

Opportunities

Elementary

Language Powerbook

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Longman



Learning to Learn

A YOU Introductions

Read the dialogue. Choose the correct sentence (a or b) to complete it.

Joanna: Hello, I'm Joanna. 1 a) What's your name? b) Where are you from?

Meral: Hi, I'm Meral. I'm a new student.

Joanna: 2 a) What's your name, Meral? b) Where are you from, Meral?

Meral: 3 a) He's from Istanbul in Turkey. b) I'm from Istanbul in Turkey.

4 a) And you? b) Is she from Turkey?

Joanna: 5 a) You're from Istanbul. b) I'm from Poland.

Word Corner

Write the correct names under the countries.

Britain, Hungary, Italy, Poland, the USA, Turkey



1



2



3



4



5



6

Grammar

1 ★ to be (affirmative)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

- 1 I am a student.
- 2 Mr Prince a teacher.
- 3 We from Turkey.
- 4 You students.
- 5 Silvana from Italy.
- 6 My teachers from Britain.
- 7 I from Romania.

2 ★ to be (affirmative, short forms)

Rewrite the sentences with the short form of the verb *to be*.

- 1 Kim is from the USA.
Kim's from the USA.
- 2 We are students.
.....
- 3 She is a teacher.
.....
- 4 I am from Rome.
.....
- 5 They are new students.
.....
- 6 You are Nina's friend.
.....



3 ★ to be (negative)

Look at the people and complete the sentences.

- I'm Marco. *I am not* from Rome. I am from Milan.
- Beata from Warsaw. She is from Gdansk.
- We're Paolo and Teresa Marques. from Bilbao. We're from Madrid.
- Alan from London. He is from Bristol.
- Heidi and Craig from New York. They are from Chicago.
- You're Kerim. from Ankara. You are from Istanbul.
- I'm Gabriela. from Rio de Janeiro. I am from Recife.

4 ★ to be (negative, short forms)

Rewrite the sentences with the short form.

- He is not my teacher.
He isn't my teacher.
- She is not a student.
.....
- We are not from Hungary.
.....
- You are not in my class.
.....
- I am not from Spain.
.....
- My name is not Olga.
.....

5 ★ Questions with to be

Write the questions for these answers.

- Are you from Italy?* No, I'm not from Italy.
- Yes, you are in the photo.
- No, she isn't a teacher.
- Yes, he is a student.
- Yes, I am from Spain.
- Yes, you are in Class 5.

6 ★ Short answers with to be

Complete the short answers.

- Are you from Turkey? *Yes, I am.*
- Is Celine Dion from the USA? *No, she isn't.*
- Are you a student? No,
- Are Venus and Serena Williams from the USA? Yes,
- Am I in the photo? No,
- Is Steve your boyfriend? Yes,
- Are they students? No,
- Am I in Class 6? Yes,

7 ★ ★ to be (all forms)

Circle the correct words.

- Tom:** Hi! *What's/What* are your name?
Marisa: My name *is/it's* Marisa Gomez.
Tom: *Are you/You are* from America?
Marisa: No, *I'm not/it isn't*.
Tom: Where are you from?
Marisa: *I'm/My* from Toledo.
Tom: Where *it is/is* Toledo? It *is/Is* it in Portugal?
Marisa: No, *isn't/it isn't*. Toledo *are/is* in Spain.
Tom: Oh! *You're/Your* from Spain.
Marisa: Yes, *it is/I am*.
Tom: What *it is/is* 'hello' in Spanish?
Marisa: It's 'hola'.
Tom: Hola, Marisa!

B YOUR CLASS

Grammar

1 ★ Subject pronouns

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

I, you (x2), he, she (x2), it, we, they

- Josh:** Are ~~you~~ Rita Moreton?
Rita: No, am Rita Wharton.
- Andy:** Are from Australia?
Sue and Tom: No, are from Canada.
- Nina:** Is Mariah Carey your favourite pop star?
Ann: No, isn't.
- Sonia:** Where is Mel Gibson from?
John: is from Australia.
- Marek:** Is your class big?
Anna: No, isn't.
- Mary:** Who are the actors in the photo?
Ewa: are Johnny Depp and Juliette Binoche. He's American and is from France.

2 ★ Possessive adjectives

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- Brad/favourite/film/is/My/Pitt./star
My favourite film star is Brad Pitt.
- English/is/Mr/Our/Sullivan./teacher
.....
- are/English/videos?/Where/your/?
.....
- are/names/and Sandra./Steve/Their
.....
- David/favourite/Ginola./His/is/sports/star
.....
- favourite/film?/her/Is/Titanic
.....
- are/bag./cassettes/in/My/my
.....

3 ★ ★ Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Circle the correct words.

- My teacher's nice. She's/Her name is Mrs Evans.
- Their/They're from Cardiff.
- Our/We're in Class 7A.
- Tom is she's/her boyfriend.
- I'm/My favourite actor is Leonardo DiCaprio.
- His/He's in a group with Amy, Glen and Oliver.
- What are your/you're favourite activities?
- It's/Its my favourite film.

Word Corner

Using a dictionary

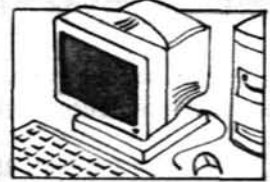
- Find these words in the Mini-dictionary and match them to the pictures.

celebrities, computer, flying saucers, (on) holiday, shopping, sport



1

2



3

4



5

6

- Put these words in alphabetical order and check them in the Mini-dictionary.

film, favourite, Friday, football, food, family, friend

YOUR CLASSROOM

Grammar

1 ★ *this and that*

Write questions and answers about the pictures.

- 1 Q: *What's this?*
A: *It's a bag.*
- 2 Q: *What's that?*
A: *It's a dictionary.*
- 3 Q:
- A:
- 4 Q:
- A:
- 5 Q:
- A:
- 6 Q:
- A:



2 ★ *these or those?*

Rewrite these sentences with *these* or *those*.

- 1 This is my pencil.
These are my pencils.
- 2 That's his pen.
.....
- 3 This is her file.
.....
- 4 Is this your piece of paper?
.....
- 5 Is that my notebook?
.....
- 6 This isn't his cassette.
.....
- 7 That isn't your video.
.....
- 8 That photo is yellow.
.....

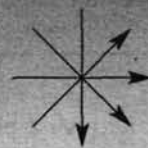
3 ★ ★ *this/that, these/those*

Circle the correct words.

- 1 This/These is my photo. It's Uma Thurman.
- 2 A: Is *this/those* your file?
B: No, it isn't. *That's/These are* my file. It's green.
- 3 *This is/These are* my friend Britt, and *that is/those are* her pictures.
- 4 *This/These* aren't your pencils. They're my pencils.
- 5 *That/Those* isn't my bag. It's your bag.
- 6 A: Are *this/these* your cassettes?
B: No. *Those/That* are my cassettes in *that/those* bag.

Colour wordsearch

Find nine colours. Read the wordsearch like this:



u	g	t	g	o	w
s	p	r	r	d	h
b	l	u	e	s	i
r	l	r	e	y	t
o	r	a	n	g	e
w	t	o	c	b	o
n	p	i	n	k	t

D YOUR HOMEWORK

Grammar

1 ★ *have/has got*
(affirmative and negative)

Use the cues to write pairs of sentences.

1 Maria ✓ an encyclopedia
✗ a dictionary
Maria's got an encyclopedia. She hasn't got a dictionary.

2 I ✓ a cassette
✗ a personal stereo.

3 John ✓ a workbook
✗ a notebook

4 I ✗ a pen
✓ a pencil

5 We ✓ a classroom
✗ a teacher

6 Dan and Sue ✗ a television
✓ a computer

7 Kate ✓ a photo of Brad Pitt
✗ a photo of Keanu Reeves

8 Our classroom ✗ a computer
✓ a television

2 ★ *Questions and short answers with have/has got*

Write six more questions and short answers in your notebook, like the example.

