

Contents

Starter unit		Grammar 2: First conditional	32
Vocabulary and Grammar	1–4	Reading and Writing	33
		Study guide	34
Unit 1		Unit 6	
Vocabulary 1: Free time activities	5	Vocabulary 1: Jobs and chores	35
Grammar 1: Present simple, present continuous	6	Grammar 1: <i>be going to</i>	36
Vocabulary 2: Skills and abilities	7	Vocabulary 2: Money and shopping	37
Grammar 2: Present simple and present continuous	8	Grammar 2: Future time expressions, <i>would like</i>	38
Reading and Writing	9	Reading and Writing	39
Study guide	10	Study guide	40
Unit 2		Unit 7	
Vocabulary 1: Literature	11	Vocabulary 1: Transport	41
Grammar 1: Past simple	12	Grammar 1: Present perfect: affirmative and negative	42
Vocabulary 2: Professions	13	Vocabulary 2: Verbs of movement (1)	43
Grammar 2: <i>was / were, could / couldn't</i>	14	Grammar 2: Present perfect: questions and short answers	44
Reading and Writing	15	Reading and Writing	45
Study guide	16	Study guide	46
Unit 3		Unit 8	
Vocabulary 1: Weather	17	Vocabulary 1: Sport and competitions	47
Grammar 1: Past continuous, adverbs	18	Grammar 1: Present perfect + <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>	48
Vocabulary 2: Natural disasters	19	Vocabulary 2: Verbs of movement (2)	49
Grammar 2: Past simple and past continuous	20	Grammar 2: Present perfect and past simple	50
Reading and Writing	21	Reading and Writing	51
Study guide	22	Study guide	52
Unit 4		Unit 9	
Vocabulary 1: Geography and landscape	23	Vocabulary 1: Personal issues	53
Grammar 1: Comparatives and superlatives	24	Grammar 1: <i>should / shouldn't, must / mustn't</i>	54
Vocabulary 2: Animals	25	Vocabulary 2: Health	55
Grammar 2: <i>a / an, some, any, much, many, a lot of</i>	26	Grammar 2: Tense review	56
Reading and Writing	27	Reading and Writing	57
Study guide	28	Study guide	58
Unit 5		Answer key	59–65
Vocabulary 1: Science	29		
Grammar 1: <i>will / won't</i>	30		
Vocabulary 2: Science in the classroom	31		

Vocabulary

Celebrations

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

April Fool's Day birthday carnival
Christmas Day Easter Halloween
New Year's Day Valentine's Day wedding



wedding



1 b



2 C



3 E



4 V



5 C



6 H



7 A



8 N

Grammar

Dates

2 Match celebrations 1–6 with dates a–f.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Christmas Eve | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f |
| 2 Halloween | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 New Year's Eve | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Valentine's Day | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 April Fool's Day | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Christmas Day | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) 14th February
b) 31st December
c) 1st April
d) 25th December
e) 31st October
f) 24th December

Question words

3 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

How How What When Where Which

- 1 How do you celebrate Easter?
2 _____ do you give presents?
3 _____ day of the week do you like best?
4 _____ do you celebrate New Year's Eve?
5 _____ do you go on holiday?
6 _____ do you do on Christmas Day?

4 Match answers a–f with the questions in exercise 3.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a) I open my presents and have a big lunch with my family. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) I like Friday best. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) I go to the beach with my family. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) I give people chocolate eggs. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f |
| e) I give presents on people's birthdays and at Christmas. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) I stay up late and I eat grapes at midnight. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Vocabulary

Clothes

1 Match the clothes with the words in the box.



boots coat dress jacket jeans jumper
sandals scarf T-shirt trainers

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 <u>coat</u> | 6 <u>s</u> |
| 2 <u>s</u> | 7 <u>j</u> |
| 3 <u>j</u> | 8 <u>T-</u> |
| 4 <u>b</u> | 9 <u>j</u> |
| 5 <u>d</u> | 10 <u>t</u> |

2 Circle the correct words.

Jane has a beautiful white **T-shirt** / **dress** for her wedding.

- I wear **sandals** / **jeans on** my feet.
- I usually wear **boots** / **T-shirts** when it is cold.
- I wear a **jumper** / **T-shirt** with my jeans in summer.
- It's very cold. Put your **coat** / **sandals** on.
- When I do sports I wear **trainers** / **jackets**. Then I can run fast.

Grammar

Possessive adjectives

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

3 Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

I don't know if the rabbit is a boy or girl, but its name is Snowball.

- I'm wearing my favourite T-shirt today.
- Sam isn't interested in clothes, but he loves his trainers!
- Kate and Simon are here. They're wearing their new jackets.
- Do you wear your favourite clothes at school?
- We live here. This is our house.
- Maria has a new coat. Her coat is red.

Possessive 's

Possessive 's	
My sister's cat	(singular subject)
James' cat	(singular subject)
My friends' cat	(plural subject)

4 Correct the words in bold.

Rosies T-shirt is blue.

Rosie's T-shirt is blue.

- The **girls** names are Lucy and Jackie.

- Sams** trainers are black and white.

- My **parents** names are Lucas and Carmen.

- Snowballs** tail is white.

Vocabulary

Languages around the world

1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

English England Spain Spanish France
French Chinese China German Germany
Italy Italian Japanese Japan Russian
Russia Dutch Holland Polish Poland

country	language
England	English

2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

I'm from France. I'm French.

- I'm from Japan. I speak _____.
- We speak Chinese. We're from _____.
- They're from Holland. They speak _____.
- He speaks _____. He's from Russia.
- Paola is from Italy. She speaks _____.
- We speak Polish. We're from _____.

Grammar

can / can't

affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can swim.
negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	cannot swim.
short form	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can't swim.

3 Look at the pictures. Circle the correct words.

Birds can / can't fly.

- Animals can / can't talk.
- Sharks can / can't bite.
- Children can / can't drive cars.
- Sara can / can't swim.
- They can / can't speak English.



4 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't* so they are true for you.

My mother can cook.

- I _____ speak English.
- I _____ swim.
- My dad _____ drive a car.
- I _____ run one kilometre in one minute.

like / love / hate + verb + -ing

I love playing football.	😊😊
He likes eating chocolate.	😊
We hate getting up early.	😞😞

5 Complete the sentences about Peter with *likes*, *loves* or *hates*.

Pete loves skateboarding. 😊😊

- He _____ doing his homework. 😞😞
- He _____ eating pizza. 😊
- He _____ listening to music. 😊😊
- He _____ waiting for the bus. 😞😞

Grammar

be

Affirmative and negative

affirmative	short forms
I am	I 'm
He / She / It is	He's / She's / It's
We / You / They are	We're / You're / They're

negative	short forms
I am not	I 'm not
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't
We / You / They are not	We / You / They aren't

1 Write A (affirmative) or N (negative).

We aren't from France. N

- Her name is Rachel.
- They're from Spain.
- You aren't Italian.
- I'm 14 years old.
- He isn't Chinese.
- I'm not a teacher.

2 Circle the correct words.

My house is / **are** there. It isn't / **aren't** near my school.

- Penélope Cruz and Antonio Banderas **isn't** / **aren't** singers. They **is** / **are** actors.
- I **aren't** / **'m not** hungry. I **am** / **are** tired.
- Argentina and Peru **am** / **are** in South America. They **isn't** / **aren't** in Europe.
- Australia **isn't** / **aren't** in Europe. It **is** / **am** a big country.
- You **am** / **are** Spanish. You **'m not** / **aren't** English.

Questions and short answers

questions	short answers
Am I ...?	Yes, I am . / No, I 'm not .
Is he / she / it ...?	Yes, he / she / it is . No, he / she / it isn't .
Are we / you / they ...?	Yes, we / you / they are . No, we / you / they aren't .

3 Complete the questions and short answers. Use *am / 'm not, is / isn't or are / aren't*.

Is your mum a teacher?

No, she isn't.

1 you a teenager?

Yes, I .

2 your school bag red?

Yes, it .

3 your parents English?

No, they .

4 you 18 years old?

No, I .

5 we from Australia?

Yes, you .

6 your dog's name Fido?

No, it .

there is / there are

affirmative	negative
There is a book.	There isn't a book.
There are some books.	There aren't any books.

4 Look at the picture and circle the correct words.



There is / **There are** a computer on the desk.

1 **There is** / **There are** some books on the desk.

2 **There isn't** / **There aren't** any books in the bag.

3 **There is** / **There isn't** a cat on the bed.

4 **There is** / **There are** some clothes on the floor.

5 **There is** / **There isn't** a cat on the desk.

6 **There are** / **There aren't** some pictures on the wall.

Vocabulary 1

Free time activities

1 Complete the labels with the words in the box.

go go go go hang out play play surf



go for a run



1 play computer games



2 surf the internet



3 go to a concert



4 play volleyball



5 go shopping



6 hang out with your friends



7 go to the gym

2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- 1 watch
- 2 do
- 3 listen to
- 4 chat
- 5 send
- 6 go to

- a) music
- b) text messages
- c) water sports
- d) a café
- e) a DVD
- f) online

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

friendly lazy shy sociable sporty

I don't like volleyball or football. I'm not very sporty.

- 1 Ellen is very sociable. She talks to everyone.
- 2 Our cat isn't very friendly. It bites people!
- 3 Lucy doesn't speak in class. She's very shy.
- 4 My mum says I'm lazy. I never tidy my room.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Tick ✓ the sentences that are true for you.

- 1 On Monday, I play volleyball. ☐
- 2 On Tuesday, I go to the gym. ☐
- 3 On Wednesday, I do water sports. ☐
- 4 On Thursday, I surf the internet. ☐
- 5 On Friday, I go for a run. ☐
- 6 On Saturday, I hang out with my friends. ☐
- 7 On Sunday, I listen to music. ☐



Grammar 1

Present simple: affirmative, negative and questions

affirmative	
I / You / We / They work	
He / She / It works	
negative	short forms
I / You / We / They do not live	don't live
He / She / It does not live	doesn't live
questions and short answers	
Do I / you / we / they live in Spain?	
Yes, I / you / we / they do . / No, I / you / we / they don't .	
Does he / she / it live in Spain?	
Yes, he / she / it does . / No, he / she / it doesn't .	

1 Write the verbs in the third person.

say says

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 come | _____ | 4 buy | _____ |
| 2 do | _____ | 5 worry | _____ |
| 3 have | _____ | 6 watch | _____ |

2 Write A (affirmative) or N (negative).

My parents like music. A

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 We don't go shopping on Monday. | _____ |
| 2 I go to the gym every day. | _____ |
| 3 Anna doesn't chat online. | _____ |
| 4 David watches DVDs at the weekend. | _____ |
| 5 You come to school by bus. | _____ |

3 Complete the questions and short answers with **do**, **don't**, **does** or **doesn't**.

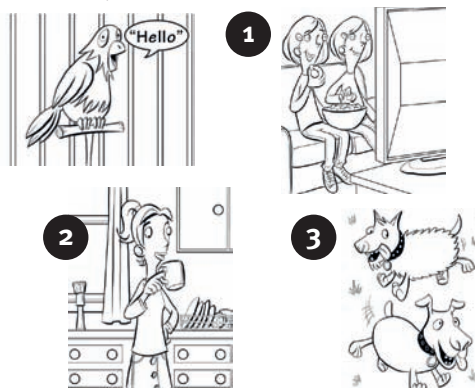
Do you like sport? No, I don't.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 _____ your mum and dad watch DVDs? | _____ |
| No, they _____. | |
| 2 _____ your best friend have a dog? | _____ |
| Yes, he _____. | |
| 3 _____ your classmates like English? | _____ |
| Yes, they _____. | |
| 4 _____ your teacher wear jeans to school? | _____ |
| No, she _____. | |

Present continuous: affirmative, negative and questions

affirmative	short forms
I am working	I'm working
You / We / They are working	You're working
He / She / It is working	He's working
negative	short forms
I am not playing	I'm not playing
You / We / They are not playing	You aren't playing
He / She / It is not playing	He isn't playing
questions and short answers	
Am I talking? Yes, I am . / No, I am not .	
Are we / you / they talking?	
Yes, we / you / they are . / No, you / we / they aren't .	
Is he / she / it talking?	
Yes, he / she / it is . / No, he / she / it isn't .	

4 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



The parrot is / **isn't** talking. It **is** / isn't sleeping.

- | |
|---|
| 1 The girls are / aren't dancing. They are / aren't watching a DVD. |
| 2 I 'm / 'm not drinking a cup of coffee. I 'm / 'm not reading a book. |
| 3 The dogs are / aren't sleeping. They are / aren't running. |

5 Read the answers and complete the questions.

Are you sitting in your bedroom?
Yes, I am sitting in my bedroom.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 _____ you _____ your homework? | No, I'm not doing my homework. |
| 2 _____ the sun _____? | Yes, the sun is shining. |
| 3 _____ your parents _____? | Yes, my parents are working. |

Vocabulary 2

Skills and abilities

1 Find and circle six verbs in the wordsquare.

act ~~cook~~ dance draw paint sing

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

2 Circle the correct words.

My uncle can speak / play five languages.

- 1 You can **bake** / **drive** a car when you're 17 years old.
- 2 I can **tell** / **do** you a funny joke.
- 3 John can **ride** / **write** a motorbike.
- 4 I **play** / **tell** the guitar.
- 5 My sisters can sing and **do** / **write** songs.
- 6 Can you **do** / **drive** a magic trick?
- 7 We always **tell** / **bake** a cake for my mum's birthday.

3 Complete the profile with the words in the box.

act bake play ride ~~speak~~ tell

Hi! I'm Penny Dawson and I'm 14 years old. My mum is from Spain and my dad is from Britain. I (1) speak two languages – Spanish and English. In my free time I (2) _____ the guitar and I (3) _____ in school plays. I like the theatre! My other hobby is motorbikes, but I can't (4) _____ a motorbike. I'm not 17 years old! At the weekend, I meet my friends. We like to chat, (5) _____ jokes and listen to music. I'm not very good at cooking. When I (6) _____ cakes, they aren't delicious!



EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Look at the examples. Then complete the sentences so they are true for you.

I'm good at singing.

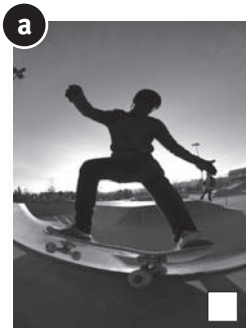
I'm not very good at dancing.

I can't cook, but I can act.

- 1 I'm good at _____.
- 2 I'm not very good at _____.
- 3 I can't _____, but I can _____.

Reading

- 1 Read the personal profile. In what order does Joe talk about these things? Number the pictures 1–3.



About Me!

Hi! My name's Joe Summers and I'm 14 years old.

I'm from Dundee in Scotland. I live with my mum and my two sisters, Vicky and Sophie. They're 17-year-old twins. My best friends are Calum and Andy.

