Aim High

Workbook 3

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1 On camera

READING

Before reading: Surveillance

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cash machine · citizens · ~~deter~~ · illegal · monitor · password · shoplifters · tag · warn

1 CCTV cameras are intended to ~~deter~~ people from committing crime.
2 Don't cut the _____ off that jacket until you've tried it on.
3 It's _____ to travel by car without a seatbelt.
4 The school has CCTV cameras to _____ the entrances and exits.
5 I've forgotten my _____ again!
6 I tried to _____ her but it was too late.
7 The shop employs store detectives to catch _____.
8 He was robbed while he was taking money out of the _____.
9 Some British _____ who live abroad can vote in an election.

2 Read the text. Match the sentences (1–6) with the spaces (A–E). There is one sentence you do not need.

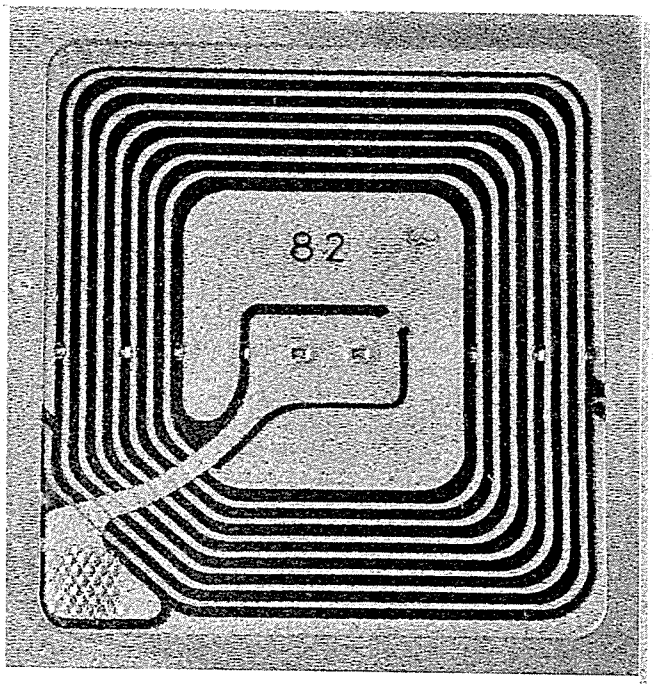
1 So what exactly is an RFID tag?
2 In the future, consumers will be able to pay for their purchases without taking them out of the trolley.
3 At all times the management knows how many products are on the shelf and when to order more.
4 You mean you hadn't noticed?
5 As with all new technology, RFID has two sides.
6 Imagine how much easier it will be to trace a lost suitcase or to find the family cat if it has an RFID tag.

The RFID revolution

The RFID revolution has started and our lives are changing forever! **A** _____ Well, for your information, Radio Frequency Identification has been with us since the Second World War, when it was used to identify planes from a distance. Now the United States Army uses it to control its tanks in Iraq.

But RFID isn't only limited to military use. The retail giant Wal-Mart uses it to track goods from the minute they enter the warehouse to the time the customer takes them home and consumes them. **B** _____

And it's not only the retailer who can benefit from RFID technology. **C** _____ And we will be able to find out all we need to know about a product from the RFID tag on it. We will also be able to do our weekly shopping without actually having to enter a supermarket.



D _____ It's an electronic label formed by a small antenna and a chip the size of a grain of sand. The great advantage of RFID technology is that the tags can be read from a distance and do not have to be in the visual field of a laser reader.

Other uses of this revolutionary idea run from pet identification to luggage labelling in airports. **E** _____

But the personal information on the tag poses a threat to security, and there is a growing group of opponents to RFID.

Whatever happens, you can be sure that RFID is here to stay. Once it is fully implemented our lives will never be the same again.

VOCABULARY

Somebody is watching you

1 **Replace the words in bold with a synonym.**

cash machine citizens deter illegal initially interact monitoring offenders ~~potential~~ shoplifters surveillance tags vulnerable warned work out

1 Wearing a seatbelt can prevent a **possible** disaster in a car crash. potential.
2 My neighbours have bought a dog to **stop** burglars from breaking into their house. _____
3 **Being watched** is something we're all having to get used to. _____
4 The **people** of London are protesting about the increase in knife crime. _____
5 **At first** we were going to stay in a hotel, but then we decided to go camping. _____
6 They were interested to see how the cat would **behave** with their two dogs. _____
7 Nobody **told** me in **advance** about the road works. _____
8 The bank was shut so he took some money out of the **place outside the bank.** _____
9 Driving without a licence is **not allowed by law.** _____
10 Old people and small children are left quite **weak** after suffering from the illness. _____
11 That store has installed new security cameras to catch **thieves.** _____
12 The new centre for young **criminals** is going to open next week. _____
13 She had to ask the price because the clothes had no **labels.** _____
14 They're **watching** all the employees to find out who is using the office phone for personal calls. _____
15 He couldn't **solve** the Maths problem. _____

Word formations: nouns

2 **Complete the sentences with the noun form of the verb in brackets.**

1 Astronauts are very excited about a new development in space technology. (develop)
2 My mother has always taken great care over her _____. (appear)
3 I had to send the email again because I had fogotten to include the _____. (attach)
4 When the company rang the man four times in one day, he complained of _____. (harrass)
5 They were very disappointed at the _____ they received at the meeting. (treat)
6 Experts are carrying out an _____ into what caused the accident. (investigate)
7 There was no _____ of her efforts. (recognize)
8 The famous actor tried to avoid _____ by wearing a disguise. (detect)

Verbs for looking

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

1 The little boy **gaped**	a a friend at the supermarket.
2 The teacher **glanced**	b at me for a long time.
3 The old man **glared**	c into the dark room.
4 The police carefully **observed**	d over the fence.
5 My nosy neighbour **peeked**	e the people entering the bank.
6 My grandfather **peered**	f angrily at the naughty children.
7 I suddenly **spotted**	g at his new bike in surprise.
8 The child **stared**	h quickly at her watch.

4 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in bold from exercise 3.**

1 We all stood and gaped in astonishment when our teacher came into school in a brand new sports car.
2 We _____ our aunt at the station before she saw us.
3 Our neighbour _____ over the high wall and asked us why we were making so much noise.
4 The girl carefully _____ how her mother was cooking the dish before trying it herself.
5 She was so surprised at how tall her cousin had grown that she just stood in the doorway and _____ at him.
6 The taxi driver _____ at the man when he said he had no money to pay the fare.
7 The little boys _____ into their grandmother's bag to see if they could find some sweets.
8 The children were very quiet and so she _____ into the room to see what they were doing.

GRAMMAR

Present tense contrast

1 **Choose the correct alternatives.**

1 The match **starts** / **'s starting** at 8.30 p.m.
2 We **go** / **'re going** tonight.
3 He **drives** / **'s driving** an elegant black Mercedes to work every day.
4 Listen! Kim **sings** / **'s singing** in the shower again!
5 They **get up** / **'re getting up** early every day.
6 You **always leave** / **'re always leaving** your dirty socks on the floor!

2 **Match the uses of the present tenses with the sentences (1–6) in exercise 1.**

Present simple

a For habits and routines ____
b For a permanent situation or fact ____
c For timetables and schedules 1

Present continuous

d For something happening now or about now ____
e For describing annoying habits (with *always*) ____
f For arrangements in the future ____

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

~~do~~ get go go out have open play snow

1 I 'm doing a project on global warming.
2 They _____ to school in the town centre.
3 The new sports shop _____ at 9 a.m. tomorrow.
4 We _____ lunch really late on Sundays.
5 They _____ always _____ loud music. I hate it!
6 She _____ with her friends tonight.
7 He _____ home at about 7.30 p.m.
8 Look! It _____!

4 **Rewrite the sentences correctly.**

1 We're believing in freedom of speech.
We believe in freedom of speech.
2 They're liking eating ice cream in the summer.
_____
3 I'm preferring fish to meat.
_____
4 He's needing a new coat.
_____
5 I'm wanting to have a drink of water.
_____
6 We're hating walking to school in the rain.
_____

5 **Use the words to write questions in the present simple or the present continuous.**



1 you / like / playing football?
Do you like playing football?
2 she / want / to go / home now?
_____
3 what / you / listen to / at the moment?
_____
4 they / prefer / the cinema or the theatre?
_____
5 he / need / a glass of water?
_____
6 you / enjoy / this play?
_____
7 she / go / home now?
_____
8 this jacket / belong / to you?
_____

CHALLENGE!

Write sentences to describe

1 two things you do every day:
_____
_____
2 two annoying things people in your family do:
_____
_____
3 your school's starting and finishing times:
_____
_____
4 two arrangements you've made for the future:
_____
_____

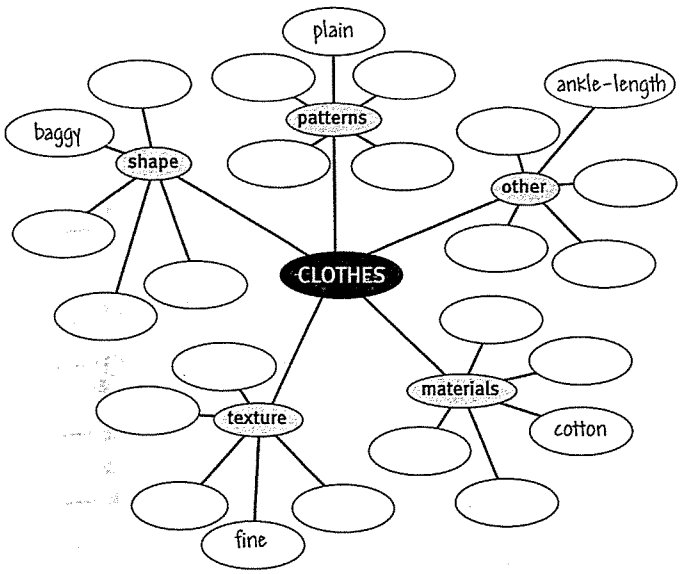
Cultural dress

1 Solve the anagrams to find items of clothing.

1 sesrd	dress	6 lsasdna	
2 ncitu		7 buntar	
3 cohonp		8 apkra	
4 sira		9 moknio	
5 dasafrehc		10 sotob	

2 Complete the mind map with words from the box.

~~ankle-length~~ ~~baggy~~ checked ~~cotton~~ decorated ~~fine~~ fur hard knee-length linen long long-sleeved loose matching patterned ~~plain~~ seal-skin short-sleeved soft stripy strong thick tight wide wooden



3 Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.

1 It's a yellow smart tunic.
It's a smart yellow tunic.
2 They're linen loose trousers.
3 It's a green tight kimono.
4 They're cotton baggy shorts.
5 They're strong seal skin boots.
6 It's a fur warm coat.
7 It's a checked wide skirt.
8 They're patterned knee-length socks.

4 Describe the pictures using two adjectives from A and a noun from B.

A baggy checked fur knee-length ~~linen~~ long-sleeved ~~loose~~ patterned plain ~~plain~~ short-sleeved stripy

B ~~suit~~ skirt shirt trousers T-shirt hat



1 He's wearing a loose linen suit.



4



2



5



3



6

CHALLENGE!

Write about the clothes you wear:

at home:

to play sport:

to go to school:

GRAMMAR

Verb patterns: verb + infinitive / verb + *-ing* form

1 **Choose the correct alternatives.**

1 I fancy **to go out** / **going out** for a pizza, don't you?
2 If you happen **to see** / **seeing** Kerry, tell her I called.
3 Do you want **to watch** / **watching** a film tonight?
4 We managed **to finish** / **finishing** our homework quickly.
5 I can't help **to laugh** / **laughing** when someone falls over.
6 We hope **to go** / **going** to the Mediterranean this year.
7 They refused **to help** / **helping** us with the project.
8 I meant **to phone** / **phoning** you last night but I forgot.

2 **Complete the dialogue with the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.**

A I'm fed up! I spent all last night [1] studying (study) for today's exam.
B Did you manage [2] _____ (learn) it all?
A More or less. But I can't face [3] _____ (do) the same again tonight.
B No, I don't enjoy [4] _____ (study) either, but we've nearly finished.
A I feel like [5] _____ (go out) for a change. We've been studying for weeks.
B Well, there's no way we can avoid [6] _____ (take) exams. Let's plan a trip for when we finish.
A That's a good idea! Where do you suggest [7] _____ (go)?
B I fancy [8] _____ (lie) on a beach somewhere doing absolutely nothing.
A Excellent idea. Let's do it!

3 **Choose the correct alternatives.**

1 I forgot **to lock** / **locking** the car yesterday so someone stole the radio.
2 I'll never forget **to go** / **going** horse riding when I was little. I was terrified!
3 He stopped **to buy** / **buying** a newspaper on the way home, but there weren't any left.
4 I remember **to put** / **putting** my keys in my pocket, but now I can't find them!
5 We tried **to find** / **finding** a cheap flight, but we were too late.
6 After university she went on **to become** / **becoming** a brain surgeon.

4 **Complete the sentences with the infinitive or the *-ing* form of the verbs in the box.**

eat drink learn post push ~~say~~ visit

1 I remembered ~~to say~~ _____ 'Happy Birthday' to Sarah. Did you?
2 She stopped _____ coffee so she would sleep better.
3 I forgot _____ that letter. Sorry!
4 His car won't start, so we're going to try _____ it.
5 They went on _____ in the restaurant all night.
6 Do you remember _____ your grandparents when you were little?
7 My brother tried _____ Japanese at night school, but he gave up after two months.

CHALLENGE!

Write a sentence about something:

you remember doing when you were little.
_____
you've tried to do recently but couldn't.
_____
you forgot to do recently.
_____



WRITING

A letter to an exchange student

Preparation

1 **Match the two halves of the set expressions.**

1 Anyway, that's	a introduce myself?
2 I'll tell you a bit	b a photo of me and my friends.
3 I'm really looking	c about my family.
4 May I	d all for now.
5 Do write soon and	e tell me all about your country.
6 I'm enclosing	f forward to visiting you.

2 **Complete the letter with the expressions from exercise 1.**

Dear . . .

1 _____ I'm Cathy Lord, your new exchange student. I'm eighteen years old, and I live with my parents and my brothers in Manchester, a town in the north of England. Have you heard of it?

2 _____ I'm the girl in the spotty T-shirt in the foreground and the guy on the left is my brother, Stewart. The girl in the white leggings is my best friend, Sandy. She's really nice, and I'm sure you'll like her too.

3 _____ My parents are both teachers, but luckily they don't teach at my school! My brother Stewart in the photo is seventeen and he's a lot of fun. My other brother, Frank, is only twelve, so he's a bit of a pain.

4 _____

5 _____

Do you go out with your friends at the weekend? What kind of music do you like?

6 _____

Best wishes,

Cathy

3 **Tick (✓) the topics of the paragraphs in Cathy's letter. There are three topics you do not need.**

1 Introduction and general personal details ☐
2 Sports, hobbies and interests ☐
3 Describing a photo of your friends ☐
4 School ☐
5 Describing your own country and its people ☐
6 Describing your family ☐
7 Asking for information about the other person ☐

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

1 you / town centre / the / Do / in / live
_____?

2 your / like / What's / school
_____?

3 you / your / do / What / in / do / free time
_____?

4 you / cousin / got / a / Have
_____?

5 kind / do / What / of / you / music / like
_____?

6 your / school / What's / subject / best / at
_____?

Writing task

5 **In your notebook write a letter of introduction to Cathy. Use the Writing Bank on page 90 to help you. Write 150–200 words and include this information:**

- some facts about yourself
- two paragraphs, each about a topic from exercise 3
- some questions asking for information about Cathy.

Check your work

Have you
☐ started and finished your letter appropriately?
☐ organized your letter into four paragraphs?
☐ written 150–200 words?
☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 1: GRAMMAR

1 Complete each pair of sentences with the present simple and the present continuous forms of the verb.

1 drive
a My father _____ to work every day.
b He can't talk now. He _____.

2 play
a How often _____ you _____ tennis?
b _____ you _____ tennis next weekend?

3 not speak
a My mother _____ English.
b She's upset because her friend _____ to her.

4 shout
a _____ your teacher ever _____?
b Why _____ that man _____?

5 not go
a We _____ to school on Saturdays.
b We _____ to school tomorrow because it's the first day of the holidays.

6 always take
a I'm fed up with my sister. She _____ my CDs without asking.
b She _____ a lot of photos when she's on holiday.

Your score /12

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in the box.

not believe belong come cry not understand not wear not work want

1 I'm sorry, I _____. Can you say that again?
2 What's the matter? Why _____ you _____?
3 My brother _____ a motorbike for his birthday.
4 Run! The bus _____.
5 The children are cold because they _____ coats.
6 I _____ he can run that fast. It's impossible.
7 _____ that car _____ to you?
8 The washing machine is on but it _____.

Your score /8

3 Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in the box and the infinitive or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

avoid can't face enjoy expect fail feel like manage promise refuse suggest

1 When you visit a hot country, you should _____ directly in the sun. (sit)
2 I don't know how my mother _____ six children and go out to work. (look after)
3 They _____ dinner for their friends – it's fun! (make)
4 We're sorry. We _____ late again. (not be)
5 It's a beautiful day. I _____ for a long walk in the park this afternoon. (go)
6 She _____ any more money to her brother until he pays her back. (lend)
7 The doctor _____ so much coffee if you want to sleep better. (not drink)
8 Olivia is so embarrased about her new haircut that she _____ the house! (leave)
9 I've studied a lot, so I _____ well in my exams next month. (do)
10 The teacher says she'll call our parents if we _____ our homework on time. (hand in)

Your score /10

4 Choose a or b to complete the sentences.

1 I still remember
a to lock the door.
b breaking my leg when I was little.

2 She nearly forgot
a visiting her relatives.
b to visit the dentist.

3 On the way home he stopped
a to buy a newspaper.
b chatting to a friend.

4 After finishing the book, she went on
a reading until midnight.
b to read the next one in the series.

5 You could try
a coming to the training sessions
b to come last week.

Your score /10

Total /40

SELF CHECK 1: VOCABULARY

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 1.

Quiz

1 There are several people who _____ the CCTV cameras for signs of criminal activity.

2 When the old lady needed help, a lot of people offered her their _____.

3 That material is much too _____ to wear in summer.

4 By wearing a mask, the man was able to commit crimes and avoid _____.

5 When taking money out of a _____, you should check that the person behind you isn't too close.

6 The woman looked so strange that it was difficult not to _____ at her.

7 Cotton or _____ are good materials to wear in summer.

8 You need to wear a _____ shirt in the evening here.

9 She was dressed all in red: a red skirt and _____ jacket.

10 This coat is _____, so it will keep you very warm.

11 I prefer wearing plain colours, so I never buy _____ clothes.

12 From his position, the security guard was able to _____ the shoppers without being seen.

13 A person's _____ can raise suspicion, for example, wearing a long coat on a warm day.

14 _____ often claim that they simply forgot to pay for the items they are hiding under their coat.

15 Wearing _____ clothes will keep you cool, as they allow the air to circulate.

16 The security guards use walkie-talkies so that they can _____ with each other.

17 There are lots of _____ blouses in the shops, but it's still too cold to wear them.

18 Another word for *loose* is _____ when we talk about clothes.

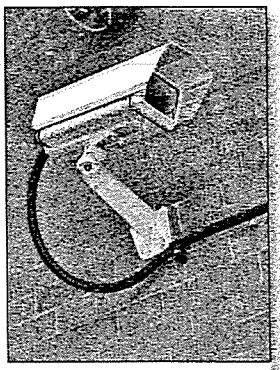
19 'The hospital was fantastic. I can't complain about the _____ I received.'

20 To _____ at somebody means to stare angrily at them.

Your score ____ /20

2 Complete the text with the correct words (a–d).

Caught on CCTV



A man who campaigned for CCTV cameras to be [1]_____ near his flat has been convicted of vandalism – after being caught on the same CCTV cameras which he had asked for. Liam Jordan had [2]_____ to the police of repeated acts of vandalism near his flat in Leeds. He claimed the CCTV cameras would [3]_____ potential vandals. When police were [4]_____ the new CCTV cameras, they were amazed to see Mr Jordan coming out of his flat, picking up a brick and throwing it through a neighbour's window. He was then seen running back into his flat, not knowing that he was being [5]_____. Mr Jordan then [6]_____ the police himself and told them that vandals had broken his neighbour's window! In court, Mr Jordan said he hadn't [7]_____ that the CCTV cameras had [8]_____ been installed, and that he broke the window in order to draw attention to the problems of vandalism in the area. He was [9]_____ to pay £560 compensation for the [10]_____ to the window.

1	a installed	b inserted	c taken	d initialled
2	a reclaimed	b said	c told	d complained
3	a avoid	b deter	c warn	d offend
4	a working out	b staring	c looking	d monitoring
5	a stared	b watched	c looked	d seen
6	a interacted	b contacted	c reported	d spoken
7	a realized	b recognized	c found	d revealed
8	a initially	b yet	c already	d illegally
9	a ordered	b tagged	c reported	d convicted
10	a hurt	b damage	c harm	d injury

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

2 Memories

READING

Before reading: Abilities

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aptitude ~~artistic~~ baffled genius good at proficient skills

1 His interests are more artistic than technical.
2 Even the experts were _____ by the symptoms.
3 As a child, he had a great _____ for music and he could play four instruments, including the piano, by the age of 8.
4 Have you always been _____ maths?
5 She has fantastic communication _____.
6 He's very bright, but he isn't exactly a _____.
7 For this job, you need to be _____ in several languages.

2 Choose the correct preposition.

1 She's scared **at** / **of** heights.
2 She's proficient **in** / **about** French, but her Spanish is quite rusty.
3 I'm not very good **about** / **at** maths or science.
4 Those children aren't interested **in** / **at** learning.
5 We're all baffled **by** / **for** this problem.

3 Read the text. Match the headings (1–6) with the paragraphs (A–E). There is one heading that you do not need.

1 Patient provides the answer
2 International orchestras collaborate
3 Mystery solved and Piano Man named
4 Doctors make the music connection
5 Public help not useful
6 Strange man found on beach

4 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

1 The unidentified man was found by a road. ___
2 When hospital staff gave him a pencil and some paper, he drew a picture of a piano. ___
3 The Piano Man was able to understand the Norwegian ship's captain. ___
4 The French embassy contacted his parents. ___
5 The man is now recovering from his illness in hospital. ___

The Piano Man



A _____

At midnight on April 7th, 2006, an unidentified man was picked up on a beach on the coast of Britain by police. He was wearing a black jacket, smart trousers and a tie, all of which were extremely wet. He was acting very nervously and he refused to speak to the police. They took him to a hospital nearby, where the doctors could find nothing wrong with him.

B _____

So who was this man, and where did he come from? The only clue to his identity came when he was given a pencil and a piece of paper and he drew a beautiful picture of a grand piano. When hospital staff excitedly took him to a piano, they were surprised at how well he played. From then on the patient became known as the Piano Man, and the National Missing Persons Helpline published a phone number in the hope that someone would come forward to identify him.

C _____

Calls came in from all over the world from people recognizing him as a French street musician or a Czech concert pianist. The Piano Man didn't seem to understand any of the language experts the police brought in – they even tried a Norwegian ship's captain to see if the Piano Man understood Norwegian. However, his identity remained a mystery and the search went on.

D _____

The end of the story of the Piano Man is, in fact, a bit of an anticlimax. One Friday in August he woke up and told a doctor he was German. The hospital got in touch with the German embassy at once, and they in turn contacted his parents, who confirmed his identity.

E _____

So, it turned out that the Piano Man was, in fact, Andreas Grassi, aged twenty, from Prosdorf, Germany, who was suffering from a serious mental illness when police found him on that beach. He's now recovering from his illness at home while the publicity his story created dies down.

VOCABULARY

Unknown white male

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

at once baffled cope discharge enrol escorted flip-flops outgoing patchy portrayed ~~rucksack~~ scrawled severity skull stunning

1 When I go travelling, I'm going to take a rucksack instead of a suitcase.
2 Everybody was _____ by the new registration procedure.
3 The x-ray showed a crack in her _____ from where she'd banged her head.
4 Kate doesn't know anything about history, and her knowledge of geography is very _____.
5 The view from the window of our hotel room was _____. It took your breath away.
6 I can't _____ with all my work at the moment. I need some help.
7 An ambulance arrived and took the victim to hospital _____.
8 They didn't realize the _____ of his illness until he collapsed.
9 When are they going to _____ your grandfather from hospital?
10 Two police officers _____ the criminal into court.
11 Tim is going to _____ in a business school next year.
12 The little boy _____ his name onto the front of his book.
13 My sister is very _____ and so she has a lot of friends.
14 She put on her _____ and went down to the beach.
15 In the novel, the main character was _____ as a very nervous individual.

Adjectives + propositions

2 **Complete the sentences with the right prepositions.**

1 I'm scared of _____ spiders.
2 They're happy _____ their new house.
3 My sister's upset _____ the argument she had this morning.
4 We're bored _____ this game. Let's play something else.
5 Ryan's nervous _____ his first driving lesson.
6 They were surprised _____ the takeover of the factory.
7 Sarah was ashamed _____ her behaviour the day before.
8 I'm worried _____ my mother.
9 I think Suzy was always jealous _____ her younger sister.
10 My parents are very proud _____ all their children.

Phrasal verbs

3 **Circle the correct particles in the sentences.**

1 We set (off) / on / up / in as soon as everybody was ready.
2 He woke down / out / on / up when he heard his alarm.
3 Our plans to go camping fell out / back / through / in because of the bad weather.
4 They were all late because the bus broke in / up / down / out.
5 I'm really looking forward to going out / in / off / on tonight.
6 'Hold up / down / on / out and I'll make some coffee.'
7 We came back / through / on / off at midnight.
8 They stayed off / up / down / in because it was raining.

Phrasal verbs with *up*

4 **Rewrite the sentences with a phrasal verb formed by the verbs in the box and the particle *up*.**

get give go grow speak stand ~~tidy~~ turn

1 My mother is always cleaning.
My mother is always tidying up.
2 When he becomes an adult, he wants to be a firefighter.
_____
3 They got to their feet in order to see better.
_____
4 Hardly anyone arrived at the meeting.
_____
5 We usually get out of bed late at the weekend.
_____
6 If you find the lessons difficult, you shouldn't stop trying.
_____
7 Sales figures increased by 5% last month.
_____
8 People can't hear you if you don't talk louder.
_____

GRAMMAR

Past tense contrast

1 **Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.**

1 Did you went to school yesterday?
Did you go to school yesterday?
2 I hadn't breakfast this morning.
_____
3 You was singing in the shower!
_____
4 Was drawing Mark a picture when the teacher walked in?
_____
5 They weren't wear caps.
_____
6 Had you read the book before you saw the film?
_____
7 She was angry because he'd forgot her birthday.
_____
8 We drived to Italy for our holiday last year.
_____

2 **Choose the correct alternatives.**

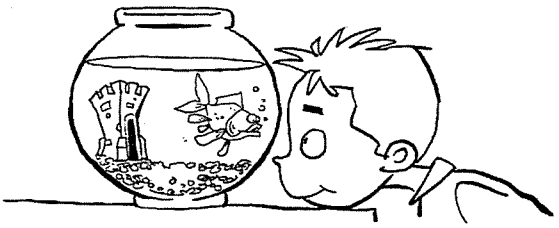
1 I **got up** / **was getting up** / **had got up** at 7 o'clock today.
2 It was really hot and the sun **shone** / **was shining** / **had shone.**
3 A dog ran onto the pitch while they **played** / **were playing** / **had played** football.
4 I saw you yesterday in the police station. What **did you do** / **were you doing** / **had you done** there?
5 I couldn't open the door because I **forgot** / **was forgetting** / **'d forgotten** my keys.
6 She **didn't go** / **wasn't going** / **hadn't gone** to the doctor's because she forgot her appointment.
7 The house was quiet because everybody **went** / **was going** / **had gone** out.
8 **Did you buy** / **Were you buying** / **Had you bought** that top in the sales?

3 **Change the sentences from affirmative to negative or from negative to affirmative.**

1 She had dinner and she went to bed.
She didn't have dinner and she didn't go to bed.
2 It wasn't raining, so we went out.
_____
3 I hadn't brought a sandwich, so I didn't have lunch.
_____
4 They were nervous because they had an exam.
_____
5 The teacher was angry because the class wasn't working.
_____
6 They weren't happy because they didn't have tickets to the theme park.
_____
7 She'd brought her swimming costume, so she went swimming.
_____

4 **Complete the story with a suitable past tense form of the verbs in brackets.**

When I was little, my dad [1]brought (bring) me home a goldfish. I was delighted, but something soon went wrong. My parents [2]_____ (talk) to some friends who had come to visit us, and I was a bit bored, so I [3]_____ (go) into the kitchen to see my goldfish. The packet of goldfish food [4]_____ (stand) on the table next to the goldfish bowl and I picked it up to look at it. My parents [5]_____ (tell) me never to feed the goldfish, but I [6]_____ (think) it looked a bit hungry, so I [7]_____ (decide) to feed it. Unfortunately, the lid came off the packet of goldfish food, and the entire contents [8]_____ (fall) into the water. I was really embarrassed and I felt incredibly guilty because I [9]_____ (be) so disobedient. I [10]_____ (run) into the living room crying and eventually I told my parents what [11]_____ (happen). My goldfish survived, though, and went on to live for another two years!



CHALLENGE!

Use the questions to write about your favourite childhood memory.
Where were you?
What were you doing?
What happened?

How did you feel?

1 **Match the pictures (A–H) with the sentences (1–8).**

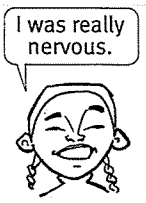
A



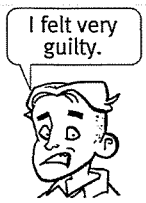
B



C



D



E



F



G



H



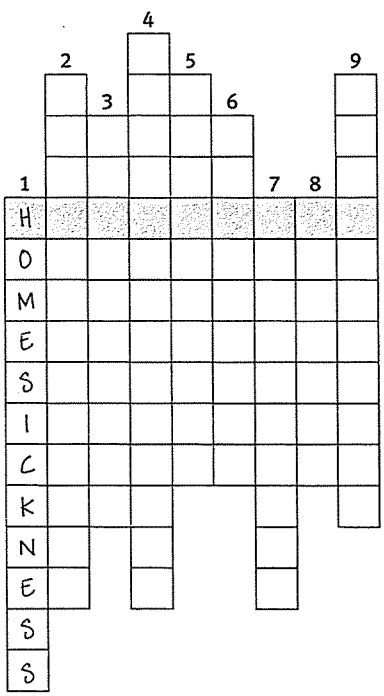
1 I lost my expensive watch. E
2 I went to France on my own. I really missed my friends back home. ___
3 My jeans tore when I sat down in class. ___
4 I shouted at my little sister and I made her cry. ___
5 I waited an hour to see the doctor yesterday! ___
6 I had my end-of-course exam last week. ___
7 I went to the dentist this morning. ___
8 My brother got a TV for his birthday. ___

2 **Complete the sentences with the *-ed* or *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.**

1 That film's really amusing (amuse). I laughed all the way through it.
2 I forgot it was my sister's birthday. I'm _____ (embarass).
3 That maths question was really _____ (confuse). I didn't understand it at all.
4 He's _____ (delight). He passed his driving test this morning.
5 They managed to get tickets for the match tonight. They're very _____ (relieve).
6 The weather's really _____ (depress). It's raining today and it rained yesterday, too.
7 He was very _____ (disappoint) when his grandmother didn't give him a birthday present.
8 She's really _____ (please) with her new laptop.

3 **Complete the puzzle by forming nouns from the adjectives. Use the suffixes *-ment*, *-ness* or *-ion*. Write your own answers vertically and find the mystery word in the grey boxes.**

1 homesick
2 embarrassed
3 depressed
4 disappointed
5 irritated
6 confused
7 excited
8 sad
9 frustrated



Mystery word: _____

CHALLENGE!

Answer the questions with at least two adjectives.

How did you feel:

the last time you were away from home for a few days?

_____

when you sat your last exam?

_____

the last time you spoke to someone you didn't know?

_____

GRAMMAR

used to

1 **Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.**

1 used / lazy / he / be / very / to
He used to be very lazy.

2 you / motorbike / to / did / have / use / a
_____?

3 didn't / be / she / to / so / bad-tempered / use
_____.

4 live / village / use / didn't / in / a / they / to
_____.

5 to / a / there / in / used / cinema / that / be / street
_____.

6 school / she / a / to / did / go / to / use / different
_____?

2 **Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.**

1 I use to live in the country, but now I don't.
I used to live in the country, but now I don't.

2 Did you used to wear glasses?
_____

3 They didn't use to do any homework.
_____

4 He uses to have a motorbike.
_____

5 We used to play in the park when we were little.
_____

6 She used cried a lot when she was a baby.
_____

3 **Use the words to write questions to ask about someone's childhood.**

1 What / wear?
What did you use to wear?

2 What time / go to bed?
_____

3 Who / play with?
_____

4 Where / go on holiday?
_____

5 What / watch on TV?
_____

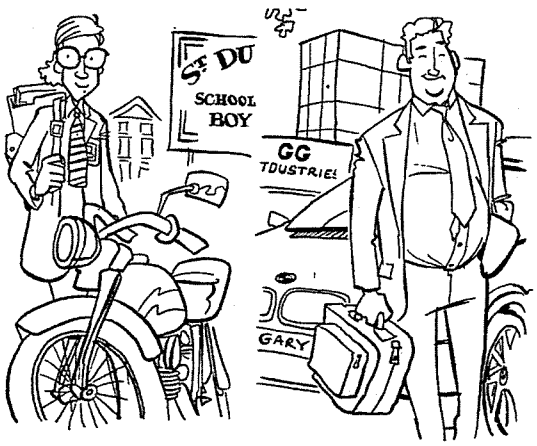
6 What / hate eating?
_____

7 Which school / go to?
_____

4 **Now answer the questions in exercise 3.**

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

5 **Look at the picture. Complete the sentences comparing Gary at the age of 17 and Gary at 41, using *used to*.**



1 Gary used to have a motorbike, but now he has a car. (have)
2 He _____ thin, but now he _____ quite fat. (be)
3 He _____ glasses, but now he doesn't. (wear)
4 He _____ a suit, but now he does. (not wear)
5 He _____ long hair, but now he _____ short hair. (have)
6 He _____ his friends every day, but now he _____ them at the weekend. (see)
7 He _____ a laptop, but now he does. (not carry)
8 He _____ to school, but now he _____ to work! (go)

CHALLENGE!

How were you different when you were little? What did you use to do that you don't do now? Write three sentences.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____

WRITING

Notes

Preparation

1 **Match the two halves of the phrasal verbs in boxes A and B to complete the definitions below.**

A
~~look~~ pick run out put call look
look forward lock

B
to back ~~after~~ for of up up away

1 care for look after
2 tidy _____
3 phone someone who has called you _____
4 collect _____
5 search for _____
6 not have any more of _____
7 keep safe somewhere by using a key _____
8 anticipate with pleasure _____

2 **Complete the following notes with the phrasal verbs from exercise 1.**

Paul,
I'll be late back tonight, so could you please
1look after Rex? I usually feed him at about 7 o'clock.
We've 2_____ dog food, I'm afraid, could you
3_____ some MisterDog from the supermarket? Don't
forget to 4_____ the food in the cupboard afterwards.
He'll eat the whole packet, otherwise!
Thanks – I know it's a lot to ask.
Marie

Amy,
Molly came round just after you left. Did she
leave her watch here last time? She's 5_____
it everywhere at home. She'll be out most of
the day, but you can 6_____ any time after
six o'clock.
Mum

3 **Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence, linked with one of the conjunctions in the box. In some sentences more than one answer is possible.**

because but even though since so though whereas while

1 I didn't want to go to the party. I was tired.
I didn't want to go to the party because I was tired.
2 They didn't like the food. They didn't say anything about it.
_____
3 We enjoyed the film. We went to see it again.
_____
4 Karen is a vegetarian. I eat a lot of meat.
_____
5 They recommended the hotel. They hadn't enjoyed their stay.
_____
6 We stayed in and played cards. We were too late to see the film.
_____

Writing task

4 **Imagine that you had to go away for a day or two. In your notebook write a last minute message to your best friend. Write 50–60 words and use conjunctions where possible. Include this information:**

- tell him/her where you've gone and why
- remind him/her to do something
- ask him/her to buy something
- say when you'll be back.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ written 50-60 words?
- ☐ included all the information?
- ☐ used conjunctions where possible?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 2: GRAMMAR

1 Use the words to write past simple and past continuous sentences. There is sometimes more than one correct answer.

1 when / I / get home / I have dinner

_____

2 the sun / shine / and / people / swim in the lake

_____

3 My brother / drop / a plate / while / he / lay / the table

_____

4 Lily / finish / her homework / before / she / go out

_____

5 When / we / drive / to the airport / we / see / an accident

_____

6 Her parents / wait / for her / when / she / come home

_____

7 The boys / break / a window / when / they / play / football

_____

8 it / rain / hard / and / the waves / crash / on the beach

_____

9 Who / you / talk / to / when / I / met / you / ?

_____

10 While / everyone / celebrate / Joe's birthday / someone / break into / the house

_____

Your score /10

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple and past perfect forms of the verbs in brackets. In each sentence you will need to use both tenses.