	Clare	Tim and Ben
1 football photos	✗	✓
2 a Britney Spears cassette	✓	✗
3 a photo of Leonardo DiCaprio	✗	✓
4 a television	✓	✗

Has Clare got football photos in her room?

No, she hasn't.

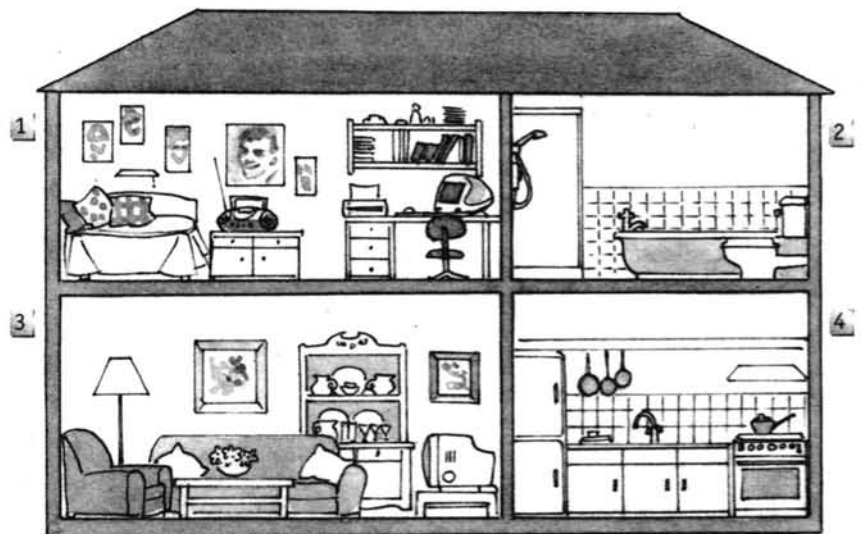
Have Tim and Ben got football photos in their room?

Yes, they have.

Vocabulary

3 Write these words in the correct rooms (1-4) in the picture.

bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, sitting room



4 What have you got in your house? Write your sentences here.

- 1 *We have got two pictures in our sitting room.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

E CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

Grammar

1 ★ Imperatives (affirmative)

Complete the instructions with these words.

answer, open, speak, use, write



1 Open your bag, please.



2 the phone, please.



3 my calculator, Dad.



4 your name, please.



5 English!

2 ★ Imperatives (negative)

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- at/don't/look/photos/Please/those
Please don't look at those photos.
- Don't/friends/in/language./speak/to/your/your
.....
- class./Don't/in/mobile/phone/use/your
.....
- desk./Don't/name/on/the/write/your
.....
- Chris./don't/from/my/Please/postcard/read
.....
- about/ask/don't/family./my/Please/questions
.....
- answers/coursebook./Don't/in/the/the/write
.....

Word Corner

Parts of speech

Look at the underlined words in the sentences. Are they nouns or verbs? Tick the correct box.

1 Match the words with the pictures.

noun	<input type="checkbox"/>
verb	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 This football match is very good.

noun	<input type="checkbox"/>
verb	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 Tell me the answer, please.

noun	<input type="checkbox"/>
verb	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 Answer the questions in your book.

noun	<input type="checkbox"/>
verb	<input type="checkbox"/>

5 List your favourite books.

noun	<input type="checkbox"/>
verb	<input type="checkbox"/>

6 Complete the list with examples of countries.

noun	<input type="checkbox"/>
verb	<input type="checkbox"/>

Use the Mini-dictionary to check the meaning of new words. Write them in your vocabulary book.

F CHECK YOUR ENGLISH

Grammar

1 ★ can (affirmative)

Complete the sentences with *He can* and one of the words in the box.

use, play, say, swim, play

Meet
SUPERKID!

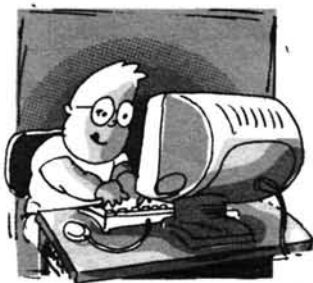


1 *He can play* chess.



2 500 metres.

3 the violin.



4 a computer.

5 the
alphabet backwards.



2 ★ can (negative)

Write these sentences in the negative.

- We can speak Russian.
We can't speak Russian.
- They can play the guitar.
.....
- Tom can swim two kilometres.
.....
- My friend can say the alphabet in English.
.....
- My teacher can understand Spanish.
.....
- Dorota can answer the questions.
.....

3 ★ Questions with can

Make questions by putting the words in order.

- Can/friend/Spanish?/speak/your
Can your friend speak Spanish?
- Can/Turkish?/understand/you
.....
- your/Can/teacher/a/use/computer?
.....
- the/Jo/play/and Sam/Can/piano?
.....
- this/you/understand/Can/film?
.....
- you/my/spell/name?/Can
.....
- writing?/my/read/you/Can
.....
- Filip/in English?/Can/say/it
.....

4 ★ Questions and short answers with Can you ... ?

Complete the questions with *Can you ... ?*
Then answer the questions.

FILM WORLD

- 1 **Q:** Who is the star of the *Terminator* films?
A: *Arnold*
- 2 **Q:** *Can you* spell his second name?
A: *Yes, I can./No, I can't.*
- 3 **Q:** Where is Hollywood?
A: It's in
- 4 **Q:** find it in your encyclopedia?
A:
- 5 **Q:** use a computer?
A:
- 6 **Q:** write about films?
A:
- 7 **Q:** speak English and French?
A:

Focus on writing

Use these verbs to write sentences with *can*, like the example.

use, speak, say, play, swim, do, spell, count

- 1 I/the guitar
I can play the guitar.
- 2 We/the alphabet in English.
.....
- 3 My friend Ola/a computer.
.....
- 4 Marek/to 50 in English.
.....
- 5 My teacher/100 metres.
.....
- 6 I/French and Hungarian.
.....
- 7 My name is Francesca. you/that?
.....
- 8 you/this exercise?
.....

Word Corner

1 Countries, nationalities and languages
Circle the correct word.

- 1 The capital of Poland/Polish is Warsaw.
- 2 This book is in *Russia*/Russian.
- 3 I like the *France*/French film *Asterix*.
- 4 Hello. My name is Gonca. I'm from *Turkey*/Turkish.
- 5 My favourite country for a holiday is *Hungary*/Hungarian but I can't speak *Hungary*/Hungarian.
- 6 Mr Vialli is not *Spain*/Spanish. He is from *Italy*/Italian and he lives in *England*/English.

2 Plural forms

Check these words in the Mini-dictionary.
Complete the table with the plurals.

activity, actor, actress, address, baby, bag, biography, class, community, country, desk, dictionary, holiday, photo, sandwich

+ s	+ es	x + ies
<i>actors</i>	<i>actresses</i>	<i>activities</i>
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



1 Friends

1 GRAMMAR

Present Simple

1 ★ Present Simple (affirmative)

Circle the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

- 1 Tadek live/lives in a beautiful flat in Warsaw.
- 2 We like/likes going to discos and dancing.
- 3 My mother and father get/gets up early.
- 4 You collect/collects photos of pop stars.
- 5 My mother teach/teaches mathematics at a secondary school.
- 6 My brother work/works in a restaurant.
- 7 Rosa and Paolo come/comes from Brazil.
- 8 Martin play/plays football and volleyball at school.

2 ★ Third person singular: endings

Complete the table with these verbs.

use, study, play, teach, go, visit, do, watch, read, say, swim

Write your answers in the correct column.

+ s	+ es	y + s	x + ies
<i>uses</i>
.....
.....
.....