I love sports! I often play football with my friends. I really like swimming – I go twice a week. I don't like going to the gym – it's boring!! I sometimes go skateboarding, but only in summer. I also love hanging out with my friends because we have a good time! We listen to music and play computer games. I love music (but I don't like heavy metal). My favourite band is OneRepublic – their songs are fantastic!

- 2 Read the profile in exercise 1 again and circle (T) true or (F) false.

- Joe is 14 years old. (T) F
- 1 Joe's sisters don't live with him. T F
- 2 Joe doesn't often play football. T F
- 3 He has a good time with his friends. T F
- 4 He likes heavy metal music. T F

Writing

- 3 Look at the notes about Anna.

Name: Anna Jenkins

Live with: mum, dad, brother (Mark, 12 years old)

Best friends: Cathy and Debbie

Activities I like: volleyball, dancing, running

Activities I don't like: swimming

Other things I like doing: hanging out with my friends, listening to music, playing the guitar

Favourite band / singer: Lana Del Rey

- 4 Now complete her profile with the phrases in the box.

hanging out I live I don't like listen to
My best friends My favourite My name's
volleyball



About me!

Hi! (1) My name's Anna Jenkins and I'm 14 years old. I'm from Manchester in England.
(2) _____ with my mum and dad and my brother, Mark. He's 12 years old.
(3) _____ are Cathy and Debbie.

I love sports! I often play (4) _____ with my friends. I really like dancing – I go twice a week. I sometimes go running, but only in summer. (5) _____ swimming – it's boring!! I also love (6) _____ with my friends because we have a great time! We (7) _____ music and play our guitars. I love music (but I don't like rap). (8) _____ singer is Lana Del Rey – her songs are fantastic!

Study guide

Grammar

Present simple: affirmative, negative and questions

- we use the present simple for routines and habits
*I **listen** to music every night.*
- to form the negative we use **don't** or **doesn't** before the verb
*I **don't like** films. He **doesn't play** computer games.*
- in questions we use **do** or **does** before the subject
*Do they **play** volleyball?*
- we don't repeat the verb in short answers
*Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**. ✓*
*Yes, they **play**. / No, they **don't play**. ✗*

Present continuous: affirmative, negative and questions

- we use the present continuous to describe activities that are happening now or temporary situations
- the form is subject + **be** + verb + **-ing**
*He's **practising** the dance.*
- we use **not** to form the negative
- in questions we use **be** before the subject and in short answers we don't repeat the verb + **-ing**
*Are you **chatting** online? Yes, I **am**.*

Present simple and present continuous

- we use the present simple to talk about habits, routines or permanent situations. We usually use adverbs of frequency such as *always*, and time expressions like *every day* and *once a week*.
*We **have** lunch in this restaurant **every week**.*
- we use the present continuous to describe activities which are happening now or temporary situations. We usually use time expressions such as *now*, *at the moment*, *this week* and *today*.
*She's **sending** a text message **at the moment**.*

Third person spelling rules

- For most verbs, add **-s** to the infinitive
*draw → **draws** cook → **cooks***
- For verbs that end in **-s**, **-sh**, **-ss**, **-ch**, **-x**, or **-o** add **-es**
*do → **does** watch → **watches***
- For verbs that end in consonant + **-y**, omit the **-y** and add **-ies**
*fly → **flies** study → **studies***
- Irregular verbs don't follow the rules!
*have → **has** be → **is***

Vocabulary

Free time activities

chat online	_____
hang out with your friends	_____
do water sports	_____
listen to music	_____
go for a run	_____
play computer games	_____
go shopping	_____
play volleyball	_____
go to a café	_____
send text messages	_____
go to a concert	_____
surf the internet	_____
go to the gym	_____
watch a DVD	_____

Skills and abilities

act	_____
paint	_____
bake a cake	_____
play a musical instrument	_____
cook	_____
ride a motorbike	_____
dance	_____
sing	_____
do tricks	_____
speak a language	_____
draw	_____
tell jokes	_____
drive a car	_____
write songs	_____

Vocabulary 1

Literature

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

autobiography cookery book poetry book
detective novel fairy tale romantic novel
science fiction novel thriller travel guide



science fiction novel



1 *c* *b*



2 *d* *n*



3 *t* *g*



4 *p* *b*



5 *f* *t*



6 *a*



7 *r* *n*



8 *t*

2 Match types of literature 1–4 with a–d.

- 1 adventure story ☒ *c*
2 comic novel ☐
3 historical novel ☐
4 biography ☐

- a) It's a book about another person's life.
It's true.
b) It's a funny book. You laugh when you read it.
c) It's an exciting book.
d) It's a story that happens a long time ago in the past.

3 Circle the correct words.

He's writing an autobiography / adventure story about his life.

- 1 I'm reading a **historical novel** / comic novel.
I like stories about the past.
2 In this exciting book they search for gold and fight pirates. It's an **adventure story** / biography.
3 He's laughing because he's reading a **comic novel** / romantic novel.
4 This is a **detective novel** / travel guide about a terrible crime. It's a mystery.
5 *One Day* is a **science fiction novel** / romantic novel about a man and woman. They fall in love.
6 We're going to Paris. We're taking a **cookery book** / travel guide.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Complete the answers so they are true for you.

- 1 What kind of books do you like?
I like _____.
2 What kind of books don't you like?
I don't like _____.
3 What are you reading now?
Now I'm reading _____.
4 What's your favourite book?
My favourite book is _____.

Grammar 1

Past simple: affirmative and negative

affirmative

I / You / He / She / It /	worked /
We / You / They	had

negative

I / You / He / She / It /	didn't work /
We / You / They	didn't have

LOOK!

didn't = did not

I didn't like = I did not like

Regular past simple verbs:

watch – watched, live – lived, marry – married

Irregular past simple verbs:

go – went, know – knew, think – thought

1 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

regular verbs	irregular verbs
want – <i>wanted</i>	say – <i>said</i>
start – (1)	come – (5)
carry – (2)	do – (6)
finish – (3)	write – (7)
love – (4)	sleep – (8)

2 Write A (affirmative) or N (negative).

- I cried because the story was sad. A
- The princess in *Sleeping Beauty* slept for a hundred years. —
 - Agatha Christie wrote over 60 detective novels. —
 - I didn't read many fairy tales when I was a child. —
 - We watched all the Harry Potter films last weekend. —
 - I didn't like that book. It was terrible. —

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

Charles Dickens was a famous writer. He worked in London in the 19th century. (work)

- He _____ the novel *Oliver Twist* in 1837. (write)
- Oliver Twist* _____ a mother or father. (not have)
- He lived in a house for poor children, but he _____ it. (not like)
- Oliver _____ to London. (go)
- He _____ many adventures. (have)



Past simple: questions and short answers

questions and short answers

Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they **read** that book?

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **did**.

No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they **didn't**.

4 Look at the sentences in exercise 3 again.

Complete the questions and short answers with **did** or **didn't**.

Did Charles Dickens work in London?

Yes, he did.

1 _____ Dickens write *Oliver Twist* in 1837?

Yes, he _____.

2 _____ Oliver have a mother?

No, he _____.

3 _____ Oliver go to Paris?

No, he _____.

4 _____ Oliver have many adventures?

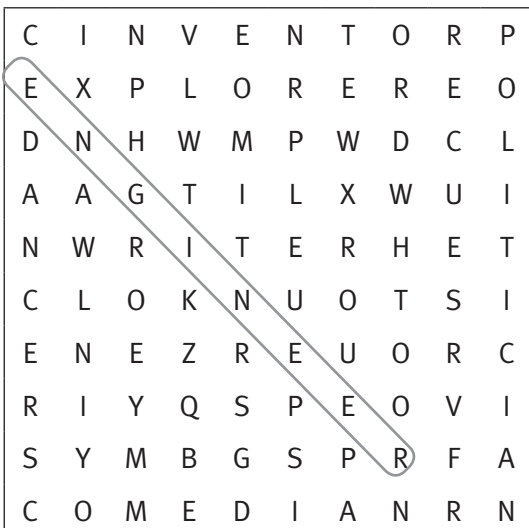
Yes, he _____.

Vocabulary 2

Professions

1 Find seven professions in the wordsquare.

comedian dancer ~~engineer~~ explorer
inventor politician writer



2 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

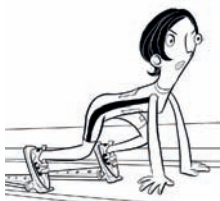
astronaut athlete ~~musician~~
pilot painter scientist



musician



1 p _____



2 a _____



3 a _____



4 p _____



5 s _____

3 Circle the correct words.

Rowan Atkinson is a comedian / **pilot**. He plays the character Mr Bean. He is very funny!



- 1 Cervantes was a Spanish **writer** / **astronaut**. He wrote *Don Quijote*.
- 2 Lady Gaga is a **scientist** / **singer**. I love her songs.
- 3 In the future, **astronauts** / **athletes** could travel to Mars or other planets.
- 4 Marco Polo travelled to China in the 13th century. He was an **explorer** / **dancer**.
- 5 Alexander Graham Bell was an **inventor** / **politician**. He invented the telephone.
- 6 Charles Darwin was a **scientist** / **musician**. He studied animals, plants and humans.
- 7 Pablo Picasso was a **painter** / **engineer**. The colours in his pictures are fantastic.

4 Match sentence beginnings 1–6 with endings a–f.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 A dancer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d |
| 2 A pilot | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 An athlete | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 A writer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 A politician | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 An engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) creates books or poetry.
- b) flies a plane.
- c) designs or builds things, eg roads, machines.
- d) moves to music.
- e) does sports.
- f) works in parliament.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 I think an interesting profession is a / an _____.
- 2 I think a boring profession is a / an _____.
- 3 I want to be a / an _____.

Grammar 2

was / were

affirmative	negative
I / He / She / It was	I / He / She / It wasn't
We / You / They were	We / You / They weren't
questions	short answers
Was I / he / she / it ...?	Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't .
Were we / you / they ...?	Yes, we / you / they were . No, we / you / they weren't .

1 Circle the correct words.

Marilyn Monroe **was** / **were** a film star.

- The Beatles **was** / **were** a famous pop group.
- Heath Ledger **was** / **were** an actor.
- Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin **was** / **were** astronauts.
- Pavarotti **wasn't** / **weren't** a dancer. He was a singer.
- Copernicus and Galileo **wasn't** / **weren't** musicians. They were scientists.
- Salvador Dalí **wasn't** / **weren't** a politician. He was a painter.

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

COMMUNICATE

Jake: (1) Was L.S. Lowry a famous painter?

Paula: Yes, he (2) _____.

Jake: (3) _____ he French?

Paula: No, he (4) _____. He (5) _____ English.

Jake: (6) _____ his paintings good?

Paula: Yes, they (7) _____.

Jake: (8) _____ his paintings of animals?

Paula: No, they (9) _____. They (10) _____ of people.



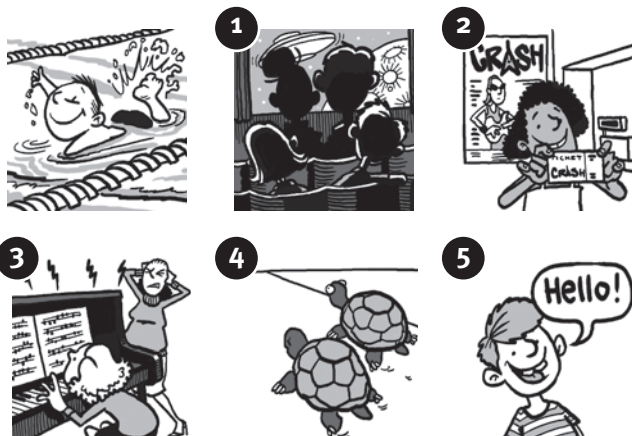
3 Complete the sentences with *there was* or *there were*.

- There were 500 people at the concert.
- _____ a good film on TV last night.
 - _____ a lot of paintings in the museum.
 - _____ a book on the table.
 - _____ some explorers on the boat.
 - _____ a teacher in the classroom.

could / couldn't

affirmative
I / You / He / She / It / We / They could
negative
I / You / He / She / It / We / They couldn't
questions and short answers
Could I / you / he / she / it / we / they ...?
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they could . No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they couldn't .

4 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *could* or *couldn't*.

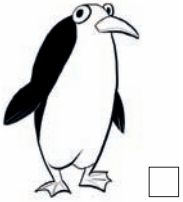


Mike could swim when he was very young.

- They _____ see the film.
- She _____ buy a ticket for the concert.
- Katie _____ play the piano when she was five years old.
- _____ they run fast? No, they _____.
- _____ Pablo speak English last year? Yes, he _____.

Reading

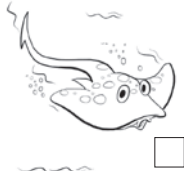
1 Read the review. In what order does Jamie talk about these things? Number the pictures 1–6.



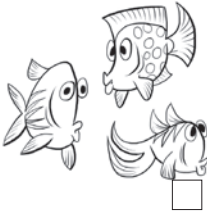
a) a penguin



b) sea creatures



c) a stingray



d) fish



e) a keeper



f) a shark

Underwater Planet

Last Saturday I visited the Underwater Planet centre with my friends. It's a big centre with over 5,000 sea creatures. There are talks about sea life too.

Underwater Planet was fantastic. You could see lots of fish and other sea creatures. We watched the penguin show. We also saw the keepers giving food to the sharks. It was amazing to see these animals so close.

My favourite thing was the Ocean Tunnel – it was like walking under the sea. The talk about stingrays was also really good. The only problem was that the centre was very busy. We couldn't always see the sea creatures because there were a lot of people.

Jamie, 14

2 Read the review in exercise 1 again and circle the correct words.

There are **not many** / **a lot of** sea creatures at Underwater Planet.

- 1 Jamie and his friends **watched** / **didn't watch** the penguin show.
- 2 They saw the keepers giving food to the **sharks** / **stingrays**.
- 3 Jamie **liked** / **didn't like** the talk about stingrays.
- 4 They **could** / **couldn't** always see the sea creatures.

Writing

3 Look at the notes about a place that Carla visited.

Name of the place: the Writers' Museum

Location: Edinburgh

It has got: a shop

Museum about: three writers' lives

What you can see: paintings, books, possessions

Favourite thing: museum shop (great books, not expensive)

Problem: the museum closed at 5pm

4 Now complete this review with the words in the box.

closed favourite possessions
shop ~~visited~~ writers

A review of the Writers' Museum

Last weekend my family and I (1) visited the Writers' Museum in Edinburgh. It's small, but it's very interesting. It's got a (2) _____ for visitors, but it doesn't have a café.

The museum celebrates the lives of three famous Scottish

(3) _____ – Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott and Robert Louis Stevenson. You could look around the rooms and see paintings of the writers and some of their books. You could also see some of their (4) _____, for example the desk that Burns used to write his poetry.

My (5) _____ thing was the museum shop. It had lots of great books and it wasn't expensive. The only problem was that the museum (6) _____ at 5pm and we arrived at 4pm!