1 After the children _____ their homework, they _____ TV. (do, watch)

2 Amy _____ because she _____ the question. (not answer, not hear)

3 My father _____ a busy day so he _____ to bed early. (have, go)

4 We _____ a reminder because we _____ the phone bill. (receive, not pay)

5 After my sister _____ her clothes, she _____ them _____. (iron, put away)

6 Adrian _____ something strange and so he _____ ill. (eat, be)

Your score /12

3 Complete the dialogue with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of *used to* and the verbs in brackets.

A What did you do before you became a writer?

B I was a waiter. I [1]_____ in a restaurant in the centre of town. (work)

A Was your life very different then?

B Yes, it was. I [2]_____ very early to open the restaurant. (get up)

A What time [3]_____ you _____ the restaurant to go home? (leave)

B Most days I [4]_____ work until about midnight. (not finish)

A What [5]_____ you _____ in your free time? (do)

B Well, I [6]_____ much time for myself. (not have) But I [7]_____ to the cinema every Sunday night. (go)

A When did you decide to leave your job?

B Well, I always [8]_____ of writing my own novel, but I thought it was impossible. (dream) Then one day I bought a notebook and I went to sit in the park. That was the beginning of my new life ...

Your score /8

4 Rewrite the sentences with *used to* where possible.

1 When I was little I cried a lot.

_____

2 What did you wear when you were young?

_____

3 My Dad bought me a car for my eighteenth birthday.

_____

4 There was a theatre in my town.

_____

5 We didn't see my grandparents much in the past.

_____

6 When I was ten, we moved to a big city.

_____

7 Last Monday Adam broke his leg.

_____

8 I didn't like vegetables as a child.

_____

9 My family didn't go camping very often.

_____

10 I didn't get a single present on my last birthday.

_____

Your score /10

Total /40

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 2.

Quiz

1 _____ are special shoes you wear on the beach.

2 He was _____ by the road signs, which showed different ways to the town centre.

3 We couldn't finish the crossword, and so we _____ up.

4 I can't _____ with the amount of work. It really is too much for one person to do.

5 She felt _____ for making her sister cry.

6 They were upset _____ their parents' decision.

7 He takes his books to school in a _____.

8 I'm scared _____ heights.

9 It was so cold that we decided to _____ in and play computer games.

10 My brother was very _____ when he first went away to college.

11 He was _____ about the exam because he hadn't revised for it.

12 He was such a quiet person. Everyone was shocked at the _____ of the crime he'd committed.

13 She has a lot of friends because she's very _____.

14 I'm surprised _____ your results. I thought you were going to pass!

15 He told me to _____ on while he fetched his jacket.

16 I was very _____ when I found my wallet – I thought I'd lost it!!

17 When the roller coaster ride started, I was absolutely _____, but then I started to enjoy it.

18 I've forgotten many things about my childhood – my memories are _____.

19 They were _____ with the present we had bought them. They loved it!

20 My father _____ up on a farm. He lived there until he was 18.

Your score ___/20

2 Complete the letter with the missing prepositions.



Dear Catherine,

Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear from you. I hope your exams are over now and you're happy [1]_____ the results.

I've just had an awful weekend. We had planned to go camping, but in the end all our plans fell [2]_____ because of our car. Everything was fine on Saturday morning when we set [3]_____, and we had no problems for the first half of our journey. Unfortunately, just before lunch, the car broke [4]_____. My Dad tried several times to call for help, but the number was always engaged. In the end he gave [5]_____ and we ate the picnic my Mum had packed that morning. After lunch my Dad decided to go and get help with my brother, so I stayed behind with my mother. We soon got tired [6]_____ waiting, and so we fell asleep in the car. When we woke [7]_____ it was getting late and my Dad and my brother had still not come [8]_____. We started to get very worried [9]_____ them. Just then they turned [10]_____ in a van, which took our car to a garage. We went home in a taxi which had been following the van.

I hope you had a better weekend than me. Please write soon and tell me what you've been doing.

Best wishes

Millie

Your score ___/10

Total ___/30

3 Nine to five

READING

Before reading: New experiences

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

break ~~embark on~~ opportunity promoted settle in struggle

1 After fifteen years as a lawyer, he decided to embark on a career as a journalist.
2 It can be very difficult for women to _____ into professions that are dominated by men.
3 When I was offered a job as a DJ, I was thrilled to be given the _____.
4 The first woman in the UK to become a doctor had to _____ to be recognized by other members of the profession.
5 Despite not having much experience, he was _____ quickly.
6 You'll find everything a bit new and strange at first, but I'm sure you'll _____ quickly.

2 Read the text and choose the best answer.

1 Linda is
a American.
b British.
c Canadian.

2 Her first deep-sea fishing trip was
a when she was a child.
b before she was twenty.
c in 1986.

3 Linda took up swordfishing because
a she needed to earn some money.
b all her family are fishermen.
c she loves boats and catching fish.

4 On the boat described in *The Hungry Ocean*,
a there were five people.
b there were six people.
C there were four people.

5 Linda prefers to be described as
a a fisherwoman.
b a fisherlady.
c a fisherman.

Linda Greenlaw:
SWORDFISH FISHERMAN



Not only does Linda Greenlaw do one of the most dangerous jobs in the world, but she also does it extremely well. She has been described as 'one of the best captains on the entire East coast' and that, in one of the leading countries in the fishing industry, is praise indeed.

Linda was born and brought up on Isle au Haut, a tiny island ten kilometres off the coast of Maine, USA. She fell in love with fishing as a child, and she worked on fishing boats during her summer breaks from college.

Her first opportunity to go on a deep-sea fishing trip came when she was nineteen. Alden Leeman, a man she'd never met before, hired her for thirty days on his swordfishing boat. The trip was a success and eventually Alden offered Linda her first boat to captain in 1986, which probably made her the only woman ever to captain a swordfishing boat.

So, why did she take up swordfishing in the first place? Linda says that not only does she like the way she feels on a boat, but she also gets passionate about catching a fish. More than anything, she's proud of being a fisherman, even more so than she is of being a best-selling author.

Linda has published four books to date, the first of which, *The Hungry Ocean*, was top of the New York bestseller list for three months. In it, Linda tells the story of one fishing trip and narrates the adventures she experienced on board with her five-man crew, including bad weather, sickness, mechanical problems and, of course, the fish.

But the world of fish and fishing is a man's world and it's not easy to find a word to describe Linda Greenlaw. In her own words, she says: 'I am a woman. I am a fisherman. I am not a "fisherwoman", "fisherlady" or "fishergirl".'

VOCABULARY

A man's world?

1 **Replace the words in bold with a synonym.**

1 Our school puts a lot of **importance** on passing exams. emphasis
2 I'm **responsible** for Human Resources in my company. _____
3 Firefighters took all night to **extinguish** the fire. _____
4 My sister is good at a lot of sports and she **does really well** at swimming. _____
5 My working hours are **changeable**. I don't start at the same time every day. _____
6 My grandmother is **slowly** recovering from her operation. _____
7 I'm very happy for my colleague. She has just got **a move to a better job.** _____
8 She should get the job because she has all the **necessary qualifications** and experience. _____
9 The game was **very difficult** because of the terrible weather conditions. _____
10 I don't **like** that man. I don't think he's honest. _____
11 Just before the car crashed, he put his hands over his head **without thinking.** _____
12 Marriage is supposed to be **an agreement** for life. _____
13 Police are questioning the **people that live there** about the recent burglaries. _____
14 You need to have many different **abilities** to work in an office. _____
15 I saw a documentary which **made me dislike** fur coats. _____

Professions

2 **Solve the anagrams.**

1 OTATNRASU A person who travels into space. ASTRONAUT
2 GUNRESO A person who performs operations. _____
3 OILSCOTIR A person who prepares legal documents. _____
4 TRAPERCNE A person who makes things from wood. _____
5 LBRUPEM A person who repairs water pipes. _____
6 LANECETCIRI A person who works with wires and cables. _____
7 DORITE A person who checks what an author writes. _____

Separable phrasal verbs

3 **Complete the sentences with a word or expression from the box.**

~~supply teacher~~ editor child psychologist barrister wholesaler financial analyst councillor

1 The downside to being a ~~supply teacher~~ is that you aren't at the school long enough to get to know your students very well.
2 As a _____, you have to use different techniques than when you're counselling an adult.
3 Only five years after starting his career in journalism, he was promoted to _____.
4 The drama of the courtroom was one aspect of being a _____ that had attracted her to the profession.
5 Shopkeepers buy their products from the _____ and then sell on to the customer at a higher price.
6 She was elected to serve the community as a town _____ last year.
7 More than one _____ has predicted that the recession will end this year.

4 **Complete the sentences with the past simple of the phrasal verbs formed by joining a word in A to a word in B.**

A call give look make pick ~~take~~ tell turn

B down off ~~off~~ off out up up up

1 I ~~took off~~ my coat as soon as I arrived.
2 She _____ _____ her son for making so much noise.
3 He hadn't done the homework, so he _____ _____ the answer.
4 Our teacher _____ _____ the exam results on the last day of term.
5 They _____ _____ the match because of rain.
6 My father _____ _____ my aunt from the station.
7 We _____ _____ the address on the internet.
8 He _____ _____ our invitation because he was busy.

5 **Rewrite the sentences in exercise 4, using a pronoun.**

1 I ~~took it off~~ as soon as I arrived.
2 She _____ for making so much noise.
3 He hadn't done the homework, so he _____.
4 Our teacher _____ on the last day of term.
5 They _____ because of rain.
6 My father _____ from the station.
7 We _____ on the internet.
8 He _____ because he was busy.

GRAMMAR

Defining relative clauses

1 **Complete the sentences with the relative pronoun *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*.**

1 A rucksack is a bag which you wear on your back.
2 Flip-flops are shoes _____ you wear on the beach.
3 A building site is a place _____ houses are built.
4 A widow is a woman _____ husband is dead.
5 A plumber is a person _____ repairs water pipes.
6 A surgery is _____ a doctor sees their patients.
7 A shoplifter is a person _____ steals from shops.
8 A successful writer is a person _____ books are published.



2 **Rewrite the sentences with the relative pronoun *that* where possible.**

1 A nanny is a person who looks after children.
A nanny is a person that looks after children.
2 A tag is a label which you attach to luggage.
_____
3 A studio is where an artist works.
_____
4 A surgeon is a doctor who performs operations.
_____
5 A salary is the money which you earn in your job.
_____
6 Leggings are trousers which girls wear.
_____
7 An orphan is a person whose parents are dead.
_____
8 An architect is a person who designs houses.
_____

3 **Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.**

1 A hospital is a place where ill people go there.
A hospital is a place where ill people go.
2 A musician is a person who he plays music.
_____
3 A coat is a thing which you wear it in the winter.
_____
4 He's the boy whose good at football.
_____
5 A comedy is a film which makes you laugh.
_____
6 That's the girl who her mother is a dentist.
_____

4 **Join the two sentences with a relative clause. Use the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*.**

1 She's the receptionist. She answered my call.
She's the receptionist who answered my call.
2 That's the man. His dog scared me.
_____
3 That's the sports shop. I bought my tracksuit there.
_____
4 He's the shop assistant. He served me.
_____
5 That's the jacket. I bought it in the sales.
_____
6 A laboratory is a place. Scientists do experiments there.
_____
7 That's the car. It was parked outside our house.
_____
8 That's the woman. Her daughter is in my class.
_____

CHALLENGE!

Continue the sentences.

1 A parent is a person who _____
_____
2 Homework is something which _____
_____
3 School is a place where _____
_____
4 A teacher is a person whose _____
_____

The world of work

1 **Match the sentences with an adjective from the box.**

challenging ~~menial~~ monotonous rewarding skilled stressful

1 'I quite like my job, though the pay could be better. There's no scope for promotion but that suits me fine.' menial
2 'My job can be pretty demanding, especially at lunchtime when there are a lot of customers to serve.' _____
3 'I'm so lucky. I love my work. After so many years of study, I landed my ideal job.' _____
4 'I had relatively little experience when I started this job. The work has really stretched me at times, but I'm now in line for a promotion.' _____
5 'I don't mind my job. You sort of switch off, and I like the fact that I don't have to think too hard.' _____
6 'When I get a smile from one of the children, it's worth far more to me than a high salary.' _____

2 **Find the eleven words in the word square that complete the activities below.**

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

1 deal with customers
2 draw up _____
3 report on _____
4 work on an _____
5 keep up with new _____
6 upload _____
7 operate _____
8 brainstorm _____
9 chair _____
10 liaise with a _____
11 meet _____

3 **Match the jobs with the activities.**

a call centre operator
b solicitor
c sales and marketing manager
d newspaper editor
e IT specialist
f factory worker

1 factory worker
operates machinery; works on an assembly line

2 _____
reports on sales figures; liaises with a team; brainstorms ideas

3 _____
chairs meetings; liaises with a team; meets deadlines; brainstorms ideas

4 _____
deals with customers

5 _____
draws up contracts

6 _____
uploads data; keeps up with new technology

CHALLENGE!

Write the name of one job you'd like to do, and say why. Write the name of one job you wouldn't like to do, and say why.

GRAMMAR

Non-defining relative clauses

1 **Complete the sentences with a relative clause from the box.**

who used to be Secretary General of the UN
where we usually go on holiday
which can be read at a distance
whose books include *The Kite Runner*
which is on the fourth floor
~~who was a German composer~~

1 Ludwig van Beethoven, who was a German composer, became deaf in later life.
2 My flat, _____, is in the middle of town.
3 RFID tags, _____, will be used by all supermarkets in the future.
4 Kofi Annan, _____, had a twin sister.
5 Khaled Hosseini, _____, was born in Afghanistan.
6 The island of Menorca, _____, is in the Mediterranean.

2 **Choose the correct relative pronoun.**

1 Nelson Mandela, (who) / **that** was released from prison in 1990, became the first black South African president.
2 Berlin, **that** / **which** used to be divided into two parts, is now the capital of Germany.
3 Robert Louis Stevenson, **whose** / **who** books include *Treasure Island,* died in 1894.
4 Chernobyl, **where** / **whose** there was a nuclear disaster in 1986, is in the Ukraine.
5 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, **whose** / **who** wrote the famous opera *The Magic Flute*, first performed in public at the age of six.
6 Rigoberta Menchú, **that** / **who** won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1992, comes from Guatemala.


Nelson Mandela


Rigoberta Menchú

3 **Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.**

1 Tenerife, where is a popular holiday destination, is in the Canary Islands.
Tenerife, which is a popular holiday destination

2 Jane Austen, who best known novel is *Sense and Sensibility*, had seven brothers and sisters.

3 Stockholm, that I went last year, is the capital of Sweden.

4 Ingrid Betancourt, whose kidnapping lasted six and a half years, is a Columbian-French politician.

5 My car, that I bought last year, is a cool yellow Mini.

6 Picasso, who paintings include *Guernica*, was born in Malaga, in the south of Spain.

4 **Join the two sentences, adding the second sentence as a relative clause.**

1 Crete has a lot of ancient history. It's the largest of the Greek islands.
Crete, which is the largest of the Greek Islands, has a lot of ancient history

2 Julius Caesar was Emperor of Rome until 44 BC. He was killed by a former friend.
_____
_____

3 Mozart is one of the most popular classical composers. He died in poverty.
_____
_____

4 Dakar is the capital of Senegal. The famous car race ends there.
_____
_____

5 William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon. His plays include *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet.*
_____
_____

CHALLENGE!

Write a sentence about your favourite writer or composer.

Charles Dickens, who is one of the greatest English novelists, was born in 1812.

WRITING

A job application

Preparation

1 **Put the words in the correct order.**

1 gardener / the post / for / I am writing / of / to apply
I am writing to apply for the post of gardener.

2 CV / enclosing / I / am / my
_____

3 person / discuss / in / We / my / could / application
_____

4 responsibilities / planting / there / as well as / My / included / garden design
_____

5 gardening / in / have / I / experience / considerable
_____

6 be / work / on 15th May / available / I / to start / will
_____

7 a reference / can / necessary / I / if / supply
_____

2 **Complete the letter with the expressions from exercise 1.**

Dear Sir or Madam

[1] I am writing to apply for the post of gardener for the City Council, which was advertised in last Sunday's newspaper. [2] _____. For the last two years I have worked for a private gardening company in Bristol. [3] _____.

I consider myself to be a reliable and enthusiastic worker. [4] _____ from the manager of the company where I am working at present.

I would be very grateful for the opportunity to visit your department, so that [5] _____. I am available for interview any afternoon after 3 p.m.

If my application is successful, [6] _____ when I am planning to leave my present company. [7] _____

Yours faithfully

Nick Baxter

3 **Number the questions in the order they are answered in Nick's letter.**

A What are your responsibilities? ☐
B What personal qualities make you suitable? ☐
C Are you sending in a CV? ☐
D When are you available for an interview? ☐
E When are you available to start work? ☐
F Which post are you applying for? ☑ 1
G How did you find out about the job? ☐
H Where are you working now? ☐
I Can you provide a reference? ☐

Writing task

4 **In your notebook write a letter of application for the posts advertised below. Use the Writing Bank on page 91 to help you. Write 150–200 words and do the following:**

- make notes on the answers to the questions in exercise 3
- organize your notes into paragraphs.

Sports monitors



Wanted for council summer camps.
Excellent opportunity to gain experience working with children aged 6–14 in beautiful surroundings.
Must be fit and enjoy playing sport.

£1,000 a month

Check your work

Have you

- ☐ started and finished your letter appropriately?
- ☐ organized your letter into paragraphs?
- ☐ written 150–200 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 3: GRAMMAR

1 Complete the questions, using the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *where* and *whose*.

1 Did you see the man who was driving that car?
2 Did you post the letter _____ I gave you this morning?
3 Do you remember the name of the hospital _____ you were born?
4 Do you know the teacher _____ class won the competition?
5 Have the police searched the house _____ the crime occurred?
6 Did you talk to the girl _____ father is a lawyer?
7 Did the boy _____ broke his leg go to hospital?
8 Have you tidied up the books _____ fell on the floor?

Your score /8

2 Match the sentence halves and join them with the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*.

1 Mount Everest is in Nepal.
2 Yuri Gagarin died in a flying accident in 1968.
3 Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia.
4 Michael Phelps won eight gold medals at the 2008 Olympic Games.
5 The painter Van Gogh cut off his own ear.
6 Sabeer Bhatia is originally from India.
7 The River Nile flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
8 Machu Picchu is a major tourist attraction in Peru.

A His works include *Sunflowers*.
B He founded the company Hotmail in 1996.
C His favourite sport is swimming.
D It is the longest river in the world.
E He was the first man in space.
F You can see the Petronas Towers there.
G The Incas once lived there.
H It is the highest mountain in the world.

1 Mount Everest, which is the highest mountain in the world, is in Nepal.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

Your score /16

3 Choose the correct relative pronoun.

1 Sydney, **who / which / where / whose** the 2000 Olympic Games took place, is famous for its opera house.
2 Tim Berners-Lee, **who / which / where / whose** parents were both mathematicians, is the founder of the World Wide Web.
3 Neil Armstrong, **who / which / where / whose** was the first man to land on the moon, is now retired.
4 The Taj Mahal, **who / which / where / whose** was built in the seventeenth-century, is in Agra in India.
5 Guglielmo Marconi, **who / which / where / whose** invented the radio, was an Italian physicist.
6 The Egyptian Museum, **who / which / where / whose** you can see King Tutankhamun's treasures, is located in Cairo.
7 Charles Dickens, **who / which / where / whose** novels include *David Copperfield*, is a nineteenth-century English novelist.
8 The island of Madagascar, **who / which / where / whose** is off the southeast coast of Africa, has many unique animals and plants.

Your score /8

4 Write relative clauses about the words in the box.

a library a match a mechanic a neighbour
an orphan ~~a paper clip~~ a skilled worker
a zebra crossing

1 It holds paper together.
A paper clip is a thing which holds paper together.
2 He has special qualifications.
_____
3 You can cross the road there.
_____
4 Her house is next to yours.
_____
5 He repairs cars.
_____
6 It makes fire.
_____
7 You can borrow books here.
_____
8 His parents have died.
_____

Your score /8

Total /40

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 3.

Quiz

1 He worked in local government as a _____ servant until his retirement.

2 It's cheaper to buy goods direct from a _____.

3 When the stone came towards him, he _____ protected his face.

4 A flight _____ serves drinks on a plane.

5 When chairing _____, it is necessary to give everyone a chance to air their views.

6 We picked _____ my brother from the airport.

7 She's in _____ of interviewing job applicants.

8 Stephen is hoping to get a _____ to Head of Department.

9 The job _____ include three years' experience and a working knowledge of computers.

10 The most _____ job I ever had was in a restaurant kitchen. It was both physically hard and mentally demanding.

11 My working hours are very _____, so I can start and finish when I want.

12 She was embarrassed when her employer eventually discovered that she had made _____ the qualifications and experience on her CV.

13 His job as a _____ meant that he spent long hours away from home on the road.

14 I used to want to be a hairdresser, but I was put _____ by having to stand all day.

15 A _____ teacher teaches very little children.

16 It is essential to observe health and safety guidelines if your job involves operating _____.

17 A coal _____ has one of the dirtiest jobs.

18 My mother _____ me off for arriving late.

19 The job requires computer _____.

20 They called _____ the barbecue because of the rain.

Your score ___ /20

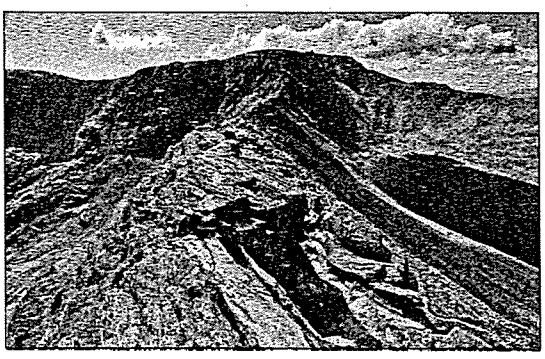
2 Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

A dream come true

Jon Bennett used to run a hotel, which he found quite [1] _____ (stress) but now he has a very different job. The [2] _____ (require) of his new job are quite unusual, but Jon says he gets a lot out of it and finds it very [3] _____ (reward). Every day Jon has to climb Helvellyn, a mountain in the Lake District, to check the weather conditions at the summit. The [4] _____ (inform) which he gathers is then passed to the Lake District telephone Weatherline service. The Weatherline is used by nearly half a million walkers every year. Although Helvellyn is only 950 metres tall, weather conditions at the summit can change rapidly and make the ascent too [5] _____ (challenge) for even the most [6] _____ (skill) climbers.

When Jon was a child, he lived in Buckinghamshire, in the south of England, but he often visited the Lake District on family holidays and he [7] _____ (gradual) fell in love with it. He studied catering at college and took the first opportunity to move north and find a job in a hotel in the area. When he saw the [8] _____ (advertise) for the job with Weatherline, he jumped at the opportunity, and sent in his [9] _____ (apply) immediately. He couldn't believe his luck when they told him he'd got the job.

Even though Jon has no chance of [10] _____ (promote), he still loves his job. 'It's a dream come true!' he says.



Your score ___ /10

Total ___ /30

4 Body and mind

READING

Before reading: Fast food

1 Which of the foods in the box below contain the most

1 fat? butter
2 sugar? _____
3 vitamins? _____
4 carbohydrates? _____
5 protein? _____
6 salt? _____

~~butter~~ carrots crisps eggs pasta sweets

2 Complete the summary of the text about obesity. Use the words in the box.

bill dismissed lawsuits sue

In 2002, a group of obese teenagers tried to [1] _____ McDonald's for making them fat. The judge supported McDonald's and [2] _____ the case. Subsequent [3] _____ against fast food companies have also failed and on top of that, the US government has passed a [4] _____ protecting the food industry.

3 Read the text about the film *Super Size Me*. What effect did Morgan Spurlock's experiment have on his health?

Super Size Me



Super Size Me is a 2004 film by Morgan Spurlock in which he documents his experiment to eat only McDonald's fast food three times a day, every day, for thirty days.

Spurlock made himself a short list of rules for the experiment, including an obligation to eat all of the three meals he ordered. He also had to 'Super Size', which means accepting a giant portion every time the option was offered to him. He ended up vomiting after the first Super Size meal he finished, after taking nearly twenty minutes to consume it.

After five days, Spurlock put on almost 5kg, and he soon found himself feeling depressed, with no energy. The only thing that got rid of his headaches and made him feel better was another McDonald's meal, so his doctors told him he was addicted. More seriously, around day twenty, he started experiencing heart palpitations and one of the doctors detected liver problems. However, in spite of his doctor's advice, Spurlock continued to the end of the month and achieved a total weight gain of 11kg. His body mass index also increased from a healthy 23.2 to an overweight 27.

It took Spurlock fifteen months to recover from his experiment and return to his original weight, but the film also had a wider impact. Just after its showing in 2004, McDonald's phased out the Super Size option and healthier options like salads appeared on the menu. Unfortunately, McDonald's deny the connection between the film and the changes, but it is interesting to note how closely they coincided with the release of the film.

4 Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

1 Morgan Spurlock carried out the experiment on himself. ____
2 He had to eat a Super Size meal once a week. ____
3 Nothing could get rid of Spurlock's headaches. ____
4 The experiment affected Spurlock's heart and liver. ____
5 Spurlock stopped the experiment early because of his doctor's warnings. ____
6 Afterwards, it took Spurlock five months to return to his original weight. ____
7 As a result of the film, McDonald's has changed its menus. ____

CHALLENGE!

Decribe your favourite healthy meal.

The memory man

1 **Complete the sentences with a word in the box.**

achievement ~~apply~~ associate benefit catapulted dull essentially inspired knowledge manoeuvre memorized pantry stumbled sundial visualize

1 I've seen an advert for an accountant in the newspaper and I'm going to apply for the job.
2 Do you know how to tell the time on a _____?
3 He made a mistake because he'd _____ the formula wrongly.
4 The player was _____ to fame when he beat the current champion in the final.
5 Their greatest _____ was winning the World Cup.
6 A paramedic is _____ a doctor, but with fewer qualifications.
7 Who is going to _____ from the new tax cuts?
8 The teacher asked us to _____ our perfect home and write about it.
9 His trip to Thailand _____ him to look for a job in a travel agency.
10 My car is very big and I find it very difficult to _____.
11 I'm tired of my _____ existence, so I'm planning a world trip with a friend.
12 I'm surprised it's so cold – I don't usually _____ Spain with snow and ice!
13 She has a very wide _____ of history.
14 There's a _____ in our kitchen, where we keep food that doesn't need to go in the fridge.
15 He _____ over a rock in the path and only just managed to stop himself from falling.

Word formation: verbs

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct verb form of the word in brackets.**

1 My brother's attitude exemplifies the way boys think in my country nowadays. (example)
2 We tried to _____ the document so that everybody would understand it. (simple)
3 I recognize the name, but I can't _____ her face. (visual)
4 Last year the govenment's immigration policy _____ a lot of its supporters. (alien)
5 The council has decided to _____ an emergency plan because of the bad weather. (active)
6 They _____ the event in the press, so everybody knew about it. (public)
7 We asked the head teacher to _____ the rules on school uniform. (clear)
8 The teachers find it very difficult to _____ between the twins in my class. (different)

Compound adjectives

3 **Complete the compound adjectives with the words in the box.**

blooded haired handed ~~kind~~ level minded short thick

1 kind - hearted
2 narrow - _____
3 _____ - headed
4 fair - _____
5 _____ - skinned
6 cold - _____
7 _____ - sighted
8 right - _____

4 **Rewrite the sentences, using a compound adjective from exercise 3.**

1 You don't use your left hand for doing things.
You're _____.
2 I can only see things that are very close to me.
I'm _____.
3 The murderer expressed no guilt about his crimes.
He was quite _____.
4 Our class tutor never seems to take offence.
He's quite _____.
5 His brothers and sisters have dark hair, but he's blond.
He's _____.
6 My father never panics.
He's very _____.
7 Sara thinks she's always right. She never listens to what anybody else says.
She's really _____.
8 My aunt spends most of her time helping other people.
She's very _____.

GRAMMAR

Past simple and present perfect contrast

1 **Complete the postcard. Choose the correct alternatives.**

Dear All,
We're here in Monaco to see the Grand Prix. We [1] **arrived / have arrived** last Tuesday and we [2] **were / have been** here for four days now. So far we [3] **saw / have seen** the palace and we [4] **visited / have visited** a museum. Yesterday we [5] **had / have had** a tour of Monte Carlo and in the evening we [6] **went / have been** to a nice restaurant, where we [7] **ate / have eaten** good food. At breakfast the tour guide [8] **gave / has given** us our tickets for the race. We're really excited!
Jack, Betty, Rob and Nick

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

1 **go**
I 've been to a Formula One race three times.
Tom's tired because he _____ to a concert last night.

2 **lose**
Mike _____ his wallet, so he didn't have any money.
Kim's upset because she _____ her mobile phone.

3 **have**
I _____ a pet cat when I was little.
Brad's dog is very old. He _____ Rex for thirteen years.

4 **break**
Linda's in hospital because she _____ her arm.
Lionel _____ his leg while he was playing rugby.

3 **Match the sentences using the present perfect in exercise 2 with the uses below.**

We use the present perfect
a to say how long a current situation has existed. ____
b to talk about an experience in the past. ____
c to talk about events that are connected with the present.
____ ____

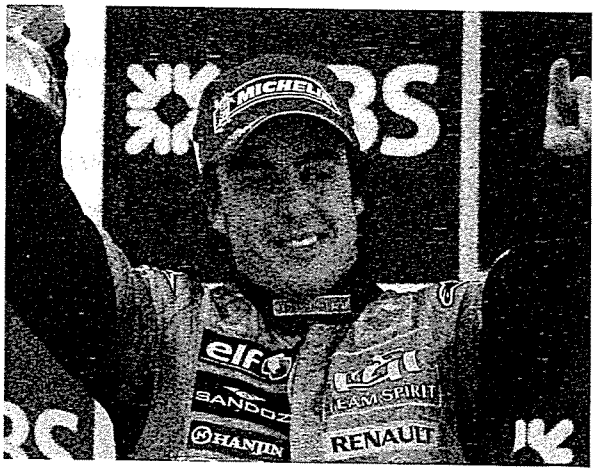
4 **Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the past simple or the present perfect.**

go not miss score see take

When I was eight, my dad [1] took me to see my first football match. It was Manchester United v Arsenal, and since that day, I [2] _____ one single match. On one occasion I even [3] _____ when I had a serious case of flu! So far I [4] _____ my team score over a hundred goals, but the best goal ever was the one David Beckham [5] _____ against Wimbledon in August 1996.

5 **Complete the information about world champion racing driver, Fernando Alonso. Use the past simple or the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.**

Fernando Alonso [1] was born (be born) in Oviedo, northern Spain, in 1981. When he was three his father [2] _____ (build) him a go-kart and as a child he [3] _____ (travel) around Spain participating in karting competitions. In 1996 he [4] _____ (win) the Junior World Cup.
He [5] _____ (start) racing cars when he was eighteen and drove in his first Formula One race in 2001. In 2003 he [6] _____ (become) the youngest driver ever to win a Formula One race, when he [7] _____ (come) first in the Hungarian Grand Prix.
Since then he [8] _____ (be) the Formula One world champion twice. He [9] _____ (just change) back from the McLaren team to the Renault team, so his colours will be changing back again, too.
Fernando doesn't live in Spain any more, as he [10] _____ (move) to Oxford in England. He [11] _____ (buy) a house near Lake Geneva, too. In February 2006 he [12] _____ (ask) the singer Raquel del Rosario to marry him.

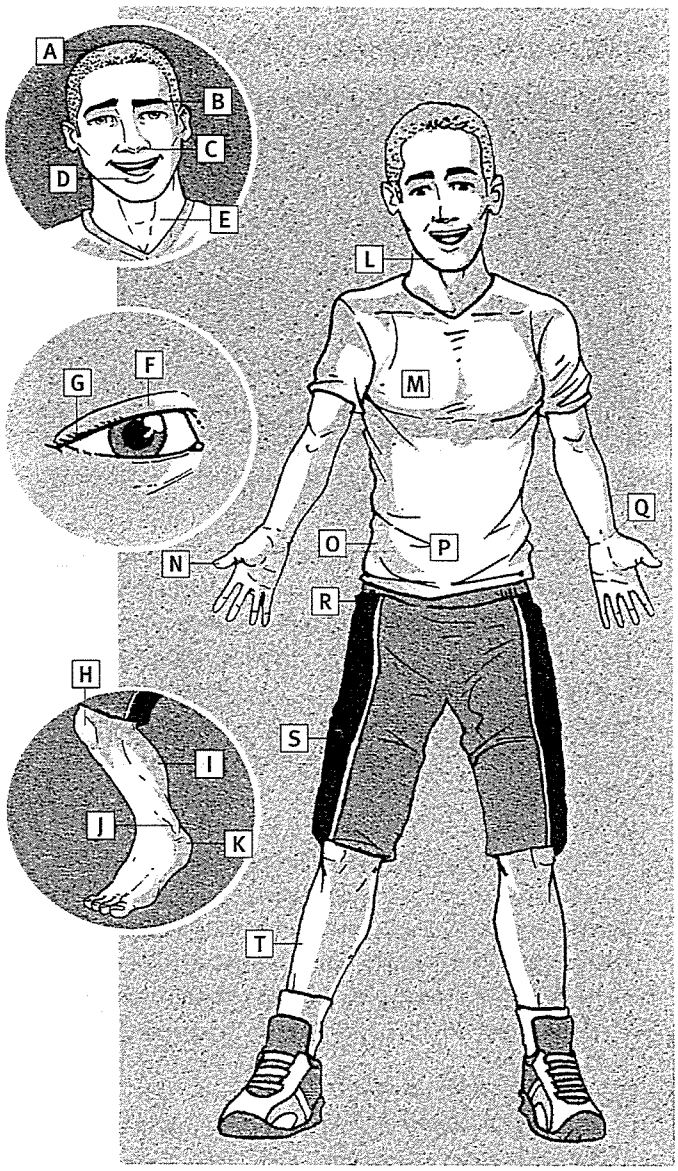


CHALLENGE!

Write two or more sentences about an important event you have seen. Use the past simple and the present perfect.

Body idioms

1 Complete the parts of the body. Add *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* and *u*. Then match the words with the pictures (A–T).



1	th<u>u</u>mb	N	11	st__m__ch	_____
2	th__gh	_____	12	__y__br__w	_____
3	sh__n	_____	13	thr__ __t	_____
4	h__ __l	_____	14	h__p	_____
5	l__p	_____	15	__nkl__	_____
6	sc__lp	_____	16	w__ __st	_____
7	n__str__l	_____	17	__y__l__d	_____
8	__y__l__sh	_____	18	ch__n	_____
9	c__lf	_____	19	wr__st	_____
10	ch__st	_____	20	kn__ __	_____

2 Match the words in the box with the definitions (1–8). There are two words that you do not need.

blood ~~brain~~ heart liver lungs muscles ribs spine skin stomach

1 The <u>brain</u> controls your thoughts, feelings and movements.
2 The _____ sends blood around your body.
3 The _____ is your backbone.
4 The _____ are used for breathing.
5 _____ is a red liquid that travels though your body.
6 The _____ cleans your blood.
7 The _____ are bones which go round your chest and protect the organs.
8 The _____ is where food goes after you've eaten it.

3 Complete the body idioms with the correct part of the body.

1 OK, I'm sorry. There's no need to bite my <u>head</u> off.
2 I really put my _____ in it when I asked her about her party. I didn't know it was a surprise!
3 Don't worry, she isn't being serious. She's only pulling your _____.
4 Could you keep an _____ on my bag while I get a coffee?
5 He keeps interfering in things that are none of his business. I wish he'd stop poking his _____ into my affairs.
6 Whether she went to Jane's or Frank's party is splitting _____. The fact is that she lied about staying in to do her homework.
7 They were really keen at first but I think they're getting cold _____.
8 It's better to get something off your _____ than to keep worrying about it in private.
9 He said he didn't want to contribute to our campaign, but I'm hoping that I can twist his _____.
10 Nobody seems to know what's happening about the plans for tonight, so I think we'll have to play it by _____.

CHALLENGE!

Describe your most recent aches and pains.

_____

_____

_____

GRAMMAR

Present perfect continuous

1 **Complete the sentences with the present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.**

1 Michael has been playing handball for ten years. (play)
2 His neighbours _____ since he cut down the tree. (complain)
3 Tom _____ mountains since he was a child. (climb)
4 She's got a sore throat because she _____ all evening. (shout)
5 Johnny and Roger _____ for very long. (not painting)
6 They're not very good because they _____. (not practise)
7 Tania _____ her own accounts for the last year. (do)
8 She's fed up because they _____ to her advice. (not listen)

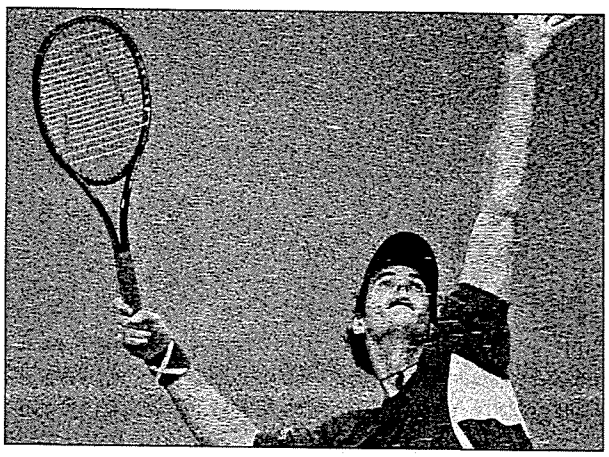
2 **Match each sentence in exercise 1 with the uses of the present perfect continuous below.**

a An action that began in the past and is still in progress. 1 ___ ___ ___ ___
b An action that has recently stopped and that explains the present situation. ___ ___ ___

3 **Choose the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.**

1 She can't play hockey today because **she's broken** / **she's been breaking** her arm.
2 **She's liked** / **She's been liking** pizza since she went to Italy.
3 Adrian **has flown** / **has been flying** to New York since he became a pilot.
4 They can't go on holiday because **they've crashed** / **they've been crashing** their car.
5 So far **they've played** / **they've been playing** in twelve different countries.
6 Our science teacher **has only been teaching** / **has only taught** in two other schools.
7 **We've seen** / **We've been seeing** the Harlem Globetrotters five times.
8 **I've been reading** / **I've read** the biography of Lewis Hamilton, but I'm only on page 57.