3 ★ Third person singular: practice

Use the underlined verb to complete the second sentence.

- 1 I like music magazines. My brother *likes* computer magazines.
- 2 I go to Manchester university. My sister to Bristol university.
- 3 I study languages. My boyfriend medicine.
- 4 I collect postcards. Inga stamps.
- 5 I play the guitar. My mother the piano.
- 6 I watch music shows on TV. My father sport.
- 7 I do my homework on Friday.
My sister her homework on Sunday.

4 ★ Present Simple (negative)

Complete the second sentence with the negative form of the underlined verb.

- 1 I come from Brazil. I *don't* from Argentina.
- 2 Nina goes out with Dave.
She
- 3 Veronica and Natasha speak Russian. They French.
- 4 My sister collects stamps.
She
- 5 He works in a bank. He in a shop.
- 6 We play volleyball. We hockey.
- 7 I take photos of people. I photos of animals.
- 8 They like jazz. They rock music.



5 ★ Present Simple (affirmative and negative)

Use the cues to write pairs of sentences.

- 1 Pete/like (✓) diving (X) dancing
Pete likes diving. He doesn't like dancing.
- 2 I/live (✓) in London (X) in Manchester
.....
- 3 Dan/study (✓) mathematics (X) languages
.....
- 4 Mum/like (✓) painting (X) photography
.....
- 5 She/paint (✓) people (X) animals
.....
- 6 We/work (✓) in a restaurant (X) in a shop
.....
- 7 Mum and Dad/go (✓) swimming (X) windsurfing
.....
- 8 You/use the computer (✓) for games (X) for work
.....

6 ★ Affirmative and negative

Complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Fizen Ozturan (1) lives (live) in Istanbul. She's a student but on Saturdays she (2)..... (work) in her father's sports shop. 'I (3)..... (love) sport. I (4)..... (go) windsurfing and diving and I (5)..... (play) volleyball at university. My father (6)..... (think) football is great but he (7)..... (not play) it. He (8)..... (watch) it on television! I (9)..... (not watch) TV a lot. I haven't got time.'

7 ★ ★ Affirmative and negative

Use the notes to write a paragraph in the Present Simple, like the one in Exercise 6. Write it in your notebook.

Nick Wharton (live) Liverpool/student but/
Saturdays (work) father's camera shop/
'I (love) photography/I (go) to football and
tennis games/and (take) photos of sport/
my father (think) photography is great/
but he (not take) photos/he (read) a lot
of photo magazines!
I (not read) photo magazines/I haven't got
time.'

Nick Wharton lives in Liverpool. He's a student but ...

Word Corner

Take two words ...

Match the words to make new words.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1 basket | friend |
| 2 pop | surfing |
| 3 boy | mother |
| 4 computer | ball |
| 5 TV | game |
| 6 wind | star |
| 7 post | show |
| 8 grand | card |

Now write the words correctly in these sentences.

- 1 My favourite sport is basketball.
- 2 That pop star can't sing!
- 3 This is a photo of my new
- 4 Can I play your new ?
- 5 *Friends* is an American
- 6 is a great water sport.
- 7 This is from Miami.
- 8 Our visits us on Saturdays.

1 Friends

2 COMMUNICATION

Functions

1 Meeting people

Write Paul's sentences (a, b or c) in the boxes to complete the dialogue.

- a) Great! I like music. And I love basketball, football and tennis.
- b) Gdansk? Really? I'm from Cardiff in Wales. What's your favourite hobby?
- c) Hello, I'm Paul. Where are you from, Danuta?



Paul: (1)

Danuta: I'm from Gdansk in Poland.

Paul: (2)

Danuta: Well, I like computer games. And I like reading, swimming and music.

Paul: (3)

Danuta: Tennis? That's nice. I like tennis. I don't play basketball.

2 A conversation

Write a conversation with you and Paul in your notebook. Use Danuta's sentences in Exercise 1 to help you. Start like this.

Hello, my name's (write your name)

Hello, I'm Paul. Where are you from,

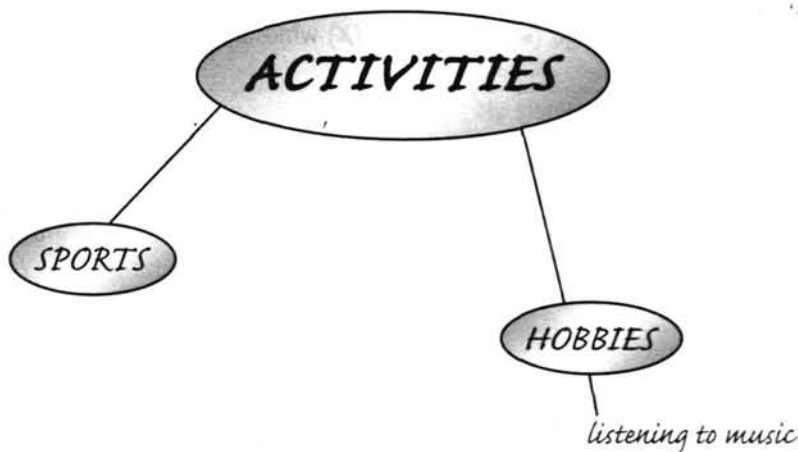
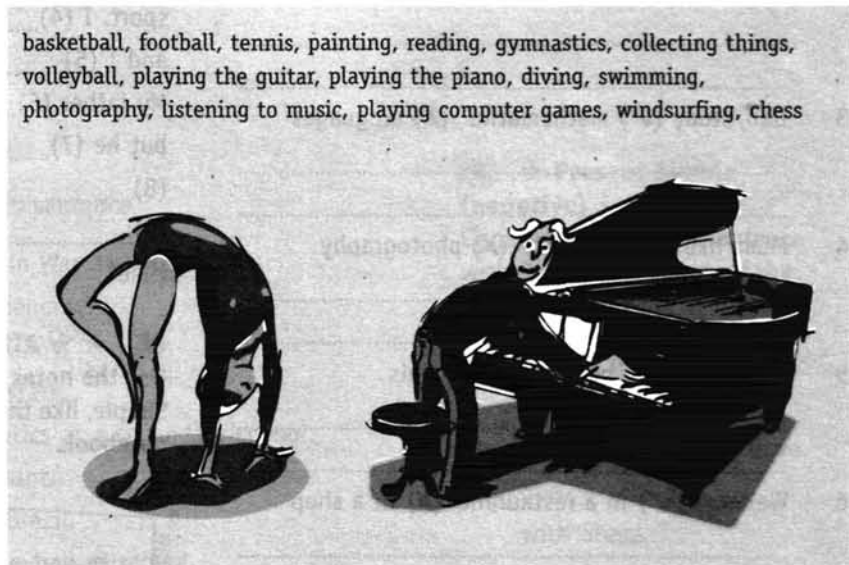
I'm from in

Vocabulary

3 Sports and hobbies

Write the sports and hobbies in the correct group.

basketball, football, tennis, painting, reading, gymnastics, collecting things, volleyball, playing the guitar, playing the piano, diving, swimming, photography, listening to music, playing computer games, windsurfing, chess



4 Family and friends

Use this table to write five true sentences in your notebook.

My mum	likes/doesn't like	swimming.
My dad	plays/doesn't play	the guitar.
My brother	watches/doesn't watch	the piano.
My sister	listens to/doesn't listen to	music.
My friend	collects/doesn't collect	painting.
		photography.
		football.
		playing computer games.
		sport.
		things.

Focus on Writing

1 Punctuation: Capital letters

We use capital letters for names. Look at these examples:

- John Smith
- Warsaw
- Polish
- Turkey
- Manchester United
- Saturday

Put the capital letters in this e-mail.