Carla, 14



Study guide

Grammar

Past simple

- we use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past
*I **studied** hard yesterday.*
- the form is the same for all subject pronouns
- the regular past simple ending is **-ed**
dance → danced finish → finished
- one-syllable verbs that end in a single vowel + consonant (except *w, x* or *y*), double the final consonant and add **-ed**
stop → stopped
- two-syllable verbs that end in stressed vowel + consonant, double the final consonant and add **-ed**
permit → permitted
- many common verbs are irregular
come → came go → went
- we use **didn't** (*did not*) before the verb to form the negative
*Cervantes **didn't write** The Hunger Games.*
- we use **did** with the infinitive to make questions
***Did** you **find** the website? ✓*
Did you found the website? ✗
- we don't repeat the main verb in short answers
- we often use time expressions with the past simple
- we usually place them at the end of the sentence
*I **was** at home **last week**.*

was / were

- was** and **were** are the past forms of the verb **be**
- we use **was** with *I / he / she / it* and **were** with *you / we / they*
*I **was** at school yesterday. You **were** at home.*
- we form the negative with **not** (*was not / wasn't* or *were not / weren't*)
*She **was not** (wasn't) happy.*
- we put **was / were** before the subject in questions.
- In short answers, we use **was / wasn't** or **were / weren't**.
***Were** they at the film festival yesterday?
Yes, they **were**. / No, they **weren't**.*

could / couldn't

- we use **could** for ability and possibility in the past
*He **could** swim when he was three years old.*
- the form is the same for all subject pronouns
*I **could** speak French when I was young.*
- the negative form of **could** is **couldn't** (*could not*)
- we never use **to** after **could / couldn't**
*We **could use** a computer. ✓*
We ~~could to use~~ a computer. ✗

Vocabulary

Literature

adventure story _____
autobiography _____
biography _____
comic novel _____
cookery book _____
detective novel _____
fairy tale _____
historical novel _____
poetry book _____
romantic novel _____
science fiction novel _____
thriller _____
travel guide _____

Professions

astronaut _____
musician _____
athlete _____
painter _____
comedian _____
pilot _____
dancer _____
politician _____
engineer _____
scientist _____
explorer _____
writer _____
inventor _____

Vocabulary 1

Weather

- 1** Find and circle eight weather words in the wordsnake.

blizzard cloudy damp dry hailstones
heatwave thunder warm

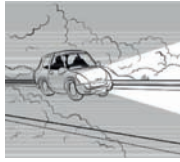
hailstones thunder blizzard heatwave damp dry cloudy warm

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

foggy icy rainy snowy stormy
sunny wet windy



wet



1 f



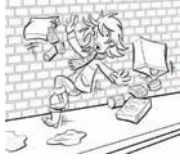
2 s



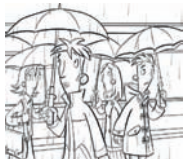
3 s



4 w



5 i



6 r



7 s

LOOK!

We use weather **nouns** after *a / an / the*.

*Can you hear **the wind**?*

*There was a **blizzard** yesterday.*

We use weather **adjectives** alone or with nouns.

*It's **windy**. It's a **windy** day.*

- 3** Complete the words in the sentences.

The temperature is 44°C. There is a heatwave.

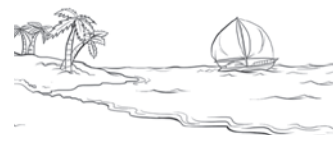
- It's 22°C. It isn't hot or cold. It's w ____.
- It's dry today. It isn't r ____ y.
- My house is d ____ because it's near the sea.
- Listen to the t ____ n ____! A storm is coming.
- It was wet before, but it's s ____ now. It's a beautiful day.
- Drive slowly. It's difficult to see because it's a f ____ day.
- The h ____ s ____ s fell from the sky during the blizzard.

- 4** Label the pictures with the words in the box.

autumn ~~spring~~ summer winter



spring



1 s



2 a



3 w



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5** Complete the answers so they are true for you.

- What's the weather like today?
Today, it's _____.
- What was the weather like yesterday?
Yesterday it was _____.
- What's your favourite weather?
I like it when it's _____.
- What's your favourite season – spring, summer, autumn or winter?
My favourite season is _____.

Grammar 1

Past continuous: affirmative and negative

affirmative
I / He / She / It was walking
We / You / They were walking
negative
I / He / She / It wasn't walking
We / You / They weren't walking

LOOK!

walk – walking sit – sitting
live – living enjoy – enjoying

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

rain raining

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1 cook _____ | 4 get _____ |
| 2 help _____ | 5 lie _____ |
| 3 come _____ | 6 carry _____ |

2 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences with **was / wasn't** or **were / weren't**.

It was raining hard.

Julie and Joe were walking home from school.



- Joe _____ carrying an umbrella, so they _____ getting very wet!
- When they got home, Grandma and Grandpa _____ talking.
- Grandma _____ cooking dinner, but Grandpa _____ helping.
- The two cats _____ lying on the kitchen table.

Past continuous: questions and short answers

questions	short answers
Was I / he / she / it running ?	Yes, I / he / she / it was . No, I / he / she / it wasn't .
Were we / you / they running ?	Yes, we / you they were . No, we / you / they weren't .

3 Complete the questions and short answers.

Were you enjoying (enjoy) the film?

Yes, I was.

- Was the sun _____ (shine) yesterday?
Yes, it _____.
- Were they _____ (stay) in a hotel?
Yes, they _____.
- Was Tom _____ (swim) in the pool?
No, he _____.
- Were they _____ (wear) jeans yesterday?
No, they _____.

Adverbs

LOOK!

We make adverbs from adjectives.

regular

warm – warmly
quick – quickly
careful – carefully
heavy – heavily

The party was **noisy**.

People were talking **noisily**.

irregular

good – well
hard – hard
fast – fast
bad – badly

(adjective)

(adverb)

4 Circle the correct words in each pair of sentences.

- The sun is shining **warm** / **warmly** today.
- It is a **warm** / **warmly** day.
- Be **careful** / **carefully** when you cross the road.
- Please carry the eggs **careful** / **carefully**.
- I didn't sleep **good** / **well** last night.
- The film was very **good** / **well**.
- Most teenagers write text messages **quick** / **quickly**.
- The train to London is very **quick** / **quickly**.

Vocabulary 2

Natural disasters

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

avalanche drought earthquake famine
flood hurricane landslide tsunami
volcano wildfire



tsunami



1 f



2 v



3 e



4 h



5 a



6 d



7 w



8 l



9 f

2 Find the words from exercise 1 in the wordsquare.

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

3 Circle the correct words.



The **tornado** / **drought** was strong. It destroyed many houses.

- There was an **earthquake** / **avalanche** on the mountain yesterday. Luckily, nobody was skiing there.
- There is a **drought** / **tsunami**. Many rivers and lakes don't have any water.
- People died in the **famine** / **landslide**. There wasn't any food.
- They cooked food under the trees and started a **flood** / **wildfire**.
- We can't drive on that road. There was a **landslide** / **hurricane**.
- There was a big **earthquake** / **tornado** in San Francisco in 1926. The ground moved.

4 Read the sentences and circle the correct answers.

Scientists are worried about the ... in Sicily. They think it is going to erupt again.

a) **volcano** b) earthquake c) avalanche

- After heavy rain, there is a ... in the north of England. People are protecting their homes from the water.
a) famine b) flood c) tornado
- In Ethiopia there was no rain last year or this year. Now there is a ... and people don't have water.
a) tsunami b) hurricane c) drought
- Last night in Spain there was a small Thousands of people felt the ground move. Luckily there was no serious damage.
a) earthquake b) avalanche c) wildfire
- There was a terrible ... in Greece last year. It burned for three days and destroyed many trees.
a) avalanche b) wildfire c) flood

Grammar 2

Past simple and past continuous

1 Circle the correct words.

I went / **was going** to bed because I was tired.

- 1 We **talked** / **were talking** to Laura when my phone rang.
- 2 What were you doing when the wildfire **started** / **was starting**?
- 3 My parents **met** / **were meeting** at university.
- 4 I dropped my phone when I **sent** / **was sending** a message.
- 5 I **went** / **was going** to France last year.

LOOK!

I was walking home **when I saw** Peter.
I saw Peter **while I was walking** home.

2 Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

I was watching TV when the phone rang.

- 1 The storm started _____ we were having dinner.
- 2 There was a flood _____ we were staying in the hotel.
- 3 We were travelling in Italy _____ the volcano erupted.
- 4 We were sitting in the garden _____ we saw the fire.
- 5 It started raining _____ I was walking to school.

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

They were playing computer games when we arrived. (play)

- 1 We _____ the fire while we were driving home. (see)
- 2 Sam and Jess _____ TV when they felt the earthquake. (watch)
- 3 The avalanche started while they _____ down the mountain. (ski)
- 4 I _____ about the landslide while I was watching the news. (hear)
- 5 Sonia _____ home when the blizzard started. (walk)

4 Complete the questions for the answers.

What were you doing (do) when the earthquake happened (happen)?

When the earthquake happened I was reading a book.

(1) _____ you _____ (sleep) when the tornado _____ (start)?

No, I wasn't sleeping when the tornado started.

(2) What _____ you _____ (do)?

I was walking in the park.

(3) What _____ you _____ (do) when you _____ (see) the tornado?

When I saw the tornado, I ran home.

(4) How long _____ the tornado _____ (last)?

It lasted for 20 minutes.



Reading

- 1** Read the story. Does Ben want to explore more strange castles?

An Irish castle

Last year I went on holiday to Ireland with my parents. One day we went to visit a castle. The sun was shining brightly when we arrived, but inside the castle it was cold and dark. My parents were looking at the paintings. I soon got bored, so I decided to explore the rooms under the castle.



I went downstairs quickly. Then I saw a big old door. Inside was a small room for prisoners many years ago. Suddenly the door closed – I couldn't get out! I called for help again and again. By then, my parents were looking for me, but they couldn't find me. They were getting worried.

In the end, another visitor heard me and opened the door. My parents were very happy to see me. I'll never explore strange castles again!

Ben West

- 2** Read the story in exercise 1 again and circle (T) true or (F) false.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| Ben went to Ireland two years ago. | T (F) |
| 1 Ben and his parents went to visit a castle. | T F |
| 2 Ben wanted to explore the rooms upstairs. | T F |
| 3 Ben's parents were worried when they couldn't find him. | T F |
| 4 In the end, Ben opened the door. | T F |

Writing

- 3** Read Ben's story again. In what order does he talk about these things? Number them 1–6.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) the main events in the story (what I did) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) what happened in the end | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) where they went | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) when the story happened | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) who the story was about | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) what the weather was like | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 4** Now complete this story with the phrases in the box.

By then In the end ~~One day~~
soon Suddenly

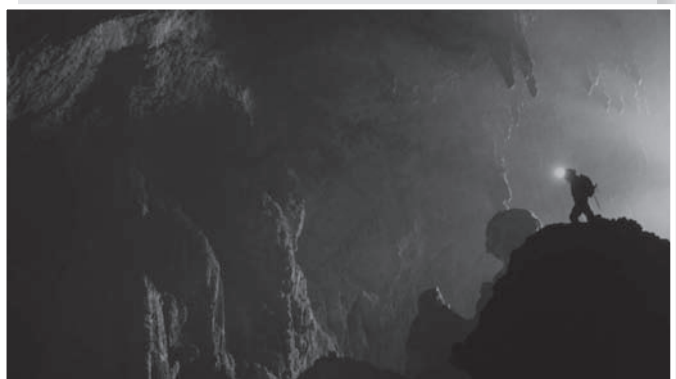
Last month I was staying in a village on the coast with my family.

(1) One day we went to the beach. It was hot and sunny. My parents (2) _____ fell asleep. My brother and I decided to explore a big cave.

We went inside slowly. It was cold and dark. (3) _____ we saw a light – it was moving! We felt frightened. Then we saw it was a girl. She told us she was looking for gold – pirates used the cave many years ago. We looked for a long time.

(4) _____, our parents were looking for us. They were worried.

(5) _____, we found a gold coin. We ran to tell our parents. They were happy to see us again. Later, we all gave the coin to the museum.



Study guide

Grammar

Past continuous

- we use the past continuous to describe activities in progress at a specific time in the past
*They **were walking** to school at 7.30 this morning.*
- the form is subject + *was / were* + verb + *-ing*
- we use *not* to form the negative
*It **wasn't raining**.*
- in questions we use *was / were* before the subject
*What **were** you **doing** at 7pm on Friday?*
- we don't repeat the verb + *-ing* in short answers
***Were** you **running** at 6pm?*
*Yes, I **was**. ✓*
Yes, I was running. ✗

Adverbs

- we use adverbs to describe how people do things
- to make regular adverbs, we add *-ly* to the adjective
quick → quickly
- when the adjective ends in *-y* we remove the *-y* and add *-ily*
- some adverbs are irregular
fast → fast good → well

Past simple and past continuous

- we often use the past continuous with the past simple in the same sentence
*I **was sleeping** when the earthquake **happened**.*
- we use the past continuous to describe activities which were in progress
*I **was sleeping** ...*
- we use the past simple to describe an action which interrupted the activity in progress
*... when the earthquake **happened**.*
- we use *when* before the past simple and *while* before the past continuous
*He was running **when** he **fell**. While he **was running**, he fell.*

Spelling rules: past continuous

- For most verbs, add *-ing* to the infinitive
go → going play → playing
- For verbs that end in *-e*, omit the *-e* and add *-ing*
come → coming give → giving
- For one syllable verbs that end in vowel + consonant (except *w, x* or *y*), double the consonant and add *-ing*
- For verbs that end in *-ie*, omit the *-ie* and add *-ying*
die → dying lie → lying

Vocabulary

Weather

blizzard	_____
cloudy	_____
damp	_____
dry	_____
foggy	_____
hailstones	_____
heatwave	_____
icy	_____
rainy	_____
snowy	_____
stormy	_____
sunny	_____
thunder and lightning	_____
warm	_____
wet	_____
windy	_____

Natural disasters

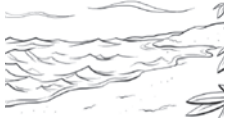
avalanche	_____
drought	_____
earthquake	_____
famine	_____
flood	_____
hurricane	_____
landslide	_____
tornado	_____
tsunami	_____
volcano	_____
wildfire	_____

Vocabulary 1

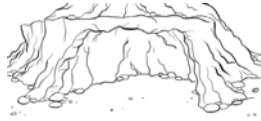
Geography and landscape

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

beach cave forest lake ocean waterfall



beach



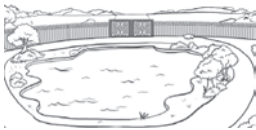
1 c



2 o



3 w



4 l



5 f

2 Complete the words in the definitions.

canyon cliff coast desert island
mountain reef river valley

A c a n y o n is a deep, narrow valley with steep sides.