4 **Complete the text about the tennis player Andy Murray with the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous of the verbs in brackets.**



Andy Murray [1] _____ (play) tennis since he was three years old. Since April 2007, the Scot [2] _____ (be) one of the top ten male tennis players in the world. Although he [3] _____ (train) with the best fitness trainers for the last seven years, he [4] _____ (receive) several injuries. Despite these problems, he [5] _____ (win) matches in Qatar, at Wimbledon and in the US Open. He [6] _____ even _____ (beat) top players Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal.
Murray's family home is in Dunblane in Scotland, but he [7] _____ (live) in London for the past few years. Only in his twenties, he [8] _____ already _____ (publish) his autobiography, which is quite an achievement considering that he is still so young. His plans for the future are to continue building up his strength to be able to win even more titles.

5 **Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.**

1 They've been doing their homework _____ an hour.
2 She's been doing taekwondo _____ 1990.
3 He's been playing for England _____ ten years.
4 I've been studying German _____ six months.
5 We've been skiing _____ we were children.
6 I've been sneezing _____ yesterday.

CHALLENGE!

Write about your favourite sportsperson.

An informal letter: giving news

Preparation

1 **Read the letter and answer the questions.**

1 Why hasn't Susan written before?
2 Where does she want to go?
3 What is Susan's news about her sister?

Dear Clara,

Sorry I haven't written for ages, but I've had a good excuse. I was rollerblading down a hill with a wall at the bottom and I broke both my wrists when I tried to stop myself. Stupid, or what?

Enough of all that. What about you? What have you been up to? If you've been studying as hard as me, you're probably completely fed up. Why don't we plan a trip for the end of the exams? I quite fancy going to Venice for a weekend. What do you think?

Guess what? My sister's got a new job in France. She's moving to Paris next month. I'll really miss her, but she's very excited about it. She sends her love.

I'd better stop now as it's getting late. Do write and tell me what you think about my idea.

Lots of love,

Susan

2 **Match the highlighted phrases in the letter with the functions below.**

1 making a suggestion
Why don't we
2 making a strong request
3 sending greetings from someone else
4 changing the subject
5 ending the letter
6 introducing surprising news
7 asking for news of the other person

3 **Complete the phrases for beginning a letter with a suitable word.**

1 Sorry I haven't _____ for ages.
2 It was great to _____ from you.
3 Thanks _____ your letter.
4 How _____ you?

4 **Complete the phrases for ending a letter with the expressions in the box.**

better go now. getting late. me for dinner.
news for now. out of space.

1 That's all my _____
2 Must dash – Mum's calling _____
3 I'd better finish here as I'm running _____
4 I'd better stop here. It's _____
5 That's all for now. I'd _____

Writing task

5 **In your notebook write a letter to a friend who is studying abroad. Use the Writing Bank on page 90 to help you. Write 150–200 words and include this information:**

- some news about yourself
- a suggestion for meeting up somewhere soon
- some news about your friends or family.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ started and finished your letter appropriately?
- ☐ organized your letter into paragraphs?
- ☐ used some functional phrases?
- ☐ written 150–200 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 4: GRAMMAR

1 **Complete the sentences with the past simple or the present perfect form of the verb in brackets.**

1 I _____ my best friend since I was 8. (know)
2 We _____ on holiday last year. (not go)
3 The children _____ yet. (not get up)
4 My brother _____ for ten jobs so far. (apply)
5 I feel awful because I _____ my mother's birthday yesterday. (forget)
6 Lara _____ her arm a year ago and it still hurts. (break)
7 William is exhausted. He _____ for a week. (not sleep)
8 My teacher couldn't use her car this morning because it _____ any petrol. (not have)
9 They _____ opposite us for ten years before moving to the United States. (live)
10 We _____ our cousins in Australia for ages. (not see)
11 Mr Winter _____ at this school since 1985. (be)

Your score /11

2 **Use the past simple or the present perfect to write questions with the words.**

1 What time / you / go to bed / last night?
_____
2 How many exams / Jamie / take / so far?
_____
3 you / spoke / to your cousins / since / their visit?
_____
4 your family / live / in the same house / ten years ago?
_____
5 Colin / tidy / his room / yet?
_____
6 When / Gloria / meet / her best friend?
_____
7 Where / you / be / yesterday morning?
_____
8 your brother / finish / his homework / already?
_____
9 he / see / the new Bond film / yet ?
_____
10 What / you / have / for dinner / last night ?
_____
11 anyone / come / to collect the parcel / earlier ?
_____

Your score /11

3 **Complete the sentences with the same verb. Use the present perfect simple in one sentence and the present perfect continuous in the other.**

1 clean
a My aunt _____ her car. It looks much better now.
b My mother _____ the house all morning. She hasn't done the living room yet.
2 read
a I _____ the book you lent me. I'm about half way through.
b I _____ *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. It was really good.
3 cut
a She isn't really crying; she _____ the onions for dinner.
b She _____ her finger, and it really hurts.
4 run
a He's hot because he _____.
b He _____ several marathons in his life, but he doesn't train any more.
5 do
a We aren't at home because we _____ the shopping.
b The fridge is full because we _____ the shopping.

Your score /10

4 **Complete the text with the past perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in the box.**

be book look look forward to plan study suggest visit

I [1] _____ French for eight years now and so has my brother. We like travelling to France and we [2] _____ there lots of times together. We [3] _____ Bordeaux, Toulouse and Marseilles, but we've never been to Paris. We're going there next month. We [4] _____ a hotel right in the city centre and we [5] _____ on the internet to find the best places to visit. So far we [6] _____ to visit the Louvre and the Eiffel Tower. A friend of ours [7] _____ going on a boat trip on the River Seine, which also sounds nice. We [8] _____ to our trip for a long time, so I hope we won't be disappointed.

Your score /8

Total /40

SELF-CHECK 4 VOCABULARY

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 4.

Quiz

1 My greatest _____ was passing my finals when I was at university.
2 We weren't sure of the rules, so we asked the teacher to _____ them.
3 Alan twisted his _____ while he was playing football.
4 When you need to watch someone's belongings, you keep an _____ on them.
5 Your general _____ is really good – why don't you go on a quiz show on TV?
6 They don't want anyone to know about their successful deal, so they aren't going to _____ it.
7 Your _____ connect your back and your legs.
8 He's so _____ that he sometimes wears glasses over his contact lenses.
9 I don't _____ your brother with sport. When did he start playing handball?
10 When they saw the man coming towards them, they decided to _____ the alarm.
11 Your _____ connects your hand to your arm.
12 The only way to learn the grammar rules of Latin is to _____ them.
13 Are you going to _____ for a new job?
14 My grandfather never listens to the opinions of other people. He's very _____.
15 She called a friend to get the problem off her _____.
16 Someone who is colour-blind can usually see colours but finds it hard to _____ between them.
17 Everyone will _____ from the cut in the price of petrol.
18 I'm usually quite _____, but my sister's comment really upset me.
19 You really put your _____ in it when you asked her about her exam results.
20 My grandma was a very modern woman and she _____ my mum to follow a rewarding career.

Your score /20

2 Complete the text with the correct words (a–d).



When I saw the maths expert Alberto Coto in action, I was surprised [1]_____ how normal he looked. I have always [2]_____ extreme intelligence with mad scientists, so at first I hardly noticed the slightly [3]_____ young man on the stage.

I hadn't really wanted to attend the show, but a friend had twisted my [4]_____. She told me Mr Coto could guess somebody's birthday by doing a few sums, but I thought she must be pulling my [5]_____. However, during that evening I witnessed this and several other tricks where Mr Coto had to [6]_____ long lists of numbers.

Alberto Coto is no mad scientist. He is a [7]_____ maths expert with a desire to help others improve their minds. He is the current world champion in mental arithmetic but his [8]_____ have not been widely [9]_____. He spends his time travelling around schools and universities, motivating students in the field of mathematics.

If you get the chance to see Alberto Coto demonstrate his [10]_____, you really must go. The man is truly a genius.

1	a on	b at	c in	d with
2	a recognized	b joined	c associated	d known
3	a short-visioned	b short-seeing	c short-eyed	d short-sighted
4	a arm	b leg	c hand	d foot
5	a hair	b finger	c leg	d nose
6	a memorize	b concentrate	c think	d remind
7	a level-minded	b level-headed	c big-headed	d narrow-minded
8	a achievements	b successions	c goals	d managements
9	a advertised	b communicated	c publicized	d told
10	a knows	b knowledge	c knowing	d knew

Your score /10

Total /30

5 Our future

READING

Before reading: Visions of the future

1 **Match the sentence beginnings (1–7) with the endings (a–g).**

1 The hole in the ozone layer will get bigger if factories do not reduce d
2 The advances in medical research mean that now we can treat ___
3 If we do not prevent global warming, the earth will suffer ___
4 In the next fifty years, some countries will have started ___
5 With genetic engineering, doctors will soon be able to replace ___
6 Computers will soon be providing ___
7 By the end of the century, scientists may have made ___

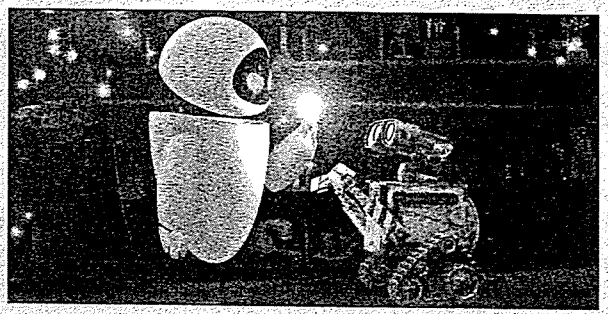
a us with more than just factual information.
b important discoveries about immortality.
c a terrible catastrophe.
d their carbon emissions.
e old and injured parts of the body.
f illnesses more effectively.
g a colony in space.

2 **Read the text about the film *WALL-E*. What mesages about the future of Earth and the human race is the film trying to convey?**

3 **Complete the text with the missing sentences. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.**

A On the Axiom, man has become completely dependent on robots.
B WALL-E and the robot arrive on the spaceship with the plant.
C WALL-E has stayed behind to clear up the mess.
D WALL-E shows his emotions with hand gestures, facial expressions and robotic sounds.
E The simple act of getting out of a chair and standing up is considered an achievement.
F The robot's job is to look for and analyze any sign of life it encounters on the planet.

WALL-E – A VISION OF THE FUTURE?



WALL-E is Pixar's ninth full-length feature film and the second directed by Andrew Stanton, whose first movie was the delightful *Finding Nemo*. *WALL-E* tells the story of a lonely robot's search for friendship in a world which is covered in rubbish. About 700 years from now, pollution produced by the Buy-N-Large Corporation has forced humans to leave planet Earth. [1]____ And he doesn't mind his job stacking rubbish into tidy cubes which go on to form the bricks of giant buildings made of rubbish. It also gives him the opportunity to collect some of the stranger objects he finds, like a Rubik's cube, a tennis ball and an old video. However, *WALL-E*'s existence is very quiet and lonely and his only friend is a cockroach.

WALL-E's life suddenly changes when an enormous spaceship drops a second robot on the Earth. [2]____ When the robot finds a small green plant in an unexpected place, it is required to return to the spaceship Axiom to deliver it. *WALL-E* decides to accompany the robot.

It is during the second half of the film that we see what has become of human beings since they left the Earth. [3]____ This has turned them into big, fat, lazy beings who spend all their lives sitting in front of computer screens. Their legs have got shorter and are no longer able to support the weight of the huge bodies they were made to carry. [4]____ Communication between the humans takes place with the person on the screen in front of them; they fail to even notice those in front or behind, to their right or left on their aimless ride around the spaceship. [5]____ In the right hands this small green shoot could bring environmental balance back to the planet that man has destroyed.

The story is engaging, the main character is extremely lovable and the music is superb. One of Pixar's best films, *WALL-E* will probably go on to be considered one of the greatest animated movies ever created.

VOCABULARY

Fifty years on

1 Replace the words in bold with a synonym.

1 The doctors **made** her **well again** with antibiotics and total bed rest. ~~treated~~
2 The company **gives** the volunteers food and accommodation while they are abroad. _____
3 My uncle is suffering from a disease that the doctors say is **possibly going to kill him.** _____
4 All of my brothers and sisters are quite **intelligent.** _____
5 Many countries are trying to **make** their carbon emissions **smaller.** _____
6 When the shop started its sale, everybody **went in large numbers** to find a bargain. _____
7 The main problem of the prison system is **there are too many people.** _____
8 People who lose a leg do not expect it to **grow again.** _____
9 I always use the same **programme that looks for information.** _____
10 My father wants to **start** his own company. _____
11 The plane avoided a **disaster** by performing an emergency landing in the river. _____
12 The robot was **not working properly** and it kept on crashing into the wall. _____
13 Many children in the world have lost **arms and legs** because of landmines. _____
14 They tried to **talk in a logical way** with their son, but he couldn't see their point. _____
15 Annie is trilingual and so she easily found a job **translating spontaneously.** _____

Compound nouns

2 Join a word from box A to a word from box B to form compound nouns. Match the compound nouns to the definitions.

A	~~acid~~	endangered	greenhouse	ozone	rain	solar

B	effect	forest	layer	power	~~rain~~	species

1 Water containing dangerous chemicals that falls from the sky. ~~acid rain~~
2 An area of jungle in tropical parts of the world. _____
3 Energy generated by the sun. _____
4 Animals and plants that may become extinct soon. _____
5 The process which makes the temperature of the Earth's atmosphere warmer. _____
6 Part of the atmoshere that helps protect the Earth from the sun's rays. _____

Verb + noun collocations

3 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from exercise 2.

1 The ~~greenhouse effect~~ has been linked to global warming, which could cause the ice-caps to melt and sea levels to rise.
2 The _____ absorbs over 90% of the ultraviolet light we receive from the sun.
3 _____, like the orangutan, may not exist by the end of the century.
4 _____ works best in areas where there is a lot of sun.
5 _____ has destroyed many forests in central Europe.
6 The Amazon _____ contains over 30% of the animal and plant species on Earth.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

achieve	avoid	do	make	prevent	provide	reduce	~~treat~~

1 Doctors are using revolutionary new medicines to ~~treat~~ the illness.
2 Most governments are trying to _____ climate change by passing a number of measures.
3 Countries which do not _____ the targets established by the Kyoto protocol should be fined.
4 Experts _____ an important discovery about wind energy recently.
5 Future leaders need to _____ the mistakes made in previous policies.
6 Scientists have spent several years _____ research into the effect of global warming.
7 The management refuses to _____ any information about the salaries of company directors.
8 Airlines are looking for an alternative fuel which will _____ their carbon emissions.

GRAMMAR

Modals and first conditional

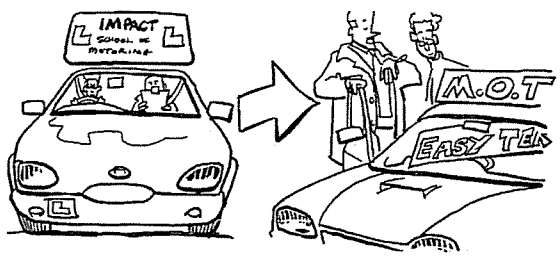
1 Complete the predictions with *will* (✓), *won't* (✗), *may* (?), or *might not* (?) and the verbs in brackets.

What did our readers think about the future?

1 60% think books will disappear (✓) in the future. (disappear)
2 65% said libraries _____ (?) any more. (exist)
3 55% said employees _____ (?) from home. (work)
4 50% said commuters _____ (✗) by helicopter. (travel)
5 50% said cars _____ (?) on solar power. (run)
6 60% said robots _____ (?) our food. (cook)
7 70% said people _____ (✗) more than one child. (have)
8 75% said CDs _____ (✓) obsolete. (become)

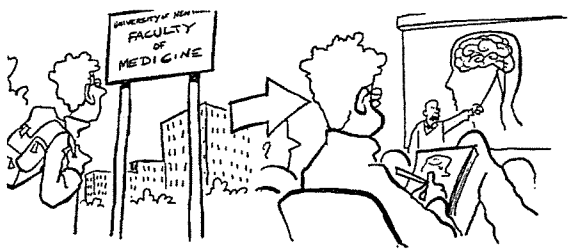
2 Use the pictures to write first conditional sentences.

1



If John passes his driving test, he'll buy a new car.
(pass driving test, buy car)

2



If he _____, he'll _____.
(go to university, study medicine)

3



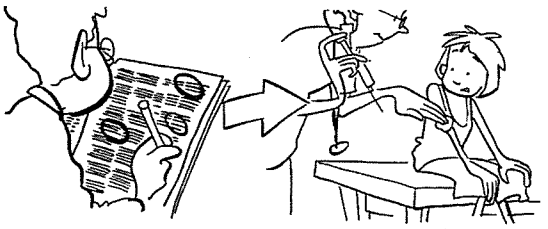
If he _____, _____.
(get married, have two children)

4



If _____, _____.
(have enough money, travel to Australia)

5



If _____, _____.
(can find a job, work as a doctor)

3 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1 If the rainforests are cut down, d
2 If we don't invest in renewable energies, ___
3 If we don't save water, ___
4 If we don't recycle our rubbish, ___
5 If the polar ice caps melt, ___
6 If we don't protect endangered species, ___
7 If we don't control factory waste, ___
8 If we encourage countries to disarm, ___

a many rivers will be poisoned.
b we won't be able to use electricity in our houses.
c there might not be a nuclear war.
d we won't have enough oxygen.
e they might become extinct.
f many people may drown.
g there may be a terrible drought.
h the world will turn into one big dustbin.

CHALLENGE!

How do you see your future? Write a sentence about

your studies: _____

your job: _____

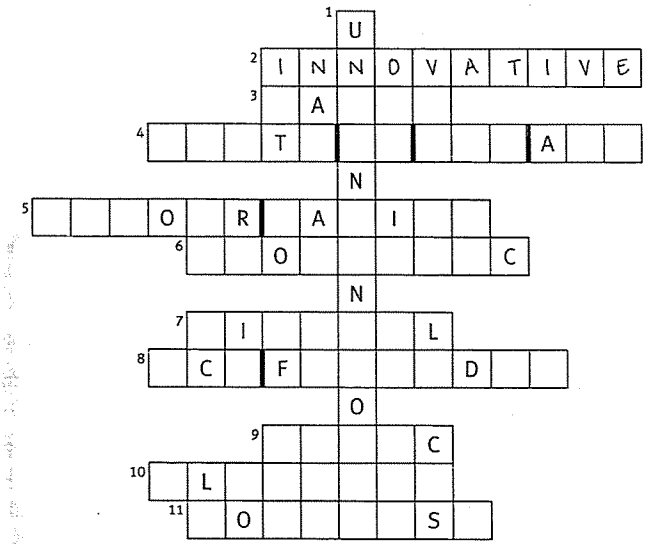
your family: _____

your home: _____

Gadgets

1 **Re-order the letters and complete the puzzle.**

1 vancontenoilun
2 vatininove
3 yakwc
4 testa fo het tra
5 rolabu-snivag
6 comebitri
7 lagditi
8 coe-lidyfren
9 sicon
10 meltutia
11 ledsrosc



2 **Match the definitions (1–11) with the expressions from the puzzle in exercise 1.**

1 connected to sound waves sonic
2 funny or unusual _____
3 storing or recording information electronically _____
4 not harming the environment _____
5 new and original _____
6 not connected to power sources with cables or wires _____
7 saving you time and effort _____
8 ultra-modern _____
9 the best example of something _____
10 using human features for identification _____
11 non-standard _____

3 **Choose the correct option.**

Not long ago, the idea of carrying out surveillance on your pet was [1] **innovative / unconventional**, or even a bit [2] **digital / wacky**. Not any more. This [3] **sonic / innovative** gadget is the [4] **cordless / ultimate** present for you and your pet. As soon as your pet enters a specific room or area inside your house, it triggers a [5] **labour-saving / biometric** device that recognizes your pet and sends an alert to your mobile. You can choose to see a photo or video of your pet taken at that particular moment. With our [6] **unconventional / state-of-the-art** technology, you can keep an eye on your pet wherever you are in the world. And don't forget, this device is [7] **cordless / digital**, so there's no danger of your pet tripping over any cables.

CHALLENGE!

Think of a gadget or invention that is new, or invent one yourself. Say what it does and why you think it will catch on.

GRAMMAR

Future perfect and future continuous

1 Choose the correct alternatives to complete the speech by environmentalist David Greenan.



1 By 2040 we **will be eating / will have eaten** only processed food.

2 By 2150 the rainforests **will be disappearing / will have disappeared** and there won't be enough oxygen for everyone.

3 By the year 2100 many people **will be living / will have lived** on the moon.

4 By 2150 the last of the polar ice caps **will be melting / will have melted** completely.

5 By 2175 the temperature on earth **will be rising / will have risen** to 40°C all year round.

6 By 2200 all marine life **will be dying / will have died.**

2 Read Anne's life plan and complete the sentences with the future continuous or the future perfect.



1 By 2015 Anne will have finished university.
2 In 2016 Anne _____ around the world.
3 By 2018 Anne _____ work.
4 By 2020 Anne _____ a house.
5 In 2021 Anne _____ married.
6 By 2024 Anne _____ her first child.
7 By 2027 Anne _____ two children.
8 In 2055 Anne _____ from work.

3 Answer the questions about Anne's life plan using the future continuous or the future perfect.

1 Will she have finished university by 2016?
Yes, she will have finished university by 2016.
2 Will she be travelling around the world in 2018?
No, _____ in 2018.
3 Will she be starting work in 2017?
_____ in 2017.
4 Will she have got married by 2020?
_____ by 2020.
5 Will she have bought a house by 2022?
_____ by 2022.
6 Will she be having her first child in 2025?
_____ in 2025.
7 Will she have retired by 2050?
_____ by 2050.

4 Complete the text about the future with the future perfect or the future continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

By 2050 technology will have taken over our lives and there will be no reason for us to leave our houses. We [1]_____ (do) all our shopping on the internet and instead of visiting friends we [2]_____ (chat) to them via our webcams. Many people [3]_____ (work) from home in the future too, so cars will no longer be necessary.

As for our houses themselves, they [4]_____ (grow) in size to incorporate giant solar panels. People [5]_____ (throw away) their ovens and kitchen utensils in favour of a central robot to organize the family meals.

In 2050 everybody [6]_____ (go) to exercise groups in their area to keep fit. The price of beauty treatments [7]_____ (fall) considerably, so everybody [8]_____ (look) good!

CHALLENGE!

Invent a life plan, and write some sentences about it.

WRITING

An essay: for and against

Preparation

1 Read the task. Then put the paragraphs of the essay in the correct order.

'Rapid advances in technology will make the world of the future a more dangerous place.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons.

A To sum up, I do not think that technology will make the world more dangerous in the future. In my opinion, most of the dangers are based in fiction rather than fact.

B On the other hand, we can see that computers are already making the world a safer place in all kinds of different ways. For example, aeroplanes crash very rarely because computers can correct human error. Computer technology is also making cars safer.

C Technology is advancing quickly, particularly computer technology. As computers become more and more powerful, will they make the world safer or will they create new dangers?

D In science fiction films such as *I, Robot*, machines are usually portrayed as a dangerous threat to humans. In the real world, most scientists predict that computers will become more intelligent than humans, and so people naturally worry that we might not be able to control them.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

2

everybody scientists robots	be do have invent live be able to	for 150 years or more hours of free time most jobs faster computers cure every disease super-rich stop global warming

Use the chart to make predictions with *will*. Begin each sentence with *I think* or *I don't think*.

1 I don't think everybody will live for 150 years or more.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

3 Underline and correct the mistake in some of these sentences. Tick the sentences that do not contain a mistake.

1 I think new diseases will emerge. ✓
2 Scientists will keep searching until they will find a cure. _____
3 Which cities will become uninhabitable when sea levels will rise? _____
4 Computers will become more intelligent than humans if science will keep advancing. _____
5 Governments will eventually ban carbon emissions, but it will be too late. _____
6 Global warming will get worse when more and more people in the world will have cars. _____
7 Will robots be our friends or will they try to take over the world? _____
8 Only very rich people will be able to afford cars when the oil will run out. _____

4 Read the task. Do you agree or disagree? Think of evidence to support your view and the opposite view.

'Science will make sure that life is better in the future.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons.

Opinion: I _____ with the statement.
Evidence supporting the opposite view: _____
_____
_____
Evidence supporting your view: _____
_____
_____

Writing task

5 In your notebook write an essay using your ideas from exercise 4. Use the Writing Bank on page 90 to help you. Write 200–250 words and follow the plan.

Paragraph 1 • introduction
Paragraph 2 • evidence supporting the opposite view
Paragraph 3 • evidence supporting your own view
Paragraph 4 • conclusion

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ used *will* correctly?
- ☐ written 200–250 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 5: GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences using *will*, *may*, *might not* or *won't* and a verb in the box.

be get go have like pass see win

1 We _____ to the theatre tonight. We've got some free tickets. (it's possible)
2 My brother had a terrible interview. He _____ the job. (I'm sure)
3 I _____ you at John's house. He's invited us both for dinner. (I'm sure)
4 They're a really good team, so we _____ the match. (it's possible)
5 That book is really boring. You _____ it. (I'm sure)
6 Jessica _____ time to do her homework tonight. She has to go out. (It's possible)
7 Don't wait for me. I _____ late. (it's possible)
8 You've studied a lot. You _____ all your exams. (I'm sure)

Your score /8

2 Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 If I _____ ill tomorrow, I _____ to school. (feel / not go)
2 If my sister _____ her driving test, my father _____ her a car. (pass / buy)
3 The police _____ us if they _____ our stolen car. (call / find)
4 If he _____ to work, he _____ any money. (not go / not earn)
5 I _____ it if I _____ it in my diary. (not remember / not write)
6 If we _____ late, our teacher _____ us into the class. (be / not let)
7 You _____ cold if you _____ a jacket. (get / not take)
8 We _____ if it _____ raining. (stay in / not stop)

Your score /16

3 Complete these predictions with the future continuous or the future perfect of the verbs in brackets.

1 In 10 years' time nobody _____ letters any more. (send)
2 In 20 years' time people _____ fewer cars. (buy)
3 In 30 years' time robots _____ teachers. (replace)
4 In 40 years' time tourists _____ holidays in space. (have)
5 In 50 years' time books _____. (disappear)
6 In 60 years' time all the world's rainforests _____. (go)
7 In 70 years' time the sea level _____ by 8 centimetres. (rise)
8 In 80 years' time people _____ on the moon. (live)

Your score /8

4 Complete the second sentence with a pronoun and the future continuous or the future perfect. Use contractions in your answers.

1 My father leaves his office at 5.30.
By 5.35 _____ his office.
2 The film starts at 8 o'clock tonight.
At 8.05 _____.
3 I'm doing my exams in May.
In May _____ my exams.
4 They're playing football at 11 o'clock on Saturday.
At 11.30 _____ football.
5 My little sister goes to bed at 9.30.
By 10 o'clock _____ to bed.
6 You're flying to Paris at 3.45 tomorrow afternoon.
At 4 o'clock _____ to Paris.
7 My mother leaves the house at 7 a.m. to drive to work.
At 7.05 _____ to work.
8 We're having the meeting tomorrow morning.
By 3 o'clock _____ the meeting.

Your score /8

Total /40

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 5.

Quiz

1 It is important to invest in research so that scientists can continue to make important _____.

2 _____ species are at risk both from climate change and from people who kill the creatures for their skins or other body parts.

3 I get on really well with Sandra, but her friend Sophie has a really _____ sense of humour.

4 We need to _____ carbon emissions to save the planet.

5 _____ means there are too many people living in one place.

6 When the new gadget first went on sale, lots of parents _____ to the shops to buy them.

7 Doctors are hoping to _____ damaged body parts in the near future.

8 His condition is serious, but fortunately isn't thought to be _____.

9 Vets _____ sick animals.

10 Ever-faster ways are being introduced to _____ and share information.

11 Contrary to expectations, _____ devices such as washing machines didn't give women more time to relax.

12 It is impossible for anyone to fake their ID with _____ data, as we can't change our eyes or fingerprints.

13 Renewable energy such as _____ power and wind power is regarded as the only way forward.

14 World governments are introducing new measures to _____ climate change.

15 Scientists have found a hole in the _____ over the Arctic.

16 Another word for arms and legs is _____.

17 The biggest _____ on earth is in the Amazon.

18 The latest _____ in China has been an earthquake.

19 I was disappointed that the library couldn't _____ me with the information I needed.

20 My microwave is _____. Everything we put in it explodes.

Your score ___ /20

2 Choose the correct alternative.



Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to complain about my broadband internet connection. I am not satisfied with it because it is always [1] **misfunctioning / malfunctioning**.

The connection has not worked properly since it was set [2] **in / up**. It is difficult for me to [3] **get / obtain** online in the first place and when I do, the connection is frequently interrupted. You can imagine how difficult this makes things for me. As a student, I need to [4] **access / treat** information quickly and reliably. The fact that I cannot do so is not a fault of the search [5] **motor / engine** that I'm using.

However, it is not only the connection that concerns me. Yesterday, I received a bill from you for the wrong amount. I signed up with your internet service during a special offer, which I was told would be valid for the whole of this year. I [6] **did / made** a lot of research into prices and services before I contacted you, so I am hoping your sales staff [7] **gave / provided** me with the right information.

I am expecting you to solve the problems I have within the next week or I will terminate my contract with you. I have tried to [8] **reason / regenerate** with your customer services department by phone, without any success, and have spent a great deal of time, effort and money doing so. I am hoping that, as a gesture of goodwill, you will [9] **flock / reduce** my next bill and I also expect you to [10] **avoid / prevent** similar mistakes with my bill in the future.

Yours faithfully,

Lucy Edwards

Your score ___ /10

Total ___ /30

6 Telling tales

READING

Before reading: Crime

1 Match a noun from box A with a noun from box B to make new two-part nouns.

A	B
mountain	bed
book	research
flower	officer
market	case
police	bike

A	B
drain	table
hay	infection
coffee	fever
life	pipe
chest	guard

2 Complete the sentences with a two-part noun from exercise 1. There are two nouns that you do not need.

1 After the robbery, a police officer visited us.
2 The thief escaped by climbing down the _____.
3 He put the tray down on the _____.
4 Last weekend I went for a long ride on my new _____.
5 We asked the children not to walk on the _____.
6 She's not at work today because she's got a _____.
7 I always get _____ in the spring.
8 They're carrying out some _____ before launching the new product.

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

admit ~~announce~~ convince deceive ignore investigate

1 The notice on the wall announced the disappearance of Jackie's dog.
2 Police _____ the murder of millionaire Jack Tremlin for over two years.
3 Luke _____ the jury that he was innocent.
4 Holly's grandmother _____ her family's requests that she should give up smoking.
5 The man who sold me the car _____ me into thinking it was new.
6 In the end, Amelia _____ she had stolen the money.

4 Read 'The Great Impostor' and complete the text with the missing sentences (a–f). There is one sentence that you do not need.

a During his life he had been, among other things, a civil engineer, a lawyer, a child-care expert, an editor, a cancer researcher and a teacher.
b He actually performed operations on wounded men, until news of one of his operations was printed in a Canadian newspaper.
c Most of his employers were satisfied with his work, until they discovered who he really was.
d After his third attempt to enter a Roman Catholic monastery, he joined the US army in 1941.
e After this episode, Demara sold his life story to *Life* magazine, which made him very well known.
f At one point he became so famous that a film was made about him called *The Great Impostor*, starring Tony Curtis.

The Great Impostor



The greatest impostor of all times is said to be Ferdinand Waldo Demara.

1 _____

So who was this man, and why did he become so famous? Demara was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1921.

2 _____

Unfortunately for Demara, he hated the army, but he managed to leave by borrowing the name of his army friend, Anthony Ignolia, and disappearing.

Demara used this technique of borrowing the names of people he'd met many times during his life. His most famous hoax was to pose as a surgeon, Joseph Cyr, on a Royal Canadian warship during the Korean War.

3 _____ Cyr's mother read the article and informed the authorities that her son was, in fact, practising medicine in New Brunswick, Canada.

4 _____. His new-found fame together with his enormous size (he was nearly two metres tall and had put on a lot of weight) meant that it was very difficult for him to find another job. Demara died at the age of 62 due to heart failure.

5 _____. It is ironic that the only time he tried to act, in the horror film *The Hypnotic Eye*, he showed a complete lack of acting ability.

I'm your long-lost son

1 **Complete the sentences with a word from the box.**

alleging announced confessed corroborate ~~drowned~~ jury overjoyed poverty precious sentenced sunk trial witnesses

1 Two people drowned when a yacht hit some rocks yesterday.
2 The accused denied stealing the car, _____ that his brother had committed the crime.
3 The _____ voted unanimously in favour of a verdict of 'not guilty'.
4 My neighbour's son _____ that he had broken the window and offered to pay for the damage.
5 _____ has got worse since the beginning of the economic crisis.
6 Rescuers couldn't see the boat because it had already _____ to the bottom of the sea.
7 My father gave my mother a gold ring set with _____ stones for her birthday.
8 The head teacher _____ that he would be retiring the following year.
9 Two _____ stood up in court and said they had seen the criminal with blood on his hands.
10 The murderer was arrested last night. His _____ will be held next March.
11 The thief was _____ to six months in prison.
12 The police called the suspect's mother to _____ his story.
13 We were _____ at the news that we had won the million-pound prize.

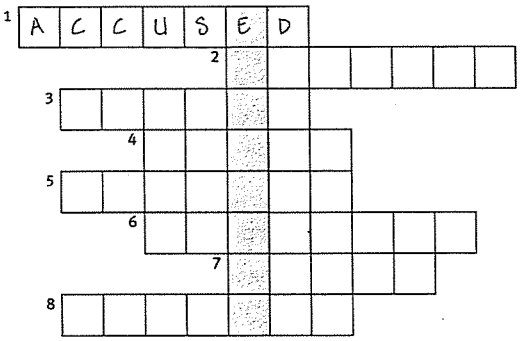
Crime and punishment

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

1 Police charged	a a unanimous verdict.
2 The suspect appeared	b evidence during the trial.
3 The defence lawyers tried to	c not gulity to all the charges.
4 Four witnesses gave	d him to a year in prison.
5 The accused pleaded	e a man with stealing my car.
6 The prosecution lawyers proved	f defend the accused.
7 The jury reached	g in court last week.
8 The judge sentenced	h the criminal was guilty.

3 **Complete the puzzle to find the mystery word in the grey boxes.**

1 The person that police have charged with the crime.
2 The decision reached by the jury in court.
3 To officially say that the accused is not guilty.
4 The person who decides on a suitable punishment.
5 A person who sees a crime.
6 To tell a criminal his punishment.
7 The place where a criminal appears.
8 People who try to prove the accused is guilty or innocent.



Mystery word: _____

Negative prefixes

4 **Use the words in the box with a negative prefix to complete the sentences.**

acceptable agreeable decisive honest ~~literate~~ mature relevant stable

1 Collette's grandfather can't read her letter because he's illiterate.
2 I always spend ages choosing what to wear because I'm so _____.
3 After he was caught stealing, my colleague lost his job for being _____.
4 Nobody believes my brother when he tells them his age because he's so _____.
5 We were really bored during the meeting because most of what the speaker said was _____.
6 My mother told my sister to leave the room because her behaviour was _____.
7 There was a very _____ atmosphere in class yesterday because Simon and Harry had just had a fight.
8 The builder refused to go up the ladder because it looked very _____.

GRAMMAR

Reported speech: statements

1 **Choose the correct alternatives.**

1 She told me this morning that she (was) / is going to the shops.
2 He told me last week that he **bought** / **had bought** an MP3 player.
3 They told us last month they **have** / **had** booked their summer holiday.
4 The teacher said yesterday she **will** / **would** give us a test soon.
5 Tom told me that he **can't** / **couldn't** come to dinner with us tomorrow.
6 My mum told me a long time ago that she **doesn't** / **didn't** enjoy driving in the town centre.
7 The newsreader said on tonight's news that there **were** / **had been** no victims in the crash.