Subject: Friends

Dear ewa,

Thank you for your e-mail from gdansk. I'm really happy that I've got a polish e-mail friend now! In your e-mail you write that you like the brazilian footballer roberto carlos. Well, I have a favourite footballer. His name is muzzy izett. He's turkish but he plays for an english team called leicester city.

Do you watch the TV show 'friends' in poland? We watch it every friday. I like all the stars in it but my favourite is rachel - jennifer aniston.

2 Spelling

We spell most verbs with -s or -es in the third person singular.

Examples: She **works** in a café.

He **watches** football on Saturdays. (verbs ending in -s -z -ch -sh)

Verbs ending in a consonant + y change to -ies.

Example: I **study** medicine. She **studies** French.

Verbs ending a vowel + y add s.

Examples: She **plays** tennis. He **says** it's a good show. Mum **buys** our books.

➔ Mini-grammar 12.1.

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the spelling notes to help you.

My penfriend, Connor, (1) lives (live) in New York. He (2)..... (go) to Dean Park High School, and he (3)..... (play) in the school basketball team. He (4)..... (like) rock music, and he (5)..... (collect) great guitar CDs.

In the summer holidays, he (6)..... (visit) his sister in California. She (7)..... (teach) windsurfing at a sports club and Connor (8)..... (help) her. Every morning he (9)..... (get up) early and (10)..... (open) the clubhouse. Connor (11)..... (say) California's great, but he (12)..... (love) New York - it's his city.

3 Linking with and

Put the words in the correct order. Start with the underlined word, like the example.

1 cities./New York/are/Miami/and/American
Miami and New York are American cities.

2 like/Kemal/Robert/football./and

3 lives/in/Sue/and/Edinburgh./works

4 gets up/Dorota/early/has/shower/a/and/every/day.

5 he/in/Paul/likes computers/computer/and uses/a/the office.

4 Guided writing

Use the cues to write true sentences in your notebook.

- and are cities in my country.
- My friends and like
- My friend and in
- My friend and every day.
- I like and



2 Personality

3 GRAMMAR

Present Simple and adverbs of frequency

1 ★ Present Simple questions

Use the cues in brackets to complete the questions.

- How often (you/go) to the cinema?
How often do you go to the cinema?
- What (you/do) after school?
.....
- Why (your brother/collect) photos of Sandra Bullock?
.....
- (your parents/visit) your grandmother every day?
.....
- What music (your sister/play) on the guitar?
.....
- (you/help) your brother with his homework?
.....
- Where (you and your friends/meet) after school?
.....
- (your mother/use) a computer for her work?
.....

2 ★ Short answers

Complete the short answers.

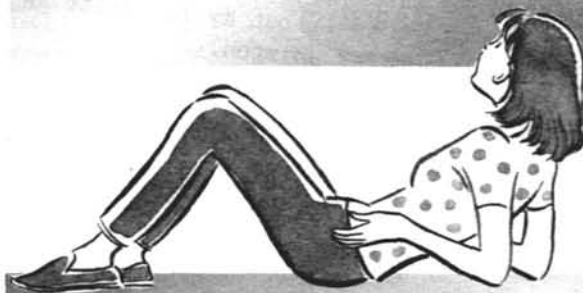
- Q: Do you like sport?
A: Yes, *I do*.
- Q: Does your sister get up early?
A: No, *she doesn't*.
- Q: Do your parents live in New York?
A: Yes,
- Q: Do you watch TV a lot?
A: No,
- Q: Do I know your uncle Richard?
A: No,
- Q: Does Julia go swimming every day?
A: Yes,
- Q: Do Tim and Jo go to your school?
A: Yes,

3 ★ ★ Questions and short answers

Match the questions (1-8) and answers (a-h). Then complete the answers.



- Does your uncle live in Ankara? b
- Do your teachers like you?
- Does your sister like parties?
- Do you spell your name with a 'K'?
- Does your boyfriend write to you?
- Do you like swimming?
- Does your father work in a bank?
- Do I talk a lot?



- No, It's Catherine with a C.
- No, *he doesn't*. He lives in Fethiye.
- Yes, ! But I don't mind.
- Yes, I love sport.
- No, He's a doctor.
- No, She likes going to bed early.
- Yes, I'm very hard-working!
- Yes, He writes e-mails every day.

4 ★ Adverbs of frequency

In your notebook, write sentences about you, your family and your friends. Use one of the adverbs from the box in every sentence.

always, usually, often, sometimes, never

- know the answer to maths problems
- talk to shy people at parties
- listen to music in bed
- go dancing on Saturdays
- make new friends on holiday
- ask people about their problems

*I sometimes know the answer to maths problems.
Andrea always talks to shy people at parties.*

5 ★ ★ Position of adverbs of frequency

Put the adverbs in the correct place and write sentences, like the example.

- always/at/bored/is/My/parties./sister
My sister is always bored at parties.
- always/at/Ben/of/parties./people/photos/takes
.....
- am/I/Mondays./on/tired/usually/very
.....
- bed/breakfast/have/in/I/on/sometimes/Sundays.
.....
- computer./games/her/mother/My/never/on/plays
.....
- funny./geography/is/often/Our/teacher/very
.....
- about/aunt/Brazil./her/in/Nina/often/talks
.....

6 ★ How often ... ? Questions and answers

Look at this table. In your notebook, write questions about Liz and Sam with *How often ... ?* Then answer them.



	Liz	Sam
1. have a shower	7/week	5/week
2. do sport	3/week	4/week
3. phone a friend	3/day	6/week
4. go shopping	2/week	1/month

How often does Liz have a shower?

She has a shower every day.

How often does Sam have a shower?

He has a shower five times a week.

7 ★ ★ ★ How often do you do things?

Write three more sentences about you and your family.

- My father watches TV every day. (watch)
- I (phone)
- My (play)
- I (write)



Language Problem-Solving

a, an and the

Write *a, an, the* or nothing in the gaps.

Anna Benedek is (1) *a* new student at (2) International School in London. Anna is (3) outgoing person. She says, 'I like making (4) new friends and I go out a lot.'
Anna is usually (5) active person. 'I like

sport and I play tennis three times (6) week,' she says. 'But on Saturdays, I'm lazy! I get up late and have (7) breakfast at my favourite café. (8) café has got computers and you can e-mail your friends. On Saturday evening, I always go to (9) club with my friend Claudia. We usually go to Subway. It's (10) interesting place with (11) fantastic music. I never go to (12) bed early on Saturdays!'

2 Personality

4 COMMUNICATION

Functions

1 Preferences

Read about Maria and Adam's preferences in this questionnaire. Complete the sentences about Maria and Adam.

NEW CLUBS AFTER SCHOOL

Do you want these clubs after school?

Key: **XX** = hate **X** = don't like **?** = don't mind **✓** = like **✓✓** = love

Teacher: Mr Mendes Your name: Maria Kelly

Complete the boxes:

basketball	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	chess	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	computers	<input type="checkbox"/>
cooking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dancing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>

NEW CLUBS AFTER SCHOOL

Do you want these clubs after school?

Key: **XX** = hate **X** = don't like **?** = don't mind **✓** = like **✓✓** = love

Teacher: Mr Mendes Your name: Adam Tait

Complete the boxes:

basketball	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	chess	<input type="checkbox"/>	computers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
cooking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dancing	<input type="checkbox"/>	swimming	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- Maria: basketball *she likes basketball.*
- Adam: basketball He
- Maria: dancing She
- Adam: chess
- Maria: swimming
- Adam: cooking
- Maria: computers

2 Your preferences

What do you like? Write six sentences in your notebook. Use the words from the questionnaire to complete your sentences.

I hate basketball.

Vocabulary

3 Personalities

Write the personality words for the people in the pictures.

helpful, active, hard-working, outgoing, romantic, shy



1 *helpful*



2



3



4



5



6

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: Sentences

We use capital letters at the start of sentences and a full stop at the end. Rewrite these sentences with capital letters and full stops.