- 1 A v a l l e y is a low area of land between hills or mountains.
- 2 Everest is the highest m o u n t a i n in the world.
- 3 You can look down at the sea from the top of a c l i f f.
- 4 A d e s e r t is a hot, dry place where nothing grows.
- 5 An i s l a n d is land with sea all around it.
- 6 A r e e f is rock or coral under the sea, where many fish live.
- 7 The c o a s t is the part of a country next to the ocean.
- 8 The Mississippi is a famous r i v e r.

3 Circle the correct words.

Australia is a very big island / valley.

- 1 It is in the middle of the Pacific and the Indian **lakes** / oceans.
- 2 The centre of Australia is very hot and dry and there are large **reefs** / deserts.
- 3 On the coast, there are beautiful **beaches** / waterfalls with white sand.
- 4 People don't swim in the lakes or **rivers** / mountains because there are crocodiles!
- 5 There is a famous coral **forest** / reef under the sea near the northeast coast with many types of fish.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Which places do you want to visit? Order the places 1–6. Then complete the sentences so they are true for you.

(1 = I really want to visit this place. 6 = I don't want to visit this place.)

Grand Canyon, USA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Great Barrier Reef, Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Niagara Waterfall, Canada/USA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sahara Desert, Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mount Everest, Nepal	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Amazon River, Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 1 I want to go to _____ the most because it's _____.
- 2 I also want to go to _____ because it's _____.
- 3 Another place I want to visit is _____ because it's _____.
- 4 I don't want to visit _____ because it's _____.

Grammar 1

Comparatives and superlatives

LOOK!

adjective	comparative	superlative
long	longer	the longest
hot	hotter	the hottest
happy	happier	the happiest
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous
modern	more modern	the most modern

1 Complete the tables.

regular		
adjective	comparative	superlative
small	<i>smaller</i>	<i>the smallest</i>
long	(1)	(2)
wet	(3)	(4)
easy	(5)	(6)
ancient	(7)	(8)
expensive	(9)	(10)

irregular		
adjective	comparative	superlative
far	further	the furthest
good	(11)	(12)
bad	(13)	(14)

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Japan is *smaller* than China. (small)
- Scotland is _____ than Spain. (wet)
 - India is _____ than Iceland. (hot)
 - English is _____ than Japanese. (easy)
 - Egypt is _____ than the USA. (ancient)
 - Paris is _____ than Athens. (expensive)
 - I think Berlin is _____ than Hamburg. (interesting)

3 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the words in brackets. Then circle the correct answers.

World Geography Quiz

- The *tallest* (tall) building in the world is in
a) Dubai. b) the USA.
- The _____ (big) ocean in the world is
a) the Pacific. b) the Atlantic.
- The _____ (long) river in the world is
a) the Nile. b) the Amazon.
- The _____ (expensive) city in the world is
a) Sydney. b) Tokyo.
- The _____ (ancient) caves in the world are in
a) Spain. b) France.

Answers 1 a 2 a 3 a 4 b 5 a



as ... as

LOOK!

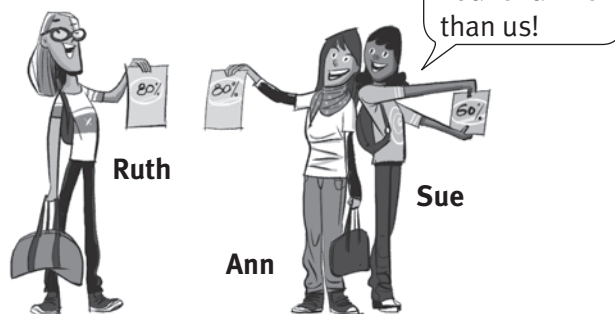
Javi is 1 m 80 tall. David is 1 m 80 tall.

Sara is 1 m 60 tall.

Javi is **as tall as** David. (= the same)

Sara is **not as tall as** Javi. (= not the same)

4 Circle the correct words.



Sue **is** / **is not** as tall as Ann.

- Ann **is** / **is not** as tall as Ruth.
- Ruth **is** / **is not** as intelligent as Ann.
- Ann and Sue **are** / **are not** as funny as Ruth.
- Sue **is** / **is not** as intelligent as Ann.
- Sue and Ann **are** / **are not** as tall as Ruth.

Vocabulary 2

Animals

1 Find and circle six animals in the wordsnake.

butterfly gorilla owl penguin
polar bear rhinoceros

butterfly rhinoceros owl penguin gorilla polar bear

2 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

bee crocodile elephant giraffe
snake tiger turtle whale



elephant



1 s _____



2 t _____



3 g _____



4 t _____



5 b _____

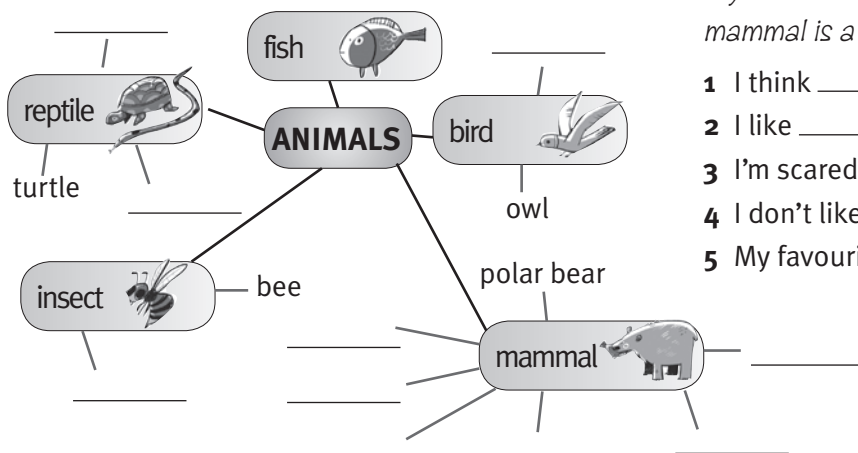


6 w _____



7 c _____

3 Complete the diagram with words from exercises 1 and 2.



4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bees gorillas penguins ~~rhinoceros~~
snakes whales



The rhinoceros lives in Africa and Asia. It doesn't eat meat. It eats grass. It has a horn on its head.

- _____ can't fly, but they are birds! They eat fish and swim in the sea. They live in cold places, for example Antarctica.
- _____ are reptiles. They don't have arms or legs, only a long body. They live in deserts, forests and in the water. They sleep in winter.
- _____ are mammals, but they live in the ocean. They are the biggest animals in the world. They can live to be 100 years old.
- _____ are insects. They live in groups. They get their food from flowers. They can sting you.
- _____ are very intelligent animals. They live in Africa. They eat plants and fruit. They are related to humans.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Look at the examples. Then complete the sentences so they are true for you.

*I think whales are interesting. I like tigers.
I'm scared of crocodiles. I don't like snakes much.
My favourite reptile is a turtle. My favourite
mammal is a gorilla. My favourite insect ...*

- I think _____ are interesting.
- I like _____.
- I'm scared of _____.
- I don't like _____ much.
- My favourite _____ is a _____.

Grammar 2

Countable and uncountable nouns

- 1 Complete the table with the words in the box. Then write the plural of the countable nouns.

air beach bird city electricity
house person pollution ~~river~~ sand
tree traffic ~~water~~ wildlife

singular countable nouns	plural countable nouns	uncountable nouns
<i>river</i>	<i>rivers</i>	<i>water</i>

a / an, some, any

- 2 Circle the correct words.

- Sri Lanka is (1) **a / an** island near India. You can stay in (2) **a / some** tree house hotel there!
- There isn't (3) **some / any** electricity, but the views are wonderful!
- Are there (4) **a / any** good beaches there?
- Yes, there are (5) **some / any** fantastic beaches! Usually there aren't (6) **a / any** people on the beaches!
- Is there (7) **some / any** wildlife?
- Yes! Sri Lanka has (8) **a / some** great wildlife, including birds and elephants. If you are lucky, you could see (9) **a / some** leopard!



much, many, a lot of



- 3 Look at the picture and circle the correct words.

There are **a lot of / much** buildings.

- There aren't **much / many** trees.
- There's **a lot of / much** traffic.
- There isn't **much / many** clean air.
- There are **much / a lot of** people.

- 4 Complete the questions with *much* or *many*.

How much pollution is there?

- How _____ people live in London?
- How _____ water is there in the lake?
- How _____ universities are there in England?
- How _____ traffic is there today?
- How _____ sand is there on the beach?



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5 Complete the answers so they are true for you.

- How many students are there in your class?
There are _____.
- How many brothers and sisters have you got?
I've got / I haven't got _____.
- How much homework does your teacher give you?
My teacher gives us / doesn't give us _____.

Reading

- 1 Read the description. Where should you go if you like mountains?

Poland

Poland is a large country in northern Europe. It has a population of almost 40 million people. Many tourists visit Poland every year. It has beautiful landscapes, friendly people and you can do many activities there.



Climate

Poland has warm summers and very cold winters. The warmest region is Silesia in the southwest and the coldest region is in the north. Winter is drier than summer.

Landscape

Poland has a beautiful coast in the north, with sandy beaches. It also has many lakes where you can swim. There are also large forests, high mountains and a lot of national parks with wonderful wildlife.

Places

Warsaw and Krakow old towns are fun to explore. If you like mountains, go to Pieniny in the Carpathian Mountains. It's great for walking and climbing. Gdynia, the newest beach town, is the best place to go to relax. If you enjoy visiting old places, then go to Malbork Castle.

Magda, 14

- 2 Read the description in exercise 1 again and circle the correct words.

Poland is a **big** / small country.

- The south of Poland is **warmer** / colder than the north.
- The coast is in the **south** / north of Poland.
- You can **swim** / fish in many of the lakes.
- There are **a lot of** / not many national parks.
- Gdynia is a good place to **climb mountains** / relax.

Writing

- 3 Look at the notes about Argentina.

Facts: population – over 41 million, large country in S. America, 6 million tourists

Climate: hot summers, cool winters, snow in south

Landscape: Andes Mountains (west), long coast (beaches + cliffs), 30 national parks

Places: Buenos Aires, Iguazú Waterfalls, Bariloche (lakes + mountains), Valdes Peninsula (whales + penguins)

- 4 Now complete this description with the words and phrases in the box.

coast ~~population~~ snows tourists
water sports wonderful wildlife

Argentina

Argentina is a large country in South America. It has a (1) population of over 41 million people. Argentina has beautiful landscapes, friendly people and you can do many activities there. It is a popular country for (2) _____ – over 6 million people visited last year.

Climate

Argentina has hot summers and cool winters. It is hotter in the north and colder in the south. There are often storms in summer. In the south, it usually (3) _____ heavily in winter.

Landscape

Argentina has a very long (4) _____, with beautiful sandy beaches and high cliffs. In the west, there are the Andes Mountains. There are also 30 national parks with (5) _____.

Places

The capital city, Buenos Aires, is a great place to explore. If you like mountains and lakes, go to Bariloche. It's a great area for walking, climbing, skiing and (6) _____. The best place to see penguins and whales is in the Valdes Peninsula. Don't miss the Iguazú Waterfalls – they're amazing!

Pablo, 14

Study guide

Grammar

Comparatives and superlatives

- we use comparative adjectives to compare two things, places or people
- we form comparatives by adding *-er* to adjectives with one syllable or adjectives with two syllables ending in *-y*. When the adjective ends in *-y*, remove the *-y* and add *-ier*.
*Jaén is **smaller** than Rome.*
*John thinks English is **easier** than history.*
- for adjectives with two or more syllables, we use *more* + adjective
*Lakes are **more beautiful** than rivers.*
- we use *than* after comparative adjectives
*A cat is **bigger than** a rat.*
- we can also use (not) *as* + adjective + *as* to compare things
*Cities are **not as clean as** islands.*
- we use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things, places or people
- we form superlatives by adding *-est* to adjectives with one syllable and *-iest* to adjectives with two syllables ending in *-y*
*This is **the smallest** island in the world.*
*English is **the easiest** school subject.*
- for adjectives with more than one syllable, we use *most* + adjective
*Is the Sahara **the most famous** desert?*
- we use *the* before superlative adjectives and we use *in* after the adjective
*London is **the biggest** city **in** Britain.*
- *good*, *bad* and *far* are irregular adjectives and they have a different comparative and superlative form

a / an, some, any, much, many, a lot of

- we use *a / an, some, any, much, many* and *a lot of* to talk about quantities of things
- we use *a / an* with singular countable nouns but not with uncountable nouns
- we use *some* in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a medium quantity
*There are **some** rivers.*
- we use *a lot of* in affirmative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about a large quantity
*The zoo has got **a lot of** different animals.*

- we use *many* in negative sentences with plural countable nouns to talk about a small quantity
*We **didn't** see **many** lions.*
- we use *much* in negative sentences with uncountable nouns to talk about a small quantity
*There **wasn't much** water.*
- we use *any* in negative sentences with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns to talk about zero quantity
*I **didn't** see **any** owls.*
- we use *any / many / how many* (with plural countable nouns) and *much / how much* (with uncountable nouns) to ask questions
***Did** you take **any / many** photos? **How many** photos **did** you take?*
***Was** there **much** water? **How much** water **was** there?*

Vocabulary

Geography and landscape

beach	_____
canyon	_____
cave	_____
cliff	_____
coast	_____
desert	_____
forest	_____
island	_____
lake	_____
mountain	_____
ocean	_____
reef	_____
river	_____
valley	_____
waterfalls	_____

Animals

bee	_____
butterfly	_____
crocodile	_____
elephant	_____
giraffe	_____
gorilla	_____
owl	_____
penguin	_____
polar bear	_____
rhinoceros	_____
snake	_____
tiger	_____

Vocabulary 1

Science

- 1** Find and circle seven science words in the wordsnake. What word do the other letters spell?

battery clone cure disease
DNA satellite vaccine

batterypcurelvaccineaclonendiseaseesatellitetdna

The other word is: p _ _ _ _ _

- 2** Circle the correct words.

The police sometimes use **DNA** / **clone** tests to catch criminals.

- The **vaccine** / **battery** in my mobile phone doesn't work.
- You can watch programmes from other countries on **satellite** / **planet** TV.
- Scientists believe they will find a **disease** / **cure** for cancer in the future.
- In 1996, scientists made the first **vaccine** / **clone** of a mammal.
- Malaria is a serious **battery** / **disease**.
- The Earth is a **planet** / **vaccine**.

- 3** Complete the labels with the words in the box. Which is written as one word?

craft crops ~~panel~~ turbine



solar panel



1 wind _____



2 space _____



3 genetically modified _____

_____ is written as one word.

- 4** Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

clone cure disease
genetically modified crops
spacecraft ~~vaccine~~

Doctors put a vaccine in people's bodies so they don't get serious illnesses.

- A c _____ is an exact copy of a person or animal.
- A c _____ treats an illness successfully.
- G _____ are plants that scientists change artificially.
- Astronauts can travel to the Moon in a s _____.
- A d _____ makes people or animals sick.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5** Tick ✓ the sentences that you agree with.