2 **Rewrite the *say* sentences with *tell* and the *tell* sentences with *say*. Use pronouns where possible.**

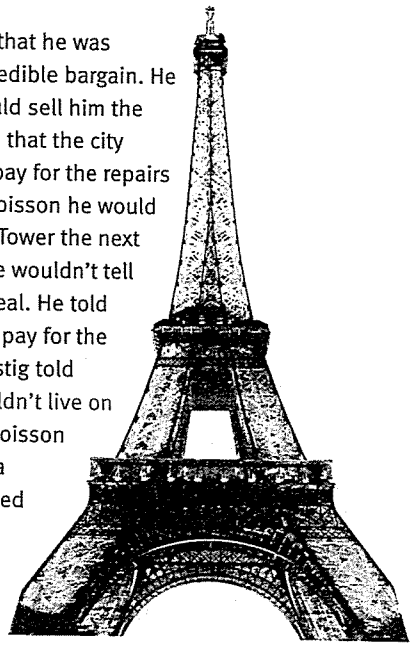
1 She said to Sarah that she was going to bed.
She told her that she was going to bed.
2 He told Brad that he had bought some pizzas.
He said that he had bought some pizzas.
3 He told his sister that she was a great cook.
_____.
4 My parents said to me that they were going to be late.
_____.
5 We told our friends that they could come to our party.
_____.
6 Lynn said to us that she didn't like dogs.
_____.
7 I told my brother that I didn't want to go out.
_____.
8 You said to me and Jimmy that you wanted to see us.
_____.

3 **Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.**

1 'I did not rob the bank last month,' he said.
He said that he hadn't robbed the bank the month before.
2 'I was on holiday in Brazil until yesterday,' he told the policewoman.
_____.
3 'You'll have to stay in jail tonight,' she told him.
_____.
4 'I want to speak to my lawyer,' he told her.
_____.
5 'You can see your lawyer tomorrow,' she said.
_____.

4 **In 1925 the con man Victor Lustig succeeded in selling the Eiffel Tower to a French businessman, André Poisson. Read the reported conversation between the two men and write the direct speech.**

Lustig told Poisson that he was offering him an incredible bargain. He told him that he could sell him the Eiffel Tower. He said that the city could not afford to pay for the repairs any more. He told Poisson he would show him the Eiffel Tower the next day. Poisson said he wouldn't tell anyone about the deal. He told Lustig he wanted to pay for the tower that night. Lustig told Poisson that he couldn't live on his tiny salary and Poisson gave him some extra money. Lustig thanked Poisson and left the country with his money.



1 **Lustig:** 'I'm offering you an incredible bargain.'
2 **Lustig:** '_____.'
3 **Lustig:** '_____.'
4 **Lustig:** '_____.'
5 **Poisson:** '_____.'
6 **Poisson:** '_____.'
7 **Lustig:** '_____.'

CHALLENGE!

When was the last time you spoke to your grandparents? Report the conversation you had.

Investigating a crime in the home

1 **Circle the word that does not belong.**

1 cooker (apron) sink fridge
2 shower fireplace armchair sofa
3 chest of drawers lamp path wardrobe
4 basin stepladder mirror bath
5 flower bed hedge cupboard lawn
6 drainpipe balcony roof bookcase

2 **Find thirteen house and garden words in the wordsearch. Answers may go down, across or diagonally.**

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

3 **Rewrite the sentences with *must have*, *could have*, and *can't have*.**

1 I'm sure Jill didn't forget about your birthday.
Jill can't have forgotten about your birthday.
2 Perhaps Catherine missed the bus.
_____.
3 I'm sure Emma knew it was Friday.
_____.
4 I'm sure Oliver didn't get the invitation.
_____.
5 I'm sure Matt went to the doctor's.
_____.
6 I'm sure Richard didn't have a basketball match.
_____.
7 Perhaps Karen's car broke down.
_____.

4 **Look at the pictures. Use the words to write sentences with *must have*, *might have* and *can't have*.**

1 John must / break his leg.
John must have broken his leg.



2 He might / fall off his bike.
_____
_____



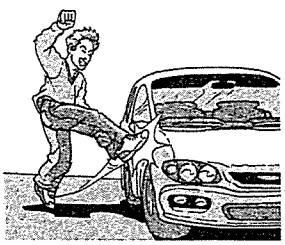
3 Rachel's friend must / write to her.
_____
_____

4 She might / ask her to go on holiday with her.
_____
_____

5 Their team can't / win.
_____
_____



6 They might / miss the match.
_____
_____



7 His car must / break down.
_____
_____

8 It can't / be a very good car.
_____
_____

CHALLENGE!

Sherlock Holmes is a very well-known fictional detective. Can you imagine him as a child? Invent information about him as a child using *must have*, *might have*, and *can't have*.

_____
_____
_____
_____

GRAMMAR

Reported speech: questions

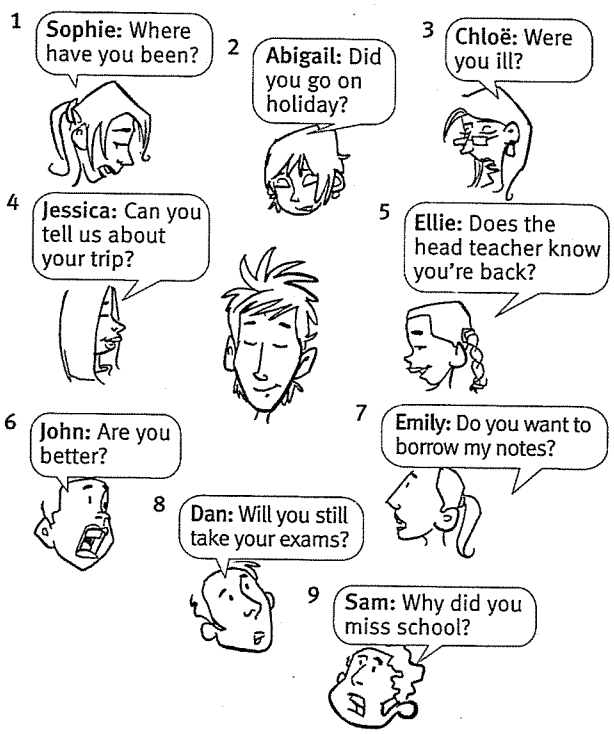
1 **Complete the reported questions with the correct pronouns.**

1 He asked her if she could call him back.
2 Sally asked us if _____ could send her an email.
3 They asked _____ where I had seen their dog.
4 The teacher asked him if _____ would help you.
5 She asked _____ if I would go with _____ to the police.
6 I asked you what time _____ were picking me up.
7 We asked _____ when they would pay _____.

2 **Put the words in the correct order to make reported questions.**

1 me / been / he / had / where / asked / I
He asked me where I had been.
2 they / asked / come / them / if / could / we / for dinner
_____.
3 asked / be / when / my car / I / ready / him / would
_____.
4 I / the way / you / if / asked / knew / me
_____.
5 going / her / asked / she / they / was / where
_____.
6 he / a drink / him / wanted / asked / if / she
_____.

3 **Look at the questions Simon's friends ask him when he goes back to school after a month. Then complete what Simon tells his mum that evening.**



1 Sophie asked me where I'd been.
2 Abigail asked _____.
3 Chloë _____.
4 Jessica _____.
5 Ellie _____.
6 John _____.
7 Emily _____.
8 Dan _____.
9 Sam _____.

4 **Read what Charlotte tells her friends about her interview for a part-time job. Then write the interview dialogue in direct speech.**

First the interviewer asked me which school I went to and [1] how old I was. Then she asked me [2] if I had ever had a job before. Next she asked me [3] what my best subject was at school and [4] if I had passed my last maths exam. After that she asked me [5] what I wanted to do when I left school and [6] if I was planning to go to university. Finally, she asked me [7] if I would work two evenings during the week and [8] if I could start the next week.

1 'How old are you _____?'
2 '_____?'
3 '_____?'
4 '_____?'
5 '_____?'
6 '_____?'
7 '_____?'
8 '_____?'

CHALLENGE!

Think of some difficult questions you have asked a friend recently.

I asked _____
_____
I asked _____
_____

Think of some difficult questions your friends have asked you recently.

_____ asked me _____
_____
_____ asked me _____
_____

A formal letter: making a reservation

Preparation

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

confirm grateful mind possible

1 Would you _____ sending me further details of the bus service?
2 I would be _____ if you could send me payment details for our stay.
3 Would it be _____ to have a triple room for the three of us?
4 Please can you _____ that we will be collected from the village?

2 **Complete the letter with the polite requests from exercise 1.**

Dear Mr King,
Further to our telephone conversation yesterday morning, I am writing to confirm that I wish to make a reservation for myself and two friends for the weekend of 3rd–5th July.
1 _____
We would also like to express our preference for a room with a balcony, so that we can sit outside. On the telephone you mentioned an airport bus which passes through the village nearest the hotel. 2 _____, so that we can plan our journey?
Finally, 3 _____ I will send you a cheque for the deposit by post as soon as you confirm the amount.
I look forward to hearing from you in due course.
Yours sincerely,
Bethany R. Simpson
Ms B. R. Simpson
PS 4 _____
We will be arriving some time on Friday evening, depending on the bus service.

3 **Rewrite the informal phrases with a formal phrase from the letter.**

1 After our phone call
Further to our telephone conversation.
2 I want to book a room
_____.
3 We want a room with a balcony
_____.
4 Hope to hear from you soon
_____.
5 Best wishes
_____.

4 **Put the words in order to make sentences with two objects.**

1 you / send / a brochure / can / me
_____?
2 gave / roses / her / he / some
_____.
3 sent / deposit / them / I / the
_____.
4 meal / cooked / she / a / him
_____.
5 lie / me / told / a / you
_____.

Writing task

5 **In your notebook write a formal letter to make a reservation for yourself and five friends for the adventure weekend advertised below. Use the Writing Bank on page 91 to help you. Write 150–200 words and include the following:**

- polite requests to ask for
  - three rooms for two people on the same floor
  - directions by car to the hotel
  - payment details for the weekend
  - more information about the activities
- an extra comment at the end of your letter after your name.

A weekend with a difference

Come alone or with friends to enjoy the Westerfield Wild Weekend. An experience you'll never forget! Bungee jumping from Basilton Bridge, paintballing in the park, hang-gliding from the highest hill and much, much more!



Phone The Westerfield Hotel
03927 391 for more information

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ started and finished your letter appropriately?
- ☐ organized your letter into paragraphs?
- ☐ written 150–200 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 6: GRAMMAR

1 Write the sentences in reported speech.

1 'I work in a hospital.'
She said _____.
2 'I'm busy tomorrow.'
Andy said _____.
3 'We've finished our homework.'
They told me _____.
4 'I ate too much yesterday.'
Helen said _____.
5 'I'll call you next week.'
He told his grandmother _____.
6 'We can stay out late tonight.'
They said _____.
7 'I don't like Chinese food.'
She said _____.
8 'I'm going home.'
She told us _____.

Your score /8

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *say* or *tell*.

1 He _____ me he was tired.
2 She _____ she was ill.
3 We didn't _____ our parents about the accident.
4 Did you _____ him the meeting was cancelled?
5 Gina _____ she didn't like eggs.
6 Mark didn't _____ what time he was coming.
7 I _____ you it was late.
8 The man _____ he was a police officer.
9 Did he _____ you his phone number?
10 What did they _____ to you?

Your score /10

3 Complete the reported questions.

1 I _____ you if you could hear me.
2 He asked them _____ they wanted a drink.
3 They asked me _____ I lived.
4 She asked _____ if we had understood.
5 We asked her if she _____ disappointed.
6 I asked her _____ she was doing.
7 He asked us if we _____ enjoying the film.
8 They asked _____ where he had been.

Your score /8

4 Write reported questions.

1 'Do you have a car?'
He asked me _____.
2 'What sports do you play?'
The doctor asked him _____.
3 'Are you in a hurry?'
I asked my father _____.
4 'Have you cleaned your shoes?'
She asked him _____.
5 'Where did you park your car?'
I asked her _____.
6 'Can you drive?'
She asked me _____.
7 'What are you listening to?'
We asked him _____.
8 'What will you do with the prize money?'
They asked us _____.

Your score /8

5 Look at the incorrect reported statements and questions. Write the sentences correctly.

1 My brother **told** he was going out.
_____.
2 We asked them where they **are** going.
_____.
3 I asked **she** if she had a pen.
_____.
4 My uncle said he **doesn't enjoy** our trip to Monaco.
_____.
5 Her parents **said** her she had to work harder.
_____.
6 They asked me **did I want** to help.
_____.

Your score /6

Total /40

SELF CHECK 6: VOCABULARY

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 6.

Quiz

1 She put her clothes away in the _____ in her bedroom.

2 The _____ reached a verdict of 'not guilty'.

3 My grandmother spends all day sitting in her favourite _____ doing the crossword.

4 He looked over towards the fireplace, and realized that the clock wasn't in its usual place on the _____.

5 My father's out in the garden cutting the _____ which goes around our garden.

6 My parents were _____ when I passed my final exams.

7 Although he was as clever as the other students, his behaviour was very _____ for his age.

8 Although he had earned a fortune, at the end of his life he died in _____.

9 They _____ to writing the graffiti as soon as the police officer came into the room.

10 The suspect is being kept at the police station until his _____ next week.

11 You'll need a _____ to reach the top shelf.

12 The man was _____ to pay a £5000 fine.

13 The prosecution lawyers had enough _____ to prove him guilty.

14 I pulled back the _____ to see if it was raining.

15 I don't know why, but I have an _____ fear of spiders.

16 His sister had been a _____ to the crime, but she didn't want to give evidence in court.

17 The company _____ that they would be making a number of redundancies.

18 She can't make the dinner because her _____ isn't working.

19 We were very _____ with the service at the restaurant and so we didn't leave a tip.

20 She really must do something about her handwriting. It's _____.

Your score /20

2 Complete the text with the correct words (a–d).



A rather unusual vandal appeared in [1]_____ last week in Rockenhausen, Germany. The [2]_____ was an 89-year-old grandmother who had been slashing the tyres of cars parked outside her house. Police [3]_____ her with vandalism after a [4]_____ saw her damaging the vehicles. Mrs Kohl [5]_____ guilty to the charges, claiming that she had wanted to put people [6]_____ parking in her road. She alleged that it was [7]_____ for residents to find a safe place to cross the road and she was fed up [8]_____ the situation. After the jury reached their [9]_____, Mrs Kohl was ordered to pay a large fine. However, Mrs Kohl pointed out to the court that she had no money for the fine, and she requested an alternative punishment. Finally, the judge [10]_____ her to knit jumpers for all of her victims instead.

1	a trial	b hearing	c court	d police station
2	a accused	b lawyer	c judge	d admitted
3	a arrested	b charged	c detained	d accused
4	a observer	b member	c someone	d witness
5	a said	b pleaded	c admitted	d told
6	a on	b away	c off	d through
7	a immature	b impractical	c impossible	d impatient
8	a off	b on	c to	d with
9	a verdict	b evidence	c sentence	d confession
10	a acquitted	b sentenced	c charged	d accused

Your score /10

Total /30

7 Friendship

READING

Before reading: Making friends

1 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

an obligation close to my heart genuine interrupt judge nothing in common on the go

1 It's dangerous to judge _____ people by their appearance.
2 My music collection is my most important possession. It's very _____.
3 It's almost _____ to invite all your relatives to your wedding.
4 Is that painting a _____ Picasso?
5 Please don't _____ me when I'm talking on the phone.
6 We lost touch because we had _____.
7 I'm sorry. I've been _____ all day and I forgot to call you.

Life without the internet

Recently, an earthquake in Taiwan destroyed internet lines in Asia, upsetting the lives of millions of people dependent on the web for their work and social relationships. Here are some hints on how to cope if a similar situation occurs where you live.

A _____

With no chatrooms or games sites, you'll have to find your own entertainment. Take out the games boards you put away when you were given your first PC and play Monopoly or Cluedo with your friends and family. You'll be surprised at how much fun it is.

B _____

Instead of emailing your friends, you'll have to talk to them on the phone. And perhaps you can get to know some of the many friends you made in the chatroom and find out if they're actually anything like they said they were in their profiles.

2 Read the text and match the headings (1–6) with the paragraphs (A–E). There is one heading that you do not need.

1 Rediscover books and the art of reading
2 Take a walk around a supermarket
3 Go back to traditional fun
4 Get out your writing paper
5 Match a voice to a name
6 Go to other people's homes

C _____

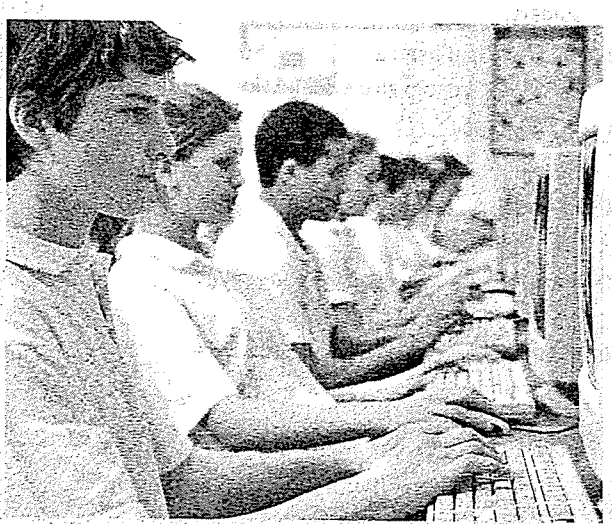
As an alternative to picking up the phone, you could visit your friends in their own houses, instead of chatting to them every night from your room. That way you could find things to do together and maybe meet their families. You will also be burning off calories, which will help keep you fit and healthy.

D _____

The art of letter-writing died with the advent of the internet, and with it, the joy of receiving letters from others. Write some letters to your friends in foreign countries, and experience the pleasure of getting a letter back.

E _____

Discover where your local library is and remind yourself what research was like before the age of the online search. Remember, many others will be doing the same as you, so it will be an ideal meeting place for people of your age.



VOCABULARY

Is there such a thing as a true friend?

1 **Replace the words in bold with a synonym.**

1 When my Dad's telling us off, he won't tolerate anyone **speaking when he's speaking.** interrupting
2 I'm exhausted! I've been **busy** all day! _____
3 You could see the **worry** on her face when she heard about her friend's accident. _____
4 I thought the exam had gone very well, but my teacher thought **in a different way.** _____
5 He caught a **view** of his friends in the playground as he was taken to the head teacher's office. _____
6 It was such a nice day that we **walked** through the park **without hurrying.** _____
7 When you are a small child you don't have any **things you have to do.** _____
8 The only thing I have **the same as** my brother is a love of animals. _____
9 Sara always **forms an opinion about** people before she really knows them. _____
10 She has no experience with children, so she doesn't know how to **behave towards** the new baby. _____
11 My mother is a poet, so literature is very **important to me.** _____
12 The painting they found in her attic was a **real** Picasso. _____
13 They became close when he offered her **sympathy** after her father died. _____
14 Many public buildings have been adapted to provide access for **carriages for disabled people.** _____
15 There was a **loud** crash as the lorry hit the wall. _____

Three-part phrasal verbs

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb in the box.**

not come cut fall get ~~not get~~ put look not look

1 They never play together because they don't get on with each other.
2 My sister's depressed because she _____ out with her best friend last week.
3 Nobody saw Rick sending text messages in class, so he _____ away with it.
4 I'm trying to lose weight, so I _____ down on sweets and chocolates this month.
5 We _____ up with Harry's music for long enough, so we asked him to turn it off.
6 Her older brothers and sisters _____ down on her until she got a better job.
7 She _____ up with the idea herself. She copied it from another student.
8 My family _____ up to me until I qualified as a lawyer.

3 **Complete the sentences with the rest of the phrasal verb and a pronoun.**

1 I'm not talking to my sister because I've fallen out with her.
2 Our new neighbours think they're better than us. They're always looking _____ _____ _____.
3 Amy had a great idea for Tamara's present. I'm really glad she came _____ _____ _____.
4 There's nothing she can do about her mother-in-law, so she'll have to put _____ _____ _____.
5 You're eating too much fat. You need to cut _____ _____ _____.
6 Lily always sits next to Maggie because she gets _____ well _____ _____.
7 Simon's little brother will do anything Simon says because he really looks _____ _____ _____.
8 The teacher saw Oliver cheating in the exam, so he didn't get _____ _____ _____.

-ed / *-ing* adjectives

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of an adjective in the box.**

annoyed/ing bored/ing depressed/ing fascinated/ing exhausted/ing entertained/ing frightened/ing ~~interested/ing~~

1 I'm not very interested in politics.
2 He gave a brilliant talk. We were all _____.
3 They screamed all the way through the film. It was very _____.
4 I watched a really good TV programme last night. It was very _____.
5 We were so _____ during the meeting that we nearly fell asleep.
6 This weather is so _____. I wish it would stop raining!
7 My little brother is really _____. He's always asking questions.
8 I've had a really busy day and I'm absolutely _____.

GRAMMAR

Comparatives and superlatives

1 **Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adverbs in brackets.**

1 Connor cooks better than Ed, but Oscar cooks _____ of the three. (well)
2 Phoebe walks _____ than Alice, but Keira walks _____ of the three. (fast)
3 Ed dances _____ than Oscar, but Connor dances _____. (energetically)
4 Alice works _____ than Keira, but Phoebe works _____. (hard)
5 Oscar speaks _____ than Connor, but Ed speaks _____. (clearly)
6 Keira drives _____ than Phoebe, but Alice drives _____. (carefully)

2 **Look at the results of the competition and complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives and adverbs in the brackets.**



	TOM	JAY	ALAN	DAN
QUALITIES				
Strength	7	10	8	9
Intelligence	10	7	9	8
Patience	9	8	10	7
SKILLS				
Running	8	9	7	10
Writing	10	8	9	7
Parking	7	9	8	10

1 Tom runs faster than Alan. (fast)
2 Dan is _____ than Jay. (patient)
3 Dan writes _____ of the four. (accurately)
4 Alan is _____ than Tom. (strong)
5 Dan parks _____ of them all. (well)
6 Jay doesn't park _____ Dan. (well)
7 Jay is _____ of them all. (intelligent)
8 Alan runs _____ of them all. (fast)
9 Jay writes _____ than Alan. (correctly)
10 Dan isn't _____ Tom. (intelligent)

3 **Complete the sentences with a phrase from the box to make comparisons.**

as it was when I bought it | she was as a child | than five years ago | than he used to be | than it used to be | than I was before

1 My brother's more confident _____.
2 This watch isn't as accurate _____.
3 She's slimmer than _____.
4 I'm happier in my new job _____.
5 Fewer people drive their cars in the centre now _____.
6 This jacket is less trendy _____.

4 **Use the words to make superlative sentences with the present perfect.**

1 She / interesting / person / I / ever / meet.
She's the most interesting person I've ever met.
2 That / exciting / film / I / ever / see.
_____
3 This / unreliable / car / we / ever / buy.
_____
4 He's / funniest / man / I / ever / work with.
_____
5 That / expensive / present / he / ever / receive.
_____
6 That / nice / thing / you / ever / say.
_____
7 That / good / meal / I / ever / eat.
_____

CHALLENGE!

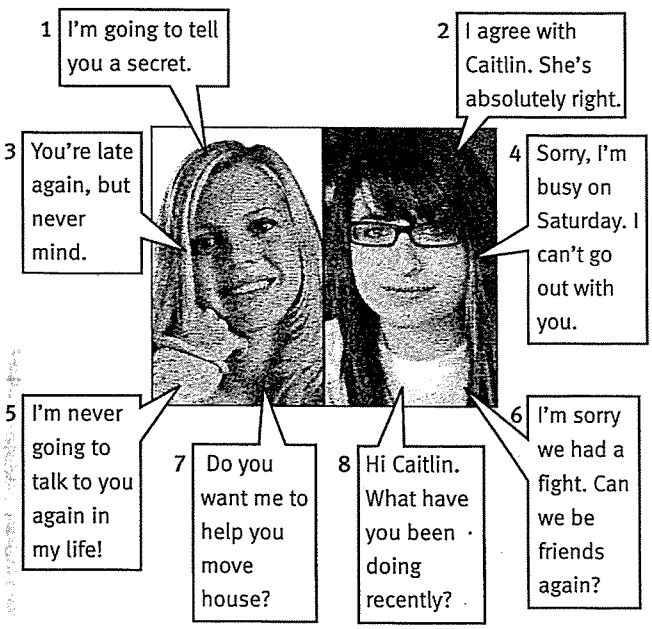
Use some of the qualities and skills in the chart in exercise 2 and add some of your own to write six sentences about yourself in relation to your classmates.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Relationships

1 **Complete the sentences that describe the speech bubbles with the past simple form of a verb in the box. (sb = somebody)**

back sb up ~~confide in sb~~ fall out with sb keep in touch with sb lend sb a hand let sb down make up with sb put up with sb



1 Caitlin confided in Nicole.
2 Nicole _____ Caitlin _____ in the discussion.
3 Caitlin _____ Nicole although she was always late.
4 Nicole _____ Caitlin _____ on Saturday night.
5 Caitlin _____ Nicole.
6 They soon _____ after their argument.
7 Caitlin _____ Nicole _____ to move house.
8 Nicole _____ Caitlin after she moved.

2 **Match the beginnings of the sentences (1–7) with the endings (a–g).**

1 My brother's started hanging	a me down last night.
2 Did you lose	b out with Anisa over a game of chess.
3 Ryan's big brother always stands	c out with some boys in another class.
4 My best friend let	d up for him if he gets in a fight.
5 Helen fell	e on really well with my cousins.
6 I get	f up with us because they love us.
7 My parents put	g touch with your friends when you left school?

3 **Rewrite the sentences with a phrase from the box in a suitable tense.**

~~confide in sb~~ fall out with sb get on well with sb hang out with sb lose touch with sb make up put up with sb stand up for sb

1 I don't often **tell my secrets** to anyone.
I don't often confide in anyone.
2 My brother **has always had a good relationship** with my father.
_____
3 Alan **had an argument with** Oliver during the football match.
_____
4 We **spent some time** together in the park yesterday before going home.
_____
5 They used to be friends, but they **stopped seeing each other** when they started work.
_____
6 My sister **supported me** in our last family argument.
_____
7 We've **tolerated** our neighbours for long enough.
_____
8 I called my friend and tried to **end my disagreement** with her.
_____

CHALLENGE!

Write about a friendship you have with a good friend.

GRAMMAR

Second conditional

1 **Join the two sentences to make one sentence using the second conditional.**

1 You go to bed late. You feel bad in the morning.
If you didn't go to bed late, you wouldn't feel bad in the morning.
2 You don't put your clothes away. Your room is a mess.
_____.
3 You don't go shopping. There isn't any food in the fridge.
_____.
4 You're always with your friends. You don't have time for me.
_____.
5 You don't study. You don't pass your exams.
_____.
6 You eat a lot of sweets. You've got toothache.
_____.
7 You don't go to football practice. You aren't in the football team.
_____.

2 **Complete the sentences with the past simple or *would* + base form.**





Mother

1 If only I had _____ more time. (have)
2 I wish you _____ to me. (listen)
3 If only you _____ more helpful. (be)
4 I never know where you're going. I wish you _____ me. (tell)
5 I wish we _____ so badly. (not get on)

Daughter

6 If only you _____ so busy. (not be)
7 I wish you _____. (relax)
8 You're always angry with me. I wish you _____ at me all the time. (not shout)
9 I wish you _____ me alone. (leave)
10 If only I _____ at home. (not live)

3 **Use the words to write complete sentences.**

1 I / rather / you / not turn / the TV on
I'd rather you didn't turn the TV on.
2 I / rather / stay / in a hotel / than in a tent
_____.
3 I / wish / we / live / in a bigger house
_____.
4 If only / we / see / more of each other
_____.
5 If / you / not / work so much / you / be / happier
_____.
6 I / rather / we / go / for a walk
_____.
7 If only / you / be / ten years younger
_____.

4 **Read the dialogue and complete the spaces with the correct form of the verb in brackets or *would* + the base form.**

Father If you've got a couple of minutes, I [1] 'd like to have a talk. (like)
Jake Why? What's wrong?
Father I don't like the people you hang out with.
Jake I wish you [2] _____ that. (not say)
Father They aren't good for you.
Jake Why? What's the problem?
Father I've told you before. If only you [3] _____ to me! (listen)
Jake What? They're older than me?
Father Yes. And they're a bad influence. I'd rather you [4] _____ seeing them. (stop)
Jake I wish you [5] _____ to them sometimes. (speak)
Father I don't need to speak to them. I know what they're like.
Jake If you [6] _____ to know them, I'm sure you [7] _____ them. (get / like)
Father I'd rather not [8] _____ to know them, thank you. (get)
Jake But, they're my friends!
Father Well, I wish you [9] _____ some new friends. (make)

CHALLENGE!

Think of your friends and family. Would you like anyone's behaviour to change? Write four sentences using *wish*, *if only*, and *I'd rather* and the second conditional.

_____
_____
_____
_____

Emails to apologize

Preparation

1 **Look at the phrases used for apologizing. Mark them F (formal) or I (informal).**

1 I'm ever so sorry for being so moody. I
2 Please accept my apologies for spoiling your meal. ___
3 I'm sorry, but I had been asleep and I hadn't really woken up properly. ___
4 I'm really, really sorry for not remembering your birthday. ___
5 I am writing to apologize for being so rude at the weekend. ___
6 I am terribly sorry about the damage I caused. ___
7 I'm very sorry for shouting at you yesterday. ___
8 I very much regret leaving my bike in such an unsuitable place. ___

2 **Complete each email with two of the phrases from exercise 1.**

Dear Mrs Summers,

1 _____. I am extremely embarrassed about my behaviour and I hope you can forgive me for leaving your house in such a hurry.

The reason I had to go was because a friend had called me telling me he had had an accident, and he needed me to take him to hospital. You had made such an effort to prepare a delicious meal that I should have at least explained to you why I had to leave in the middle of lunch.

I have recently discovered that you were very upset after I left, and that nobody felt like eating lunch. I would like to invite you to dinner at the restaurant of your choice to compensate for my thoughtlessness. I am available all next week, so perhaps you would like to suggest a day which would be convenient for you.

2 _____. I hope you understand that this was not my intention.

Yours sincerely

Bruno Rivers

Hi Laila

3 _____. I feel awful because you have always been a good friend to me and I have treated you very badly. Now you're not talking to me and it's all my fault.

I have no excuse for my bad mood except that I was very nervous about the physics exam we had yesterday afternoon. I had been studying all night and so I was feeling very tired. You didn't seem at all anxious about it, so I think I was a bit jealous of you.

Anyway, I really hope you'll forgive me and you'll let me buy you lunch tomorrow.

I don't know what to say except that 4 _____.

Love

Tania

3 **Underline the correct time preposition.**

1 Would you like to come to dinner **on** / **in** Sunday?
2 The party starts **on** / **at** 9.30.
3 The ceremony will be held **on** /**at** Friday 23rd May.
4 We're going to stay out late **on** / **at** night.
5 I'm going to celebrate **on** / **at** the weekend.
6 The tour will start early **in** / **on** the morning.
7 Let's go on holiday together **on** / **in** the summer.
8 We went to Australia **on** / **in** 2000.

Writing task

4 **In your notebook, write an email for each of the following situations:**

1 An email to a friend to apologize for getting angry about something unimportant.
2 An email to an adult to apologize for causing an accident.

Use the Writing Bank on pages 90 and 91 to help you. Invent the following information for the emails:

- how you feel now
- what exactly happened
- what you're going to do next.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ used the appropriate register for each email?
- ☐ used time prepositions correctly?
- ☐ included all the information from the task?
- ☐ started and finished your email appropriately?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 7: GRAMMAR

1 Rewrite the words in bold without changing the meaning. Use the correct form of the word in brackets and any other appropriate words.

1 The journey is **less fast** by train than by car. (slow)
_____

2 You should drive **more carefully**. (dangerous)
_____

3 It was the **easiest** exam I've ever done. (difficult)
_____

4 We stayed in the **least clean** hotel in the world. (dirty)
_____

5 She wants to have a **more relaxed** life. (stressful)
_____

6 Dan has a **less loud** voice than Pete. (quiet)
_____

7 He's a lot **more confident** than he used to be. (shy)
_____

8 Patricia **doesn't paint badly**. (good)
_____

9 Her house **isn't as near to** the park as ours. (far)
_____

10 People often walk **less slowly** in a city than in the countryside. (fast)
_____

Your score /10

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

I've just been visiting a friend in the countryside. Everything is so different there. It's a lot [1]_____ (green) than my town, of course. People say that life's [2]_____ _____ (noisy) in the countryside, but I don't agree. The birds were so loud they woke me up! It's certainly [3]_____ _____ (crowded) in a village than in a big town, and yes – towns are [4]_____ _____ (polluted) because of all the cars. But I find the people in my town [5]_____ (friendly), probably because I know so many of them. Actually, the people in my region are considered to be the [6]_____ _____ (unfriendly) people in the whole country. And my friend's neighbour was [7]_____ _____ (rude) man I've ever met in my life. And another thing: is the countryside really [8]_____ (safe) than a town? I don't think so. You have to drive much [9]_____ _____ (careful) down those country roads because there might be a big tractor coming at you round the corner.

I love spending holidays in the country, but I think I'll be living in my town for a bit [10]_____ (long).

Your score /10

3 Choose the correct verb.

1 If you **worry / worried** less, you **would have / had** an easier life.
2 We **would / had** go to the party if they **invited / invite** us.
3 What **would / did** you do if you **won / 'd win** the prize?
4 If she **wouldn't / didn't** like fish, she **didn't / wouldn't** eat it.
5 If I **had / would have** the choice, I **had / would** live near the sea.
6 Karen **would sing / sang** for you if you **'d ask / asked** her.
7 Many people **wouldn't / didn't** eat hamburgers if they **weren't / didn't be** so cheap.
8 I **'d come / came** with you if I **could / did can** swim.
9 It **was / would be** strange if you **wouldn't be / weren't** here next year.
10 We **'d / 'll** all be healthier if we ate / **'d** eat more fruit and vegetables.

Your score /10

4 Add *wish*, *only* or *rather*.

Ryan What shall we do today?
Jack I got a new computer game for my birthday. We could play that.
Amy I'd [1]_____ be outside. It's a lovely day.
Ryan Yes, it is. If [2]_____ we had a boat. We could go sailing.
Jack Do you know how to sail?
Ryan No, but it looks so exciting. I [3]_____ someone would teach me.
Amy I [4]_____ we were by the sea now. If [5]_____ we all lived at the seaside.
Jack Why don't we go to the lake in the park and watch the boats? We could take a picnic. My mum's got some leftover chicken and salad, and I got lots of chocolate for my birthday ...
Amy I [6]_____ you wouldn't keep talking about food. Your house is miles away. If [7]_____ the shop round the corner was open.
Ryan I'd [8]_____ get something at the café in the park.
Amy So would I. But the café's expensive. I [9]_____ we had a bit more money.
Jack I got some money for my birthday. If [10]_____ I'd brought it with me!

Your score /10

Total /40

SELF CHECK 7: VOCABULARY

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 7.

Quiz

1 My father used to be a farmer, so rural issues have always been _____.
2 We went to a _____ talk about local history. I didn't want it to end.
3 I try to _____ salt by not putting any on my food, but there's a lot of it in processed foods.
4 She's very loyal, and always _____ you, even if she thinks you're wrong.
5 Please try not to _____ people when they are speaking. Wait for your turn.
6 Everyone's _____ all the time these days. It's about time we all relaxed a bit.
7 I used to _____ my older brother, as he seemed to know so much about everything.
8 He's pretended to be ill so often that it's difficult to know if this illness is _____.
9 She goes away somewhere sunny from time to time to lift her spirits, as she finds the cold and damp weather _____.
10 I've had enough. I can't _____ his moods any longer.
11 It's really sad when you want to be friends with someone who doesn't want to _____ you.
12 We all thought the show was _____. We didn't stop laughing from start to finish and the time flew by.
13 They stopped being friends because they realized that they had nothing _____.
14 After playing with my little nephew and niece all afternoon, I was _____.
15 We spent ages trying to think of an original present to buy him, but we didn't _____ anything.
16 Restaurants like this _____ serving poor food because nobody complains.
17 I didn't see the person clearly. I just caught a _____ of a girl walking away.
18 It's silly to _____ someone over a little thing when you could just talk about it and clear it up.
19 The response was unanimous: a _____ 'no' to the new housing development.
20 Some people don't like to _____ others, and prefer to keep their troubles to themselves.

Your score ____ /20

2 Complete the text with the correct words, (a–d).

Many people have used websites such as Friends Reunited to get back in touch with old school friends or workmates. I don't really see why I'd want to contact people that I didn't particularly [1] _____ with all those years ago. I think it's only natural that, when you move on in life, you [2] _____ with people. What's changed is that we now have the technology to do something about it. This is a subject that's quite close to my [3] _____, as my sister had a difficult experience. She contacted her childhood best friend and when she found out she lived nearby, she was really pleased. 'I [4] _____ with her over a stupid argument, and I always regretted it,' she said. 'We'd always had a lot [5] _____, and I never really found anyone to replace her. When we met up again, I was really pleased when I saw her [6] _____ towards me. We talked and talked. She [7] _____ me about her life troubles, and I offered her a [8] _____ to cry on. We started meeting up regularly, and I was so happy. Then she suddenly stopped contacting me, and wouldn't answer my calls. I couldn't understand why she didn't want to [9] _____ with me any more. I was so [10] _____, both with her and myself, for getting involved again.'