Roman from Slovakia is writing to his penfriend Bahar in Turkey and sending her some photos ...

1 this is my mother, my father, my brother and my sister we live near Bratislava



2 this is all the family you can see my grandmother and grandfather and my uncle and two aunts



3 here you see my sister Magda at the gym she is active and outgoing



4 here is my brother Karel he is interested in films and music he is very lazy



2 Spelling

Write the correct vowels to complete the words in the dialogue.



Ella: Do you know Tom?

Kate: Is he the (1) q u i e t boy in Class 2?

Ella: Yes. He's (2) i n t e r e s t e d in our new (3) g r o u p.

Kate: Really? Can he play the (4) g u i t a r?

Ella: Yes. He's (5) b r i l l i a n t.

Kate: Is he good at s i n g i n g?

Ella: He's OK. Sometimes he's a bit (6) n e r v o u s.

Kate: You know a lot (7) a b o u t him.

Ella: Yes, I do. He's my (8) b r o t h e r!

3 Linking with when

Write five true sentences in your notebook, like the example.

When	I am at home, I am in class, I phone my friends,	I	always never sometimes often usually
			play music. phone my friends. answer the teacher's questions. watch TV. work. talk about girls. talk about boys. watch TV. do my homework. talk about my country. forget about school. talk about school.

CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 Present Simple

Read the text. Then complete it with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1 mark each)



Katrina Norris is a police officer in Telford. She (1)..... (love) her work. 'It's never boring,' she (2)..... (say). 'I'm usually here at eight in the morning. But sometimes my work (3)..... (start) at eight at night.'

Katrina (4)..... (drive) around Telford in a police car. She also (5)..... (use) a computer a lot. She often (6)..... (work) at the weekends. It can be a problem. Her boyfriend, Andy, is a sports teacher and he (7)..... (not/work) at the weekends. Sometimes Katrina can't go out with him on Saturday evenings.

Katrina says, 'Andy often (8)..... (ask) me: "Which (9)..... (you/prefer): me or your job?" It's a difficult question and I (10)..... (not/know) the answer!'

X	10
---	----

2 Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence. (2 marks each)

- after/go/park/school./sometimes/the/to/We
.....
- early/gets/My/never/on/Saturday./sister/up
.....
- Angela/does/How/often/play/tennis/with/you?
.....
- dinner./dog/for/his/is/late/My/never
.....
- a/They/go/cinema/the/three/times/to/week.
.....

X	10
---	----

3 Complete the questions with the two correct words. (2 marks each)

- is Agnes? Budapest.
- is her favourite? Tennis.
- is Leszek at? Mathematics. He's brilliant at it.
- things does he? He hates getting up early in the morning.
- is he in? Computer games and chess.

X	10
---	----

4 Complete the sentences. Use the picture cues to help you. (1 mark each)

- My hobby is
(1).....
but my girlfriend prefers
(2).....
My brother plays
(3).....
He likes (4).....
and (5).....
but he doesn't like
(6).....
My sister has no hobbies
but she often
(7)..... TV.
She doesn't like
(8).....
so she usually does
her homework on a
(9).....
She uses it to e-mail
her (10).....



X	10
---	----

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. You can check the grammar from Modules 1 and 2 and the revision module *Learning to Learn*.

Complete the sentences with the correct word from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- from Croatia.
a) My b) I'm c) I
- is my sister.
a) Her b) She c) He
- You got a Polish name.
a) have b) do c) has
- are my pens.
a) This b) These c) You
- name is Peter.
a) Its b) That's c) His
- use my pen!
a) Can't b) No c) Don't
- your books on page 23, please.
a) Can open b) Open c) Do you open
- I speak Chinese.
a) can't b) am not c) doesn't
- Where my shoes?
a) is b) you have c) are
- She use a computer for her projects.
a) doesn't b) not c) isn't
- a very good book.
a) It b) This c) That's
- she work in Warsaw?
a) Is b) Does c) Do
- got your CDs?
a) Does she b) Is she c) Has she
- Where live?
a) do you b) are you c) have you
- We live in old flat in Glasgow.
a) the b) an c) a
- got an uncle in the USA.
a) I don't b) I'm not c) I haven't
- Have you got computer in your class?
a) a b) an c) the
- I always eat orange after lunch.
a) a b) the c) an
- 'Have you got a car?' 'Yes,'!
a) I've got. b) I have. c) I am.
- What is address of your college?
a) a b) the c) an

5

7	30
---	----

Module Diary

- 1 Look at these lessons from Modules 1 and 2 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 1 A TV Show			
• 2 Making Friends			
Communication Workshop			
• 3 Your Life			
• 4 Your Interests			
Communication Workshop			

- 2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)

1 2 CW 3 4 CW

- 3 Write down your total for Checks 1-4 on page 18.

- 4 Is the Present Simple still difficult for you?

yes no

- 5 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on page 90, and write them down.

- 6 How often do you use the Mini-dictionary?

never sometimes often very often

- 7 Check Your Progress

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....



3 Communities

5 GRAMMAR

There is/There are

1 ★ There is and There are

Write sentences by putting the words in the correct order. Add capital letters and full stops.

- cinema/my/in/there/street/a/is
There is a cinema in my street.
- on/eighty/the/people/island/are/there
.....
- in/three/this/there/supermarkets/are/town
.....
- TV/on/there/great/is/a/programme
.....
- there/three/are/new/sports shops/in/our town
.....
- is/there/the/sea/in/ice
.....
- island/on/good places/for diving/there/the/are
.....
- mobile/bag/phone/my/there's/a/in
.....

2 ★ There isn't or There aren't?

Circle the correct form.

- There isn't/aren't a cinema in my village.
- There isn't/aren't cars on the island.
- There isn't/aren't an E in DIVING.
- There isn't/aren't computers in that café.
- There isn't/aren't a toilet in this shop.
- There isn't/aren't answers to these questions.
- There isn't/aren't good discos in this town.
- There isn't/aren't an encyclopedia in the library.

3 ★ Is there or Are there?

Use the cues to write questions.

- film/in your camera?
Is there a film in your camera?
- good places to eat/in this town?
.....
- radio/in the car?
.....
- new film/at the cinema?
.....
- American students/at your school?
.....
- showers/at the sports centre?
.....

4 ★ ★ Is there/Are there? + short answers

Use the cues to write questions. Then complete the answers.

- cat/on the bed?
Q: *Is there a cat on the bed?*
A: No, *there isn't.*
- videos/at the library?
Q:
A: Yes,
- piano/at your house?
Q:
A: Yes,
- thirty days/in this month?
Q:
A: No,
- two Ps/in APPLE?
Q:
A: Yes,
- phone/in your bedroom?
Q:
A: No,



5 ★ ★ **There is/are and There isn't/aren't**
Find five more differences in these pictures. In your notebook, write pairs of sentences like the examples.

- 1 *There are two apples in picture 1.*
There are four apples in picture 2
- 2 *There's a banana in picture 1.*
There isn't a banana in picture 2.

6 ★ ★ **There is/are and There isn't/aren't**
Correct these sentences.

- 1 There are eight days in a week.
There aren't eight days in a week.
There are seven.
- 2 There are seven vowels in OPPORTUNITIES.
.....
- 3 There is one B in HOBBY.
.....
- 4 There are fifty centimetres in a metre.
.....
- 5 There are forty pages in this book.
.....
- 6 There is one picture on this page.
.....