- I don't believe that spacecraft can travel to other galaxies. ☐
- I believe that scientists can find a cure for cancer. ☐
- I believe that scientists can develop a car with solar panels. ☐
- I don't believe that there will be human clones. ☐
- I believe we will stop using genetically modified crops. ☐

Grammar 1

will / won't

will / won't

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **will live**
I'll / You'll / He'll / She'll / It'll / We'll / They'll **live**

I / You / He / She / It / We / They **will not live**
I / You / He / She / It / We / They **won't live**

1 Rewrite the sentences using short forms.

We will win the match.

We'll win the match.

1 You will not miss the bus.

2 Alex will not do the washing-up.

3 Mum and Dad will not be angry.

4 I will tell you a secret.

5 He will finish his homework.

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*.



Alex will go to university.

1 He _____ travel round the world.

2 He _____ work in an office.

3 He _____ drive a car.

4 He _____ have a dog.

5 He _____ fall in love.

questions	short answers
Will I / you travel?	Yes, I / you will . No, I / you won't .
Will he / she / it travel?	Yes, he / she / it will . No, he / she / it won't .
Will we / you / they travel?	Yes, we / you / they will . No, we / you / they won't .

3 Complete the questions and short answers with *will* or *won't*.

Will people live on the Moon?

No, they won't.

1 _____ machines make life easier?

Yes, they _____.

2 _____ you go to the party?

No, I _____.

3 _____ we win the game?

No, we _____.

4 _____ Tim buy a bike?

Yes, he _____.

5 _____ Ellen and Paul get married?

Yes, they _____.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* so they are true for you.

1 This summer I _____ go to the coast with my family.

2 When I leave school I _____ go to university.

3 When I'm older I _____ travel round the world.

4 I _____ get married.

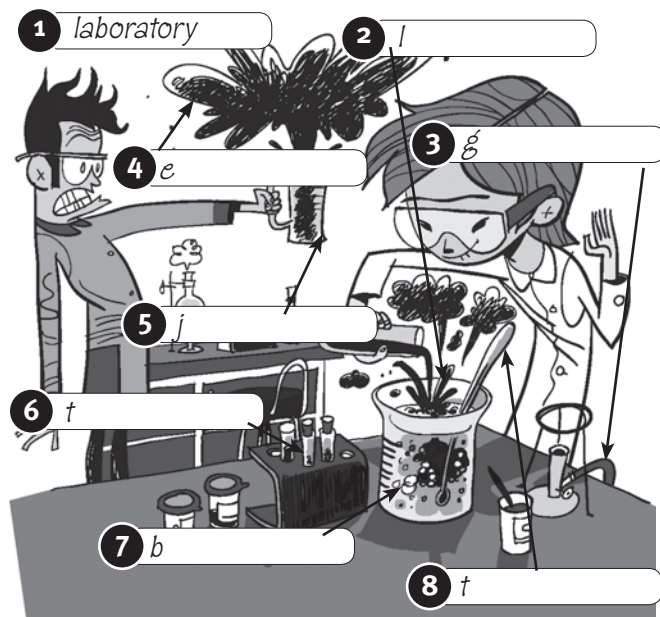
5 I _____ meet my friends next weekend.

Vocabulary 2

Science in the classroom

1 Label the picture with the words in the box.

bubbles explosion gas jug laboratory
liquid test tube thermometer

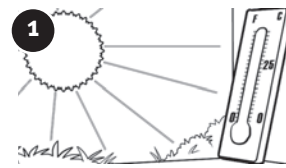


2 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 What is water? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b |
| 2 What makes things fall down to the ground? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 What do we use to measure temperature? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 What do you get when you heat water to 100°C? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Where do scientists work? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 What goes up in the summer? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) They work in a laboratory.
b) It's a liquid.
c) The temperature – it's hotter in the summer.
d) Gravity makes things fall down.
e) You get bubbles in the water.
f) We use a thermometer.

3 Look at the pictures and complete the words in the sentences.



Astronauts float in space because there is no *g r a v i t y*.

- The t _ m _ r _ t _ e today is 25°C.
- When you mix two chemicals, there is sometimes a c _ _ m _ c _ l _ r _ _ c _ _ n.
- Don't get a _ _ d on your hands. It burns!
- Humans breathe a _ _.
- You can measure the p _ _ s s _ _ e of air or water.

4 Circle the correct words.

COMMUNICATE

Holly: Pass me the (1) **gravity** / **thermometer**, please. I want to measure the

(2) **temperature** / **jug** of the liquid.

Oliver: Here you are. Look! The (3) **chemical reaction** / **gas** is happening.

Holly: Yes! You can see the (4) **laboratory** / **bubbles** in the liquid.

Oliver: Great! Can you pass me that (5) **test tube** / **explosion**, please?

Holly: Sure. Be careful when you add the (6) **jug** / **acid**. Don't get any on your hands – it burns!

Grammar 2

First conditional

affirmative and negative	
situation	consequence
If I eat too much, If he doesn't pass the exam,	I'll feel sick. he won't be happy.
consequence	situation
They won't come to the party She'll be happy	if you don't invite them. if she wins the lottery.

1 Match sentence beginnings 1–6 with endings a–f.

- 1 If I become a scientist, ☒ e
- 2 If we study hard, ☐
- 3 If you heat the ice, ☐
- 4 If it doesn't rain, ☐
- 5 If you don't add the acid, ☐
- 6 If a meteor hits the Earth, ☐

- a) the chemical reaction won't happen.
- b) it will do a lot of damage.
- c) we'll pass our science exam.
- d) it will melt and become water.
- e) I'll invent an amazing machine.
- f) the plants will die.

2 Circle the correct words.

If you write on both sides of the paper, you **use** / **'ll use** less paper.

- 1 If I buy an electric bike, cycling **is** / **will be** easy!
- 2 If we **grow** / **'ll grow** some plants, they'll produce oxygen.
- 3 If the experiment works, my teacher **is** / **will be** happy.
- 4 If you **mix** / **will mix** these chemicals, they will explode.
- 5 If you drop that laptop, it **breaks** / **'ll break**.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If I have my own robot, I'll keep it in my bedroom. (have)

- 1 If you switch off your computer, you _____ energy. (save)
- 2 If you don't do your homework, the teacher _____ happy. (not be)
- 3 If John _____ a lot of chocolate, he won't lose weight. (eat)
- 4 If they _____ hard, they won't get good jobs. (not study)

questions

If you **go** now, **will** you **catch** the train?

Will you **catch** the train if you **go** now?

What **will** you **buy** if you **win** the lottery?

If you **win** the lottery, what **will** you **buy**?

4 Order the words to make questions.

If I push / switch on / the red button, / will the machine ?

If I push the red button, will the machine switch on?

- 1 If you pass / will you / your exams, / be happy ?

- 2 will they / If they go / have a good time / to Italy ?

- 3 go / you to the party, / will you / If Jessica invites ?

- 4 where will they / some free time / go / If they have ?



EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- 1 If I win the lottery, I'll buy _____.
- 2 If my friend forgets my birthday, I'll feel _____.
- 3 If someone sends me a Valentine's card, I'll feel _____.

Reading

- 1** Read the essay. Does the writer think people will wear the glasses all the time?

Will people wear computer glasses all the time in the future?



Scientists are developing special computer glasses. You can see the computer screen when you wear them. Many people like the idea, but will everyone always wear them?

On the one hand, the glasses have many advantages. They include a lot of different technology in a convenient way. This means you can easily do many things such as make videos or search for information as you move – without looking at a separate screen. The glasses are light and comfortable.

On the other hand, many people feel they are dangerous. If you are wearing them, you won't be able to walk or drive safely. These glasses will also be very expensive and many people won't be able to pay for them.

In conclusion, I think people will wear computer glasses in the future. However, they won't wear them all the time, just for short periods of time.

- 2** Read the essay in exercise 1 again and circle (T) true or (F) false.

Scientists are developing the computer glasses already.

(T) F

- 1** The glasses don't include much technology.

T F

- 2** With the glasses, you can search for information.

T F

- 3** The glasses are not heavy.

T F

- 4** People think it will be dangerous to drive with the glasses on.

T F

- 5** The glasses will be cheap.

T F

Writing

- 3** Look at the notes.

Flying cars

Advantages:

We won't have traffic problems.

Travelling will be quicker and easier.

The cars will be better for the environment.

Disadvantages:

They will be dangerous.

There will be accidents.

It will take longer to learn to fly the cars.

They will be expensive.

Conclusion:

We will have flying cars, but not everyone will use them.

- 4** Now complete this essay with the phrases in the box.

I think If we have ~~Many people~~
other hand one hand will be

Will people ever travel in flying cars?



(1) Many people
like the idea of flying cars, but will we ever use them? Experts have different opinions on this subject.

On the (2) _____, scientists are already developing a car that can fly. If they are successful, the cars will change the way we travel. (3) _____ flying cars, we won't have traffic problems like now. Travelling will be quicker and easier. The cars will be better for the environment.

On the (4) _____, many people feel flying cars will be dangerous. If everyone travels by flying car, there will be many accidents. It will also take longer to learn to fly these cars. Finally, the cars

(5) _____ very expensive.

In conclusion, (6) _____ we will be able to buy flying cars one day, but not everyone will use them.

Study guide

Grammar

will / won't

- we use *will / won't* + the infinitive without *to* to make predictions
*I **will have** a lot of children.*
*We **won't need** cars in the future.*
- we often use *I think, I expect* and *I guess* to introduce predictions
*He **thinks** he'll **be** famous.*
*I **expect** they'll **find** a cure for cancer.*
- can* is never used with *will / won't*. To talk about ability in the future, use *will / won't + be able to*.
*He'll **be able to** learn French in Canada. ✓*
He'll ~~can~~ learn French in Canada. X
- we often use these time expressions with *will* or *won't*: *one day, one day soon, soon, tomorrow, next year, when I'm older, when I finish school*
*I'll **travel** in a spacecraft **one day**.*
*She **won't finish** school **soon**.*
- the word order is different in questions
***Will** he **be** a famous astronaut?*
- we don't repeat the infinitive in short answers
***Will** crime **increase**?*
*Yes, it **will**. ✓*
~~Yes, it will increase.~~ X

First conditional

- we use the first conditional to talk about possible situations and their consequences
- to form first conditional sentences we use *if* + subject + present simple (for the situation), subject + *will / won't* + infinitive without *to* (for the consequence)
- if the situation comes first, we need a comma
*If you **practise**, you'll **improve**.*
- we don't use a comma if the consequence comes first
*You'll **improve** if you **practise**.*
- the order of the situation and result is unimportant: the meaning is the same

Vocabulary

Science

battery	_____
clone	_____
cure	_____
disease	_____
DNA	_____
genetically modified crops	_____
planet	_____
satellite	_____
solar panel	_____
spacecraft	_____
vaccine	_____
wind turbine	_____

Science in the classroom

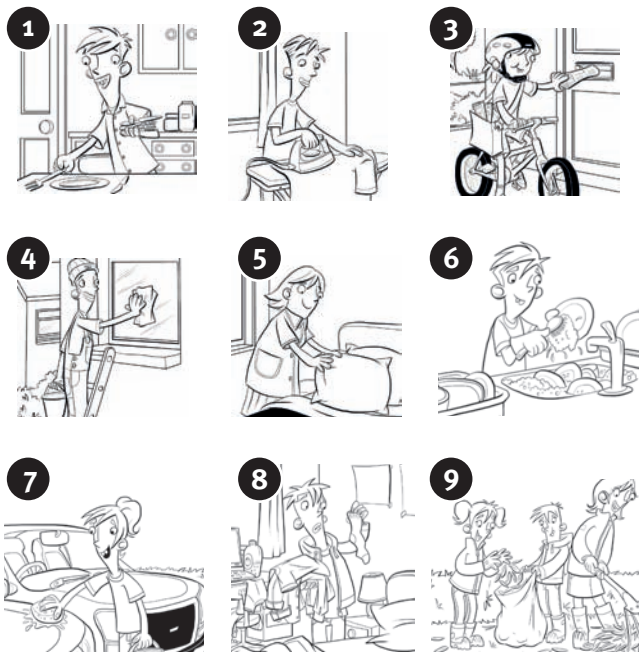
acid	_____
air	_____
bubbles	_____
chemical reaction	_____
explosion	_____
gas	_____
gravity	_____
jug	_____
laboratory	_____
liquid	_____
pressure	_____
temperature	_____
test tube	_____
thermometer	_____

Vocabulary 1

Jobs and chores

1 Look at the pictures and complete the labels with the words in the box.

clean deliver do do do lay
make ~~take~~ tidy wash



take dogs for walks

- 1 _____ the table
- 2 _____ the ironing
- 3 _____ newspapers
- 4 _____ the windows
- 5 _____ the beds
- 6 _____ the washing-up
- 7 _____ cars
- 8 _____ your room
- 9 _____ the gardening

2 Circle the correct words.

Don't forget to **do** / **make** your bed.

- 1 It took a long time to **clean** / **do** the washing-up. There were a lot of plates.
- 2 Dinner's nearly ready. Can you **lay** / **take** the table, please?
- 3 I hate **washing** / **tidying** my room!
- 4 Sally can't **pet sit** / **wash** for us. She's scared of dogs.
- 5 My neighbour has two children. I often **babysit** / **deliver** for them.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

gardening the car ~~the dogs~~
washing-up windows your room

We take the dogs for a walk every morning before school.

- 1 I can't see outside! Let's clean the _____.
- 2 What a mess! Please tidy _____.
- 3 Close the car windows. Then wash _____.
- 4 I like helping Dad to do the _____ – but only when it's sunny!
- 5 There isn't any hot water. I can't do the _____.

4 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences. Then tick the sentences that are true for you.

I don't deliver newspapers. ☐



1 I do the i _ _ n _ _ g at home. ☐



2 I help my parents to do the g _ r _ _ n _ _ g. ☐



3 I don't t _ _ dogs for walks. ☐



4 I m _ _ my bed every day. ☐



5 I b _ b _ s _ t for my neighbours every week. ☐



Grammar 1

be going to

affirmative	
I	'm going to buy
He / She / It	's going to buy
We / You / They	're going to buy
negative	
I	'm not going to buy
He / She / It	isn't going to buy
We / You / They	aren't going to buy

- 1 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with 'm / 'm not, 's / isn't or are / aren't.



Sara isn't going to buy a hat.
She 's going to buy some sunglasses.

- They _____ going to have an ice cream.
They _____ going to have a drink.
- We _____ going to phone Tim.
We _____ going to send Tim a text message.
- Mark _____ going to go to bed.
He _____ going to watch a film.
- I _____ going to save my money.
I _____ going to spend my money.
- It _____ going to rain today.
It _____ going to be sunny.

questions	short answers
Am I going to buy ...?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .
Is he / she / it going to buy ...?	Yes, he / she / it is . No, he / she / it isn't .
Are we / you / they going to buy ...?	Yes, we / you / they are . No, we / you / they aren't .