1 a get over b get on c put up d stand up
2 a put up b hang out c look up d lose touch
3 a heart b shoulder c concern d judge
4 a fell out b made up c came up d cut down
5 a obligations b otherwise c in common d on the go
6 a treating b sauntering c resounding d interrupting
7 a backed b stood up for c confided in d looked down on
8 a wheelchair b heart c glimpse d shoulder
9 a hang out b fall out c get away d lose touch
10 a amused b annoyed c entertaining d depressing

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

8 Travel

READING

Before reading: In the wild

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.

~~claws~~ horn thrive tusks

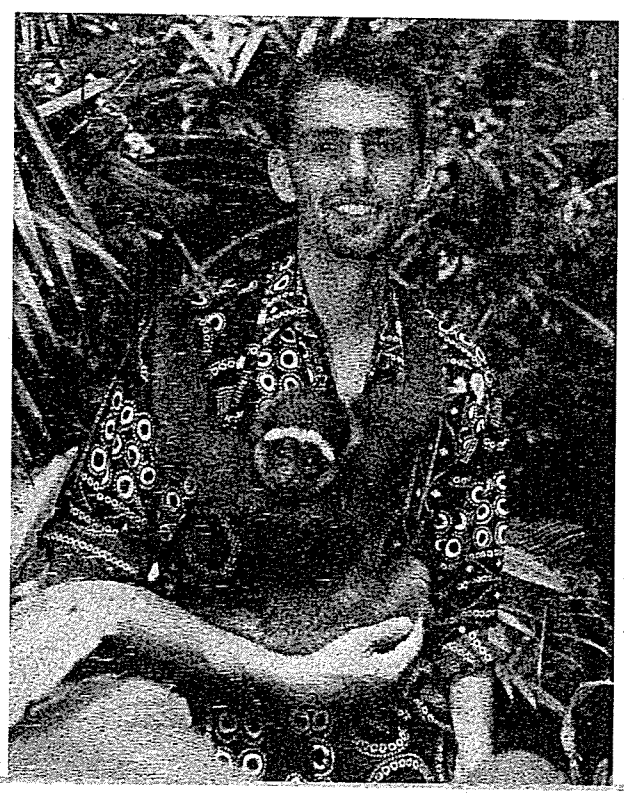
I saw an artificial tiger rug recently. It was very realistic, right down to its sharp-looking [1] claws. It reminded me of the huge number of animals in the wild that are killed for profit. Many elephants are killed for their [2] _____, which are used to make medicines and other remedies in some parts of the world. Rhinoceros [3] _____ is used for the same purpose, and, although the practice is illegal, it continues to [4] _____. It is such a shame that the hunters don't see the power and beauty of these animals.

2 Read the text. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.

1 The writer didn't have to pay for the trip. ___
2 There were eight volunteers staying at the centre. ___
3 The volunteers had to rescue the animals from cruel owners. ___
4 They had to feed the animals immediately after breakfast. ___
5 The volunteers entered some of the cages to feed the animals. ___
6 They didn't open the enclosures of the big cats. ___
7 The writer thinks that gap years are character-building, but don't help you academically. ___

An unforgettable experience

The trip of my lifetime was definitely the month I spent in Ecuador on an animal rescue project in my gap year. I'd worked temping for six months to finance my trip, and I had the most amazing time imaginable.



I stayed with eight other volunteers in the Santa Martha Rescue Centre, which is situated in a rural part of the Andes, surrounded by volcanoes. The centre cares for animals that have been treated badly by their owners and range from jaguars and pumas to monkeys and parrots. Our job was to feed the animals and keep them clean.

A typical day started at 7 a.m. when we had to give the animals their breakfast before having our own. After breakfast we helped the local staff with maintenance jobs around the centre, like repairing cages and building new enclosures. We normally stopped at around 2 p.m. and then went back to feed the animals again at 4 p.m.

I spent most of my time chopping fruit for the animals, but the best bit was entering the cages and feeding them. My favourites were the baby monkeys who greeted me each morning by jumping all over me and pulling my hair. Watering the young cats was slightly more dangerous and we had to do it in pairs. One person would entertain the cats while the other opened the cages and grabbed the water bowls. We filled the adults' bowls from outside the enclosure, which seemed like a much more sensible idea to me.

The whole trip was unforgettable, and I would recommend everyone to take a gap year. You gain confidence and become more self-sufficient as well as getting hands-on experience of your degree subject. Just earn some money, book the trip you fancy most and get out there and do it!

VOCABULARY

Big cat diary

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

awesome boast cross hurtle ~~markings~~ nocturnal plain soaked springs stealthy stroll thumping trail trundling trunk

1 The markings on a tiger's coat help it to hide in the long grass.
2 There was a storm while we were playing football, so we got _____.
3 From the top of the hill we had a great view of the _____. We could see for miles!
4 I don't like people who _____ about their achievements all the time.
5 Kevin doesn't like the _____ way his boss is always walking around the office.
6 An elephant uses its _____ to put food in its mouth.
7 My mother was quite _____ when I lost my new coat.
8 Rockets _____ through space these days at speeds of nearly 30,000 kilometres per hour.
9 My little brother gives me a terrible fright every time he _____ out from behind the door to surprise me.
10 Some wild animals sleep during the day because they are _____.
11 We couldn't drive very fast because there was a big lorry _____ along in front of us.
12 We walked along the _____ until we came to a gate which led out onto the road.
13 After escaping from the wild dog, my heart was _____ fast.
14 We had a great time at the theme park. One of the rides was absolutely _____.
15 Yesterday we decided to _____ around the old part of town, looking at the sights.

Verbs and prepositions

2 **Match the two parts of the sentences.**

1 We aren't waiting	a on paying for our meal.
2 The train had already left when we arrived	b for forgetting her name.
3 I felt uncomfortable. They were all staring	c about winning the prize.
4 He couldn't help boasting	d for the same train as you.
5 I apologized to her	e to me.
6 She argued	f with them about the price.
7 My uncle insisted	g at the station.
8 This isn't my coat. It doesn't belong	h at me.

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.**

1 My grandmother is always complaining about the weather.
2 I dream _____ travelling round the world one day.
3 The man argued _____ the waiter about the bill.
4 They didn't listen _____ the warning.
5 I smiled _____ Sally but she didn't recognize me.
6 Do you agree _____ me about the best way to go?
7 I didn't answer because I'm concentrating _____ my homework.
8 Nobody ever laughs _____ my father's jokes.

Verbs of movement

4 **Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of a word from the box.**

dart hobble limp pace stride ~~stroll~~ tear trudge

1 The guests **were walking** in the gardens of the hotel **for pleasure.**
The guests were strolling in the gardens of the hotel.
2 The farmer **walked with a big effort** through the snow to feed the animals.
3 My father **walked** into the room **with long steps** and sat down at the head of the table.
4 Everybody **ran quickly** into their houses when they heard the explosion.
5 The old lady's feet were hurting, so she **walked** across the road **with difficulty.**
6 He **walked up and down** in the room, waiting for his son to come home.
7 She had sprained her ankle, so she **was walking with difficulty.**
8 The children **ran in a dangerous way** down the street to greet their father.

GRAMMAR

The passive

1 **Choose the correct alternative, active or passive.**

1 What language **is spoken** / **speaks** in Brazil?
2 Police **have arrested** / **have been arrested** two boys for shoplifting.
3 The council replaced the plants that **had been stolen** / **had stolen**.
4 A new school **has built** / **has been built** near my house.
5 The first World Cup **plays** / **was played** in 1930.
6 We **ride** / **are ridden** our mountain bikes at the weekend.
7 Levi Strauss **made** / **was made** the first pair of jeans.
8 The meeting **will hold** / **will be held** next Monday.

2 **Complete the sentences using the passive form of the verb in brackets.**

1 Paper was invented by the Chinese 2,000 years ago. (invent)
2 Today mobile phones _____ in many different countries. (make)
3 Kay's happy because she _____ a pay rise. (give)
4 Those trees _____ next week to make room for a housing estate. (cut down)
5 They were late because the flight _____. (delay)
6 George couldn't find his wallet because it _____. (steal)
7 Reality shows _____ by millions of people every week. (watch)
8 Classes _____ next Thursday because of the general election. (cancel)

3 **Use the words to make passive sentences. Use *by* where necessary.**

1 *Stuart Little* / read / children all over the world.
Stuart Little is read by children all over the world.
2 UNICEF / sponsor / the Barcelona football team.
_____
3 The prize / give / the head teacher tomorrow.
_____
4 *The Da Vinci Code* / write / Dan Brown.
_____
5 We couldn't drive because our car / damage / vandals.
_____
6 Because of the accident this morning the motorway / close / police.
_____

4 **Complete the article about the footballer Pelé with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.**



Edison Arantes do Nascimiento [1] is _____ better known _____ (know) as Pelé, the greatest footballer of all time. He [2] _____ (give) the nickname by his friends at school, but even now he has no idea what it means.

Pelé [3] _____ (teach) to play football by his father, and he joined his first professional team when he was 15. He soon became the top goal scorer in the league, and at the age of 17 he [4] _____ (ask) to join the national team. After the 1962 World Cup he [5] _____ (offer) massive fees by several European clubs, but the Brazilian government declared him an 'official national treasure' to prevent him from transferring out of the country.

Pelé played his last match on 1st October 1977 and since then he has been the official football ambassador for FIFA. He has published several autobiographies and a number of films [6] _____ (make) about his life.

CHALLENGE!

Find out about another sports person and write a short article. Include information about

- the sports person's education
- the sports person's achievements
- what they're doing now.

Getting from A to B

1 **Label the photos.**

carriage departures board information desk
railway track rucksack trolley





2 **Write the following words in the columns. Words can go in more than one column.**

air traffic controller cab carriage customs
~~departures board~~ escalator passport control
rucksack runway traffic jam track trolley

At an airport	At a train station	In the street
departures board	departures board	

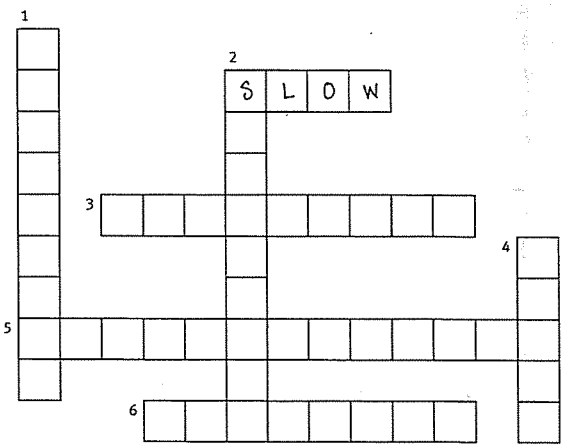
3 **Complete the sentences and do the puzzle.**

Across

2 You'd better not take the slow train. It takes five hours to reach Manchester.
3 She said she couldn't afford to use public transport any more, as it's too _____.
5 The seats on the bus are so _____ that I prefer to stand.
6 I had to work a different shift last week, and was amazed how _____ it is to travel on public transport outside the rush hour.

Down

1 The streets are much more _____ for children than they used to be when there was less traffic.
2 I find waiting in queues for buses and trains quite _____, so I usually walk or cycle to work.
4 You can buy _____ train tickets if you book them far enough in advance.



CHALLENGE!

Write about the forms of transport in your country. Say which is the best / the worst, and give reasons.

GRAMMAR

Indefinite pronouns: *some-, any-, no-*

1 **Complete the sentences with *some/any + -body/-thing/-where*.**

1 We'd like something hot to drink.
2 I haven't got _____ to wear to Chloë's house.
3 Can _____ help me push my car, please?
4 Let's go on holiday _____ near the sea.
5 Has _____ seen my glasses?
6 She's so hungry, she'll eat _____!

2 **Rewrite the *no + -body/-thing/-where* sentences with *any + -body/-thing/-where* and vice versa.**

1 We didn't go anywhere special last weekend.
We went nowhere special last weekend.
2 Don't shout at him! He's done nothing wrong!
_____
3 Katie hasn't seen anybody today.
_____
4 That train is going nowhere.
_____
5 There was nobody at the airport to meet us.
_____
6 I'm bored. I haven't got anything to do.
_____

3 **Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.**

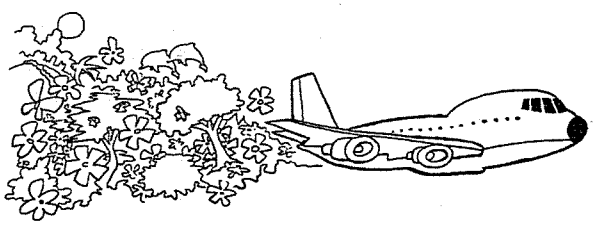
1 We were tired but we didn't have nowhere to sleep.
We were tired but we didn't have anywhere to sleep.
2 Has somebody seen my passport?
_____
3 There was nothing on the TV, so we turned it off.
_____
4 Would you like something to eat?
_____
5 There wasn't nobody at the check-in desk.
_____
6 Can I have anything to drink?
_____
7 I'll move anywhere, as long as it's out of the city centre.
_____
8 He's hungry because he didn't have something for breakfast.
_____

4 **Complete the article with *some/any/no + -body/-thing/-where*.**

Low-cost flights may mean you can go away [1] somewhere nice for the same price as it costs to stay at home, but there is another side to the story. Every time [2] _____ takes a return flight from London to New York, they produce about 1.2 tonnes of carbon dioxide. You can't travel [3] _____ by plane without contributing to global warming.

So, can [4] _____ be done to solve the problem? Currently, governments seem to be doing next to [5] _____ to control the carbon emissions from aircraft. [6] _____ has managed to discover an alternative fuel to kerosene. The damage airlines do to society through climate change is not [7] _____ that is easy to calculate in financial terms. And relying on individuals to limit the flights they take is also not the answer. There isn't [8] _____ who would choose a train over a plane when they have to travel over 1,000 kilometres to a business meeting or a family wedding.

One thing is clear. If the issue of aircraft carbon emissions is not addressed properly, there will soon be [9] _____ to fly to.



CHALLENGE!

Read the questions and use *some/any/no + -body/-thing/-where* to write a sentence.

Who would you like to be your best friend?
My best friend would be somebody who loves sports like I do, because we could play football together and go to matches.
What would you like for your next birthday?
_____
_____
Where would you like to go for your next holiday?
_____
_____

WRITING

A postcard

Preparation

1 **Match the two halves to make introductory 'it' sentences.**

1 It's impossible d
2 It's a good job ___
3 It's a shame ___
4 It was really dangerous driving ___
5 It's been snowing ___
6 It's no ___
7 It took ___
8 It isn't worth ___

a use complaining.
b since we arrived.
c so long to get here.
d to go out.
e you're not here.
f we brought some warm clothes.
g hoping things will get better soon.
h on the motorway.

2 **Read the postcard and write an 'it' phrase from exercise 1 in each space. There are two phrases that you do not need.**

Dear Cath and Paul,
Weather is freezing, so [1] _____.
Our room has no heating, so it's a bit chilly.
[2] _____. *Don't think we'll be using our swimming costumes, but* [3] _____ *to the travel company because it's not their fault. Journey down was awful because of the bad weather.*
[4] _____. *We all got really bored in the car because* [5] _____ *– more than five hours. Not sure what we'll do tomorrow because* [6] _____.
Love
Dave and Alison

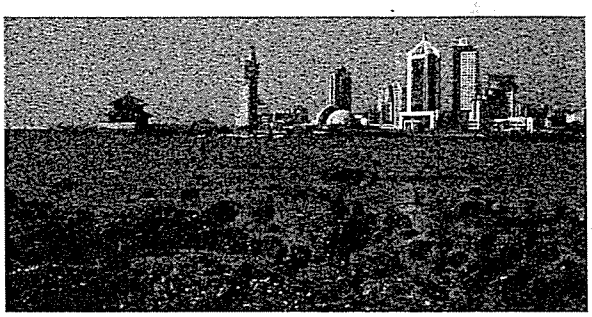
3 **Look at the sentences for beginning and ending postcards. Write B for the beginnings and E for the endings.**

1 Having an awful time in Finland and can't wait to go home. ___
2 We're off to the pool now. ___
3 Arrived in Rome last night and we're leaving again this morning. ___
4 I'd better post this now. ___
5 I'm on holiday in the Alps, but I wish I wasn't. ___
6 It's time for bed now. ___
7 We're in the south of France, and we hate it. ___
8 Must go now. I've run out of space again. ___

4 **Match a word in Box A with a word in Box B to make holiday problems.**

A	B
a disastrous	food
chilly	weather
an unfinished	journey
disgusting	hotel

A	B
a rocky	rooms
unfriendly	airline
damp	beach
an incompetent	people



Writing task

5 **In your notebook write a postcard to your family about a trip abroad. Use the Writing Bank on page 91 to help you. Write 75–100 words and include the following information:**

- some of the problems from exercise 4
- one or two problems of your own.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ started and finished your postcard appropriately?
- ☐ used some phrases with 'it'?
- ☐ written 75–100 words?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 8: GRAMMAR

1 Make the sentences passive. Use by where necessary.

1 Levi Strauss made the first jeans.
The first jeans were made by Levi Strauss.
2 People speak Portuguese in Brazil.
Portuguese _____.
3 They'll probably cancel your flight because of the bad weather.
Your flight _____.
4 They've planted some beautiful flowers in my street.
Some beautiful flowers _____.
5 I thought you had sold your house.
I thought your house _____.
6 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.
The telephone _____.
7 People wear kimonos in Japan.
Kimonos _____.
8 Scientists have developed a new treatment for malaria.
A new treatment for malaria _____.
9 They had bought too much food for the picnic.
Too much food _____.
10 The waitress will take your order.
Your order _____.

Your score /10

2 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

1 The new Mini _____ in Cowley, Oxford. (make)
2 The bank robbers _____ until they tried to leave the country. (not arrest)
3 The police could not work out how the paintings _____. (steal)
4 Our school looks much better. All the classrooms _____ recently. (paint)
5 Last Saturday's match _____ by the local team. (win)
6 Uniforms _____ in many schools in Britain nowadays. (not wear)
7 A new station _____ near my house so I've started taking the train to work. (build)
8 The meeting _____ until next week. (hold)
9 So much _____ already _____ about this man that it's impossible to add anything new. (write)
10 The bridge _____ in time for next summer. (not finish)

Your score /10

3 Complete the sentences with an indefinite pronoun.

1 It was a waste of time cooking because _____ was hungry.
2 I want to go _____ hot for my holidays.
3 Would you like _____ to drink?
4 There won't be _____ home if you call now.
5 I didn't buy the picture because I have _____ to put it.
6 Did you get _____ nice in the sales?
7 I need _____ to look after my dog for the weekend.
8 We're going shopping because there's _____ in the fridge.
9 I can't find my wallet _____.
10 I want to go _____ nice and warm for my next holiday.

Your score /10

4 Complete the dialogues with an indefinite pronoun.

1 A What are you doing tonight?
B _____ special. I don't have any plans.
2 A Where does Jack live?
B _____ near the airport.
3 A Where are you going on holiday?
B _____. We're staying at home this year.
4 A What shall we cook for dinner?
B _____. I really don't mind.
5 A Who went to Sam's house?
B _____ I knew. They were all friends of his brother.
6 A What are you going to buy?
B _____ for my sister's birthday.
7 A What are you doing here?
B I'm waiting for _____.
8 A Why didn't you enjoy the party?
B Because I didn't know _____.
9 A Where shall we go at the weekend?
B _____. It really doesn't matter.
10 A Who was that you were talking to?
B _____ from my class.

Your score /10

Total /40

SELF CHECK 8: VOCABULARY

1 **Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 8.**

Quiz

1 _____ animals are active at night.

2 I had to stay in hospital for six months with a broken leg. Now I always _____ when I walk and I can't run very well.

3 Wild cats have beautiful _____ on their coats.

4 You need to be _____ to track wild animals, so that they don't hear you approaching.

5 He's always boasting _____ his family connections.

6 The sight of the eagle in full flight was simply _____.

7 I'm sorry, but I don't agree _____ you.

8 I find it more _____ to travel by train because I don't have to concentrate on driving.

9 It rained heavily during the walk, and we all _____ home through the thick mud.

10 There are no audio announcements in the airport, so you need to keep an eye on the _____.

11 My heart started _____ when I heard a noise in the living room.

12 I've always dreamed _____ going to Australia.

13 We needed a _____ to carry all our bags.

14 It was a beautiful day, so they _____ through the country enjoying the sun.

15 I was _____ with my brother for breaking my MP4 player.

16 I have a phobia about lifts, so I always use the _____.

17 We were late for work, so we decided to take a _____.

18 The player with the injured ankle _____ off the pitch.

19 We forgot to take an umbrella and so we got _____.

20 We can't begin to combat pollution without finding forms of transport that are more _____.

Your score ___ /20

2 **Complete the text with the correct words, (a–d).**

A cat called Jasper became famous for getting on the same bus every day and going for a ride around town. He certainly chose the right form of transport. It was [1] _____, because he didn't have to pay, [2] _____, because he always knew what time the bus was coming, and [3] _____, because he always got his favourite seat and curled up on it for a sleep. Jasper would [4] _____ at the bus stop at the same time every day and sit waiting patiently for the bus to come. When it came [5] _____ round the corner, Jasper would stand up and [6] _____ over to the kerb before [7] _____ on board. The passengers all found it amusing, and nobody [8] _____ about the cat getting a free ride; in fact, they made sure that he got off at the right stop. Jasper's owner knew nothing about this, and assumed that, as a [9] _____ creature, Jasper was at home asleep all day. 'At least if he's on a bus, I know he's [10] _____,' she laughed.

1	a limp	b relaxing	
	c slow	d cheap	
2	a reliable	b stealthy	
	c awesome	d environmentally-friendly	
3	a nocturnal	b safe	
	c awesome	d comfortable	
4	a dream	b tear	
	c pace	d arrive	
5	a darting	b trundling	
	c hobbling	d trudging	
6	a arrive	b listen	
	c stroll	d limp	
7	a springing	b markings	
	c trundling	d boasting	
8	a soaked	b strolled	
	c complained	d hurtled	
9	a dangerous	b nocturnal	
	c stressful	d inconvenient	
10	a safe	b slow	
	c reliable	d cheap	

Your score ___ /10

Total ___ /30

9 Spend, spend, spend!

READING

Before reading: Giving away

1 Write the numbers and dates in words.

1 1995 nineteen ninety five
2 20,359 _____
3 45,000,000 _____
4 2005 _____
5 36,400 _____
6 2010 _____

2 Read the text and match the headings (1–6) with the paragraphs (A–E). There is one heading that you do not need.

1 Who got the money?
2 What's next?
3 What did he do?
4 What went wrong?
5 What's the task?
6 What was their excuse?



***Secret Millionaire* is a reality show with a difference. Instead of winning fantastic cash prizes, contestants have to pay as much as £50,000 each to take part.**

A _____

The contestants of the first series were five millionaires of different ages and from different walks of life. They were taken out of their comfortable carefree environments and sent to some of the poorest parts of Britain. Here they had to integrate into the community and live on the minimum wage for ten days. At the end of the programme, they decided which of the people they met deserved their money most.

3 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1 Ben Way gave a volunteer some money so that ___
2 Contestants have to promise to give some money away in order to ___
3 The millionaires were sent to poor areas to ___
4 Ufu Niazi had been working with no pay to ___
5 Ben gave some money to the Pedro Club so that ___
6 The television crew accompanied Ben in order to ___

a get on the show.
b ensure the centre stayed open.
c he could get married.
d film the documentary.
e find deserving causes for their money.
f it would be easier to run.

B _____

The first contestant was 26-year-old Ben Way, who is reputedly worth around £25 million. Ben's destination was the London district of Hackney, commonly known as the 'gun mile'. His explanation for the television crew following him everywhere was that they were filming a documentary about how poor people from the countryside mixed with poor people from the city.

C _____

Ben spent an eye-opening ten days working at the Pedro Club, a youth centre for disadvantaged youngsters. Run by manager Ufu Niazi, the centre was financed purely by donations and grants, and Ufu had been working with no pay for over two years.

D _____

At the end of the show Ben gave £20,000 to the Pedro Club for renovation, wages, and to build a recording studio on the premises, which could be rented out to provide a permanent source of income for the centre. Ben also gave money to one of the volunteers so that he could get married, and to one of the members to realize his dream of becoming a fashion designer.

E _____

The series portrayed millionaires as real people who seemed quite happy to give away part of their fortune. We can only hope that *Secret Millionaire* continues well into the future so that even more cash is made available to deserving causes.

VOCABULARY

Thanks a million

1 **Replace the words in bold with a synonym.**

1 Sandra's main **objective** in life is to be happy. goal
2 The new restaurant on the High Street is **becoming successful** very quickly. _____
3 The new TV show will be **presented** by a famous musician. _____
4 The 90-year-old artist **died** peacefully in his sleep. _____
5 My grandmother has no **sad feelings** about her life. _____
6 Van Gogh's *Sunflowers* reached a record price in the **public sale** last week. _____
7 It seems like the **whole** school has heard about my embarrassing moment yesterday. _____
8 My cousin has decided to **go and live permanently** in Australia. _____
9 My brother has a **natural skill** for maths. _____
10 My father is thinking of setting up a new **project** importing and exporting old cars. _____
11 Tom waited until after lunch to open the **presents** his guests had brought. _____
12 A wealthy **businessman** is going to run the first flights for tourists into space. _____
13 When she died, she **gave** all her money to the local children's home. _____
14 My best friend has a **very big** collection of CDs. _____
15 I thought I would pass easily. **The opposite was true and** I failed with a very low mark. _____

Inseparable phrasal verbs

2 **Match the two parts of the sentences.**

1 Those shoes really don't go	a over the answers with our teacher.
2 While we were away, a burglar broke	b after her baby while she was out.
3 When I need money, I can always count	c with her sister.
4 While we were tidying the attic, we came	d on me when my parents aren't looking.
5 I told my sister that I would look	e across a valuable painting.
6 My brother always picks	f on my father.
7 After we'd finished the exam we went	g into our house.
8 She's always falling out	h with that coat.

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verb in brackets and an object from the box.**

me some old photos ~~the dress~~ the explanation the party the school us you

1 I need a coat to go with the dress I've bought for the wedding. (go with)
2 Some students _____ last night to steal the exam papers. (break into)
3 Can I _____ to help me organize Dad's 50th birthday party? (count on)
4 Harry _____ next weekend. (look forward to)
5 They _____ while they were tidying the cupboard. (come across)
6 My big sister used to _____ when I was little. (pick on)
7 Our grandparents _____ when our parents had to go to work. (look after)
8 The teacher _____ again, but we still didn't understand. (go over)

Verb phrases: money

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from the box.**

ask for invest ~~pay~~ save up spend take

1 We paid _____ for our last holiday by credit card.
2 My sister _____ too much money on clothes.
3 Duncan lost all the money he _____ in his brother's company.
4 I'm not going out this term because I _____ for a motorbike.
5 Jade _____ €100 out of the cash machine last night.
6 They _____ a loan because they wanted to buy a new car.

GRAMMAR

have something done

1 **Put the words in order to make sentences or questions.**

1 my photo / going to / have / tomorrow / I'm / taken
I'm going to have my photo taken tomorrow.

2 cut / Jessica / her hair / is having
_____

3 had / Georgia / painted / last week / her nails
_____

4 had / stolen / his mobile phone / Leo / has
_____

5 yesterday / you / tested / Did / have / your eyes
_____?

6 you / your teeth / Have / whitened / had
_____?

2 **Complete the sentence with the correct form of *have something done* and the words in brackets.**

1 Marcus isn't cleaning his house. (cleaned)
He's having his house cleaned.

2 I didn't repair my car. (repaired)
I _____

3 Evan isn't going to test his eyes. (tested)
He _____

4 Ruby hasn't dyed her hair. (dyed)
She _____

5 Gary isn't going to cut his hair. (cut)
He _____

6 We aren't decorating our house. (decorated)
We _____

7 They don't iron their clothes. (ironed)
They _____

3 **Complete the dialogues with the correct reflexive pronoun.**

1 Did she have her car repaired?
No, she repaired it herself.

2 Does he have his shirts ironed?
No, he irons them _____.

3 Did you have your make-up done professionally?
No, I did it _____.

4 Are we going to have the house painted?
No, we're going to paint it _____.

5 Are they going to have the dresses made?
No, they're going to make them _____.

6 Am I having my room tidied tomorrow?
No, you're doing it _____.

7 Did you have that wall built?
No, I built it _____.

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. One sentence in each pair needs a reflexive pronoun.**

1 cut
a Erin cut _____ her finger while she was peeling carrots.
b Steve _____ while he was shaving.

2 enjoy
a Did you _____ the meal?
b Did you _____ at the theatre?

3 control
a Evie can't _____ when she gets angry.
b Mr Harris can't _____ the class on Friday afternoons.

4 hurt
a My brother _____ his leg playing football.
b My sister _____ playing in the park.

5 taught
a Millie _____ to speak Italian.
b Thomas _____ his brother to read.

6 look after
a The children are old enough to _____.
b Some friends _____ the children when their mother is at work.

CHALLENGE!

Look at the following chores. Does someone do them for you, or do you do them yourself? Write sentences using *have something done* or a reflexive pronoun.

- make your bed
- pack your school bag
- clean your room
- buy your clothes
- pay for your phone calls

SKILLS

Money and finance

1 **Match the words (1–12) with the words in the box to make expressions about money and finance.**

account account card card change currency debt interest ~~machine~~ money number rate

1 cash machine
2 credit _____
3 in _____
4 pocket _____
5 exchange _____
6 rate of _____
7 current _____
8 savings _____
9 debit _____
10 PIN _____
11 foreign _____
12 small _____

2 **Complete sentences (1–12) with expressions from exercise 1.**

1 You pay by credit card when you don't want the money to leave your account the same day.
2 When you go abroad, it's a good idea to take some _____ with you.
3 You often need some _____ to buy a coffee from a drinks machine.
4 If you don't know your _____, you can't use your card.
5 Most people take money out of a _____ now, instead of queuing up in the bank.
6 People put the money they don't want to spend into a _____.
7 Paying by _____ means the money is taken from your account the same day.
8 You are _____ if you are paying off a loan.
9 A small amount of money given by parents to their children on a weekly basis is called _____.
10 The _____ tells you how much your currency is worth in dollars or pounds, for example.
11 The _____ is the percentage that a bank charges you on a loan you are paying back.
12 A person's _____ is the account they use for day-to-day expenses.

3 **Choose the correct alternatives.**

1 Joe owes / **affords** me £25 for his concert ticket.
2 I **lent** / **borrowed** Sean some money last week, but he still hasn't given it back.
3 The new supermarket **costs** / **charges** 5p for plastic bags.
4 Josh needs some money, so he's going to **buy** / **sell** his motorbike.
5 Olivia **wastes** / **pays** her pocket money on CDs she never listens to.
6 The jacket I bought is too small, so I'm going to **take** / **bring** it back to the shop.
7 We can't **afford** / **pay** a new car, so we're getting a second-hand one.
8 Bethany **spends** / **buys** a lot of money on clothes.

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

1 I borrowed £50 h
2 How much do you spend ___
3 John refused to pay ___
4 The taxi driver charged us an extra £5 ___
5 We bought our car ___
6 Jasmine's saving up ___
7 Patrick pays £10 ___
8 Carol will sell her leather jacket ___

a for her gap year trip.
b from our neighbour.
c for his meal because it was so disgusting.
d to the person who offers her the most money.
e for each suitcase we had.
f on computer games?
g into his savings account every month.
h from my brother. He's very kind.

CHALLENGE!

Have you ever had a bad experience with money? Explain what happened.

GRAMMAR

Third conditional

1 **Match two halves of the sentences to make third conditional sentences.**

1 If we'd saved some money, c
2 If you hadn't waited until the sales, ___
3 If she hadn't had the receipt, ___
4 She would have had a coffee ___
5 I would have been able to get some money out ___
6 Hayden wouldn't have lent him the money ___

a if she'd had any small change for the machine.
b if he'd known he wasn't going to give it back.
c we would have been able to afford a new car.
d if I hadn't forgotten my PIN number.
e you would have paid more for your skirt.
f she wouldn't have got a refund on the trousers.

2 **Use the words to make third conditional sentences. Remember to use a comma (,) where necessary.**

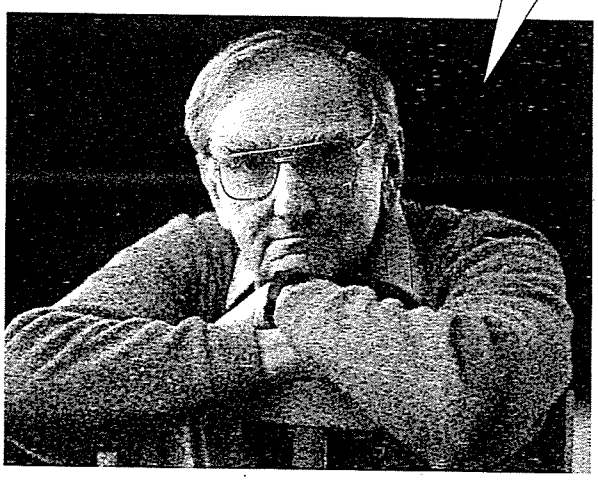
1 If / Jason / not spend / all his pocket money / he / be able to / afford / a new MP3 player.
If Jason hadn't spent all his pocket money, he'd be able to afford a new MP3 player.
2 If / we / go / to the right gate / we / not miss / the flight.
_____
3 If / they / not leave / home earlier / they / get stuck / in a traffic jam.
_____
4 They / run out / of petrol / if / they / not stop / at the last petrol station.
_____
5 He / break / his leg / if / he / fell off / the stepladder.
_____
6 They / not fall out / if / he not forgot / Ellie's birthday.
_____

3 **Rewrite the *'d* phrases with *had* or *would*.**

1 If I'd taken some money out ...
If I had taken some money out ...
2 I'd have bought the laptop if ...
_____
3 They'd have borrowed the money if ...
_____
4 ... if they'd known ...
_____
5 They'd have given us a discount if ...
_____
6 ... if it'd been in the sale ...
_____

4 **Read Alan's regrets and complete the sentences.**

I didn't study much at school, so I didn't pass my exams. I found it difficult to find a job because I didn't have any qualifications. I worked as a labourer until I hurt my back. I lived with my mother because I didn't earn enough money. I didn't meet many friends because I couldn't go out. I got married very late so I didn't have any children. I never went abroad because I was always broke. I've had a hard life.



1 If he'd studied ___ more at school, he'd have passed ___ his exams.
2 If _____ some qualifications, he _____ a job more easily.
3 If _____ as a labourer, he _____ his back.
4 He _____ with his mother if _____ more money.
5 He _____ more friends if _____ to go out.
6 If _____ earlier, he _____ children.
7 He _____ abroad if _____ broke.

CHALLENGE!

Have you got any regrets about your life? Write about them here, using the third conditional.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

A formal letter: asking for information

Preparation

1 **Read the formal letter asking for information and complete it with the indirect questions (A–C).**

A please can you tell me if this would be possible
B could you tell me how many passengers your minivans carry
C would you mind telling me when we will have to reserve the minivan

Dear Sir or Madam,
I recently saw your advertisement for the rental of minivans in Driving Holidays magazine, and I have a few queries.
I am planning a driving holiday through Spain and France this summer with six friends. [1] _____, and which model would be the most suitable for our group?

We are planning our trip for the month of August, so [2] _____ to make sure there is a van available for us? Would you also mind confirming that the minivans are fully equipped with air conditioning?

We are considering driving the minivan down to the South of Spain and then flying back to Britain. [3] _____, and how much the rental would increase if we dropped the minivan off in Seville?

Finally, would you mind telling me if you have a minimum age limit for renting your minivans?

I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours faithfully,

Sarah Coombs

Sarah Coombs

2 **Look at the letter and find formal equivalents for the informal phrases.**

INFORMAL	FORMAL
I've got some questions	1 I have a few queries
which would be the best model	2 _____
to make sure there is a van for us	3 _____
how much the rental would go up	4 _____
Please write soon	5 _____
Best wishes	6 _____

3 **Number the features in the order in which they appear in the letter.**

___ Signature
___ Sentence requesting a reply
___ Reason for writing
___ Main query
___ Name
1 Greeting
___ Third query
___ Final query
___ Second query
___ Sign-off

Writing task

4 **In your notebook write a formal letter asking for information about the apartments advertised below. Use the Writing Bank on page 91 to help you. Write 150–200 words and include the following:**

- your reason for writing
- indirect questions to ask for information.

SPECIAL OFFER

Luxury Holiday Apartments

cooking facilities?

swimming pool?



same price in August?

One-room apartments from €400 per week
Two-room apartments from €600 per week
Available in top locations throughout Europe
Book now for the best prices!

In the South of France?

Check your work

Have you
☐ organized your queries into paragraphs?
☐ written 150–200 words?
☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation?

SELF CHECK 9: GRAMMAR

1 Rewrite the sentences using *have something done.*

1 Somebody is painting their house.
They're _____.
2 Somebody has repaired my bike.
I _____.
3 Nobody installed a new shower for him.
He _____.
4 Somebody is going to cut my sister's hair.
My sister _____.
5 Is somebody examining Jamie's arm?
Is Jamie _____?
6 Nobody has tested my eyes for a long time.
I _____.
7 Somebody cleaned our carpet last week.
We _____.
8 Is somebody going to take your photo?
Are you _____?