Word Corner

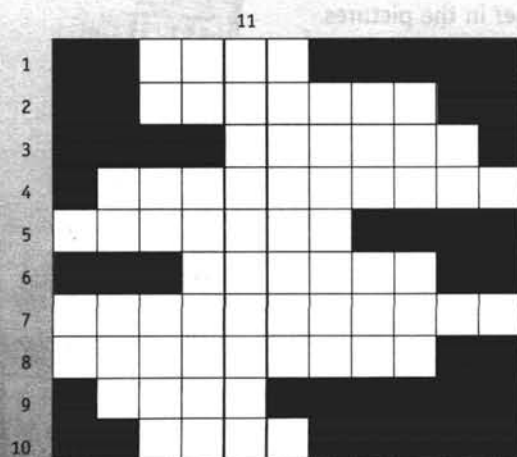
Places

Read the clues and write the words in the puzzle.

- 1 Children often go here to play ball. (4)
- 2 You buy medicine at the —'s. (7)
- 3 Teachers work here. (6)
- 4 'Please post my letters at the — — !' (4, 6)
- 5 Stanton is a — . It has got forty houses and one shop. (7)
- 6 You can study history and see old things in this place. (6)
- 7 You can buy food in this big shop. (11)
- 8 You can buy a newspaper here. (9)
- 9 Lewes isn't a village. It's a small — (4)
- 10 New York is a big — in the USA. (4)

What is the word for number 11? Write the clue.

11



6 COMMUNICATION

Functions

Vocabulary

1 Describing the weather



Iwona from Poland is talking to her friend Emre in Turkey. Circle the correct words to complete their dialogue.

Iwona: What's the weather like in Istanbul? Is it (1) *snow/sunny*?

Emre: Some days are sunny, but it's (2) *rainy/winter* today. The weather's (3) *cloudy/changeable*. What's it like in Poland?

Iwona: It's very cold here. It's below (4) *degrees/zero*. And there's a (5) *strong/ice* wind.

Emre: That's terrible. Do you miss the (6) *sun/sea* in the winter?

Iwona: Yes I do. It gets (7) *dark/cloudy* at five o'clock.

2 Writing a postcard

In your notebook write six sentences about the weather in the pictures.

Use these cues to help you.

- a) summer/hot/sunny/
sea/warm
- b) winter/cold/sunny/
snow/ice
- c) autumn/wind/cloudy/
sea/terrible

3 Match these words with the correct place in the picture. Use the Mini-dictionary to check your answers.

baker's, pub, school, church, park, railway station, factory



4 True or false?

These sentences are about the things in the picture. Are they true (✓) or false (X)? Rewrite the false sentences so they are true.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | The pub is next to the railway station. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | The restaurant is opposite the museum. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | The park is opposite the museum. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | The church is opposite the school. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | The railway station is next to the factory. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | There isn't a place to eat in the picture. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

.....



Focus on writing

1 Punctuation

Use these cues to write questions, with a question mark.

- 1 How/you
How are you?
- 2 What/weather like
.....
- 3 there/place to eat here
.....
- 4 there/chemist's in/village
.....
- 5 there two pubs/town
.....
- 6 you want/go to/supermarket
.....



1 *sunny*



2



3



4

2 Spelling

Write the words correctly under the pictures (1-8) on this page.

unsny	nwesgenta
nacla	spot ceioff
areusnttra	chsolo
stceal	atunum



5



6

3 Linking with *and* or *but*

We use *and* when one thing comes after another.
 Example: *On Tuesdays we go to a restaurant and have fish and chips*
 We use *but* when two things are not the same.
 Example: *It's sunny here but it's cold.*

Match a sentence from A with a sentence from B. Use *and* or *but*. Write the new sentences in your notebook.



7



8

A

- 1 The town is interesting
- 2 The village is small
- 3 My brother and I play basketball on Monday
- 4 My sister likes swimming
- 5 When I am on holiday I miss fish and chips
- 6 In the summer, they take a boat

and
but

B

- she doesn't like diving.
- then we go to a restaurant.
- I don't miss the cold, rainy weather.
- they go to the island.
- there are a lot of places to visit.
- there are three good places to eat.



4 Going Places

7 GRAMMAR Possessives

1 ★ Possessive adjectives

Complete the sentences with these words.

my, your, His, her, its, our (x2), their

- We do history with Mr Evans. He's our favourite teacher.
- Maria is fifteen and brother is seventeen.
- Open books on page 24, please.
- We've got two computers in classroom.
- This is my brother. name is Alex.
- Hello, name is Andrea. I'm from Hungary.
- They're late and teacher is angry.
- That's a funny picture of a dog. Where's head?

2 ★ Possessive pronouns

Circle the correct word.

- 'Are these my tickets?'
'No, yours/mine are on the table.'
- 'Is this Dave's football shirt?'
'No, his/mine is in his sports bag.'
- 'Have you got Linda's passport?'
'No, yours/hers is at the hotel.'
- 'Is this your jacket or Sue's?'
'It's mine/hers. Look. It's got my name in it.'
- 'Is this green car your parents'?'
'No, yours/theirs is blue.'
- 'Mike, is this our train?'
'No, his/ours is at quarter past three.'
- 'Is this Sandra's T-shirt?'
'No, hers/ours has got a big blue S on it.'

3 ★ ★ Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

Choose the correct word from the box to complete the sentences.

mine, hers, his, your, Their, our

- 'Can I see your passport, please?'



- That's
'You can't play with it.'



- '..... names are Ben and Joey.'



- 'We're late.
That's bus!'



- 'Stop him! That bag isn't



- 'The bag's mine and the hat is



4 ★ Apostrophe: 's

Put the words in the correct order. Add 's to the correct word.

- 1 got/Have/my brother/Pearl Jam CD?/you
Have you got my brother's Pearl Jam CD?
- 2 at/Charles/having/house./I/like/lunch
.....
- 3 collection/dolls/fantastic./is/of/sister/Your
.....
- 4 is/men/please?/the/toilet,/Where
.....
- 5 actress/don't/I/know/name./the
.....
- 6 at/beautiful plates/from/Liz/Look/Turkey.
.....
- 7 train/Francis/is/ticket?/Where
.....
- 8 cat/My grandmother/likes/listening/music./to
.....

5 ★ Apostrophe: s'

Change the sentences so they end with the underlined words. Add the apostrophe to the correct word, like the example.

- 1 My parents have got a red car.
My parents' car is red.

- 2 His friends have got a beautiful sailing boat.
.....
- 3 Your sisters have got very nice friends.
.....
- 4 The actors have got interesting stories about the theatre.
.....
- 5 My grandparents have got a very attractive flat.
.....
- 6 Her neighbours have got an untidy garden.
.....
- 7 Our penfriends have got long summer holidays.
.....

6 ★ ★ Apostrophe: 's or s'?

Circle the correct form of the word in *italics*.

- 1 My two *sister's/sisters'* names are Gina and Serena.
- 2 My aunt teaches history at a *girl's/girls'* school in Ankara.
- 3 My mother writes *children's/childrens'* stories.
- 4 *Chris's/Chris'* brother collects model cars.
- 5 I love watching *men's/mens'* tennis on TV.
- 6 Have you got *Tess's/Tess'* telephone number?
- 7 My *girlfriend's/girlfriends'* brother plays football with Dynamo Kiev.



Language Problem-Solving

Apostrophes or of (the)

1 Choose the correct phrase to complete these sentences. Write the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 I sometimes get money from my parents on *the month's first day/the first day of the month*.
- 2 Do you want to read *the letter of my friend/my friend's letter?*
- 3 Why is *their house's door/the door of their house* always open?
- 4 Don't use that plate. It's *the dog's plate/the plate of the dog*.
- 5 On *the year's last day/the last day of the year* we always have a big party.
- 6 We don't know *Jack's age/the age of Jack*.