- 2 Match questions 1–4 with short answers a–d.

- Am I going to be late? ☒ d
- Are the boys going to miss the bus? ☐
- Is Lucy going to go to the party? ☐
- Are we going to arrive soon? ☐

- No, she isn't.
- Yes, they are.
- No, we aren't.
- Yes, you are.

- 3 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

am Are are going is 'm 'm not

COMMUNICATE

- Holly:** I (1) 'm going to tidy my bedroom this weekend.
Mum: Great! (2) _____ you going to do it alone?
Holly: No, I (3) _____. Jessica (4) _____ going to help me.
Mum: Are you (5) _____ to give her your old clothes?
Holly: Yes, I (6) _____. And we (7) _____ going to take my old toys to a second-hand shop.

will and be going to

- 4 Circle the correct words.

The phone is ringing.
OK, I'll / 'm going to answer it.

- What do you want to do when you finish school?
I'll / 'm going to get a job.
- What would you like to drink?
I'll / 'm going to have an orange juice, please.
- Has Ben got any plans for tonight?
Yes, he'll / 's going to meet Sara at 8pm.

Vocabulary 2

Money and shopping

1 Find nine money verbs in the wordsquare.

borrow collect cost ~~earn~~
lend lose save spend win

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

2 Circle the correct words.

That bookshop doesn't ~~spend~~ / sell magazines.

- We don't **cost** / **buy** DVDs from a shop. We download them from an internet store.
- Some children **earn** / **collect** money by delivering newspapers.
- I usually **spend** / **pay** my pocket money on clothes and music.
- Fred and Will often **swap** / **cost** their computer games.
- I can't find my wallet. Can you **pay for** / **sell** my bus ticket, please?



3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~borrow~~ cost lend lose save sell win

Can I borrow £3 to buy a sandwich, please?

- How much does this dress _____, please?
- Some supermarkets _____ clothes and books.
- Don't _____ Martin money – he never gives it back!
- Put your money in a wallet so you don't _____ it.
- If we _____ £10,000 in the competition, we can buy a new car.
- I _____ £5 a month. I put it in the bank.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

4 Circle the answers that are true for you.

- Do you ever pay for things for your friends?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you ever borrow money?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you spend money on music?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you save some money every month?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
- Do you swap things with your friends?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Grammar 2

Future time expressions

- 1 Find and circle five future time expressions in the wordsnake.

one day ~~next week~~ soon
this summer tomorrow

next week ~~one day~~ ~~this summer~~ ~~soon~~ ~~tomorrow~~

- 2 Read the sentences and circle the correct time expressions.

It's Thursday. I'll go shopping on Monday.

one day / next week

- 1 It's 5.00. I'll do my homework at 5.30.

tomorrow / soon

- 2 It's February. I'll go on holiday in July.

this summer / next week

- 3 It's Friday. I'll tidy my room on Saturday.

one day / tomorrow

- 4 I'll be rich at some time in my life.

this summer / one day

LOOK!

To talk about the future, we use *will*.

I'll meet my friends tomorrow.

To talk about the future we can use *when* + present simple.

We'll visit Hyde Park when we go to London.

- 3 Circle the correct answers.

When Ian ... some money, he'll buy a new phone.

a) saves b) will save

- 1 When I ... school, I'll get a job.

a) leave b) will leave

- 2 We ... in the sea next week when we are on holiday.

a) swim b) will swim

- 3 When I ... eighteen, I'll learn to drive.

a) am b) will be

- 4 When you finish your homework, we ... dinner.

a) have b) will have

- 5 I'll take lots of photos when I ... a camera.

a) buy b) will buy

would like

affirmative

I / You / He / She / It **would like** to go

We / You / They **would like** to go

negative

I / You / He / She / It **wouldn't like** to go

We / You / They **wouldn't like** to go

- 4 Complete the sentences with *would like* or *wouldn't like*.

I would like to go to the concert. ✓

Matt wouldn't like to eat sushi. ✗

- 1 Becky _____ to meet you tomorrow. ✓

- 2 I _____ to do chores all the time. ✗

- 3 We _____ to visit you next summer. ✓

- 4 They _____ to go to the mountains. ✗

questions

Would I / you / we / they / he / she / it **like** to live ...?

short answers

Yes, I / you / we / they / he / she / it **would**.

No, I / you / we / they / he / she / it **wouldn't**.

- 5 Complete the questions and short answers with *would* or *wouldn't*.

Would you like to go to a party?

Yes, I would.

- 1 _____ James like to travel round the world?

Yes, he _____.

- 2 _____ Sally like to have pizza for dinner?

No, she _____.

- 3 _____ you like to go shopping tomorrow?

No, we _____.

- 4 _____ they like to be famous one day?

Yes, they _____.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 6 Tick ✓ the sentences that are true for you.

- 1 I'll go to university when I leave school. ☐

- 2 I'd like to travel round Japan next summer. ☐

- 3 When I'm eighteen I'll have a big party. ☐

- 4 One day I'd like to live in another country. ☐

Reading

1 Read Amelia's letter. What is she celebrating?

26 Oak Street
Wolverhampton
WV12 3NG

Dear Auntie Helen,

Thanks very much for my birthday present! I love my new MP3 player! I'm going to upload all my favourite songs tomorrow.

I'm going to have a party on Saturday evening at the community centre. It's my friend Lily's birthday on Saturday too, so we're going to have a party together and invite all our friends from school. I'm really excited!

First, Lily and I are going to decorate the community centre on Saturday afternoon. I think Mum will help us too! Then, the party will start at 7pm. We're going to eat some food – everyone likes pizza so I'd like to have that. Later, a DJ is going to come and play music so we can dance. It's going to be so much fun!

Thanks again for my MP3 player. I'll see you next week.

Lots of love

Amelia xxx



2 Read the letter in exercise 1 again and circle the correct words.

Auntie Helen's present was a **DVD** / **MP3** player.

- 1 Amelia is going to **upload** / **listen to** her favourite songs tomorrow.
- 2 Amelia and Lily are having a party at **school** / **the community centre**.
- 3 **Dad** / **Mum** is going to help decorate the community centre.
- 4 The party will start at **7pm** / **8pm**.
- 5 Lily would like to eat **burgers** / **pizza** at the party.
- 6 A **band** / **DJ** is going to play music so they can dance.

Writing

3 Look at the notes about Rachel's holiday.

Yesterday: went to Edinburgh Castle

Plans for today: explore the old town, have dinner in a famous restaurant

Plans for tomorrow: bike tour, go to the Imperial Gardens

4 Now complete this letter with the words in the box.

First Later Then Today
Tomorrow Yesterday

Hi Steve,

I'm having a fantastic time in Edinburgh!

(1) Yesterday I went to the Castle with my mum and dad – it was really interesting.

(2) _____ the weather is wonderful, so we're going to explore the old town.

(3) _____, we're going to the National Museum. Then we're going to walk round the Royal Botanic Garden. I'd like to see the tropical plants. (4) _____,

we're going to have dinner in a famous restaurant, the Ondine. I hope the food is good! (5) _____ morning we're going to go on a bike tour round the city.

(6) _____ we're going to go to Leith to see the Royal Yacht Britannia – it was the Queen's boat. You can see her bedroom! I hope you're having fun at the beach!

See you when I get back!

Rachel



Study guide

Grammar

be going to

- we use *be going to* to talk about future intentions
I'm going to be an actor.
- the form is subject + *be* + (*not*) + *going to* + verb
She's going to tidy her room.
- the word order is different in questions
They are going to be teachers. Are they going to be teachers?
- we don't repeat *going to* in short answers
Are you going to deliver newspapers?
Yes, I am. ✓
Yes, I am going to. ✗

will and be going to

- we use *will* to talk about predictions or decisions we make at the moment of speaking
I think people will live on other planets one day.
I'll phone Kate in a minute.
- we use *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions
I'm going to be an astronaut.
He's going to do the washing-up later – he promised!

would like

- we use *would like* + infinitive with *to* to mean 'want'
I would like to be a doctor when I'm older.
Would you like to go for a walk?
- the contracted forms are *'d like* (= *would like*) and *wouldn't like* (= *would not like*)
We'd like to save more of our pocket money.
They wouldn't like to spend all their money the same day.

Vocabulary

Jobs and chores

babysit	_____
clean the windows	_____
deliver newspapers	_____
do the gardening	_____
do the ironing	_____
do the washing-up	_____
lay the table	_____
make the beds	_____
pet sit	_____
take dogs for walks	_____
tidy your room	_____
wash cars	_____

Money and shopping

borrow	_____
buy	_____
collect	_____
cost	_____
earn	_____
lend	_____
lose	_____
pay for	_____
save	_____
sell	_____
spend	_____
swap	_____
win	_____

Vocabulary 1

Transport

1 Label the pictures with the words in the box.

caravan horse and carriage hot-air balloon
ship the Underground tram



tram



1



2



3



4

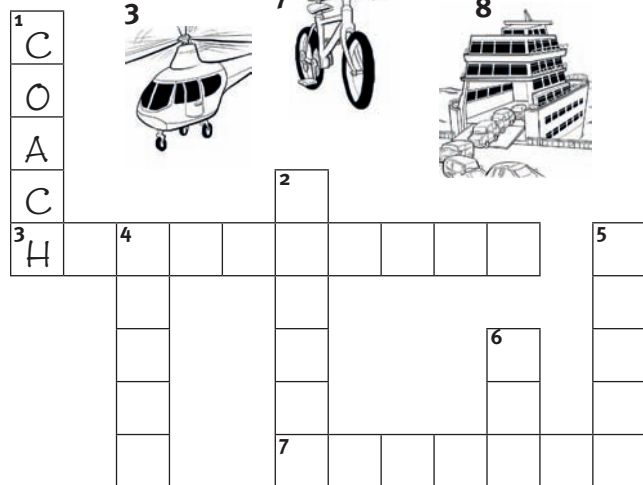


5

2 Look at the pictures and complete the puzzle with the words in the box.

bicycle coach ferry helicopter
lorry motorbike plane yacht

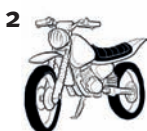
Across



Down



1



2



4



5



6

3 Complete the table with the words from exercises 1 and 2.

land	sea	air
tram	ship	hot-air balloon
(1) h	(8) y	(10) p
(2) the U	(9) f	(11) h
(3) ca		
(4) m		
(5) l		
(6) b		
(7) co		

4 Circle the correct words.

When you travel by **plane** / **motorbike** you wear a helmet.

- We're going to stay in a **caravan** / **coach** on holiday this year.
- The easiest way to travel round the city is by **hot-air balloon** / **tram**.
- I get seasick when I travel by **Underground** / **ship**.
- Holland has no mountains. Many people ride **bicycles** / **horses and carriages** there.
- My uncle loves sailing. He has got a **yacht** / **plane**.
- They used a **helicopter** / **lorry** to rescue the mountain climbers.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Complete the answers so they are true for you.

- What types of public transport have you got in your town or city?
We've got _____ and _____.
- What do you think is the safest way to travel?
I think the safest way to travel is _____.
- What kind of transport would you like to try?
I'd like to try travelling _____.

Grammar 1

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

affirmative	
I / You / We / You / They have worked	
He / She / It has worked	
negative	short forms
I / You / We / You / They have not lived	haven't lived
He / She / It has not lived	hasn't lived

LOOK!

verb	past participle
watch	watched
play	played
stop	stopped
BUT:	
have	had
ride	ridden

1 Write the past participles of the verbs.

- work worked
- 1 travel _____
- 2 crash _____
- 3 miss _____
- 4 pass _____
- 5 be been
- 6 break _____
- 7 win _____
- 8 fly _____
- 9 buy _____

2 Circle the correct words.

- Sarah **haven't** / **hasn't** passed her driving test.
- 1 My grandad **have** / **has** bought a caravan.
- 2 We **haven't** / **hasn't** been to the USA.
- 3 Wait – you **have** / **has** forgotten your keys!
- 4 Ed **have** / **has** ridden a horse.
- 5 It **haven't** / **hasn't** stopped raining – let's watch a DVD.
- 6 I **haven't** / **hasn't** tidied my room.

3 Complete the sentences with *have* or *has*.

- We have missed the train.
- 1 I _____ ridden a motorbike.
- 2 He _____ won the *Tour de France*.
- 3 A plane _____ crashed in Russia.
- 4 They _____ flown in a hot-air balloon.
- 5 She _____ broken a world record.

4 Write the sentences in exercise 3 in the negative form.

- We haven't missed the train.
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

gone and been

LOOK!

Sam **has gone** to the USA. (He is there now.)
Sam **has been** to the USA. (He went there and came back.)

5 Complete the sentences with *gone* or *been*.

Why are you wearing a bikini?

I've been to the beach today.



- 1 You two look hot!
That's because we've _____ for a run.



- 2 Where's Laura? She isn't here.
She's _____ to the park.



- 3 Is that a travel visa?
Yes. I have _____ to the USA. That's the visa.



Vocabulary 2

Verbs of movement (1)

- 1 Find and circle six verbs in the wordsnake. What verb do the other letters spell?

arrive ~~crash~~ follow land push take off

crash f a r r i v e t a k e o f f a l a n d f o l l o w p u s h

The other word is: f _ _ _

- 2 Complete the labels with the words in the box.

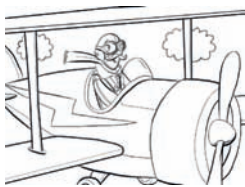
carry climb crash cross ~~drive~~
fly follow pull sail



drive a car



- 1 c _____ a mountain 2 c _____ a river



- 3 p _____ a sledge 4 f _____ a plane



- 5 s _____ a boat 6 c _____ a rucksack



- 7 f _____ someone 8 c _____ a car

- 3 Circle the correct words.

I'd love to **climb** / **sail** around the Greek islands in a boat.

- Kathy's plane arrives soon. Look! It's **landing** / **pushing** now.
- I know where the park is. **Push** / **Follow** me.
- Don't drive so fast! You'll **crash** / **pull**!
- The plane is waiting to go. We'll **fall** / **take off** in five minutes.
- We're going to **climb** / **carry** Everest. It's the highest mountain in the world!
- I want to learn to **cross** / **fly** a plane.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

arrive carry cross fly ~~follow~~ sail



Paul Salopek is going to walk around the world!

He plans to follow the route the first humans used.

- He's going to _____ from an airport in the USA to Africa.
- Then he's going to _____ the desert with a camel.
- He's only going to _____ one small rucksack.
- Then he's going to _____ across the sea.
- His journey will finish in Chile. He'll _____ there in seven years!



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5 What types of transport have you used? Complete the sentences with *have* or *haven't* so they are true for you.

- I _____ ridden a horse.
- I _____ been on the Underground.
- I _____ driven a car.
- I _____ flown in a plane.
- I _____ ridden a bicycle.

Grammar 2

Present perfect: questions and short answers

questions	short answers
Have I / we / you / they sailed ...?	Yes, I / we / you / they have . No, I / you haven't .
Has he / she / it sailed ...?	Yes, he / she / it has . No, he / she / it hasn't .