Your score /8

2 Complete the dialogues with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1 A Did your Dad give you the money for your car?
B No, I saved up for it _____.
2 A Can you iron our uniforms for us, please?
B No, I'm busy. You can do it _____.
3 A Did your sister have her motorbike repaired?
B No, she didn't. She repaired it _____.
4 A Do you have to help your little brother get dressed?
B No, I don't. He dresses _____.
5 A Did your parents help you pay for your flat?
B No, we paid for it _____.
6 A Can you help me with my homework?
B No, I'm going out. You can do it _____.
7 A How do I turn off the camera?
B It turns off _____ when it isn't being used.
8 A Did they have their house decorated?
B No, they decorated it _____.

Your score /8

3 Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms.

1 If I _____ in the sun, _____ sunburnt. (not sit / not get)
2 I _____ to work if I _____ about the accident. (not drive / know)
3 If he _____ late, he _____ his train. (not be / not miss)
4 If you _____ to school today, what _____ you _____? (not come / do)
5 We _____ you some money if you _____ us. (lend / ask)
6 She _____ the burglar if she _____ her keys. (not see / not forget)
7 _____ you _____ my birthday if I _____ you? (remember / not remind)
8 If I _____ off my bike, I _____ my leg. (not fall / not break)

Your score /16

4 Rewrite the sentences as third conditional sentences.

1 He didn't have enough money. He didn't buy the laptop.
_____.
2 She spoke good English. They offered her a job.
_____.
3 We got lost. We didn't take a map.
_____.
4 Their best player was injured. They didn't win the match.
_____.
5 I broke my glasses. I dropped them.
_____.
6 You lost your camera. You left it on the bus.
_____.
7 He had a very big lunch. He feels tired now.
_____.
8 You didn't take your umbrella. You got wet.
_____.

Your score /8

Total /40

1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 9.

Quiz

1 An _____ is a person who risks his money on a new idea.

2 It isn't really important to buy a handbag that _____ your shoes these days.

3 Janet has a _____ for music. She plays the piano, the violin and the trumpet.

4 After a holiday in Canada, my family decided to _____ there permanently.

5 We're going to _____ all our old books and toys to charity.

6 We'll need some foreign _____ for our trip to the States.

7 They bought some second-hand furniture at an _____, but they spent more than they'd intended to.

8 Some children don't get much _____ from their parents, so they often get a part-time job.

9 We paid our hotel bill by _____.

10 I couldn't get hold of any money because the _____ at the station was out of order.

11 Somebody _____ into their house while they were away.

12 Laura came _____ some old family photos from her grandmother while she was cleaning out her mother's room.

13 I'm _____ on all my friends to come to my birthday party.

14 My son came home crying one day, saying that the other children had _____ him.

15 When you buy something, you should always ask for a _____.

16 When I launched my online shop, things were fairly quiet for the first six months. But then business _____.

17 If I won £1 million, I'd spend some of it and _____ the rest.

18 He had _____ for ages to buy his new guitar, so he was heartbroken when it got stolen.

19 Many shops and businesses ask for your _____ rather than your signature when paying for goods by card.

20 In some shops, you have to pay in cash or by card, as they no long accept _____.

Your score ___ /20

2 Complete the text with suitable verbs.



Taking better care of your cash

Security

When you [1]_____ cash out of a cash machine, cover the keyboard when you [2]_____ in your PIN number. Somebody may be watching.

When you [3]_____ by credit card in a restaurant, don't let staff take your card away. Somebody may copy it.

When you purchase goods on the internet, never [4]_____ a debit card. Somebody may access your computer and use your identity.

When you are in a crowd, [5]_____ after your wallet carefully. Somebody may have the opportunity to steal it.

If a burglar [6]_____ into your house and takes your bank cards, cancel them immediately. They may try to use them.

Borrowing

When you need a small amount of money, you can usually [7]_____ on a friend to lend it to you. Always pay them back quickly.

When you need a larger amount, you can sometimes [8]_____ money from your family. Make it clear that the money is a loan, not a gift.

When you need a lot of money, you can go to a bank to [9]_____ for a loan. Make sure you choose your bank wisely.

When you accept a loan from a company, [10]_____ over the agreement carefully before you sign it. Consult an expert, if necessary.

Your score ___ /10

Total ___ /30

10 Inspiration

READING

Before reading: Art

1 Join words in box A and box B to make compound nouns. Then complete the sentences.

A	B
street	sculpture
oil	gallery
art	art
public	painting
living	place

1 The artist's work is displayed in a local art gallery.
2 A work which contains a real person is called a _____.
3 If it rains during an exhibition of _____, many of the exhibits get washed away.
4 Graffiti is always displayed in a _____.
5 Our friends have an _____ hanging in the living room.

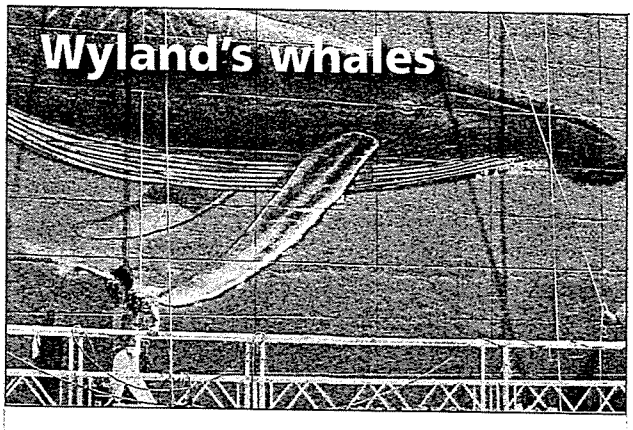
2 Read the text and choose the best answer.

1 Wyland paints his pictures of whales
a on the outside of buildings.
b on the inside of buildings.
c in art galleries.
d in buildings by the sea.

2 Wyland's interest in whales started
a when he saw one in a documentary.
b when he started studying marine biology.
c when he went to Canada.
d when he was a teenager.

3 Wyland's murals are planned
a carefully before he starts painting.
b when he's standing in front of the wall.
c in a sketch he makes beforehand.
d on his computer.

4 The main reason why Wyland paints whales is because
a he likes them.
b he wants to show people how beautiful they are.
c he wants to save them from extinction.
d they are very big.



Some of the largest and most beautiful outdoor murals in the world have been created by the American artist Robert Wyland, or 'Wyland' as he prefers to be called.

Wyland's murals depict an animal that he is passionate about: the whale. His inspiration lies in the whales he has studied and swum with as a diver and practising environmentalist.

Wyland's first encounter with the sea was on a family visit to California when he was 14. The experience of seeing his first whale in the Pacific Ocean had an enormous impact on his life and his future. When he returned home he threw himself into the study of marine life and started excelling in sport. In 1977 he painted his first whale mural in Laguna Beach, California, which is now a famous landmark. His goal is to paint 100 murals before 2011.

The whales in Wyland's murals are all painted life-size, which means they are absolutely huge. He never knows exactly what he is going to paint until he approaches the blank wall with his paint sprayer. His painting technique is also unusual, as he uses none of the traditional methods typical of such large projects, like sketches, outlines or grids. Most of his murals take about a week to make and he has done painting tours where he has painted 17 murals in 17 weeks.

However, Wyland does not only paint whales because he likes them. His main objective is to bring the plight of the whale to the attention of the public in the hope that they will not become extinct. And he has chosen his medium well. It is not easy to walk past one of his giant murals without admiring the beauty of his whales. We can only hope the real thing outlives Wyland's artistic representations of them.

VOCABULARY

Banksy and Pavement Picasso

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

billboards brickwork charities claim depicting elaborate factors incorporates portable portraits potholes primitive publicity stunt striking swerve

1 Our campsite was quite primitive as there was no running water.
2 Some of the _____ in these Victorian buildings is very ornate.
3 We had to park on the corner as the road was full of _____.
4 Kate wore a _____ dress to the dinner. She looked great!
5 This design _____ several themes that are very important to me.
6 We bought a picture _____ a garden scene for the wall of our living room.
7 He lived in a tree for a year as a _____ in order to draw attention to the loss of trees in our urban environment.
8 There are _____ advertising the new supermarket along the side of the motorway.
9 Technology has made everything so small now, whereas many years ago, not even a calculator was easily _____.
10 After the earthquake, many _____ went to the area to help the people affected.
11 When she fell down some stairs while wearing high heels, she tried to _____ that the Council was responsible.
12 Not all the people painting _____ in the square were very good. Mine didn't look anything like me.
13 One of the reasons for the increase in obesity is the availability of fast food, but there are other _____.
14 She invented an _____ story to explain to the teacher why she hadn't done her homework.
15 A boy ran out in front of my car, but I managed to _____ to avoid him.

Visual and performing arts

2 **Complete the sentences.**

1 A person who writes poetry is a poet.
2 A person who composes music is a _____.
3 A person who writes screenplays for films is a _____.
4 A person who plays a musical instrument is a _____.
5 A person who plays a role in a film is an _____.
6 A person who writes plays is a _____.
7 A person who creates sculptures is a _____.
8 A person who writes songs is a _____.

Idioms: art

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

1 My mother's got organizing dinner parties d
2 My little cousin always steals _____
3 We have to face _____
4 They always make a song _____
5 I was late so I asked them to put _____
6 My parents can read me _____
7 When he found out the price he changed _____
8 He's very successful, but he's always _____

a the show at family parties.
b his tune about the trip.
c like a book.
d down to a fine art.
e blowing his own trumpet.
f me in the picture about the arrangements.
g the music over our mistake.
h and dance when they have to help.

4 **Complete the sentences with an art idiom from exercise 3.**

1 I always know what my sister's thinking. I can read her like a book.
2 He boasts a lot about being top of the class. He's always _____ _____ _____ _____.
3 The youngest actress got all the attention after the school play. She _____ _____ _____.
4 My mother only takes half an hour to prepare a fantastic meal. She's got cooking _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.
5 Since he visited London, my brother's decided he'd like to live there. He's _____ _____ _____ about moving abroad.
6 I missed the last drama class, so I didn't know who was going to be in the play. My friends soon _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.
7 My brother didn't stop complaining when I asked him to take me to the station. He made a complete _____ _____ _____ about it.
8 Alan has failed all his exams and now he has to tell his parents. He's going home to _____ _____ _____.

GRAMMAR

Participle clauses

1 **Choose the correct alternative, a present or past participle.**

1 The photos **taking** / (**taken**) at the school show haven't come out.
2 The sound technician is backstage **tested** / **testing** the mikes.
3 The money **collecting** / **collected** by the buskers will be donated to charity.
4 The gig **held** / **holding** last night was a complete success.
5 The model often **painting** / **painted** by Salvador Dalí was his wife, Gala.
6 The instrument **played** / **playing** by the lead violinist was a Stradivarius.
7 The audience **watching** / **watched** the play were completely absorbed in the plot.
8 We received a letter **inviting** / **invited** us to the opening night of the musical.

2 **Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the present participle or the past participle. Tick (✓) the information you think has been invented.**



1 The man wearing (wear) a white coat is taking something out of a basket.
2 The little girl _____ (look) at the basket is holding her big sister's hand.
3 The man _____ (sell) fruit and vegetables has sold lots of produce today.
4 The bird _____ (buy) by the man in the black jumper will be cooked for dinner.
5 The woman _____ (carry) the umbrella thinks that it's going to rain.
6 The vegetables _____ (not sell) in the market today will be kept until tomorrow.

3 **Rewrite the relative clauses as participle phrases.**

1 He played a trombone which belonged to his father.
He played a trombone belonging to his father.
2 On stage there's a woman who is brushing her hair.
_____
3 She said thank you for the flowers which were given by the audience.
_____
4 The scenery which was broken yesterday needs to be repaired.
_____
5 The play which was performed by the National Theatre was an absolute disaster.
_____
6 The guitarist who is playing in the gig isn't usually a member of the band.
_____

CHALLENGE!

Invent some information about the people in the picture. Look at the questions to help you. Write the information as participle clauses.

What are the people wearing / doing?
Where are they going?
Why?



Art and artists

1 **Re-order the letters to make words related to the performance arts, then write them in the chart. Then write two more things that you can find in each place.**

~~riaa~~ bruskes stocmuse ragitiff glugnijg chartsore patrotri rieactl yenscer pginaitn tagse samluic lilts file

art gallery	theatre
1 _____	4 _____
2 _____	5 _____
3 _____	6 _____
_____	7 _____
_____	_____
	_____
concert hall	**outside**
8 aria	11 _____
9 _____	12 _____
10 _____	13 _____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 **Match each word in the box with its definition.**

audience busker conductor juggler ~~model~~ soprano sound technician stage hand

1 a person who sits still for an artist to paint them
model

2 a person who helps move the scenery
_____

3 the person who leads an orchestra
_____

4 a person who makes sure the mikes are working properly
_____

5 the people watching the show
_____

6 a person who plays music on the street
_____

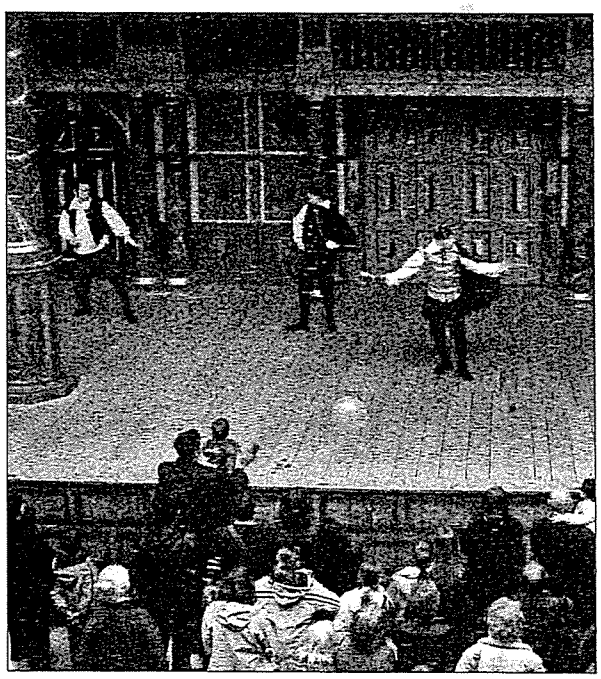
7 a person who performs on the street throwing and catching a set of balls
_____

8 a woman who sings the highest notes in an aria
_____

3 **Complete the story with the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

change into forget look move not work practise rehearse ~~test~~

The opening night was a complete disaster. The sound technician was late, so he didn't have time to [1] ~~test~~ _____ the mikes. That meant we didn't realize they [2] _____ until after the play had started. The lead actor [3] _____ his opening lines, so the lead actress had to say them for him. But the lead actress hadn't had time to [4] _____ her costume, so she went though the entire first act with her jeans on. The stage hands wouldn't stop [5] _____ at the audience when they [6] _____ the scenery, so they kept on dropping all the props. And then in the interval one of the dancers twisted her ankle while she [7] _____ the steps. Honestly, I don't know why we spent so much time [8] _____!



CHALLENGE!

Write about an experience you or someone else has had on the stage or while performing.

_____
_____
_____
_____

GRAMMAR

Determiners: *all, each, every, few, little, no*

1 **Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect.**

1 Not much men enjoy stage musicals.
Not many men enjoy stage musicals.
2 Only a few people go on to sing opera.
_____
3 Singers and dancers earn few money at first.
_____
4 A lot of performers feel nervous when they start.
_____
5 It doesn't take many time to feel more confident.
_____
6 Little music students become famous.
_____

2 **Answer the questions using the words in brackets.**

1 Did you see the series *The Choir*? (most)
I saw most of it.
2 Did you watch the Oscar ceremony on TV? (some)
I watched _____
3 Which sketches do you prefer? (any)
I don't like _____
4 Which scenery did you make? (all)
I made _____
5 How many English novels have you read? (a few)
I've read _____
6 Did you like the sculptures? (some)
I liked _____
7 Which James Bond films have you seen? (none)
I've seen _____

3 **Use the words to make sentences. Remember to use 'of' where necessary.**

1 Some / my friends / were at the opening night.
Some of my friends were at the opening night.
2 Most / the singers / came to the party after the show.
_____
3 Few / people / knew about the exhibition.
_____
4 Many / artists / have a second job.
_____
5 All / these portraits / were painted by Rembrandt.
_____
6 Most / people / prefer the cinema to the theatre.
_____
7 The actress couldn't remember any / her lines.
_____
8 Much / the scenery was made by the stage hands.
_____

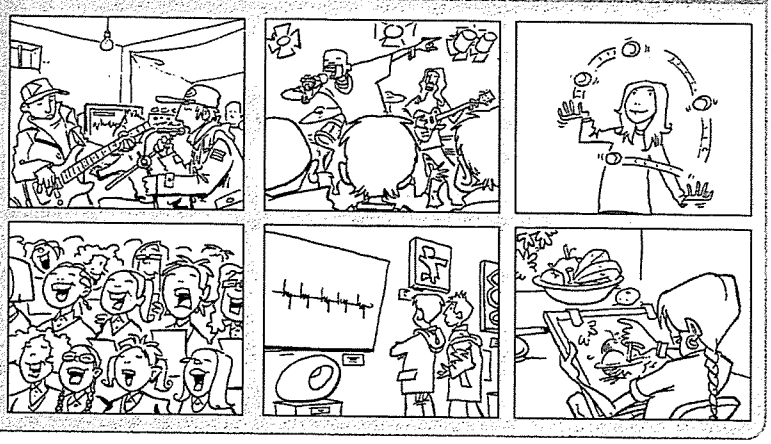
4 **Choose the correct alternative.**

1 The exhibition wasn't very popular. **Few / A few** people went to see it.
2 It's not the first time the lead singer has lost his voice. It's happened **few / a few** times before.
3 Van Gogh was nearly always broke. He made **a little / little** money from his work.
4 He had **little / a little** time so he took a break before finishing the picture.
5 The interview went well because the artist spoke **few / a few** words of English.
6 His room was quite bare because he had **a little / little** furniture.

CHALLENGE!

Look at the hobbies and write true sentences about you and your classmates.

Play in a band: Some of us play in a band.
Sing in a choir: _____
Go to gigs: _____
Visit art galleries: _____
Know how to juggle: _____
Do sketches: _____

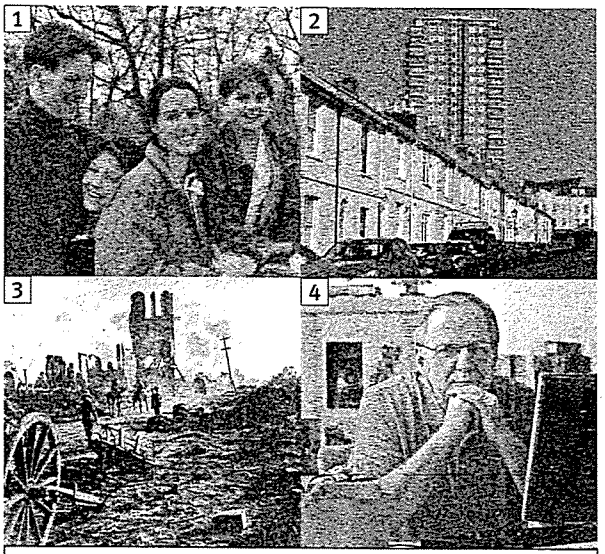


An essay: giving your opinion

Preparation

1 Match the photos to paragraphs (A–D).

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____



A As a writer and artist, I'm often asked where my inspiration comes from. I have to say that if you have to look for inspiration, then you have no business being a writer. However, it is an interesting question to pursue.

B Speaking for myself, the inspiration for my work comes from many places. I've always been interested in history, all the amazing events that have happened over time. I love the way you can choose to inhabit a moment in time, in a particular country. And then of course, there's the fact that different people often have different perceptions of the same historical event.

C The second thing that fascinates me is family. What particularly interests me are the dynamics within a family group, how people get on with each other – or don't! I like exploring notions of kinship and family likeness, also the sharing of personality traits.

D I also love travelling – and I don't mean necessarily to far-flung exotic places. What intrigues me is seeing how humans have created and destroyed communities in social experiments or as a result of building trends.

E To sum up, the things that inspire me are those aspects of life that challenge us to think about our place in the world.

2 Match the symbols and abbreviations with their meaning.

1 >	a and
2 comm^{y}	b because of
3 sth	c cause, lead to
4 =	d together
5 sb	e something
6 +	f or
7 cos of	g equals, is the same as
8 /	h somebody
9 tog	i community

3 Add the abbreviations from exercise 2 to the plan for the essay in exercise 1. One of them is used twice.

1 Intro – inspiration [1] _____ all around [2] _____ you become artist [3] _____ writer

2 History – lots of events, places [4] _____ times to choose from
– people see history differently

3 Family – [5] _____ that forces people [6] _____
– not everyone is alike

4 Travelling – not just holidays – also local [7] _____
– where [8] _____ lives affects them [9] _____ isolation [10] _____ bad planning

5 Sum up – inspired by things that make us who we are

4 Find three sentences in paragraphs B and C that can be turned into nominal subject clauses, and rewrite them using *what*.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Writing task

5 Choose an essay topic and write a brief essay plan, using notes where possible. Then write an essay of around 200 words. Use the Writing Bank on page 90 to help you.

Check your work

Have you
- ☐ used notes in your essay plan?
- ☐ included an introduction and a conclusion?
- ☐ written around 200 words for your essay?
- ☐ checked grammar, spelling and punctuation in your essay?

SELF CHECK 10: GRAMMAR

1 Rewrite the sentences, using a present or past participle.

1 The boy who was waiting here has gone.

2 The woman who will accompany you will be here shortly.

3 All the places that were visited were ticked off.

4 The trams, which rattled through the streets all night, kept me awake.

5 The pages that have been marked are the ones you want to look at.

6 The animals that are usually seen here have moved to a different territory.

7 His brother, who was walking ten paces behind, looked miserable.

8 The sculptures, which were usually displayed in the main hall, were being cleaned.

9 This picture, which was taken when Bryony was only three, shows her dancing ability.

10 The film which will be shown here tomorrow will be the first in a series of Antonioni films.

Your score /10

2 Now replace the participle clause with a relative clause, using *which* or *who*.

1 The train, pulled by two engines, sped past the station.

2 We're going to see the new art gallery opening tomorrow.

3 The prisoner, escorted by two police officers, entered the courtroom.

4 I'm sure that the dinner, prepared by such an expert, will be very successful.

5 My office is in that block adjoining the business centre.

6 I've received two letters asking me for money I don't owe.

7 The two men, wearing overalls and trainers, climbed in through the window of the house.

8 These cottages, built in 1770, are under threat of demolition.

9 I was at school with that girl working behind the counter.

10 Anyone found in the changing rooms without good cause will be reported.

Your score /10

3 Choose the correct form.

1 We just had **a little / a few** rice and some chicken.
2 **All of / All** artists should be original thinkers.
3 The boys behaved themselves, except for **a few / a few of** the older ones.
4 It was terrible to think that, after all the hard work, **none / none of** it would count.
5 They've got **some / any** lovely apples and oranges.
6 **Much / Many** of his work is difficult to understand.
7 **Each of / Each** you should be proud of yourselves.
8 A lot of invitations were sent out, but in the end, **few / a few** people came.
9 **No / None** child will be allowed to go home early.
10 It's true that **most of the / most** people are honest.

Your score /10

4 Match the sentence halves.

1 Many of the	a of the soup left.
2 Each of	b some advice.
3 Every one	c of the guests turned up in the end, which was disappointing.
4 There was very little	d people had never seen a ballet before.
5 Few	e single plant is precious.
6 Much of the	f my friends bought me a present.
7 I can't find any	g atmosphere was generated by anticipation.
8 I'd like to get	h on this planet is responsible for preserving it.
9 Every	i was done about the problem.
10 Nothing	j maps of this town.

Your score /10

Total /40

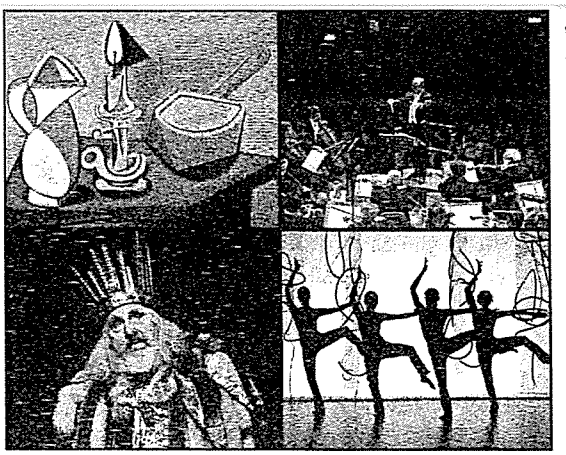
1 Complete the vocabulary quiz with words from Unit 10.

Quiz

1 I think it must be easier to write the _____ to a song than to come up with a good melody.
2 A dog ran out in front of our car, so we had to _____ to avoid it.
3 The best way to advertise a new shopping mall is to put _____ on all the roads leading to it.
4 Our neighbour had hung a _____ new painting over the fireplace. We couldn't take our eyes off it!
5 The pattern on that dress is very _____. It's too detailed for my taste.
6 Anthony Hopkins played the _____ of Picasso in the film of the same name.
7 I don't like paintings of people. I find nature much more interesting, so I prefer _____.
8 After the fight, the two boys were called to the head teacher's office to _____ the music.
9 His parents made a _____ and dance about what he wore to the dinner.
10 I missed the argument, but my sister soon put me in the _____.
11 I don't usually give money to _____, but the girl playing the violin outside the supermarket was excellent.
12 There is a _____ of the King hanging in my father's office.
13 The _____ loved the show and everybody stood up and clapped at the end.
14 The original author of the novel agreed to write the _____ for the film.
15 My friends have just formed a band. They're playing their first _____ tomorrow night.
16 Everyone stared at the _____ painting on the gallery wall, but no one could agree what it was about.
17 She was very much against the idea at first, but she seems to have changed her _____.
18 My sister doesn't enjoy _____ as she doesn't like people bursting into song every five minutes.
19 I knew he'd change his mind about coming to the performance. I can read him like a _____.
20 The actors met up to read the _____ of the controversial new play.

Your score ____ /20

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



What's on?

Art

[1] _____ (strike) paintings by one of the most prolific [2] _____ (art) of the twentieth century at the exhibition *Picasso: Challenging the Past*. The exhibition also includes some of the painter's lesser-known [3] _____ (sculpt). On at the National Gallery until June 7th.

Theatre

King Lear, written by the best-known of English [4] _____ (play), William Shakespeare. The portrayal of the last scene, in particular, is horribly believable. Atmosphere made realistic by superb [5] _____ (light) and music. Runs at the Arcola Theatre until March 14th.

Music

[6] _____ (conduct) Christoph Eschenbach leads the [7] _____ (music) of the London Symphony Orchestra in their rendering of the German [8] _____ (compose) Johannes Brahms' Symphony No. 1. March 11th at the Royal Festival Hall.

Dance

A mixture of live [9] _____ (perform) and video suitable for [10] _____ (spectate) of any age. On at The Place in Duke's Road 13th and 14th March only.

Your score ____ /10

Total ____ /30

ROUND-UP 1–2

Before reading: Stereotypes

1 Choose the correct adjectives.

1 He's very **serious / funny**. He tells a lot of jokes.
2 She never says 'hello'. She's really **rude / polite**.
3 My aunt gives great presents. She's very **mean / generous**.
4 He doesn't say a lot. He's quite **quiet / talkative**.
5 She's never there when I need her. She's very **reliable / unreliable**.
6 My neighbours are always happy. They're very **cheerful / miserable**.
7 My brother's always sleeping. He's really **lazy / hard-working**.
8 He's always talking about himself. He's very **modest / arrogant**.

2 Read the text and match the nationalities with the adjectives.

1 German	a friendly
2 American	b kind
3 Finnish	c punctual

3 According to the text do the Germans, the Americans or the Finns show the following characteristics?

1 The _____ like their houses to look nice.
2 The _____ are very welcoming once they know you.
3 The _____ are proud of their country.
4 The _____ always do everything together.
5 The _____ are very punctual.
6 The _____ are extremely friendly.

CHALLENGE!

In your opinion, what are the main characteristics of the following?

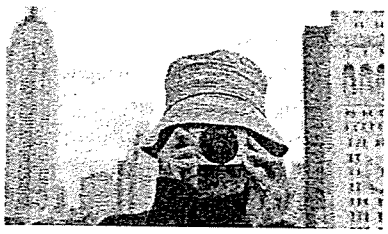
The Japanese: _____ _____
The Germans: _____ _____
The Americans: _____ _____
The British: _____ _____
The Italians: _____ _____

British teenagers abroad

We all know what other nationalities say about the British! Now it's time for us to see how British teenagers get on abroad. We asked Mel, Becky and Ian for their views about the people they have met on their travels.



Mel, age 18, in Germany
I just can't believe how punctual the Germans are! Everything happens at exactly the time that they say it will, and if anything goes wrong, everybody gets really bad-tempered. In general, people can be a bit unfriendly if they don't know you, but once you've been introduced, they often invite you to their house for coffee and cakes.



Becky, age 19, in the USA
Americans find British people fascinating, so I spend hours talking to people. Everyone's really friendly, but sometimes it gets a bit much. My friends are really funny and we spend a lot of time at parties or at burger bars together. It's very difficult to do anything on your own because someone always wants to come with you!



Ian, age 17, in Finland
When I arrived here, the people I met, especially in shops and restaurants, seemed very serious. But my opinions changed when I made some friends. Finnish people, in fact, love having a good time and are very generous, too! In general, the people are patriotic and are keen to show you their country. They're also hard-working and extremely tidy at home!

Before reading: Healthy eating

1 Match the words with their definitions.

1	key	a	varieties
2	absence	b	dairy products
3	consuming	c	lack
4	control	d	equipment
5	preservatives	e	usual
6	versions	f	eating
7	devices	g	significant
8	hidden	h	monitor
9	common	i	additives
10	butter and milk	j	invisible

2 Read the text and add the following phrases or clauses in the correct gap.

A if families are no longer sitting down to eat together
B or two-for-one offers
C so that it didn't go off
D the extent of which is difficult to gauge in our diets

3 Complete the sentences with words from the text.

1 I always buy semi-skimmed milk. I never buy _____ milk.
2 We've got to have _____ in our diet. I couldn't eat the same thing all the time.
3 The fish in the market seems _____ than the fish in the shops.
4 I hate throwing out so much food. It's a terrible _____.
5 In Western countries, we all eat too much _____ food from tins and packets.
6 That _____ of rice is much too big. You don't need to eat that much.
7 I can't believe you think you're poor. You've no idea how _____ you are compared with many people.
8 It isn't enough to change your diet to become healthier. You also have to change your _____.

CHALLENGE!

Describe your favourite healthy meal.

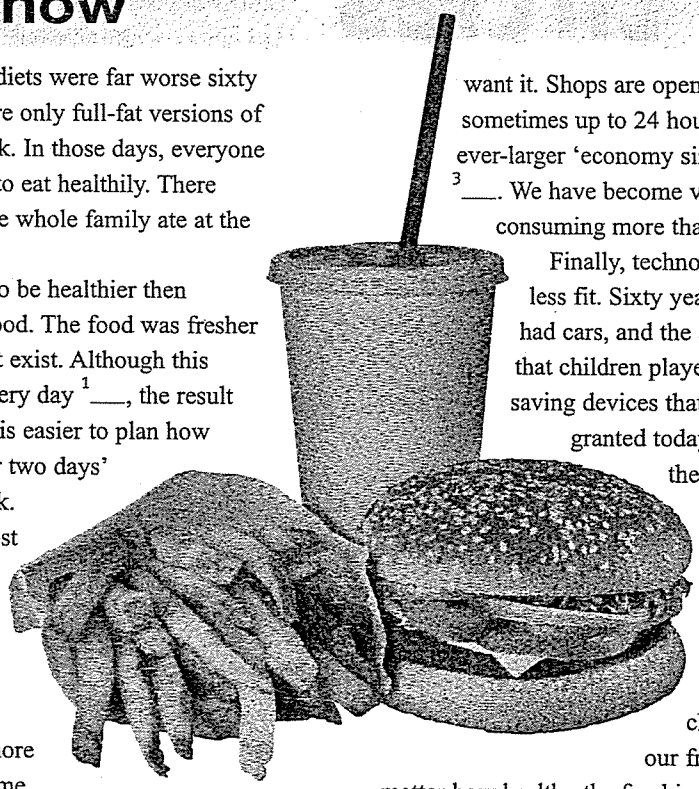
_____
_____
_____
_____

Eating patterns: then and now

People often think that our diets were far worse sixty years ago because there were only full-fat versions of products like butter and milk. In those days, everyone was less aware of the need to eat healthily. There wasn't much variety, and the whole family ate at the same time.

However, people tended to be healthier then because there was no fast food. The food was fresher because preservatives didn't exist. Although this meant shopping for food every day [1]___, the result was less waste generally. It is easier to plan how much you'll need for one or two days' meals than for a whole week.

Besides preservatives, most processed food also contains largely hidden amounts of salt and fat, [2]___. Portion control has become significant, too. Because we are generally more affluent now, we have become used to having more of what we like whenever we want it. Shops are open seven days a week, sometimes up to 24 hours. Supermarkets offer ever-larger 'economy size' packets and cartons, [3]___. We have become very wasteful, while consuming more than ever.



Finally, technology has made us all less fit. Sixty years ago, fewer people had cars, and the absence of TV meant that children played outside. The labour-saving devices that we take so much for granted today were not so common then. For all its tedium, housework requires the same repetitive, stretching movements that many men and women pay to do at the gym. But one of the key changes in family life is our fractured lifestyle. No matter how healthy the food in the house, it is very difficult to control what people are eating [4]___.

ROUND-UP 5–6

Before reading: Mysteries

1 **Complete the summary of the Loch Ness Monster text on page 56 of the Students' Book with the words in the box.**

claim evidence fake genuine hoax

In 1934 an English surgeon called Wilson took a photo of a creature in Loch Ness and showed it as [1] _____ that the Loch Ness Monster existed. The photo clearly showed an animal with a long neck and a small head, so people thought it might be [2] _____. However, in 1993, a film director admitted that he had arranged the photo as a [3] _____ to fool people into believing in Nessie. Ultimately it was proved that Wilson's photo was a [4] _____, but there are still people who [5] _____ that there is a monster in the lake.

2 **Read the text on crop circles. Are the sentences true or false?**

1 Chorley and Bower admitted they had created all the crop circles in southern England. ____
2 'Cereology' is the study of crop circles. ____
3 'Cereologists' believe most crop circles are unexplained. ____
4 Colin Andrews's theory is based on magnetism. ____
5 David Kingston doesn't believe in UFOs. ____
6 Kingston has proved that the crop circles make a strange sound. ____
7 The writer thinks people are fascinated by crop circles because the cause of crop circles is unknown. ____

CHALLENGE!

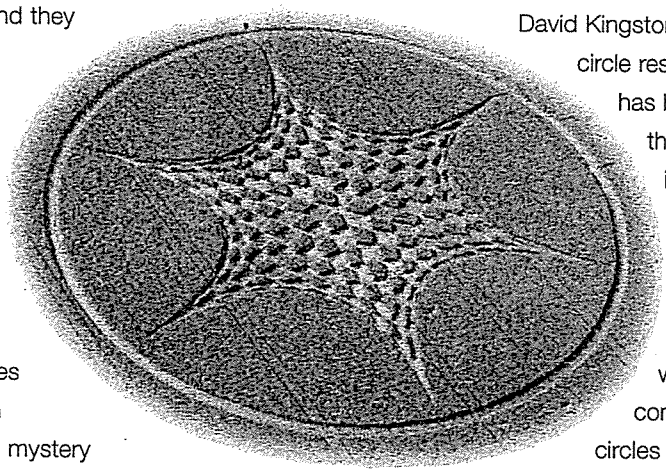
Find out about *Mary Celeste* – the greatest maritime mystery of all time. Write a brief summary of what happened.

_____
_____
_____
_____

Crop circles
– genuine or a hoax?

The patterns shown in the photograph are known as 'crop circles' and they caused great media speculation in the 1980s in Britain.

When two men, David Chorley and Douglas Bower, admitted in 1991 that they were responsible for more than 250 of the crop circles that appeared in southern England in the 1980s, the mystery seemed to have been solved. However, since then, research into crop circles has developed into a science called 'cereology'. Although 'cereologists' agree that about 80% of crop circles are man-made, they claim that another 20% remain unexplained.



So what causes the genuine crop circles? There are a number of possible explanations, some more credible than others. Colin Andrews has been researching crop circles since the 1980s. He claims they appear in fields in the summer because of a change in the Earth's magnetic field.

David Kingston, a leading UFO and crop circle researcher, has another theory. He has been investigating UFOs since the 1950s and is convinced there is a link between the two. He suggests that the genuine formations are created by an energy that is not used on this planet. He has also discovered, with the help of a specialized computer program, that the crop circles are capable of making an unusual kind of music.

Whatever the cause of the phenomenon, one thing is clear. The attraction of crop circles is the mystery surrounding them. Once the mystery has been solved, they will cease to be interesting.