- 7 In the summer, we sleep on *the house's roof/the roof of the house*.
- 8 What's *the Arabic alphabet's first letter/the first letter of the Arabic alphabet?*

2 Put apostrophes where necessary.

- A: This is my brothers dog.
Its a nice dog but its got a funny name.
- B: Really?
Whats its name?
- A: Tiny.
- B: Yes. Its a very funny name for a big dog.



4 Going Places

8 COMMUNICATION

Functions

1 Talking about travel

Write the words and phrases in the correct places in the dialogue.

the weekend
there's one at ten thirty
and a return is
What time are the trains
at about ten o'clock
on Saturday
How much

Two friends want to go to London on holiday ...

Laura: When do we want to go?

Sarah: Let's go at (1) *the weekend*.

Laura: OK. Do you want to go (2).....?

Sarah: Yes. In the morning. Let's go
(3).....

Laura: Good idea. (4).....?

Sarah: There's one at nine fifteen and
(5).....

Laura: Let's get the ten thirty. (6).....
are the tickets?

Sarah: A single is forty pounds (7).....
sixty-five pounds.

2 How much is it?

Complete the questions with countries and cities that you want to visit. Complete the answer in your money. (You can guess the answer.)

1 *How much is* a return ticket to?
It's

2 a single train ticket to?
It's

3 a single flight to?
It's

4 a return flight to?
It's

Vocabulary

3 Write the months of the year in order, starting with January. Then complete MY YEAR in your notebook. Write your leisure activities and for each month, your birthday and your family's birthdays and important days in your country.

months: April, August, December, February, January, March, May, November, June, July, September, October

leisure activities: skiing, surfing, sunbathing, go to ..., watch football, sightseeing, travelling, walking, play ...

important days: Christmas, my mum's birthday

MY YEAR

months of the year	leisure activities, birthdays, important days
1 <i>January</i>	
2	
3	
4	<i>surfing (in the school holidays)</i>
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	<i>Christmas (25th December)</i>

4 In your notebook, use the cues to write true sentences with *at*, *in* or *on*.

- 1 quarter past seven/usually
At quarter past seven, I usually have my dinner.
- 2 two o'clock/Saturday/sometimes
- 3 never/winter
- 4 After school/Friday/always
- 5 the weekend/often
- 6 August/usually

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: Apostrophes

We use an apostrophe to show possession (something is yours, hers, his, etc.) and for contractions – when we write two words as one.

(It is = It's)

Examples:

My father's birthday/My parents' house.

It's the first day of the summer holidays.

➔ Mini-grammar 5.1.

Write this again in your notebook with apostrophes. There are seven apostrophes.



Lake Balaton in Hungary

My brother's birthday is on the 23rd of July. It's the first day of the school summer holidays.

We usually go to Balaton Fured in Hungary on that day. There's a big lake there, Lake Balaton. Paul's fifteen this year – that's my brother – and we want to have a big party for him. My parents' friends go to Balaton Fured every year, too. We often go swimming with them. They don't have bikes so they sometimes ride ours. We always have a lot of fun.

2 Spelling: Silent letters

Silent letters are letters that we write but do not say.

Example: Wednesday → We*n*sday

Complete the words with these silent letters.

s, w (x2), n, k, t, u, e, h (x2)

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1 i*land <u>island</u> | 6 autum* |
| 2 *now | 7 g*itar |
| 3 lis*en | 8 w*en |
| 4 *riter | 9 ic* |
| 5 *onest | 10 t*o |

3 Linking with and, also and but

Also means the same as and but it comes in a second sentence. It comes in the middle of the sentence, next to the verb.

Examples:



Mark and Sonia often go walking and climbing.



They also go on camping holidays.



Mark wants to climb Mont Blanc but Sonia doesn't!

Write the words in brackets in the correct order.

- My penfriend in Turkey collects football programmes and football shirts
(football/and/shirts)
- Paul buys souvenirs
(he/but/send/postcards/doesn't)
- We have a meal in a restaurant on mum's birthday.
(to/We/on/dad's/also/go/a restaurant/birthday)
- She gets a taxi to the station
(then/train/she/a/and/gets)
- We go to art galleries and museums.
(also/We/do/sightseeing/a lot of)
- My brother's birthday is in July,
(mine/but/December./in/is)

CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 *there is/there isn't and there are/there aren't*

Complete the text with the correct phrase. (1 mark each)

I live on St Agnes, a small island in Cornwall.

(1)..... a school with one teacher and
 (2)..... a small church. (3)..... cars –
 people on the island don't need them – but we all
 have boats. (4)..... one shop – it's also the
 post office – and (5)..... a pub. People meet
 there in the evenings. In the winter (6).....
 150 people on the island, but in the summer
 (7)..... about 400 people. People come from
 all over Britain to visit. Of course, (8)..... a
 cinema or a disco on St Agnes but in the summer
 (9)..... parties. I love St Agnes. The weather's
 good and (10)..... pollution in the sea or on
 the island.

	10
--	----

2 Match the sentences (1–5) with the responses (a–e). Circle the correct word in (a–e). (2 marks each)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 How old are you? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Nadia's got tickets for the play at the Arts Theatre. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Our school holidays start next Friday. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Can I use your calculator? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 You've got my passport. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a) I know. I want to look at *your/yours* photo.
 b) Is *her/hers* brother one of the actors in it?
 c) *Our/Ours* start on the 12th of July.
 d) Sorry, but *my/mine* is broken.
 e) Fifteen, but *my/mine* birthday is next week.

	10
--	----

3 Apostrophes

Circle the correct form. (1 mark each)

- My *mother's/mothers'* sisters live in Canada.
- The *children's/childrens'* shoes are under the bed.
- Darius's/Darius'* favourite film is E.T.
- It's/Its* easy to spell my name.
- Can I see the *letter's end/end of the letter*?

	5
--	---

4 Wordbuilding

Write the adjectives for the underlined nouns. (1 mark each)

- 'Is that doll from Turkey'?
'Yes, it's a doll.'
- We need information about each person. Type in your information here.
- 'Are there a lot of differences between Budapest and Balaton Fured?'
'Oh yes. Balaton Fured is very from Budapest. It's a small town.'
- 'There's no beauty in a big city.'
'Yes, there is! Warsaw and London have parks.'
- 'Is there a lot of rain in the spring?' 'Yes, it's quite !'
- 'Is there a lot of snow in winter?'
'No, it's not very !'
- 'I don't like wind'.
'Don't go to Chicago, USA, then. It's called the city.'
- 'There's the sun!'
'Yes, it's a lovely day.'
- 'There's ice on the water.'
'Yes, it's often here in winter.'
- 'What are your interests'?
'Well, I think travel is very !'

	10
--	----

5 Complete the text with the correct words and phrases from the box. (1 mark each)

goes surfing, gets a taxi, airport, goes skiing,
 At weekends

My friend Paul has a lot of money. In the winter he
 (1)..... in Scotland. In the summer he
 (2)..... in California. (3)..... he often
 (4)..... to the (5)..... and then takes
 the next flight to an interesting place. He never
 travels on a bus!

