eɪt/
creator /kri'eɪtə(r)/
depart /dɪ'pɑ:t/
departures board /dɪ'pɑ:tʃəz ˌbɔ:d/
derrick /derɪk/
destination /destɪ'neɪʃn/
detective /dɪ'tektɪv/
develop /dɪ'veləp/
development /dɪ'veləpmənt/
diesel oil /'di:zl ˌɔɪl/
diplomat /'dɪpləmæt/
discovery /dɪ'skʌvəri/
dishwasher /'dɪʃwɒʃə(r)/
drill /drɪl/
drop sb off /ˌdrɒp ... 'ɒf/
electricity /ɪˌlek'trɪsəti/
emergency /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi/
erect /ɪ'rekt/
explorer /ɪk'splɔ:rə(r)/
founder /'faʊndə(r)/
freezer /'fri:zə(r)/
fridge /frɪdʒ/
frozen food /ˌfrəʊzn 'fu:d/
gaol /dʒeɪl/
gasoline /'gæsəli:n/
geometry /dʒi'ɒmətri/
get back /ˌget 'bæk/
get off /ˌget 'ɒf/
get on /ˌget 'ɒn/
goods /gʊdz/
gravity /'grævəti/
greatest /'greɪtɪst/
guard /gɑ:d/
guide sb/sth in/into /'gaɪd ... ˌɪn, ˌɪntə/
harbour /'hɑ:bə(r)/
hardship /'hɑ:dʃɪp/
hovercraft /'hɒvəkræft/
imprison /ɪm'prɪzn/
influential /ɪmflu'enʃl/

/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

information desk /ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn ˌdesk/

inspired /ɪnˈspaɪəd/

invention /ɪnˈvenʃn/

inventor /ɪnˈventə(r)/

kerosene /ˈkerəsiːn/

kidnap /ˈkɪdnæp/

lad /læd/

locate /ləʊˈkeɪt/

locomotive /ləʊkəˈməʊtɪv/

mathematician /mæθəməˈtɪʃn/

merchant /ˈmɜːtʃənt/

microwave oven /ˈmaɪkrəʊweɪv ˌʌvn/

mobile phone

modern /ˈmɒdn/

motivate /ˈməʊtɪveɪt/

MP3 player /em piː ˈθriː pleɪə(r)/

navigate /ˈnævɪgeɪt/

novel /ˈnɒvl/

nuclear power /ˌnjuːkliə ˈpaʊə(r)/

object (to) /əbˈdʒekt (tə)/

oil refinery /ˈɔɪl rɪˌfaɪnəri/

opinion /əˈpɪnjən/

overland /ˌəʊvəˈlænd/

passenger /ˈpæsɪndʒə(r)/

pasteurized /pɑːstʃəraɪzd/

penicillin /penɪˈsɪlɪn/

pick sb up /ˌpɪk ... ˈʌp/

pilgrimage /ˈpɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/

pilot /ˈpaɪlət/

pipeline /ˈpaɪplaɪn/

plastics /ˈplæstɪks/

platform /ˈplætfɔːm/

power /ˈpaʊə(r)/

printing press /ˈprɪntɪŋ ˌpres/

pump /pʌmp/

reach (a destination) /ˌriːtʃ (ə destɪˈneɪʃn)/

reason /ˈriːzn/

refine /rɪˈfaɪn/

renewable energy /rɪˌnjuːəbl ˈenədʒi/

retire /rɪˈtaɪə(r)/

route /ruːt/

scholar /ˈskɒlə(r)/

separate /ˈsepəreɪt/

set off /ˌset ˈɒf/

shipwreck /ˈʃɪprek/

shortly after /ˈʃɔːtli ˌɑːftə(r)/

significant /sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt/

sleeping car /ˈsliːpɪŋ ˌkɑː(r)/

solar system /ˈsəʊlə ˌsɪstəm/

source /sɔːs/

space shuttle /ˈspeɪs ˌʃʌtl/

spice /spaɪs/

story /ˈstɔːri/

survive /səˈvaɪv/

telegram /ˈtelɪgræm/

telescope /ˈtelɪskəʊp/

theology /θiˈɒlədʒi/

throughout /θruːˈaʊt/

ticket inspector /ˈtɪkɪt ɪnˌspektə(r)/

ticket office /ˈtɪkɪt ˌɒfɪs/

touch down /ˌtʌtʃ ˈdaʊn/

underground /ʌndəˈgraʊnd/

vaccination /væksɪˈneɪʃn/

waiting area /ˈweɪtɪŋ ˌeərɪə/

walk (on) /ˈwɔːk (ˌɒn)/

waterwheel /ˈwɔːtəwiːl/

wealthy /ˈwelθi/

without a doubt /wɪˌðaʊt ə ˈdaʊt/

write (an account of) /ˈraɪt (ən əˌkaʊnt əv)/

X-ray /ˈeks ˌreɪ/

/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

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
learn	learnt/-ed	learnt/-ed
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
overcome	overcame	overcome
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown/-ed
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/-ed	smelt/-ed
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/-ed	spelt/-ed
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/-ed	spilt/-ed
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written