Before reading: Travel

1 Match a word in box A with a word in box B to make tourism and travel phrases.

A	B
package	weekend
seaside	flight
long-haul	town
long	holiday

A	B
budget	trip
exotic	tour
coach	destination
day	airline

2 Complete the sentences with the phrases from exercise 1.

1 My parents like having everything organized for them, so every year they book a _____.
2 When we were young we always went on holiday to a _____ near the beach.
3 Sometimes you need to have some injections before you go on holiday to an _____.
4 My grandparents prefer going on a _____ so they can see everything from their seats.
5 Last year we went on a _____ to Australia. We were on board for over 24 hours!
6 Last year we flew to Amsterdam with a _____. It was really cheap!
7 We didn't want to go away last summer so we often went on a _____ from home.
8 Last month we spent a _____ in the mountains. We came home on Monday evening.

3 Read the text about low-cost airlines and match the headings (1–6) with the paragraphs (A–E). There is one heading that you do not need.

1 Paperless operations
2 Travelling without tickets
3 Online booking
4 Reduced number of flight attendants
5 Efficient use of airports and aircraft
6 No free lunch

CHALLENGE!

Find out which budget airlines fly from Britain to your country and which airports they use. Make notes on the airline, the schedules and the prices for the airport nearest to you.

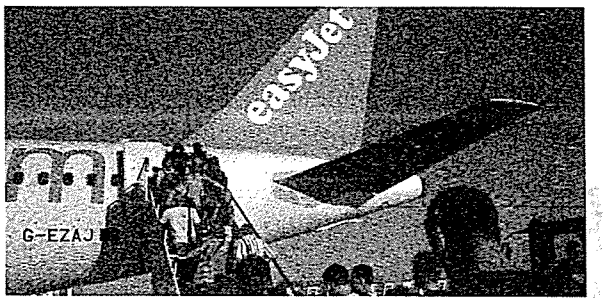
_____
_____
_____
_____

Budget air travel

Budget air travel has made travelling abroad much more popular than it ever has been before. But how do airlines like easyJet and Ryanair manage to cut their prices and still remain competitive? Listed below are the main methods used for cutting costs.

A _____

Booking over the internet reduces the need for a call centre, and eliminates the use of a travel agent in the purchasing of tickets. More than 95% of easyJet seats are now sold online and all planes have been painted with the web address of the airline.



B _____

Airlines have reduced the time the aircraft spend in airports between landing and take-off so that more journeys can be made every day. Ryanair often uses secondary airports whose fees are cheaper than main airports.

C _____

Passengers are only required to present their passports and booking confirmation at the check-in desk, which eliminates the cost of issuing tickets. Instead of a ticket, passengers receive an email containing their flight details and booking reference.

D _____

Passengers are not offered an onboard meal by low-cost airlines, whose reasoning is that passengers would only complain about it anyway! In this way, management and bureaucracy charges are reduced, and passengers are not obliged to pay for something they don't want.

E _____

As well as eliminating the need to issue flight tickets for passengers, low-cost airlines have invested in high-tech computer applications for their staff, reducing the paper consumption in their offices.

ROUND-UP 9–10

Before reading: Advertising

1 Complete the summary of the text on page 93 of the Student's Book with the words in the box.

brand consumers firms income promote purchase sponsors supply target vouchers

The text questions how ethical it is for advertisers to [1]_____ schoolchildren in their campaigns. Large [2]_____ provide sports equipment to schools with the aim of capturing the children as the [3]_____ of the future. The names of the [4]_____ are written in big letters on the clothes. Other companies offer computer equipment in exchange for [5]_____. All of them are trying to encourage the children to be loyal to their [6]_____.

Another advertising strategy is practised by food and drinks companies. They [7]_____ vending machines to schools where children can [8]_____ snacks at break time. Parents say these machines only serve to [9]_____ unhealthy eating, but the money schools earn from them provides them with an [10]_____ of over £10,000.

2 Read the text about Jamie Oliver and choose the best answers.

1 'Feed Me Better' is the name of
   a a cookery programme.
   b a cookery book.
   c a campaign against bad eating habits.
   d a campaign run by the government.
2 Jamie Oliver is
   a the presenter of a TV programme.
   b a cook in an expensive restaurant.
   c a cookery teacher in a school.
   d the head cook in a school canteen.
3 Jamie Oliver discovered that school dinners were
   a bought from local shops.
   b not made from natural ingredients.
   c not cooked properly.
   d too expensive for parents.
4 Nora Sands, the dinner lady, wanted to
   a spend more money on food.
   b save money on food.
   c appear on TV.
   d give the children better food.
5 Since 2005, school dinners have
   a improved.
   b become more expensive.
   c become cheaper.
   d become bigger.

'Feed Me Better'

'Feed Me Better' is the name of the campaign run by TV chef, Jamie Oliver, to improve eating habits in British schools. Jamie is popular with young people all over Britain because of his cookery programmes. His ingredients are fresh, his recipes are simple, and his meals are absolutely delicious.

So when he found out what Britain's schoolchildren were eating at school, he went on the warpath. He discovered that school dinners centred around processed food, chips and burgers, and that children were incapable of recognizing basic vegetables. So Jamie resolved to do something about it.

He decided to make a TV series called *Jamie's School Dinners* which showed the successes and failures of his attempt to improve the dinner menu of a school in Greenwich, London. He was assisted by the school dinner lady, Nora Sands, who was keen to learn how to give the children a more balanced meal while not exceeding her budget.

At the same time as the programmes were being filmed, Jamie ran a national campaign called 'Feed Me Better' to bring the state of the nation's school dinners to the attention of the government.

As a result of the 300,000-signature petition that Jamie presented to Prime Minister Tony Blair in the spring of 2005, new legislation was brought in to control school dinners. Now children are promised two pieces of fruit with their meal, and fizzy drinks, sweets, chocolate and crisps are banned.

Jamie Oliver has shown that it is possible to do something positive for Britain's schoolchildren instead of just using them to make money.

CHALLENGE!

Design a school dinner menu with three different choices of starter, main course and dessert.

_____

_____

_____

_____

FUNCTIONS BANK

Talking about photos

This photo's [from our summer holiday].

There's a boy at the back / at the front.

There's a girl on the left / on the right / in the foreground / in the background.

It looks as though / as if / like [you're enjoying yourselves].

Narrating events

When I was six, [I went to the theatre] for the first time

I remember [my first day at school].

One day [I stayed at school for lunch].

At first [it was fun].

After a few minutes [it started to rain].

A few minutes later [the telephone rang].

Later on [we started dancing].

After that [I never spoke to him again].

In the end [we got home safely].

Finally [I told my parents everything].

A job interview

How did you find out about the job?

Have you worked [in a shop] before?

Why do you think you're the right person for the job?

We'll be in touch by the end of next week.

I saw your advert [in the local newspaper].

I served customers, I made phone calls, I cleaned.

I'm hard-working and reliable.

At the Doctor's

What can I do for you?

How long have you been feeling like this?

I'll just take your temperature.

I'll prescribe [some antibiotics].

Take the tablets three times a day after meals.

I've got a temperature and a bad cough.

I haven't been feeling very well recently.

I've got a sore throat / a headache / an upset stomach.

Talking about plans

Have you got any plans [for the weekend]?

Are you busy [at the weekend]?

I'm going to have an early night.

What are you doing on [Sunday]?

What about [Sunday evening]?

Deciding what to do

Why don't we go to [the theatre]?

Do you fancy going for a walk?

Thanks, but I've already got plans [for Saturday].

It's kind of you to ask, but I'm busy [on Sunday].

I don't fancy [going out for a walk].

You'll enjoy it when you get there.

OK. You've persuaded me.

Making conversations

Excuse me. You're [Ben Wilson's sister], aren't you?

We've met somewhere before, haven't we?

How do you know [Ben]?

What about you? Have you got any hobbies?

What kinds of [films] do you like?

Anyway, I'd better get back to my friends.

Nice talking to you.

See you around.

Asking for information

Hello. I wonder if you could help me?

Can you tell me where [the nearest post office] is?

Would you mind telling me if the plane is on time?

Do you know which platform the trains [to London] go from?

Arguing your case

Do you really think so?

I don't think that's a very good idea.

Are you sure about that?

I take your point, but on the other hand ...

I see what you mean, but ...

I suppose you could be right.

OK, whatever you want. I don't feel strongly about it.

Well, if that's what you really want to do, then OK.

Oh, I don't agree.

I'm not convinced.

Evaluating an experience

What was [the play] like?

I loved every minute of it.

The actors were awesome.

He was such a brilliant actor.

It was so awful.

The male and female leads were both atrocious.

WRITING BANK

Informal letter

Dear Michelle,

Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear from you and to hear about your skiing trip. I'm glad you had a good time!

I've taken so long to write back because I've been busy studying for my exams. They're over now, and I think I've passed everything, except physics, of course.

How about you? Have you finished your exams yet? Perhaps we can get together when school finishes. If you want to come down to Bristol for a weekend in July, it would be great to see you. Tell me what you think.

The only other news is that my brother Andrew has got engaged. His fiancée is quite nice actually, and I think we're going to get on really well.

Anyway, that's all for now. Please write soon and tell me when you can come and visit.

Best wishes,

Jane

PS If you can't come to Bristol, I don't mind travelling up to Manchester.

- Start the letter with *Dear* and your friend's first name.
- You can use informal language.
- You can use contractions.
- You can use phrasal verbs.
- Use a phrase to bring your letter to a close.
- End your letter with *Best wishes*.
- If you want to introduce some more information or something you have forgotten you can put *PS* (postscript) after your name.

Essay (for and against)

There are few people today who could exist without their mobile phones. (Nevertheless,) the invention of the mobile phone also has its drawbacks that people tend to forget about.

Not all people know how to use a mobile phone with sufficient respect, and trying to sleep on public transport these days has become impossible. Family visits have also lost out as younger members spend the afternoon texting friends or playing games when in earlier days they would have been interacting with the rest of the family.

(However,) there is no denying that mobile phones have a number of advantages. Parents with teenagers give their children more freedom if they take their phones with them when they go out. (In addition,) the mobile is useful for teenagers for getting home as all they have to do is dial their parents' number and the family taxi will arrive at the arranged time free of charge.

(On balance,) it seems that mobile phones have as many disadvantages as positive aspects. (However,) in some situations they are indispensable. If you have a car accident on a lonely road in the middle of the night, it's clear that the quickest way to solve the problem is by making a phone call. (In this way) I, for one, am happier with my mobile phone in my bag, than without it, and I would recommend every driver to carry a phone with them at all times.

- Divide your essay into four paragraphs.
- Write an interesting introduction to your essay that will encourage your reader to continue reading.
- In the second paragraph include points against your argument.
- In the third paragraph include points in favour of your argument.
- The fourth paragraph should be a conclusion balancing the arguments for and against.
- Use linking expressions (see circled examples) to guide your reader through your essay.

Formal letter

- Start *Dear Sir or Madam* if you don't know the name of the person you are writing to. Use the person's title (*Mr, Mrs, Ms*) and their surname if you do.
- Use formal expressions.
- Avoid contractions.
- State your reason for writing in the first paragraph.
- State your requests using indirect questions.
- Use a phrase to bring your letter to a close.
- End your letter with *Yours faithfully* if you started with *Dear Sir or Madam*, and *Yours sincerely* if you started with the person's title and surname.
- Sign your name and print it in full afterwards.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to enquire about the holiday apartments on the Costa Brava advertised in Beach Holidays magazine this month.

In your advertisement you mention that all the apartments are self-catering. Would you mind telling me what cooking facilities are available in the kitchen? Could you also tell me if cooking utensils are provided?

I noticed from your advertisement that the beach is very near. However, I would also like to know if the apartments have a swimming pool as we will be travelling with small children.

I would be very grateful if you could send me a list of apartments and prices with a view to making a reservation in August.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Catherine Archer

MS CATHERINE ARCHER

Essay (giving your opinion)

There is a saying that "travel broadens the mind" and it is certainly true that you can learn a lot from visiting other countries. In my opinion, travelling helps you to improve your language skills, increase your awareness of the world and become more independent.

Travelling allows you to practise your foreign language skills in real situations, rather than just in a classroom. For example, you will almost certainly need to buy tickets, book accommodation and order food and drink. Moreover, you are likely to find yourself meeting people and making conversation in a foreign language. These encounters can sometimes lead to lasting friendships, too.

People who have never left their hometown may have quite a narrow view of the world. In contrast, people who have travelled can base their opinions on a wider range of experiences. Furthermore, travelling can raise your awareness of important global issues. For instance, visiting the Amazonian rainforest will probably make you more passionate about protecting it from destruction.

Travelling puts you in situations which you do not find in your normal everyday routine at home. Learning how to cope with these is good experience, and makes you a stronger and more independent person. For example, young people who backpack around Europe often have to learn how to live cheaply while they are travelling.

In conclusion, I would say that travelling is a very valuable experience. It provides a form of education which you cannot get from books or in the classroom.

- Write an interesting introduction outlining the general areas you are going to cover in your essay.
- Allocate one paragraph to each general area.
- Include examples (see underlined phrases) to illustrate your points.
- Use linking expressions (see circled examples) to connect points, where necessary.
- The final paragraph should be a conclusion summing up your opinion in different words and including a final thought on the issue.

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 1

a blue moon /ə ˌbluː ˈmuːn/
a red herring /ə ˌred ˈherɪŋ/
a white lie /ə ˌwaɪt ˈlaɪ/
against the law /əˌgenst ðə ˈlɔː/
alpaca /ælˈpækə/
ankle-length /ˈæŋklˌleŋθ/
appear /əˈpɪə(r)/
appearance /əˈpɪərəns/
assist /əˈsɪst/
assistance /əˈsɪstəns/
attach /əˈtætʃ/
attached /əˈtætʃt/
attachment /əˈtætʃmənt/
baggy /ˈbægi/
bank account /ˈbæŋk əˌkaʊnt/
behaviour /bɪˈheɪvjə(r)/
boots /buːts/
cash machine /ˈkæʃ məˌʃiːn/
checked /tʃekt/
citizen /ˈsɪtɪzn/
confront /kənˈfrʌnt/
cotton /ˈkɒtn/
credit card /ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/
decorated /ˈdekəreɪtɪd/
detect /dɪˈtekt/
detection /dɪˈtekʃn/
deter /dɪˈtɜː(r)/
develop /dɪˈveləp/
development /dɪˈveləpmənt/
download /ˈdaʊnləʊd/
dress /dres/
exasperate /ɪgˈzæspəreɪt/
exasperation /ɪgzæspəˈreɪʃn/
exchange student /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ ˌstjuːdnt/
facilities /fəˈsɪlətiz/
fine /faɪn/
fully-equipped /ˌfʊli ɪˈkwɪpt/
fur /fɜː(r)/
fur-lined /ˈfɜː ˌlaɪnd/
gape /geɪp/
glance /glɑːns/
glare /gleə(r)/
green fingers /ˌgriːn ˈfɪŋgəz/
harass /ˈhærəs/
harassment /həˈræsmənt/
hard /hɑːd/
headscarf /ˈhedskɑːf/
illegal /ɪˈliːgl/
improvement /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/
in black and white /ɪn ˌblæk ənd ˈwaɪt/
in contact /ɪn ˈkɒntækt/
in theory /ɪn ˈθɪəri/
initially /ɪˈnɪʃəli/
interact /ɪntərˈækt/
investigate /ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt/
investigation /ɪnvestɪˈgeɪʃn/
kilt /kɪlt/
kimono /kɪˈməʊnəʊ/
knee-length /ˈniːˌleŋθ/
linen /ˈlɪnɪn/
long-sleeved /ˌlɒŋ ˈsliːvd/
look (at) /ˈlʊk (ˌæt, ət)/
look like /ˈlʊk ˌlaɪk/
loose /luːs/
manage /ˈmænɪdʒ/
matching /ˈmætʃɪŋ/
material /məˈtɪəriəl/
misuse /mɪsˈjuːs/
monitor /ˈmɒnɪtə(r)/
necessarily /nesəˈserəli/
observe /əbˈzɜːv/
offender /əˈfendə(r)/
ordinary people /ˈɔːdnri ˌpiːpl/
parka /ˈpɑːkə/
patterned /ˈpætnd/
peek /piːk/

/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

peer /pɪə(r)/
plain /pleɪn/
poncho /'pɒntʃəʊ/
potential /pə'tenʃl/
privacy /'prɪvəsi/
put the price up (of sth) /ˌpʊt ðə 'praɪs ˌʌp (əv ...)/
recognition /rekəg'nɪʃn/
recognize /'rekəgnaɪz/
rely on /rɪ'laɪ ˌɒn/
safe from /'seɪf frəm/
sandals /'sændlz/
sari /'sɑːri/
satellite /'sætəlaɪt/
seal skin /'siːl ˌskɪn/
secretively /'siːkrətɪvli/
secretly /'siːkrətli/
security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/
see /siː/
shape /ʃeɪp/
shoplifter /'ʃɒplɪftə(r)/
short-sleeved /ˌʃɔːt 'sliːvd/
soft /sɒft/
software /'sɒftweə(r)/
spot /spɒt/
stare /steə(r)/
stay in contact /ˌsteɪ ɪn 'kɒntækt/
stripy /'straɪpi/
strong /strɒŋ/
surveillance /sə'veɪləns/
tag /tæg/
tartan /'tɑːtn/
texture /'tekstʃə(r)/
that sort of (money) /'ðæt ˌsɔːt əv (ˌmʌni)/
the golden rule /ðə ˌgəʊldən 'ruːl/
thick /θɪk/
tight /taɪt/
treat /triːt/
treatment /'triːtmənt/
tunic /'tjuːnɪk/
turban /'tɜːbən/
upgrade /ʌp'greɪd/
vulnerable /'vʌlnərəbl/
warn /wɔːn/
watch /wɒtʃ/
wide /waɪd/
wooden /'wʊdn/
work out /ˌwɜːk 'aʊt/

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

accurate /'ækjərət/
admit /əd'mɪt/
amnesia /æm'niːziə/
amused /ə'mjuːzd/
apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/
apparently /ə'pærəntli/
arrogant /'ærəgənt/
ashamed of /ə'ʃeɪmd əv/
at once /ət 'wʌns/
baffled /'bæfld/
bored with /'bɔːd wɪð/
boredom /'bɔːdəm/
boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/
break down /ˌbreɪk 'daʊn/
burst into tears /ˌbɜːst ˌɪntə 'tɪəz/
challenge sb to sth /'tʃælɪndʒ ˌ... tə ˌ.../
clean up /ˌkliːn 'ʌp/
close friend /ˌkləʊs 'frend/
come back /ˌkʌm 'bæk/
communicative /kə'mjuːnɪkətɪv/
confused /kən'fjuːzd/
confusing /kən'fjuːzɪŋ/
confusion /kən'fjuːʒn/
cope /kəʊp/
deep (adj) /diːp/
delighted /dɪ'laɪtɪd/
depict /dɪ'pɪkt/
depressed /dɪ'prest/
depression /dɪ'preʃn/
diagnose /'daɪəgnəʊz/
disappointed /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/
disappointing /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/
disappointment /dɪsə'pɔɪntmənt/
discharge /dɪs'tʃɑːdʒ/
dismayed /dɪs'meɪd/
downturn /'daʊntɜːn/
driving test /'draɪvɪŋ ˌtest/

earliest memory /ˌɜːliəst 'meməri/
easy-going /ˌiːzi 'gəʊɪŋ/
ecstatic /ɪk'stætɪk/
embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/
embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/
embarrassment /ɪm'bærəsmənt/
enrol /ɪn'rəʊl/
enthusiasm (n) /ɪn'θjuːziæzəm/
escort /ɪ'skɔːt/
ethnic minority /ˌeθnɪk maɪ'nɒrəti/
even though /'iːvn ˌðəʊ/
extrovert /'ekstrəvɜːt/
fall through /ˌfɔːl 'θruː/
fast-moving /ˌfɑːst 'muːvɪŋ/
fed up /ˌfed 'ʌp/
fetch /fetʃ/
flip-flop /'flɪp ˌflɒp/
fluent /'fluːənt/
formal /'fɔːml/
furious /'fjʊəriəs/
fury /'fjʊəri/
general knowledge /ˌdʒenrəl 'nɒlɪdʒ/
generous /'dʒenərəs/
get to know sb /ˌget tə 'nəʊ .../
get up /ˌget 'ʌp/
give up /ˌgɪv 'ʌp/
gloomy /'gluːmi/
go out /ˌgəʊ 'aʊt/
go up /ˌgəʊ 'ʌp/
grow up /ˌgrəʊ 'ʌp/
guilty /'gɪlti/
happy with /'hæpi wɪð/
hold on /ˌhəʊld 'ʌp/
homesick /'həʊmsɪk/
homesickness /'həʊmsɪknəs/
irritated /'ɪrɪteɪtɪd/
jealous /'dʒeləs/

/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

laugh out loud
/ˌlɑːf aʊt 'laʊd/

look for (phr vb)
/'lʊk ˌfɔː(r), fə(r)/

lose your memory
/ˌluːz jɔː 'meməri/

loss /lɒs/

memorabilia /meməra'bɪliə/

memorial /mə'mɔːriəl/

memory loss
/'meməri ˌlɒs/

memory /'meməri/

modest /'mɒdɪst/

nervous about
/'nɜːvəs (ə)ˌbaʊt)/

nervousness /'nɜːvəsnəs/

not have time to do sth
/ˌnɒt hæv ˌtaɪm tə 'duː ˌ.../

on your way home
/ˌɒn jɔː ˌweɪ 'həʊm/

once /wʌns/

outgoing /'aʊtgəʊɪŋ/

patchy /'pætʃi/

patriotic /pætri'ɒtɪk/

petrified /'petrɪfaɪd/

phrase book /'freɪz ˌbʊk/

pirate (n) /'paɪrət/

pleased /pliːzd/

portray /pɔː'treɪ/

possessions /pə'zeʃnz/

proud of /'praʊd əv/

rarely /'reəli/

relieved /rɪ'liːvd/

remembrance /rɪ'membrəns/

reminder /rɪ'maɪndə(r)/

reserved /rɪ'zɜːvd/

resign /rɪ'zaɪn/

rucksack /'rʌksæk/

run out of sth
/ˌrʌn 'aʊt əv ˌ.../

scared of /'skeəd əv/

scrawl /skrɔːl/

sensitive /'sensətɪv/

set off /ˌset 'ɒf/

severity /sɪ'verəti/

short notice /ˌʃɔːt 'nəʊtɪs/

show your emotions
/ˌʃəʊ jɔːr ɪ'məʊʃnz/

since /sɪns/

skull /skʌl/

souvenir /suːvə'nɪə(r)/

speak up /ˌspiːk 'ʌp/

squire (n) /'skwaɪə(r)/

stand up /ˌstænd 'ʌp/

stay in /ˌsteɪ 'ɪn/

stock exchange
/'stɒk ɪkˌstʃeɪndʒ/

stunning /'stʌnɪŋ/

subway /'sʌbweɪ/

surprised at /sə'praɪzd ət/

the norm /ðə 'nɔːm/

though /ðəʊ/

throw /θrəʊ/

tickets /'tɪkɪts/

tired of /'taɪəd əv/

tremble (v) /'trembl/

truly /'truːli/

turn up /ˌtɜːn 'ʌp/

underachievement
/ʌndərə'tʃiːvmənt/

upset about
/ʌp'set əˌbaʊt/

wake up /ˌweɪk 'ʌp/

warm up /ˌwɔːm 'ʌp/

whereas /weər'æz/

while /waɪl/

without difficulty
/wɪˌðaʊt 'dɪfɪkəlti/

worried about
/'wʌrid əˌbaʊt/

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

accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ _____

adapt /ə'dæpt/ _____

application /æplɪ'keɪʃn/ _____

apply for a job /ə,plaɪ fər ə 'ʤɒb/ _____

appropriate /ə'prəʊpriət/ _____

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ _____

attend an interview /ə,tend ən 'ɪntəvju:/ _____

back-breaking /'bæk ,breɪkɪŋ/ _____

barrister /'bærɪstə(r)/ _____

be promoted /,bi prəʊ'məʊtɪd/ _____

brainstorm ideas /,breɪnstɔ:m aɪ'dɪəz/ _____

builder /'bɪldə(r)/ _____

busy /'bɪzi/ _____

call off /,kɔ:l 'ɒf/ _____

carpenter /'kɑ:pɪntə(r)/ _____

catering /'keɪtərɪŋ/ _____

chair meetings /,ʧeə 'mi:tɪŋz/ _____

challenging /'ʧælɪnʤɪŋ/ _____

child psychologist /,ʧaɪld saɪ'kɒləʤɪst/ _____

civil servant /,sɪvl 'sɜ:vənt/ _____

coal miner /'kəʊl ,maɪnə(r)/ _____

colleague /'kɒli:g/ _____

commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/ _____

complicated /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ _____

computer literacy /kəm,pju:tə 'lɪtərəsi/ _____

consider yourself to be /kən'sɪdə jə,self tə bi/ _____

considerable /kən'sɪdərəbl/ _____

correspondent /kɒrə'spɒndənt/ _____

councillor /'kaʊnsələ(r)/ _____

deal with customers /,di:l ,wɪð 'kʌstəməz/ _____

distributor /dɪ'strɪbjətə(r)/ _____

draw up contracts /,drɔ:r ʌp 'kɒntrækts/ _____

editor /'edɪtə(r)/ _____

electrician /ɪlek'trɪʃn/ _____

emphasis /'emfəsɪs/ _____

employee /ɪm'plɔɪi:/ _____

encourage sb to do sth /ɪn,kʌrɪʤ ... tə 'du:/ _____

engineer /enʤɪ'nɪə(r)/ _____

enjoy a challenge /ɪn,ʤɔɪ ə 'ʧælɪnʤ/ _____

enthusiastic /ɪnθju:zi'æstɪk/ _____

environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ _____

essential /ɪ'senʃl/ _____

excel /ɪk'sel/ _____

experience /ɪk'spɪərɪəns/ _____

fill in an application form /,fɪl ,ɪn ən æplɪ'keɪʃn ,fɔ:m/ _____

financial analyst /faɪ,nænʃl, fə,næ- 'ænəlɪst/ _____

firefighter /'faɪəfaɪtə(r)/ _____

flexible /'fleksəbl/ _____

flight attendant /'flaɪt ə,tendənt/ _____

full training /,fʊl 'treɪnɪŋ/ _____

give out /,gɪv 'aʊt/ _____

good with numbers /,gʊd wɪð 'nʌmbəz/ _____

gradually /'grædʒuəli/ _____

hairdresser /'heədresə(r)/ _____

hand in your resignation /,hænd ɪn jɔ: rezɪg'neɪʃn/ _____

I would be very grateful /,aɪ ,wʊd ,bi 'veri ,greɪtfl/ _____

illustrator /'ɪləstreɪtə(r)/ _____

in a word /,ɪn ə 'wɜ:d/ _____

in charge of sth/sb /ɪn 'ʧɑ:ʤ əv/ _____

in person /,ɪn 'pɜ:sn/ _____

instinctively /ɪn'stɪŋktɪvli/ _____

investment /ɪn'vestmənt/ _____

keep up with new technology /,ki:p ,ʌp wɪð ,nju: tek'nɒləʤi/ _____

lawyer /'lɔ:jə(r)/ _____

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜ:/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑ:/ art	/ɒ/ not	/u:/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/i:/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔ:/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

liaise with a team
/liˌeɪz wɪð ə 'tiːm/

look forward to
/ˌlʊk 'fɔːwəd tə/

look up /ˌlʊk 'ʌp/

lorry driver
/'lɒri ˌdraɪvə(r)/

make sb redundant
/ˌmeɪk ... rɪ'dʌndənt/

make up /ˌmeɪk 'ʌp/

mechanic /mə'kænɪk/

meet deadlines
/ˌmiːt 'dedlaɪnz/

menial /'miːniəl/

monotonous /mə'nɒtənəs/

musician /mjuˈzɪʃn/

nanny /'næni/

negotiable /nɪ'gəʊʃiəbl/

nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/

nurse /nɜːs/

nursery school teacher
/'nɜːsəri ˌskuːl ˌtiːtʃə(r)/

operate machinery
/ˌɒpəreɪt mə'ʃiːnəri/

opportunity /ɒpə'tjuːnəti/

patience /'peɪʃns/

photographer
/fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/

pick up /ˌpɪk 'ʌp/

pilot /'paɪlət/

plumber /'plʌmə(r)/

pocket money
/'pɒkɪt ˌmʌni/

politician /pɒlə'tɪʃn/

post /pəʊst/

prevent /prɪ'vent/

promotion /prə'məʊʃn/

put off /ˌpʊt 'ɒf/

put out /ˌpʊt 'aʊt/

reference /'refrəns/

reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/

report on sales figures
/rɪˌpɔːt ɒn 'seɪlz ˌfɪgəz/

requirement
/rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/

resident /'rezɪdənt/

responsibility
/rɪspɒnsə'bɪləti/

rewarding /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/

salary /'sælәri/

scientist /'saɪəntɪst/

secretary /'sekrətri/

sign a contract
/ˌsaɪn ə 'kɒntrækt/

skilled /skɪld/

skills /skɪlz/

solicitor /sə'lɪsɪtə(r)/

specialized knowledge
/ˌspeʃəlaɪzd 'nɒlɪdʒ/

stockbroker
/'stɒkˌbrəʊkə(r)/

stressful /'stresfl/

suitable /'suːtəbl/

supply teacher
/sə'plaɪ ˌtiːtʃə(r)/

surgeon /'sɜːdʒən/

take an order
/ˌteɪk ən 'ɔːdə(r)/

take off /ˌteɪk 'ɒf/

tell off /ˌtel 'ɒf/

timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/

tired of /'taɪəd əv/

tough /tʌf/

traditionally /trə'dɪʃənəli/

trust /trʌst/

turn down /ˌtɜːn 'daʊn/

underneath /ʌndə'niːθ/

upload data /ˌʌpləʊd 'deɪtə/

visor /'vaɪzə(r)/

wholesaler /'həʊlseɪlə(r)/

work on an assembly line
/ˌwɜːk ˌɒn ən ə'sembli ˌlaɪn/

working arrangements
/'wɜːkɪŋ əˌreɪndʒmənts/

/p/ **p**en	/d/ **d**og	/tʃ/ bea**ch**	/v/ **v**ery	/s/ **s**peak	/ʒ/ televi**s**ion	/n/ no**w**	/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

achievement /əˈtʃiːvmənt/
activate /ˈæktɪveɪt/
active /ˈæktɪv/
alien /ˈeɪliən/
alienate /ˈeɪliəneɪt/
ankle /ˈæŋkl/
apply /əˈplaɪ/
article /ˈɑːtɪkl/
assign /əˈsaɪn/
associate /əˈsəʊʃieɪt, -sieɪt/
benefit /ˈbenəfɪt/
bite sb's head off /ˌbaɪt ... ˈhed ɒf/
blame /bleɪm/
break /breɪk/
breathing apparatus /ˈbriːðɪŋ æpəˌreɪtəs/
catapult /ˈkætəpʌlt/
chain (n) /tʃeɪn/
chord /kɔːd/
claim /kleɪm/
clarify /ˈklærɪfaɪ/
clear /klɪə(r)/
clear (your) throat /ˌklɪə ... ˈθrəʊt/
cold-blooded /ˌkəʊld ˈblʌdɪd/
cord /kɔːd/
cross (your) fingers /ˌkrɒs ... ˈfɪŋgəz/
deduce /dɪˈdjuːs/
depending on /dɪˈpendɪŋ ˌɒn/
diabetes /daɪəˈbiːtiːz/
different /ˈdɪfrənt/
differentiate /dɪfəˈrenʃieɪt/
dislocate /ˈdɪsləkeɪt/
draft /drɑːft/
draught /drɑːft/
dull /dʌl/
end-of-term exams /ˌend əv ˌtɜːm ɪgˈzæmz/
Enough of all that /ɪˈnʌf əv ˌɔːl ˌðæt/

essentially /ɪˈsenʃəli/
ever again /ˌevər əˈgen/
example /ɪgˈzɑːmpl/
exemplify /ɪgˈzemplɪfaɪ/
extreme sport /ɪkˌstriːm ˈspɔːt/
fair-haired /ˈfeə ˌheəd/
fast food /ˌfɑːst ˈfuːd/
fiercely (adv) /ˈfɪəsli/
file (n) /faɪl/
get cold feet /ˌget ˌkəʊld ˈfiːt/
get sth off your chest /ˌget .. ˌɒf jɔː ˈtʃest/
gracefully /ˈgreɪsfəli/
grave (n) /greɪv/
gravestone (n) /ˈgreɪvstəʊn/
green-eyed /ˈgriːn ˌaɪd/
Guess what? /ˈges wɒt/
have a good effect on sth /ˌhæv ə ˌgʊd ɪˈfekt ˌɒn/
have lessons /ˌhæv ˈlesnz/
health problem /ˈhelθ ˌprɒbləm/
high blood pressure /ˌhaɪ ˈblʌd ˌpreʃə(r)/
high-fat food /ˈhaɪ ˌfæt ˌfuːd/
historical /hɪˈstɒrɪkl/
hold your breath /ˌhəʊld jɔː ˈbreθ/
improve your memory /ɪmˌpruːv jɔː ˈmeməri/
injury /ˈɪndʒəri/
inspire /ɪnˈspaɪə(r)/
iron (n) /ˈaɪən/
junk food /ˈdʒʌŋk ˌfuːd/
keep an eye on sb / sth /ˌkiːp ən ˈaɪ ˌɒn/
kind-hearted /ˌkaɪnd ˈhɑːtɪd/
knowledge /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/
leak /liːk/
leek /liːk/
level-headed /ˌlevl ˈhedɪd/
lifestyle /ˈlaɪfstaɪl/