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

- 1 Have Sam and Dan crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a hot-air balloon? ☐ **d**
 - 2 Have they crossed the desert on camels? ☐
 - 3 Has Mark ridden a motorbike? ☐
 - 4 Have you climbed a mountain? ☐
 - 5 Has a spacecraft landed on the Sun? ☐
 - 6 Has Katy sailed around the world? ☐
- a)** No, they haven't. **d)** Yes, they have.
b) Yes, she has. **e)** No, it hasn't.
c) No, I haven't. **f)** Yes, he has.

2 Complete the questions and short answers with *have / haven't* or *has / hasn't*.



- Mum:** (1) Have you arrived at the campsite?
Ben: Yes, we (2) _____.
Mum: (3) _____ you put up the tent?
Ben: No, we (4) _____.
Mum: (5) _____ Rob phoned his parents?
Ben: No, he (6) _____.
Mum: (7) _____ Rob brought his mobile phone?
Ben: Yes, he (8) _____.
Mum: Tell him to phone his parents!
Ben: OK, Mum. Bye!

ever / never

LOOK!

Have you **ever** been to London? = Have you been to London at **any time in your life**?
 I've **never** been to London. = I have **not** been to London **at any time in my life**.

3 Order the words to make questions.

flown / ever / you / in a hot-air balloon / Have ?

Have you ever flown in a hot-air balloon?

- 1 a friend / Has / told you a secret / ever ?

- 2 ever / Have / lived abroad / your parents ?

- 3 made you cry / a film / Has / ever ?

- 4 your friends / ever / Have / bought you a present ?

4 Rewrite the sentences with **never** in the correct place.

Harry has been to France. (never)

Harry has never been to France.

- 1 They have ridden a camel. (never)

- 2 Jack has seen that film. (never)

- 3 We've lived abroad. (never)

- 4 She's sent an email. (never)



EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Tick ✓ the sentences that are true for you.

- 1 I've never been to the USA. ☐
- 2 I've never met a famous person. ☐
- 3 I've never used a mobile phone. ☐
- 4 I've never watched a film in English. ☐
- 5 I've never crossed a desert. ☐

Reading

1 Read Luke's blog. Who was Franz Kafka?

Luke's Blog

Visiting Prague

This is the third day of my holiday in Prague. It's the first time I've ever been here and it's really interesting! It's one of the most popular places for tourists to visit in Europe.

Yesterday we went to the old town and walked round the narrow streets first. Then we went to Prague Castle, but we didn't see any ghosts! It was fun.

The weather is a bit hotter today so we're going to see the river and some of the most famous bridges. We want to go to the Franz Kafka Museum later. Franz Kafka was a famous Czech writer – my dad loves his books!

There's still lots to do! We haven't been to the National Museum or the Astronomical Clock yet. I'd like to see the clock. It's been there since 1410, so it's the oldest working clock in the world!! We haven't been to see Charles Square either – it's the biggest medieval square in Europe. I hope we'll have time to go before we leave!

2 Read the blog in exercise 1 again and circle the correct words.

Luke has been in Prague for **two** / **three** days.

- 1 Luke **has** / **hasn't** been to Prague before.
- 2 They **saw** / **didn't see** a ghost in the castle.
- 3 They **have** / **haven't** been to the river.
- 4 Luke **wants** / **doesn't want** to see the old clock.
- 5 They **have** / **haven't** been to Charles Square.

Writing

3 Now complete Ellie's blog with the words and phrases in the box.

every year ~~for two days~~ I'd like to
I hope we'll have There's still today

Ellie's Blog

Visiting Copenhagen

We've been in Copenhagen (1) *for two days*. It's a fantastic city! It's popular with tourists – almost 9 million people visit it (2) _____. Yesterday we went to see the famous statue of the Little Mermaid. It's over 100 years old. The sculptor, Carl Jacobsen, made it after reading one of Hans Christian Andersen's stories (he was a famous Danish writer).

The weather is better (3) _____, so we're going to the Tivoli Gardens. It's a funfair with some great rides – (4) _____ go on the rollercoaster! We're going to go on the lake in a boat, too.

(5) _____ lots to do! We haven't been to Strøget or Nyhavn yet. Strøget is Copenhagen's biggest shopping area. It's a great place to buy presents! Nyhavn was a busy port, and it's got some of the oldest houses in Denmark – and some of the best restaurants.

(6) _____ time to visit it before we leave!

Tivoli Gardens

Study guide

Grammar

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

- we use the present perfect to talk about experiences or actions in the past when we don't mention (or we don't know) the exact time.
*I **have tried** Greek food.*
- we form the affirmative of the present perfect with **have / has + the past participle of the verb**
*He **has fallen** off his bike.*
- we form the negative with **haven't / hasn't + the past participle of the verb**
*They **haven't landed** a helicopter.*
- the regular past participle ending is **-ed**
*follow → **followed** climb → **climbed***
- the past participles of irregular verbs are all different
- we sometimes use **ever** in questions to mean 'at any time in your life'
***Have** you **ever been** to Australia?*
- we sometimes use **always** in affirmative sentences
***I've always travelled** by plane.*
- we can use **never** in affirmative sentences to mean 'not ever'
***I've never driven** a motorcycle.*

Present perfect: questions and short answers

- the word order is different in questions
*You **have read** that book. **Have** you **read** that book?*
- we don't repeat the past participle in short answers
***Have** you **flown** in a hot-air balloon?*
*Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**. ✓*
*Yes, I **have flown**. No, I **haven't flown**. ✗*

Spelling rules: present perfect

- For most verbs, add **-ed** to the infinitive to form the past participle
*walk → **walked** jump → **jumped***
- Some past participles are irregular, but the same as the past simple
*have → **had** say → **said***

- Some past participles are irregular and different from the past simple
*do → did → **done** give → gave → **given***

Vocabulary

Transport

bicycle	_____
caravan	_____
coach	_____
ferry	_____
helicopter	_____
horse and carriage	_____
hot-air balloon	_____
lorry	_____
motorbike	_____
plane	_____
ship	_____
the Underground	_____
tram	_____
yacht	_____

Verbs of movement (1)

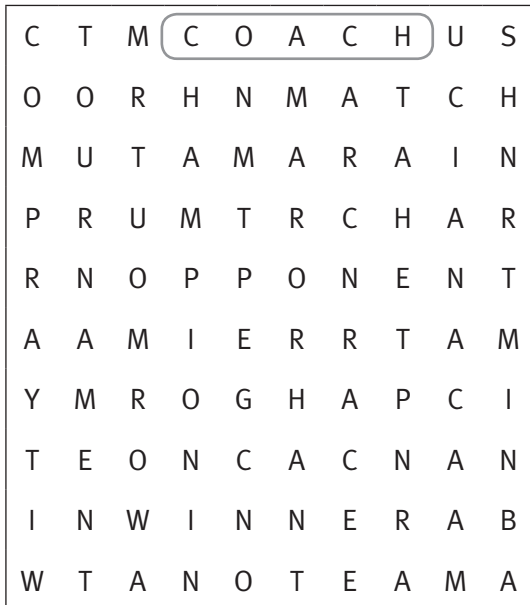
arrive	_____
carry	_____
climb	_____
crash	_____
cross	_____
drive	_____
fall	_____
fly	_____
follow	_____
land	_____
pull	_____
push	_____
sail	_____
take off	_____

Vocabulary 1

Sport and competitions

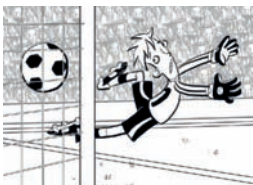
- 1 Find and circle eight sport and competition words in the wordsquare.

champion ~~coach~~ match opponent
race team tournament winner



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

captain ~~goal~~ loser stadium
supporters team



goal



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

- 3 Circle the correct words.

Who is the **competition** / **captain** of the school football team this year?

- The **loser** / **goal** of the tennis match got very angry and walked off the court.
- I've been an Atlético de Madrid **supporter** / **winner** all my life.
- He's won the chess tournament – now he's the **stadium** / **champion**!
- If we play well, I think we can beat our **tournaments** / **opponents**.
- She's crossed the finish line first – she's the **winner** / **race**!
- Real Madrid's **match** / **stadium** is called the Santiago Bernabéu.

- 4 Write *play*, *do* or *go*.

_____ *go* _____ running

- _____ football
- _____ gymnastics
- _____ horse riding
- _____ table tennis
- _____ skateboarding
- _____ taekwondo
- _____ basketball



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F) for you?

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1 I'm on a school sports team. | T F |
| 2 We have got a stadium at our school. | T F |
| 3 I go skateboarding. | T F |
| 4 I like basketball. | T F |
| 5 We have a football coach at our school. | T F |
| 6 I'm the captain of a sports team. | T F |

Grammar 1

Present perfect + *for* and *since*

LOOK!

We use *for* with periods of time.

for two days, for six years

We use *since* with points in time.

since Monday, since my birthday

- 1 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

a few days a long time Christmas
last week many years three weeks
yesterday 2012

<i>since</i>	<i>for</i>
last Monday	four hours
<u>yesterday</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 2 Circle the correct words.

I've loved swimming since / **for** I was four.

- Zoe's had her skateboard **since** / **for** six months.
- Beach volleyball has been an Olympic sport **since** / **for** 1996.
- Our team hasn't won a match **since** / **for** January.
- Suzie has taken part in the London Marathon **since** / **for** ten years.
- My dad has been a teacher **since** / **for** he finished university.

- 3 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

I haven't watched TV since yesterday.

- We've lived here _____ many years.
- Jack hasn't seen his uncle _____ 2010.
- I haven't eaten sweets _____ six weeks.
- Isabel has been at this school _____ Christmas.
- My parents have been married _____ a long time.

How long ...?

- 4 Circle the correct words.

How long has he liked / **he has liked** cycling?

He's liked cycling since he was 12 years old.

- How long **he been has** / **has he been** a professional cyclist?
He's been a professional cyclist since he was 21 years old.
- How long **have his friends** / **his friends have** called him 'Wiggo'?
His friends have called him 'Wiggo' for many years.
- How long **lived has he** / **has he lived** near Manchester?
He's lived near Manchester for ten years.



Bradley Wiggins



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- I've lived in my house for _____.
- I've known my best friend since _____.
- I've been a student at this school for _____.
- I've been a teenager since _____.
- I've studied English for _____.

Vocabulary 2

Verbs of movement (2)

1 Complete the labels with the words in the box.

break carry pick open scratch spill



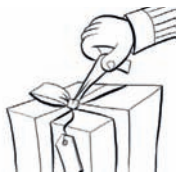
pick a flower



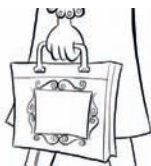
1 _____ a drink



2 _____ your head



3 _____ a present



4 _____ a bag



5 _____ a mirror

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs from exercise 1.

My cats sometimes scratch me when they are angry.

- 1 Did you _____ water on my book?
- 2 It's bad luck to _____ an umbrella inside a house.
- 3 There are lots of flowers in the garden. Let's _____ some.
- 4 Can you help me _____ my suitcase, please?
- 5 Don't touch that mirror! You'll _____ it.

3 Find and circle six verbs in the word snake.

cross drop knock meet put walk

putwalkmeetknockdropcross

4 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the verbs in exercise 3.

I always try to meet black cats. It's good luck!

- 1 Please _____ on the door before you come in.
- 2 Be careful! Don't _____ the cake!
- 3 I never _____ under ladders.
- 4 I _____ my fingers for good luck.
- 5 Where did I _____ my mobile phone?



EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Complete the sentences with *lucky* or *unlucky* so they are true for your country.

- 1 In my country, Tuesday the 13th is _____.
- 2 Black cats are _____.
- 3 It is _____ to throw rice at a wedding.
- 4 Spilling salt or wine is _____.
- 5 It is _____ to put a hat on the bed.

Grammar 2

Present perfect and past simple

present perfect	past simple
I / You have lived	I / You lived
He / She / It has lived	He / She / It lived
We / You / They have lived	We / You / They lived

LOOK!

I **have lived** in France since 2012. I **moved** to Paris in October 2012.

1 Complete the table.

infinitive	past participle	past simple
do	done	did
get	(1)	(2)
make	(3)	(4)
be	(5)	(6) /
go	(7) /	(8)
say	(9)	(10)
win	(11)	(12)
want	(13)	(14)

2 Circle the correct words.

I didn't **make** / **made** a birthday cake for Paula.

- Have Dave and Polly **gone** / **went** for a swim?
- Brilliant! I've just **won** / **wins** a competition!
- How did you **get** / **got** tickets for the FIFA World Cup final?
- Laura hasn't **went** / **been** to school for weeks.
- We **saw** / **seen** that film last week.

3 Circle the correct words.

- I **had** / **have had** a strange dream last night.
 - I **had** / **have had** my watch for two years.
- a) We **saw** / **have seen** that film many times.
b) We **saw** / **have seen** that film last Saturday.
 - a) Isaac **won** / **has won** the chess tournament yesterday.
b) Isaac **won** / **has won** many games of chess since he started playing.
 - a) I **lost** / **have lost** my glasses. I can't find them anywhere.
b) I **lost** / **have lost** my mobile phone two days ago.
 - a) They **lived** / **have lived** here all their lives.
b) They **lived** / **have lived** in Spain in 2007.

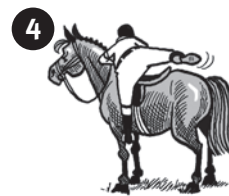
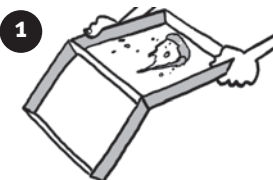


EXPRESS YOURSELF

LOOK!

We use *just* for very recent actions.
I've *just finished* exercise 4.
He's *just won* a tournament.

4 Imagine you are the person in the pictures. Write four sentences about what you have just done.



- just / eat a pizza
I've just _____.
- just / win a tennis tournament
I _____.
- just / write a poem
I _____.
- just / ride a horse
I _____.

Reading

1 Read the email. Did Adrian play well at first?

To: Matt@pulse.com

Hi Matt,

How's it going? I've just played beach volleyball for the first time. It was great fun! ☺☺ At first I didn't do very well. ☹ I was really disappointed because I couldn't hit the ball over the net! Then one of other players on my team gave me some tips.

After that, I got better!! I was happy about that. ☺ Have you ever played it? I think you'd really like it. Anyway, I'm going to practise now. We've got a match tomorrow and our opponents are really good!

Hope you're having a good weekend.

Bye for now!
Adrian



2 Read the email in exercise 1 again and circle (T) true or (F) false.

Adrian has played beach volleyball many times before.

T (F)

1 At first he played very well.

T F

2 He couldn't hit the ball over the net.

T F

3 He played better after his teammate gave him some tips.

T F

4 Adrian doesn't think Matt would like beach volleyball.

T F

5 Adrian's team have got a match tomorrow.

T F

Writing

3 Read the notes.

What have you just tried? skateboarding

How did it go? I could stay on the board. I couldn't stop very well!

Who gave you some tips? Tim

What are you going to do now? Practise!

What is happening tomorrow? I'm meeting Tim and some friends. They're going to teach me some tricks.

4 Now complete this email with the words and phrases in the box.

After that Anyway ~~for the first time~~
Have you ever I was really surprised
your weekend

To: Wendy@pulse.com

Hi Wendy,

How are you? Sorry I haven't written before, but I've been busy! Guess what? I've just been skateboarding (1) for the first time!

(2) _____ tried it? I don't think you'd like it much! I had great fun ☺ I could stay on the board OK –

(3) _____! ☹ But I couldn't stop very well – I had to jump off!!

Then Tim gave me some good tips.

(4) _____ I got much better!! I was happy about that. ☺☺ (5) _____, I'm going to practise now. I'm meeting Tim and some other skateboarders tomorrow and I want to be good! They're going to teach me some tricks on the skateboard.

Hope you're enjoying (6) _____!

See you soon!

Lily

Study guide

Grammar

Present perfect + *for* and *since*

- we use the present perfect + *for* when we are talking about the duration of time up to the present
I've lived in London for three years. (I still live in London.)
- we use *since* with starting points in time (when the activity or state started)
I've lived in London since 2011. (I moved to London in 2011.)
- we use *How long* + present perfect to ask questions about the duration of an activity or situation
How long have you been the captain of your team?

Present perfect and past simple

- we use the present perfect to talk about actions or situations that began in the past and continue until now
I've lived here for two years. (I still live here.)
- we use the present perfect with *just* to talk about recent experiences
They've just won the match! (a few minutes ago)
- we use the present perfect to talk about experiences in the past when we don't know or don't mention the exact time
They have been to Greece. (at some time in the past)
- we use the past simple for something that happened at a specific time in the past, not the present perfect.
They went to the new stadium last weekend.
- we use the present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past
Have you ever played basketball?
Have you listened to your new CD?
- we use past simple questions to ask for more information about the experience
When did you play basketball?
What was your favourite song on the CD?

- we use the past simple to talk about states or repeated actions in the past
A long time ago, people believed in sea monsters.
I went to that school before I studied at university.

Vocabulary

Sport and competitions

captain	_____
champion	_____
coach	_____
goal	_____
loser	_____
match	_____
opponent	_____
race	_____
stadium	_____
supporter	_____
team	_____
tournament	_____
winner	_____

Verbs of movement (2)

break	_____
carry	_____
cross	_____
drop	_____
meet	_____
open	_____
pick	_____
put	_____
scratch	_____
spill	_____
touch	_____
walk	_____

Vocabulary 1

Personal issues

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

appearance arguments bullying
exercise relationship stress



He's doing exercise.



- 1 Her exams are causing her s_____.



- 2 They're always having a_____.



- 3 They're in a r_____.



- 4 B_____ makes people scared and unhappy.



- 5 Don't worry about your a_____.

- 3 Circle the correct words.

I didn't agree with my girlfriend and we both got angry. We had a terrible **appearance** / **argument**.

- If you have **depression** / **vegetarian**, you don't feel happy. Your doctor can help you.
- Gail doesn't eat hamburgers because she's a **vegetarian** / **diet**.
- If you want to look after your **social life** / **health**, do some exercise and eat well.
- Relaxing in a warm bath can reduce **health** / **stress**.
- He eats a lot of sugar and fast food. He doesn't have a good **diet** / **relationship**.



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 4 Circle the words so the sentences are true for you.

- I **do** / **don't** do exercise every week.
- I **would like** / **wouldn't like** to be a vegetarian.
- I **know** / **don't know** good ways of reducing stress.
- I **have** / **don't have** a healthy diet.
- I **had** / **didn't have** arguments with my friend this week.

- 2 Complete the words in the definitions.

Depression is when you feel sad and low.

- When you're not ill, you're in good h th.
- S r s is when you feel nervous or worried about things and you can't relax.
- Fruit and vegetables are part of a healthy d .
- If you go out with your friends a lot, you have a good s c l l f .
- If you don't eat meat or fish, you're a v g r n.

Grammar 1

should / shouldn't

should / shouldn't

 I / You / He / She / It / We / They **should eat**

 I / You / He / She / It / We / They **should not eat**

 I / You / He / She / It / We / They **shouldn't eat**

1 Match situations 1–6 with advice a–f.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 We're thirsty. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Joe's always bored. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 They've got an exam tomorrow. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Nina shouted at her mum. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 My bike hasn't got any lights. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I want to be healthier. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) He should start a new activity.
 b) You shouldn't eat sweets all the time.
 c) You should drink some water.
 d) You shouldn't ride it at night.
 e) They shouldn't go to bed late.
 f) She should say sorry.

2 Circle the correct words.

Maggie **should / shouldn't** go out alone at night. It isn't safe.

- 1 They **should / shouldn't** do more exercise. They play computer games too much.
 2 You **should / shouldn't** laugh at other people. It isn't nice.
 3 Mike is always tired. He **should / shouldn't** get more sleep.
 4 They **should / shouldn't** worry about their appearance so much. It isn't necessary.
 5 John likes Sara. He **should / shouldn't** ask her to the party.

questions	short answers
Should I / we / you / they go ?	Yes, I / we / you / they should . No, I / we / you / they shouldn't .
Should he / she / it go ?	Yes, he / she / it should . No, he / she / it shouldn't .

3 Complete the questions and short answers with *should* or *shouldn't*.

Should you be polite to your teachers?

Yes, you should.

1 _____ they eat lots of chocolate?

No, they _____.

2 _____ I lend Jim some money?

No, you _____.

3 _____ we have a party?

Yes, we _____.

4 _____ Isabel lie to her mum?

No, she _____.

5 _____ I eat more fruit?

Yes, you _____.

must / mustn't

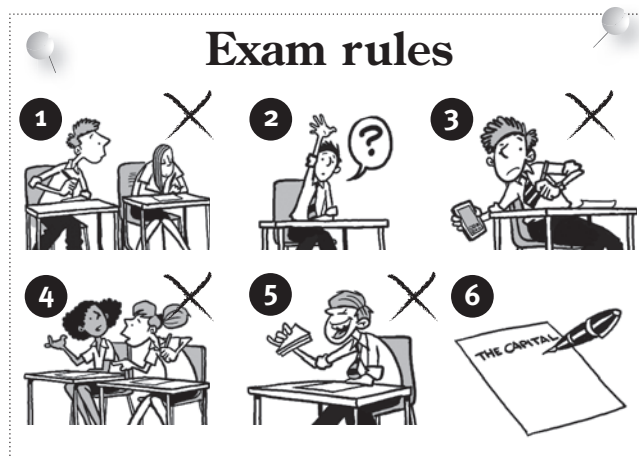
must / mustn't

 I / You / He / She / It / We / They **must ask**

 I / You / He / She / It / We / They **must not ask**

 I / You / He / She / It / We / You **mustn't ask**

4 Look at pictures 1–6 in the Exam Rules. Then complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.



- 1 You mustn't copy from other students.
 2 You _____ put up your hand if you want to ask a question.
 3 You _____ switch off your mobile phone.
 4 You _____ talk in the exam.
 5 You _____ eat in the exam.
 6 You _____ use a black pen.

Vocabulary 2

Health

- 1** Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

backache cold cough headache
spots toothache



She's got toothache.



1 He's got _____.



2 He's got _____.



3 She's got a _____.



4 He's got a _____.



5 She's got a _____.

- 2** Complete the health problems with the words in the box. Do you write them as one word or two?

ache ache bite burn sting strain

ear ache

3 sun _____

1 bee _____

4 insect _____

2 eye _____

5 stomach _____

- 3** Circle the correct answers.

I can't hear very well. I've got ...

a) earache b) backache

- 1** Don't sit too close to the TV or you'll get ...

a) sunburn b) eye strain

- 2** If you've got a ..., take lots of vitamin C.

a) cold b) sting

- 3** Sit in a good chair when you use the computer. Then you won't get ...

a) a cough b) backache

- 4** Don't forget to brush your teeth, or you'll get ...

a) a stomach ache b) toothache

- 5** Use lots of sun cream so you don't get ...

a) strain b) sunburn

- 6** I was outside last night and I've got lots of mosquito ...

a) bites b) stings



EXPRESS YOURSELF

- 4** Complete the answers so they are true for you.

- 1** What do you do when you get a cold?

When I get a cold, I _____.

- 2** Have you ever had a bee sting?

_____ a bee sting.

- 3** What do you do when you have a headache?

When I have a headache, I _____.

- 4** Did you have a cough last winter?

_____ last winter.



Grammar 2

Tense review: present, past and future

LOOK!

Time expressions can help you know what tense to use.

*I go to the park **every day**.*

*I'm going to the park **now**.*

*I went to the park **yesterday**.*

*They were playing football **when** I went to the park.*

***While** I was going to the park, I saw Sam.*

*I've **just** been to the park.*

*I'll go to the park **next week**.*

1 Underline the time expressions. Then circle the correct answer.

I always ... a hat when I go to the beach.

a) wear b) am wearing

1 Olivia ... swimming every Saturday.

a) doesn't go b) isn't going

2 The accident ... yesterday morning.

a) happened b) was happening

3 Katrina got a bee sting while we ... in the garden.

a) sat b) were sitting

4 I ... never ... to the USA. Maybe I'll go one day.

a) have ... been b) was ... going

5 We ... to the mountains next weekend.

a) went b) will go

2 Circle the correct words.

If you don't leave now, you will / **are going to** be late.

1 I think scientists **will** / **are going to** find a cure for cancer one day.

2 'What would you like to drink?'

'I'll / 'm **going to** have a coffee, please.'

3 We **won't** / **aren't going to** play tennis on Saturday. We're going swimming instead.

4 In the future, people **won't** / **aren't going to** get ill. That's what I think.

5 Mary 'll go / 's **going to go** to the doctor's after school. She phoned yesterday to arrange the time.

3 Order the words to make questions.

at the moment / is / What / he / doing ?

What is he doing at the moment?

1 they / do / go / Where / every summer ?

2 has / had / Miriam / toothache / How long

3 you / at eight o'clock / What / were / doing / yesterday ?

4 you / later / call / Who / will ?

5 are / you / going to / study / What / at university ?

6 break his leg / did / Steve / How ?

4 Match answers a-f with the questions in exercise 3.

a) I'll call Fred. ☒

b) He fell off his bike. ☐

c) I'm going to study history. ☐

d) I was doing my homework. ☐

e) They go to the beach. ☐

f) She's had it for three days. ☐



EXPRESS YOURSELF

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1 Last weekend I _____.

2 I have never _____.

3 I _____ every week.

4 I _____ one day.

Reading

1 Read the emails. What is Ed's problem?

Hi Alex,
How's things? I'm writing to you because I want some advice. I want to go to a concert with my friends, but my parents won't let me. We'll have to get a train back late at night and they think it's too dangerous. It's going to be a fantastic concert and I really want to go!

What should I do?

Ed

Hi Ed,

Sorry to hear about your problem. Maybe I can help! My parents often say similar things! Last year I went to a concert with my friend Jake. When I asked my parents first, they said no because they didn't want me to travel home late at night. We talked to our parents. In the end, Jake's dad came to meet us after the concert. He drove us home. I think you and your friends should talk to your parents. Then maybe one of them will collect you after the concert.

Good luck!

Alex

2 Read the emails in exercise 1 again and circle (T) true or (F) false.

Ed wants Alex to give him some advice. (T) F

1 Ed wants to go to the concert alone. T F

2 Ed thinks the concert is going to be really good. T F

3 Alex's parents didn't let him go to the concert. T F

4 Alex talked to his parents about the problem. T F

5 Jake's dad drove them home after the concert. T F

Writing

3 Look at Amy's notes.

- 1 I wanted to go camping with Diana – my parents said no.
- 2 Diana's mum rang my parents.
- 3 Diana & her family came for tea – we all talked.
- 4 We promised to phone home & be careful.
- 5 My parents let me go!

4 Complete the emails with the phrases in the box.

but my parents said no I hope I can help!
I think you should ~~I want some advice~~
they will change their minds
What should I do?

Hi Amy,

How are you? I'm writing to you because (1) I want some advice. I want to go camping for a weekend with my friends, but my parents won't let me. They think I'm too young – but I'm seventeen years old! They want me to go to the beach with them and my little brother instead. It'll be really boring!

(2) _____

Joe

Hi Joe,

I'm fine thanks!

Sorry to hear about your problem.

(3) _____. Last year I wanted to go camping with my best friend Diana, (4) _____. Then her mum rang my parents and told them more about the campsite. They go there every year. Diana and her parents came for tea and we all talked about it. Diana and I promised to phone home twice a day and to be careful. So finally, my parents let me go!

(5) _____ show your parents pictures of the campsite and explain that you will phone home and be careful. Then maybe (6) _____.

Good luck!

Amy

Study guide

Grammar

should / shouldn't

- we use *should* and *shouldn't* to ask for and give advice and recommendations. The form is the same for all subject pronouns.

You **should see** a doctor.

must / mustn't

- we use *must* for obligations and *mustn't* for prohibition

We **must talk** to him.

- the form is the same for all subject pronouns

Tense review: present, past and future

Present tenses

- we use the present simple for routines and habits and the present continuous for activities that are happening now

I **swim** on Saturdays. We're **playing** football now.

Past tenses

- we use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past and the past continuous to describe activities in progress at a specific time in the past

We **played** tennis **yesterday** and I **won**. We **were playing** tennis **at 7.30pm yesterday**.

- we usually use *when* before the past simple and *while* before the past continuous

When dad **arrived**, we were listening to music.

While we **were listening** to music, dad arrived.

- we use the present perfect to talk about past experiences, recent or past events when the time is not known

I **have eaten** sushi.

Future tenses

- we use the present continuous for definite future plans. We usually use a future time expression.

We're **leaving at 6 o'clock**.

- we use *will / won't* to make predictions

When I'm 30, I'll **travel** around the world.

- we use *be going to* to talk about future intentions

I'm **going to** visit my grandparents **soon**.

Time expressions

- we use different time expressions with different verb tenses: with present tenses we use words like *always*, *often* and *at the moment*
- with past tenses we use expressions like *in 2005*, *yesterday*, *last week* and *five years ago*
- with the present perfect we use expressions like *ever*, *never*, *just*, *since*, *for two days*, *this week*
- with future tenses we use words like *tomorrow*, *later* and *next year*

Vocabulary

Personal issues

appearance _____

arguments _____

bullying _____

depression _____

diet _____

exercise _____

health _____

relationship _____

social life _____

stress _____

vegetarian _____

Health

backache _____

bee sting _____

cold _____

cough _____

earache _____

eye strain _____

headache _____

mosquito bite _____

spots _____

stomach ache _____

sunburn _____

toothache _____