/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

maize /meɪz/ _____

manoeuvre /mə'nuːvə(r)/ _____

mare /meə(r)/ _____

mayor 🇺🇸 /meə(r)/ _____

maze /meɪz/ _____

memorize /'meməraɪz/ _____

memory 🇺🇸 /'meməri/ _____

mislead sb /mɪs'liːd/ _____

moose /muːs/ _____

mousse /muːs/ _____

narrow-minded
/ˌnærəʊ 'maɪndɪd/ _____

neck 🇺🇸 /nek/ _____

nod (your) head 🇺🇸
/nɒd ... 'hed/ _____

nutritious /njuˈtrɪʃəs/ _____

obese /əʊ'biːs/ _____

obesity /əʊ'biːsəti/ _____

obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ _____

occasion 🇺🇸 /ə'keɪʒn/ _____

open-minded
/ˌəʊpən 'maɪndɪd/ _____

pantry /'pæntri/ _____

physical exercise 🇺🇸
/ˌfɪzɪkl 'eksəsaɪz/ _____

play it by ear 🇺🇸
/ˌpleɪ ˌɪt ˌbaɪ 'ɪə(r)/ _____

poke (your) nose into sth
/ˌpəʊk ... 'nəʊz ˌɪntə/ _____

privately 🇺🇸 /'praɪvətli/ _____

public 🇺🇸 /'pʌblɪk/ _____

publicize /'pʌblɪsaɪz/ _____

pull a muscle 🇺🇸.
/ˌpʊl ə 'mʌsl/ _____

pull sb's leg 🇺🇸 /ˌpʊl ... 'leg/ _____

put (your) foot in it 🇺🇸
/ˌpʊt ... 'fʊt ɪn ˌɪt/ _____

raise (your) eyebrows
/ˌreɪz ... 'aɪbraʊz/ _____

rehearse /rɪ'hɜːs/ _____

right-handed /ˌraɪt 'hændɪd/ _____

roast (v) /rəʊst/ _____

scary /'skeəri/ _____

session 🇺🇸 /'seʃn/ _____

short-sighted /ˌʃɔːt 'saɪtɪd/ _____

shrug (your) shoulders
/ˌʃrʌg ... 'ʃəʊldəz/ _____

simple 🇺🇸 /'sɪmpl/ _____

simplify /'sɪmplɪfaɪ/ _____

split hairs 🇺🇸 /ˌsplɪt 'heəz/ _____

staff 🇺🇸 /stɑːf/ _____

stomach 🇺🇸 /'stʌmək/ _____

stumble /'stʌmbl/ _____

sugary /'ʃʊgəri/ _____

sundial /'sʌndaɪəl/ _____

takeaway meal
/ˌteɪkəweɪ 'miːl/ _____

tap (your) foot 🇺🇸
/ˌtæp ... 'fʊt/ _____

tear 🇺🇸 /tɪə(r)/ _____

technique 🇺🇸 /tek'niːk/ _____

That's all for now 🇺🇸
/ˌðæts 'ɔːl fə ˌnaʊ/ _____

thick-skinned /ˌθɪk 'skɪnd/ _____

tier /tɪə(r)/ _____

TV dinner 🇺🇸 /ˌtiː ˌviː 'dɪnə(r)/ _____

twist an ankle 🇺🇸
/ˌtwɪst ən 'æŋkl/ _____

twist sb's arm 🇺🇸
/ˌtwɪst ... 'ɑːm/ _____

understand the gist of sth
/ʌndəˌstænd ðə 'ʤɪst əv .../ _____

unusual 🇺🇸 /ʌn'juːʒuəl/ _____

upset stomach 🇺🇸
/ˌʌpset 'stʌmək/ _____

visual /'vɪʒuəl/ _____

visualize /'vɪʒuəlaɪz/ _____

weigh 🇺🇸 /weɪ/ _____

What have you been up to? 🇺🇸
/ˌwɒt həv juː ˌbiːn 'ʌp ˌtuː/ _____

Why don't we ...? 🇺🇸
/'waɪ ˌdəʊnt ˌwiː / _____

yoga class /'jəʊgə ˌklɑːs/ _____

yoke /jəʊk/ _____

yolk /jəʊk/ _____

/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

access information ⇌
/ˌækses mfəˈmeɪʃn/ _____

acid rain ⇌ /ˌæsɪd ˈreɪn/ _____

advance ⇌ /ədˈvɑːns/ _____

adventurous /ədˈventʃərəs/ _____

air conditioning ⇌
/ˈeə kənˌdɪʃənɪŋ/ _____

amount ⇌ /əˈmaʊnt/ _____

auto- /ˈɔːtəʊ/ _____

be pessimistic about sth
/ˌbi pesɪˈmɪstɪk əˌbaʊt .../ _____

best-selling /ˈbest ˌselɪŋ/ _____

biometric /baɪəˈmetrɪk/ _____

burn ⇌ /bɜːn/ _____

carbon emissions
/ˈkɑːbən ɪˌmɪʃnz/ _____

catastrophe /kəˈtæstrəfi/ _____

cause sth to happen ⇌
/ˌkɔːz ... tə ˈhæpən/ _____

chat room ⇌ /ˈtʃæt ˌruːm/ _____

climate change ⇌
/ˈklaɪmət ˌtʃeɪndʒ/ _____

co- /kəʊ/ _____

coal-burning /ˈkəʊl ˌbɜːnɪŋ/ _____

coastal /ˈkəʊstl/ _____

colony /ˈkɒləni/ _____

comet /ˈkɒmɪt/ _____

cordless /ˈkɔːdləs/ _____

damage ⇌ /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ _____

digital /ˈdɪdʒɪtl/ _____

do research ⇌
/ˌduː rɪˈsɜːtʃ, ˈriːsɜːtʃ/ _____

download /daʊnˈləʊd/ _____

eco-friendly /ˈiːkəʊ ˌfrendli/ _____

endangered species
/ɪnˌdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/ _____

extinction /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/

fail to do sth ⇌
/ˌfeɪl tə ˈduː .../ _____

fifty years on ⇌
/ˌfɪfti ˌjɪəz ˈɒn/ _____

find out ⇌ /ˌfaɪnd ˈaʊt/ _____

flock /flɒk/ _____

genetic code /dʒəˌnetɪk ˈkəʊd/ _____

genome /ˈdʒiːnəʊm/ _____

global warming ⇌
/ˌgləʊbl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/ _____

greenhouse effect
/ˈgriːnhaʊs ɪˌfekt/ _____

hard disk ⇌ /ˌhɑːd ˈdɪsk/ _____

harmful ⇌ /ˈhɑːmfl/ _____

heat up ⇌ /ˌhiːt ˈʌp/ _____

illness ⇌ /ˈɪlnəs/ _____

in conclusion ⇌
/ˌɪn kənˈkluːʒn/ _____

innovative /ˈɪnəvətɪv/ _____

interpret ⇌ /ɪnˈtɜːprɪt/ _____

labour-saving /ˈleɪbə ˌseɪvɪŋ/ _____

life expectancy
/ˈlaɪf ɪkˌspektənsi/ _____

lifespan /ˈlaɪfspæn/ _____

life-threatening
/ˈlaɪf ˌθretənɪŋ/ _____

limb /lɪm/ _____

make a discovery ⇌
/ˌmeɪk ə dɪˈskʌvəri/ _____

make mistakes ⇌
/ˌmeɪk mɪˈsteɪks/ _____

malfunction /mælˈfʌŋkʃn/ _____

meet ⇌ /miːt/ _____

micro- /ˈmaɪkrəʊ/ _____

mono- /ˈmɒnəʊ/ _____

move away from home ⇌
/ˌmuːv əˌweɪ frəm ˈhəʊm/ _____

multi /ˈmʌlti/ _____

overcrowd /əʊvəˈkraʊd/ _____

ozone layer /ˈəʊzəʊn ˌleɪə(r)/ _____

particularly good at ... ⇌
/pəˈtɪkjələli ˌgʊd ət/ _____

polar /ˈpəʊlə(r)/ _____

population explosion ⇌
/ˌpɒpjuˈleɪʃn ɪkˌspləʊʒn/ _____

pre- /priː/ _____

prescribe /prɪˈskraɪb/ _____

prevent ⇌ /prɪˈvent/ _____

provide ⇌ /prəˈvaɪd/ _____

qualify ⇌ /ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/ _____

rainforest /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst/ _____

/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

reason /'ri:zn/

reduce /rɪ'dju:s/

regenerate /ri:'ʤenəreɪt/

renewable energy /rɪˌnju:əbl 'enəʤi/

result in /rɪ'zʌlt ˌɪn/

retire /rɪ'taɪə(r)/

search engine /'sɜ:tʃ ˌenʤɪn/

self-supporting /ˌself sə'pɔ:tɪŋ/

semi- /'semi/

set up /ˌset 'ʌp/

shortage /'ʃɔ:tɪʤ/

slow down /ˌsləʊ 'daʊn/

smart /smɑ:t/

software /'sɒftweə(r)/

solar power /ˌsəʊlə 'paʊə(r)/

sonic /'sɒnɪk/

source /sɔ:s/

space exploration /'speɪs eksplə,reɪʃn/

space race /'speɪs ˌreɪs/

spontaneously /spɒn'teɪniəsli/

state of the art /'steɪt əv ði ˌɑ:t/

sub- /sʌb/

target /'tɑ:gɪt/

the best way to /ðə 'best ˌweɪ tə/

think for yourself /ˌθɪŋk fə jɔ:'self/

treat /tri:t/

twenty years from now /'twenti ˌjɪəz frəm ˌnaʊ/

ultimate /'ʌltɪmət/

unconventional /ʌnkən'venʃənl/

uninhabitable /ʌnɪn'hæbɪtəbl/

username /'ju:zəneɪm/

vision of /'vɪʒn əv/

wacky /'wæki/

website /'websaɪt/

what is more ... /ˌwɒt ɪz 'mɔ:(r)/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ pen	/d/ dog	/tʃ/ beach	/v/ very	/s/ speak	/ʒ/ television	/n/ now	/r/ radio
/b/ big	/k/ can	/dʒ/ job	/θ/ think	/z/ zoo	/h/ house	/ŋ/ sing	/j/ yes
/t/ two	/g/ good	/f/ food	/ð/ then	/ʃ/ she	/m/ meat	/l/ late	/w/ we

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 6

acquit sb /ə'kwɪt/
allege /ə'leʤ/
announce /ə'naʊns/
appear in court /ə,pɪər ɪn 'kɔːt/
apron /'eɪprən/
argue /'ɑːgjuː/
armchair /'ɑːmtʃeə(r)/
balance /'bæləns/
balcony /'bælkəni/
basin /'beɪsn/
bear /beə(r)/
believe in sth (phr v) /bɪ'liːv ˌɪn/
bookcase /'bʊkkeɪs/
butcher /'bʊʧə(r)/
carpet /'kɑːpɪt/
charge sb with a crime /ˌʧɑːʤ ˌ... wɪð ə 'kraɪm/
chest of drawers /ˌʧest əv 'drɔːz/
claim /kleɪm/
coffin /'kɒfɪn/
confess /kən'fes/
convince /kən'vɪns/
cooker /'kʊkə(r)/
corroborate /kə'rɒbəreɪt/
court case /'kɔːt ˌkeɪs/
creature /'kriːʧə(r)/
cupboard /'kʌbəd/
curtain /'kɜːtn/
deceased (adj) /dɪ'siːst/
defend /dɪ'fend/
dining table /'daɪnɪŋ ˌteɪbl/
disagreeable /dɪsə'griːəbl/
dishonest /dɪs'ɒnɪst/
disorganized /dɪs'ɔːgənaɪzd/
dissatisfied /dɪs'sætɪsfaɪd/
drainpipe /'dreɪnpaɪp/
drown /draʊn/
enquire /ɪŋ'kwaɪə(r)/
fake /feɪk/

find sb (not) guilty /faɪnd ... (ˌnɒt) 'gɪlti/
fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/
flower bed /'flaʊə ˌbed/
fluently /'fluːəntli/
footprint /'fʊtprɪnt/
give evidence /ˌgɪv 'evɪdəns/
groan /grəʊn/
guilty /'gɪlti/
hear evidence /ˌhɪər 'evɪdəns/
hedge /heʤ/
heir (n) /eə(r)/
here and now /ˌhɪər ən 'naʊ/
hire /'haɪə(r)/
hoax /həʊks/
homeless /'həʊmləs/
home-made /ˌhəʊm 'meɪd/
homesick /'həʊmsɪk/
homeward /'həʊmwəd/
hound (n) /haʊnd/
housebound /'haʊsbaʊnd/
household /'haʊshəʊld/
housekeeper /'haʊskiːpə(r)/
house-proud /'haʊspraʊd/
illegal /ɪ'liːgl/
illegible /ɪ'leʤəbl/
illiterate /ɪ'lɪtərət/
illogical /ɪ'lɒʤɪkl/
impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/
impostor /ɪm'pɒstə(r)/
impractical /ɪm'præktɪkl/
in spite of /ɪn 'spaɪt əv/
indecisive /ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/
inform (v) /ɪm'fɔːm/
informal /ɪn'fɔːml/
insensitive /ɪn'sensətɪv/
invest /ɪn'vest/
invisible /ɪn'vɪzəbl/
irrational /ɪ'ræʃnəl/

/i/ happy	/æ/ flag	/ɜː/ her	/ʊ/ look	/ʌ/ mum	/ɔɪ/ noisy	/ɪə/ here
/ɪ/ it	/ɑː/ art	/ɒ/ not	/uː/ you	/eɪ/ day	/aʊ/ how	/eə/ wear
/iː/ he	/e/ egg	/ɔː/ four	/ə/ sugar	/aɪ/ why	/əʊ/ go	/ʊə/ tourist

irregular /ɪ'regjələ(r)/
irrelevant /ɪ'reləvənt/
irresponsible /ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl/
judge /dʒʌdʒ/
jury /'dʒʊəri/
ladle /'leɪdl/
lawn /lɔːn/
make a reservation /ˌmeɪk ə rezə'veɪʃn/
mantelpiece /'mæntlpiːs/
mature /mə'tʃʊə(r)/
mirror /'mɪrə(r)/
mutter /'mʌtə(r)/
overjoyed /əʊvə'dʒɔɪd/
path /pɑːθ/
payable /'peɪəbl/
plead (not) guilty /ˌpliːd (ˌnɒt) 'gɪlti/
poverty /'pɒvəti/
precious /'preʃəs/
presumed /prɪ'zjuːmd/
prove /pruːv/
reach a verdict /ˌriːtʃ ə 'vɜːdɪkt/
refuse to do sth /rɪˌfjuːz tə 'duː/
represent /reprɪ'zent/
respond /rɪ'spɒnd/
rug /rʌg/
saucepan /'sɔːspən/
scream /skriːm/
send sb to prison /ˌsend ... tə 'prɪzn/
sentence /'sentəns/
shears /ʃɪəz/
sighting /'saɪtɪŋ/
sink /sɪŋk/
sofa /'səʊfə/
spend the night /ˌspend ðə 'naɪt/
stepladder /'steplædə(r)/
stool /stuːl/
stove /stəʊv/

the accused /ðiː ə'kjuːzd/
the defence /ðə dɪ'fens/
the prosecution /ðə prɒsɪ'kjuːʃn/
there and then /ˌðeər ən 'ðen/
trial /'traɪəl/
unstable /ʌn'steɪbl/
untidy /ʌn'taɪdi/
vase /vɑːz/
wardrobe /'wɔːdrəʊb/
webcam /'webkæm/
whisper /'wɪspə(r)/
witness /'wɪtnəs/
Would you mind ...? /ˌwʊd juː 'maɪnd/
yell /jel/

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

a shoulder to cry on ★0
/ə ˌʃəʊldə tə ˈkraɪ ˌɒn/

accept my apologies for
/əkˌsept maɪ əˈpɒlədʒiz/

accept responsibility for ★0
/əkˌsept rɪsponsəˈbɪləti fə/

acquaintance /əˈkweɪntəns/

admire ★0 /ədˈmaɪə(r)/

admit responsibility ★0
/ədˌmɪt rɪspɒnsəˈbɪləti/

advice line ★0 /ədˈvaɪs ˌlaɪn/

after all ★0 /ˌɑːftər ˈɔːl/

amused ★0 /əˈmjuːzd/

amusing ★0 /əˈmjuːzɪŋ/

annoyed ★0 /əˈnɔɪd/

annoying ★0 /əˈnɔɪŋ/

apologize for ★0
/əˈpɒlədʒaɪz fə(r)/

at heart ★0 /ət ˈhɑːt/

back sb up in an argument ★0
/ˌbæk ... ˌʌp ɪn ən ˈɑːgjʊmənt/

beyond ★0 /bɪˈjɒnd/

boss ★0 /bɒs/

bottom of my heart ★0
/ˌbɒtəm əv ˌmaɪ ˈhɑːt/

by heart ★0 /ˌbaɪ ˈhɑːt/

catch a glimpse of
/ˈkætʃ ə ˌglɪmps əv/

change of heart ★0
/ˌtʃeɪndʒ əv ˈhɑːt/

classmate /ˈklɑːsmeɪt/

close to my heart ★0
/ˌkləʊs tə ˌmaɪ ˈhɑːt/

colleague ★0 /ˈkɒliːg/

come up with sth ★0
/ˌkʌm ˈʌp ˌwɪð/

concern ★0 /kənˈsɜːn/

confide in sb /kənˈfaɪd ɪn .../

crisis ★0 /ˈkraɪsɪs/

cut down on sth ★0
/ˌkʌt ˈdaʊn ˌɒn .../

depressed ★0 /dɪˈprest/

depressing ★0 /dɪˈpresɪŋ/

effective ★0 /ɪˈfektɪv/

entertaining ★0 /entəˈteɪnɪŋ/

exhausted /ɪgˈzɔːstɪd/

exhausting /ɪgˈzɔːstɪŋ/

fall out with sb ★0
/ˌfɔːl ˈaʊt wɪð/

fascinated /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪd/

fascinating /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/

financial help ★0
/faɪˌnænʃl, fəˈnæ- ˈhelp/

find out about ★0
/ˌfaɪnd ˈaʊt əˌbaʊt/

formal apology
/ˌfɔːml əˈpɒlədʒi/

frightened ★0 /ˈfraɪtnd/

frightening ★0 /ˈfraɪtnɪŋ/

genuine ★0 /ˈdʒenjuɪn/

get away with sth ★0
/ˌget əˈweɪ wɪð/

get on (well) with sb ★0
/ˌget ˌɒn (ˈwel) wɪð/

glimpse /glɪmps/

group holiday ★0
/ˌgruːp ˈhɒlədeɪ/

hang out with sb ★0
/ˌhæŋ ˈaʊt wɪd/

heart and soul ★0
/ˌhɑːt ənd ˈsəʊl/

heart of gold ★0
/ˌhɑːt əv ˈgəʊld/

in common ★0 /ˌɪn ˈkɒmən/

in the end ★0 /ˌɪn ðiˈend/

incident ★0 /ˈɪnsɪdənt/

interrupt ★0 /ɪntəˈrʌpt/

isolated /ˈaɪsəleɪtɪd/

it really gets me down ★0
/ɪt ˌriːəli ˌgets miː ˈdaʊn/

judge ★0 /dʒʌdʒ/

keep in touch with sb ★0
/ˌkiːp ˌɪn ˈtʌtʃ wɪð/

lend sb a hand ★0
/ˌlend ... ə ˈhænd/

let sb down ★0
/ˌlet ... ˈdaʊn/

lifetime /ˈlaɪftaɪm/

/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

look down on sb /ˌlʊk 'daʊn ˌɒn/

look forward to sth /ˌlʊk 'fɔːwəd tə/

look up to sb /ˌlʊk 'ʌp tə/

lose touch with sb /ˌluːz 'tʌtʃ wɪð/

magazine survey /mægə'ziːn ˌsɜːveɪ/

make friends with /ˌmeɪk 'frendz wɪð/

make up after an argument /ˌmeɪk ˌʌp ˌɑːftər ən 'ɑːgjumənt/

modern life /ˌmɒdn 'laɪf/

obligation /ɒblɪ'geɪʃn/

on the go /ˌɒn ðə 'gəʊ/

otherwise /'ʌðəwaɪz/

outfit /'aʊtfɪt/

penfriend /'penfrend/

Personally, ... /'pɜːsənəli/

put up with sth/sb /ˌpʊt 'ʌp wɪð/

regard /rɪ'gɑːd/

registered /'redʒɪstəd/

regret /rɪ'gret/

relative /'relətɪv/

resounding /rɪ'zaʊndɪŋ/

run out of sth /ˌrʌn 'aʊt əv/

satisfied /'sætɪsfaɪd/

satisfying /'sætɪsfaɪŋ/

saunter /'sɔːntə(r)/

sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/

social activity /ˌsəʊʃl æk'tɪvəti/

social circle /ˌsəʊʃl 'sɜːkl/

spouse /spaʊs/

stand up for sb /ˌstænd 'ʌp fə/

That depends /ˌðæt dɪ'pendz/

to heart /tə 'hɑːt/

tolerate /'tɒləreɪt/

treat /triːt/

tropical island /ˌtrɒpɪkl 'aɪlənd/

true friend /ˌtruː 'frend/

unselfish /ʌn'selfɪʃ/

wheelchair /'wiːltʃeə(r)/

work freelance /ˌwɜːk 'friːlɑːns/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ pen	/d/ dog	/tʃ/ beach	/v/ very	/s/ speak	/ʒ/ television	/n/ now	/r/ radio
/b/ big	/k/ can	/dʒ/ job	/θ/ think	/z/ zoo	/h/ house	/ŋ/ sing	/j/ yes
/t/ two	/g/ good	/f/ food	/ð/ then	/ʃ/ she	/m/ meat	/l/ late	/w/ we

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 8

abandon ☆○ /ə'bændən/
absolute ☆○ /'æbsəlu:t/
affordable /ə'fɔ:dəbl/
air traffic controller /ˌeə ˌtræfɪk kən'trəʊlə(r)/
arrive at ☆○ /ə'raɪv ət/
awesome /'ɔ:səm/
baggage reclaim /'bægɪʤ ˌri:kleɪm/
be the first to ... ☆○ /ˌbi ðə 'fɜ:st tə/
boast /bəʊst/
break into ☆○ /breɪk/
budget airline /ˌbʌʤɪt 'eəlaɪn/
cab /kæb/
camping holiday ☆○ /'kæmpɪŋ ˌhɒlədeɪ/
care ☆○ /keə(r)/
carriage /'kærɪʤ/
ceiling ☆○ (n) /'si:lɪŋ/
change ☆○ /ʧeɪnʤ/
cheap ☆○ /ʧi:p/
city break ☆○ /ˌsɪti 'breɪk/
complain about ☆○ /kəm'pleɪn/
convenient ☆○ /kən'vi:nɪənt/
cross ☆○ /krɒs/
crossing ☆○ /'krɒsɪŋ/
cruise /kru:z/
customs ☆○ /'kʌstəmz/
dangerous ☆○ /'deɪnʤərəs/
dart /dɑ:t/
day trip ☆○ /'deɪ ˌtrɪp/
delay ☆○ /dɪ'leɪ/
departure lounge /dɪ'pɑ:ʧə(r)/
departures board ☆○ /dɪ'pɑ:ʧəz ˌbɔ:d/
dream holiday ☆○ /ˌdri:m 'hɒlədeɪ/
dream of ☆○ /dri:m/
economical /i:kə'nɒmɪkl/
environmentally-friendly /ɪnvaɪrənˌmentəli 'frendli/
escalator /'eskəleɪtə(r)/

excursion /ɪk'skɜ:ʃn/
expedition /ekspə'dɪʃn/
expensive ☆○ /ɪk'spensɪv/
face-to-face /ˌfeɪs tə 'feɪs/
fatal /'feɪtl/
flight ☆○ /flaɪt/
grow in popularity /ˌgrəʊ ɪn pɒpjə'lærəti/
hard to find ☆○ /ˌhɑ:d tə 'faɪnd/
have a terrible time ☆○ /ˌhæv ə 'terəbl ˌtaɪm/
healthy ☆○ /'helθi/
hobble /'hɒbl/
holiday destination /'hɒlədeɪ destɪˌneɪʃn/
holiday makers /'hɒlədeɪ ˌmeɪkəz/
hurtle /'hɜ:tl/
impact ☆○ /'ɪmpækt/
jump ☆○ /ʤʌmp/
land ☆○ /lænd/
lazy ☆○ (adj) /'leɪzi/
limp /lɪmp/
listen to ☆○ /'lɪsn ˌtu:, tə/
lock ☆○ (v) /lɒk/
long-haul flight /ˌlɒŋ ˌhɔ:l 'flaɪt/
look at ☆○ /'lʊk ˌæt, ət/
luggage rack /'lʌgɪʤ ˌræk/
marking ☆○ /'mɑ:kɪŋ/
mass-produce /ˌmæs prə'dju:s/
mud hut /ˌmʌd 'hʌt/
nocturnal /nɒk'tɜ:nl/
pace ☆○ /peɪs/
package holiday ☆○ /'pækɪʤ ˌhɒlədeɪ/
passport control ☆○ /ˌpɑ:spɔ:t kən'trəʊl/
plain ☆○ /pleɪn/
platform ☆○ /'plætfɔ:m/
pop sth into sth ☆○ /'pɒp ... ˌɪntə .../

/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

recent ⌐0 (adj) /'ri:snt/

relaxing ⌐0 /rɪ'læksɪŋ/

reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/

round-the-world trip /ˌraʊnd ðə ˌwɜ:ld 'trɪp/

rucksack /'rʌksæk/

runway /'rʌnweɪ/

ski resort /'ski: rɪˌzɔ:t/

slash /slæʃ/

slow ⌐0 /sləʊ/

soaked /səʊkt/

spot ⌐0 /spɒt/

spring ⌐0 /sprɪŋ/

stare ⌐0 /steə(r)/

stealthy /'stelθi/

stressful /'stresfl/

stride /straɪd/

stroll /strəʊl/

struggle to survive ⌐0 /ˌstrʌgl tə sə'vaɪv/

suffer a setback /ˌsʌfər ə 'setbæk/

suicide note /'su:ɪsaɪd ˌnəʊt/

take to the air ⌐0 /ˌteɪk tə ði 'eə(r)/

tear (after sb/sth) ⌐0 /ˌteər 'ɑ:ftə(r)/

the side of the road ⌐0 /ðə ˌsaɪd əv ðə 'rəʊd/

thump /θʌmp/

tour ⌐0 /tʊə(r)/

track ⌐0 /træk/

traffic jam ⌐0 /'træfɪk ˌʤæm/

trail /treɪl/

travel ⌐0 /'trævl/

trip ⌐0 /trɪp/

trolley /'trɒli/

trudge /trʌʤ/

trundle /'trʌndl/

trunk /trʌŋk/

unbelievably /ʌnbɪ'li:vəbli/

uncomfortable ⌐0 /ʌn'kʌmftəbl/

unreliable /ʌnrɪ'laɪəbl/

up ⌐0 /ʌp/

waiting room ⌐0 /'weɪtɪŋ ˌru:m/

winter sports ⌐0 /ˌwɪntə 'spɔ:ts/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ pen	/d/ dog	/tʃ/ beach	/v/ very	/s/ speak	/ʒ/ television	/n/ now	/r/ radio
/b/ big	/k/ can	/dʒ/ job	/θ/ think	/z/ zoo	/h/ house	/ŋ/ sing	/j/ yes
/t/ two	/g/ good	/f/ food	/ð/ then	/ʃ/ she	/m/ meat	/l/ late	/w/ we

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 9

ask for a loan ⌐0
/ˌɑːsk fər ə ˈləʊn/

at (his) own expense ⌐0
/ət ... ˌəʊn ɪkspens/

at first sight ⌐0
/ət ˌfɜːst ˈsaɪt/

auction /ˈɔːkʃn/

ball gown /ˈbɔːl ˌgaʊn/

bargain ⌐0 /ˈbɑːgɪn/

be able to afford sth ⌐0
/ˌbiː ˌeɪbl tu əˈfɔːd/

be in the red ⌐0
/ˌbiː ɪn ðə ˈred/

boom /buːm/

break into ⌐0 /ˈbreɪk ˌɪntə/

by chance ⌐0 /ˌbaɪ ˈtʃɑːns/

by mistake ⌐0 /ˌbaɪ mɪˈsteɪk/

can't make ends meet ⌐0
/ˌkɑːnt ˌmeɪk ˌendz ˈmiːt/

cash machine ⌐0
/ˈkæʃ məˌʃiːn/

change money ⌐0
/ˌtʃemdʒ ˈmʌni/

cheque ⌐0 /tʃek/

come across ⌐0
/ˈkʌm əˌkrɒs/

conversion /kənˈvɜːʃn/

cost a fortune ⌐0
/ˌkɒst ə ˈfɔːtʃuːn/

count on sb ⌐0
/ˈkaʊnt ˌɒn/

credit card ⌐0
/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/

currency /ˈkʌrənsi/

current account ⌐0
/ˌkʌrənt əˈkaʊnt/

debit card /ˈdebɪt ˌkɑːd/

do sth on a regular basis ⌐0
/ˌduː ... ˌɒn ə ˌregjələ ˈbeɪsɪs/

do without sth ⌐0
/ˌduː wɪˈðaʊt/

donate /dəʊˈneɪt/

draughty /ˈdrɑːfti/

driveway /ˈdraɪvweɪ/

emigrate ⌐0 /ˈemɪgreɪt/

entire ⌐0 /ɪnˈtaɪə(r)/

entrepreneur
/ɒntrəprəˈnɜː(r)/

exceed /ɪkˈsiːd/

exchange rate
/ɪksˈtʃemdʒ ˌreɪt/

for a change ⌐0
/ˌfər ə ˈtʃemdʒ/

for fun ⌐0 /fə ˈfʌn/

from bad to worse ⌐0
/frəm ˌbæd tə ˈwɜːs/

from scratch ⌐0
/frəm ˈskrætʃ/

gift ⌐0 /gɪft/

give sth away ⌐0
/ˌgɪv ... əˈweɪ/

go over ⌐0 /ˌgəʊ ˈəʊvə(r)/

go with sth ⌐0 /ˈgəʊ ˌwɪð/

goal ⌐0 /gəʊl/

hard up ⌐0 /ˌhɑːd ˈʌp/

head above water ⌐0
/ˌhed əˌbʌv ˈwɔːtə(r)/

host ⌐0 /həʊst/

housing market ⌐0
/ˈhaʊzɪŋ ˌmɑːkɪt/

immigrant /ˈɪmɪgrənt/

in debt ⌐0 /ɪn ˈdet/

invest ⌐0 /ɪnˈvest/

junk dealer /ˈdʒʌŋk ˌdiːlə(r)/

leave everything to the last minute ⌐0 /ˌliːv ˌevrɪθɪŋ tə ðə ˌlɑːst ˈmɪnɪt/

look after ⌐0 /ˌlʊk ˈɑːftə(r)/

look back on (your life) ⌐0
/ˌlʊk ˈbæk ɒn (jɔː ˌlaɪf)/

make a fortune ⌐0
/ˌmeɪk ə ˈfɔːtʃuːn/

manufacture ⌐0
/mænjuˈfæktʃə(r)/

match ⌐0 /mætʃ/

medical research ⌐0
/ˌmedɪkl rɪˈsɜːtʃ, ˈriːsɜːtʃ/

/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

money can't buy you happiness ▪-0 /ˌmʌni ˌkɑːnt ˌbaɪ juː ˈhæpɪməs/

newspaper column ▪-0 /ˈnjuːzpeɪpə ˌkɒləm/

nobody in their right mind would ... ▪-0 /ˈnəʊbədi ɪn ðeə ˌraɪt ˌmaɪnd ˌwʊd .../

note ▪-0 /nəʊt/

on a regular basis ▪-0 /ˌɒn ə ˌregjələ ˈbeɪsɪs/

on the ball ▪-0 /ˌɒn ðə ˈbɔːl/

on the contrary /ˌɒn ðə ˈkɒntrəri/

on the go ▪-0 /ˌɒn ðə ˈgəʊ/

on the way to ▪-0 /ˌɒn ðə ˈweɪ tə/

out of touch ▪-0 /ˌaʊt əv ˈtʌtʃ/

out of work ▪-0 /ˌaʊt əv ˈwɜːk/

overcharge for sth /əʊvəˈtʃɑːdʒ fə .../

pannier /ˈpæniə(r)/

pass away ▪-0 /ˌpɑːs əˈweɪ/

pay by credit card ▪-0 /ˌpeɪ ˌbaɪ ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/

pay for sth in cash ▪-0 /ˌpeɪ fə ... ɪn ˈkæʃ/

pick on ▪-0 /ˈpɪk ˌɒn/

PIN /pɪn/

pocket money ▪-0 /ˈpɒkɪt ˌmʌni/

range ▪-0 /reɪndʒ/

rate of interest ▪-0 /ˌreɪt əv ˈɪntrəst/

receipt ▪-0 /rɪˈsiːt/

refugee /refjuˈdʒiː/

regret ▪-0 /rɪˈgret/

risky /ˈrɪski/

rolling in money ▪-0 /ˈrəʊlɪŋ ɪn ˌmʌni/

rough terrain /ˌrʌf təˈreɪn/

save up ▪-0 /ˌseɪv ˈʌp/

savings account ▪-0 /ˈseɪvɪŋz əˌkaʊnt/

settle ▪-0 /ˈsetl/

spend money ▪-0 /ˌspend ˈmʌni/

surely ▪-0 /ˈʃʊəli/

take money out of sth ▪-0 /ˌteɪk ˈmʌni ˌaʊt/

talent /ˈtælənt/

thanks a million ▪-0 /ˌθæŋks ə ˈmɪljən/

the great outdoors ▪-0 /ðə ˌgreɪt aʊtˈdɔːz/

tighten (our) belt(s) /ˌtaɪtn ... ˈbelt(s)/

under (her) breath ▪-0 /ˌʌndə ... ˈbreθ/

under control ▪-0 /ˌʌndə kənˈtrəʊl/

vast ▪-0 /vɑːst/

venture ▪-0 /ˈventʃə(r)/

waste money ▪-0 /ˌweɪst ˈmʌni/

worth every penny ▪-0 /ˌwɜːθ ˌevri ˈpeni/

write to enquire about /ˈraɪt tu ɪnˌkwaɪər əˌbaʊt/

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**oo**d**	/f/ **f**ood	/ð/ **th**en	/ʃ/ **sh**e	/m/ **m**eat	/l/ **l**ate	/w/ **w**e

VOCABULARY NOTEBOOK UNIT 10

abstract art /ˌæbstrækt 'ɑːt/ _____

abstract painting /'æbstrækt ˌpeɪntɪŋ/ _____

accompany AmE /ə'kʌmpəni/ _____

angle AmE /'æŋgl/ _____

apart from AmE /ə'pɑːt frəm/ _____

aria /'ɑːriə/ _____

arrogant /'ærəgənt/ _____

audience AmE /'ɔːdiəns/ _____

be in trouble with AmE /ˌbiː ɪn 'trʌbl ˌwɪð/ _____

be made up (of) AmE /ˌbi 'meɪd ˌʌp (əv)/ _____

be regarded as AmE /ˌbi rɪ'gɑːdɪd əz/ _____

big business AmE /ˌbɪg 'bɪznəs/ _____

billboard /'bɪlbɔːd/ _____

blow (your) own trumpet /ˌbləʊ ... ˌəʊn 'trʌmpɪt/ _____

brickwork /'brɪkwɜːk/ _____

busker /'bʌskə(r)/ _____

cave /keɪv/ _____

change into a costume /ˌtʃeɪndʒ ˌɪntu ə 'kɒstjuːm/ _____

change (your) tune AmE /ˌtʃeɪndʒ ... 'tjuːn/ _____

charge sb to do sth AmE /ˌtʃɑːdʒ ... tə 'duː .../ _____

charity AmE /'tʃærəti/ _____

claim AmE /kleɪm/ _____

cold-hearted (adj) /ˌkəʊld 'hɑːtɪd/ _____

composer /kəm'pəʊzə(r)/ _____

conductor /kən'dʌktə(r)/ _____

consumer AmE /'kənsjuːmə(r)/ _____

contain some comment about AmE /kən'teɪn ˌsʌm ˌkɒment əˌbaʊt/ _____

convincing AmE /kən'vɪnsɪŋ/ _____

depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ _____

director AmE /də'rektə(r), dɪ-, daɪ-/ _____

disadvantaged AmE /dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒd/ _____

discard /dɪs'kɑːd/ _____

drum kit /'drʌm ˌkɪt/ _____

elaborate /ɪ'læbərət/ _____

extensive AmE /ɪk'stensɪv/ _____

face the music AmE /ˌfeɪs ðə 'mjuːzɪk/ _____

factor AmE /'fæktə(r)/ _____

financial AmE /faɪ'nænʃl, fə'næ-/ _____

from a certain angle AmE /frəm ə 'sɜːtn ˌæŋgl/ _____

gig /gɪg/ _____

give an impression of AmE /ˌgɪv ən ɪm'preʃn əv/ _____

graceful /'greɪsfl/ _____

graffiti /grə'fiːti/ _____

have sth down to a fine art AmE /ˌhæv ... ˌdaʊn tu ə ˌfaɪn 'ɑːt/ _____

hopeless /'həʊpləs/ _____

household name AmE /ˌhaʊshəʊld 'neɪm/ _____

in the foreground /ˌɪn ðə 'fɔːgraʊnd/ _____

incorporate into /ɪn'kɔːpəreɪt ˌɪntə/ _____

inherit /ɪn'herɪt/ _____

inheritance /ɪn'herɪtəns/ _____

instrument AmE /'ɪnstrəmənt/ _____

intend AmE /ɪn'tend/ _____

juggling /'dʒʌglɪŋ/ _____

keep sth a secret AmE /ˌkiːp ... ə 'siːkrət/ _____

kind AmE /kaɪnd/ _____

landscape AmE /'lændskeɪp/ _____

lighting AmE /'laɪtɪŋ/ _____

lines AmE /laɪnz/ _____

lyrics /'lɪrɪks/ _____

make a song and dance about sth AmE /ˌmeɪk ə ˌsɒŋ ən 'dɑːns əˌbaʊt .../ _____

melody /'melədi/ _____

mike /maɪk/ _____

mysterious AmE /mɪ'stɪəriəs/ _____

novel AmE /'nɒvl/ _____

/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

novelist /'nɒvəlɪst/

overweight /əʊvə'weɪt/

peaceful /'piːsfl/

pedestrian /pə'destriən/

performance art /pə,fɔːməns 'ɑːt/

performing arts /pə,fɔːmɪŋ 'ɑːts/

pester power /'pestə ,paʊə(r)/

play /pleɪ/

playwright /'pleɪraɪt/

pleasurable /'pleʒərəbl/

poet /'pəʊɪt/

poetic /pəʊ'etɪk/

portable /'pɔːtəbl/

portrait /'pɔːtreɪt/

pothole /'pɒthəʊl/

prepare sb for sth /prɪ'peə ,... fə/

primitive /'prɪmətɪv/

publicity stunt /pʌb'lɪsəti ,stʌnt/

put sb in the picture /,pʊt ... ɪn ðə 'pɪktʃə(r)/

read sb like a book /,riːd ... ,laɪk ə 'bʊk/

recital /rɪ'saɪtl/

rehearse a scene /rɪ,hɜːs ə 'siːn/

role /rəʊl/

screenplay /'skriːnpleɪ/

script /skrɪpt/

scriptwriter /'skrɪptraɪtə(r)/

sculptor /'skʌlptə(r)/

sculpture /'skʌlptʃə(r)/

selfish (adj) /'selfɪʃ/

shower /'ʃaʊə(r)/

sketch /sketʃ/

songwriter /'sɒŋraɪtə(r)/

stage hand /'steɪdʒ ,hænd/

stage musical /,steɪdʒ 'mjuːzɪkl/

startle /'stɑːtl/

steal the show /,stiːl ðə 'ʃəʊ/

still life /,stɪl 'laɪf/

striking /'straɪkɪŋ/

subject matter /'sʌbdʒɪkt ,mætə(r)/

sum up /,sʌm 'ʌp/

surface /'sɜːfɪs/

survive (v) /sə'vaɪv/

swerve /swɜːv/

symphony /'sɪmfəni/

thoughtfully /'θɔːtfəli/

urban /'ɜːbən/

vending machine /'vendɪŋ mə,ʃiːn/

visual arts /,vɪʒuəl 'ɑːts/

voucher /'vaʊtʃə(r)/

wooden /'wʊdn/

Additional vocabulary

/p/ pen	/d/ dog	/tʃ/ beach	/v/ very	/s/ speak	/ʒ/ television	/n/ now	/r/ radio
/b/ big	/k/ can	/dʒ/ job	/θ/ think	/z/ zoo	/h/ house	/ŋ/ sing	/j/ yes
/t/ two	/g/ good	/f/ food	/ð/ then	/ʃ/ she	/m/ meat	/l/ late	/w/ we

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
bear	bore	borne
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
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
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
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/-led
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/-ed	spelt/-led
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/-ed	spilt/-led
split	split	split
spring	sprang	sprung
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