	5
--	---

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. Then complete the sentences with the correct words from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- 1 Where your mother work?
a) does b) is c) do
- 2 a new restaurant in our street.
a) There be b) There is c) There has
- 3 Why always angry with me?
a) are you b) you are c) do you
- 4 a big castle in the centre.
a) It's got b) Its got c) There's got
- 5 a museum in your town?
a) Is b) Is it c) Is there
- 6 The videos are on that shelf.
a) childrens b) children's c) childrens'
- 7 This computer is
a) mine b) my c) mine's
- 8 How many people in your class?
a) are there b) there are c) have got
- 9 My father teaches at a school in Warsaw.
a) boy's b) boys' c) boys
- 10 a radio in her car.
a) There isn't b) It hasn't c) There hasn't

- 11 Can I read the ?
a) end of the letter b) letter's end
c) end's letter
- 12 What time does the film ?
a) starting b) starts c) start
- 13 In the centre three good music shops.
a) they are b) there are c) they're
- 14 My parents like dancing.
a) don't b) aren't c) doesn't
- 15 two Ts in the name ANITA.
a) They're not b) There aren't c) Aren't
- 16 Where is ticket?
a) there b) they're c) their
- 17 T-shirt is on the bed.
a) He's b) His c) It's
- 18 got statues on the roof.
a) It is b) It has c) There's
- 19 sisters live in Canada.
a) Your mothers' b) You're mother's
c) Your mother's
- 20 easy to remember my phone number.
a) Is b) Its c) It's

	30
--	-----------

Module Diary

1 Look at these lessons from Modules 3 and 4 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 5 A Living Museum			
• 6 Desert Island			
Communication Workshop			
• 7 Souvenirs			
• 8 Backpacking			
Communication Workshop			

2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)

- 5 6 CW 7 8 CW

3 Write down your total for Checks 1-5 on page 28.

4 Are possessive forms still difficult for you?

yes no

5 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on pages 90-91 and write them down.

6 How often do you use the Mini-grammar?

never sometimes often very often

7 Check Your Progress

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....



5 History

9 GRAMMAR

Past Simple

1 ★ Past Simple affirmative: regular verbs

How do these verbs end in the Past Simple?

use, play, study, visit, like, help, carry, watch, travel, live, stop

Write your answers in the correct column.

+ d	+ ed	y + ed	x + ied	+ led/ped
used
.....
.....

2 ★ Past Simple

Write these regular verbs in the Past Simple.



The famous Russian dancer, Vaslav Nijinsky, (1) lived (live) from 1890 to 1950. As a small child, he (2)..... (learn) dancing from his father. At the Nijinsky's home, Vaslav (3)..... (dance) with his brother and his little sister. At the age of nine, he (4)..... (move) to St Petersburg and (5)..... (start) dance lessons at the Imperial School of Dancing. He (6)..... (study) dancing for eight years with Russia's top ballet teachers. Between 1909 and 1917, he (7).....

(travel) in Europe, the United States and South America. He (8)..... (marry) Romola in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1913. Between 1919 and 1950 he (9)..... (live) in Switzerland, France and England. He (10)..... (die) in London in 1950.

3 ★★ Past Simple

Match parts (1-10) of the sentences with the endings (a-h). Then, in your notebooks, write the complete sentences with the verb in the Past Simple.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 The Russian Revolution (start) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | j |
| 2 Gustave Eiffel (design) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 Alexander Fleming (discover) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4 Vincent Van Gogh (paint) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 5 Marilyn Monroe (marry) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 6 Princess Diana (die) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 7 Alexander Graham Bell (invent) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 8 Marco Polo (travel) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 9 Leonardo Da Vinci (study) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 10 In the nineteenth century, children (work) | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| a) in Paris in 1997. | |
| b) in mines and factories. | |
| c) Latin at school. | |
| d) the telephone. | |
| e) penicillin. | |
| f) Sunflowers. | |
| g) the Eiffel Tower. | |
| h) three times. | |
| i) to China in the thirteenth century. | |
| j) in 1917. | |

1 The Russian Revolution started in 1917.

4 ★ Past Simple: to be

Circle the correct form.

- Mrs Thatcher was/were Britain's first woman prime minister.
- The Ptolemy was/were kings of Egypt.
- George Washington was/were the first president of the United States.
- Leonardo Da Vinci and Sandro Botticelli was/were Italian Renaissance artists.
- Albert Einstein was/were a physicist.

5 ★ Past Simple affirmative: irregular verbs

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- We went (go) to Thailand on holiday last year.
- Last Sunday, I (have) breakfast in bed.
- I (read) eight books last summer.
- We (see) beautiful paintings by Picasso in the museum.
- My mother (buy) a computer yesterday.
- Mrs Santoni (give) us a lot of homework on Tuesday.
- Jill (write) seven letters on Monday.
- My friend (meet) Ricky Martin after the concert last Saturday.

6 ★ ★ Regular and irregular forms

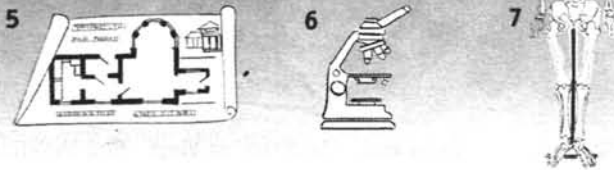
Use the cues to write sentences in the Past Simple.

- I often make new friends in the holidays. (Last summer/three)
Last summer I made three.
- My sister usually goes to bed late. (Last night/two in the morning)
.....
- My parents are often angry with my brother. (Yesterday/angry with him)
.....
- My grandfather often loses his glasses. (Yesterday/them three times!)
.....
- Mrs Rafter usually leaves at eight. (Yesterday/at nine)
.....
- David usually works in a shoe shop on Saturdays. (Last Saturday/in a clothes shop)
.....
- John often sings at parties. (Last night/for two hours!)
.....
- We usually play tennis in the summer. (Last summer/every day)
.....

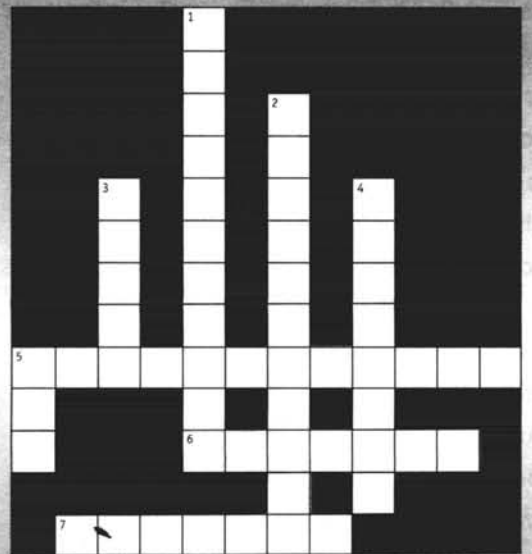
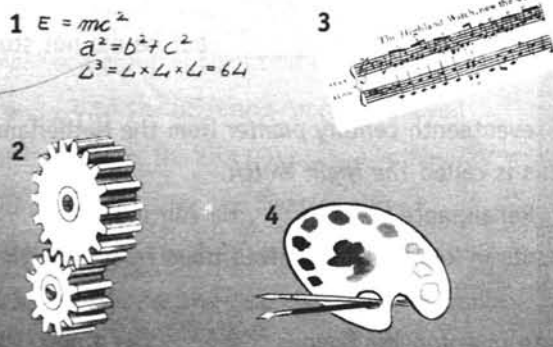
Word Corner

The pictures are the clues. All the words are subjects at school, college or university.

Across



Down



10 COMMUNICATION

Functions

1 Asking classroom questions

Circle the correct word or sentence.

Teacher: The first man walked on the moon at 9.19 on the 21st of July, 1969.

Ola: Can you (1) say/repeat/know the date, please?

Teacher: Yes, Ola. The date was the 21st of July, 1969. And the men in the Apollo 11 spaceship were Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin. Yes, Ola?

Ola: (2) What is 'spaceship'?/ What does 'spaceship' mean?/ Say 'spaceship' again.

Teacher: Well, when you want to go to the airport, you get a taxi and when you want to go to the moon, you get a spaceship!

Teacher: At 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 11th of November, 1989, the people of Eberswalderstrasse in East Berlin ran to the Berlin Wall ...

Ola: (3) Stop!/Hello!/Sorry!

Teacher: Yes, Ola?

Ola: (4) Can you spell/write/see the German word, please?

Teacher: Yes, Ola. It's E-b-e-r-s-w-a-l-d-e-r-s-t-r-a-s-s-e. It's the name of the street.

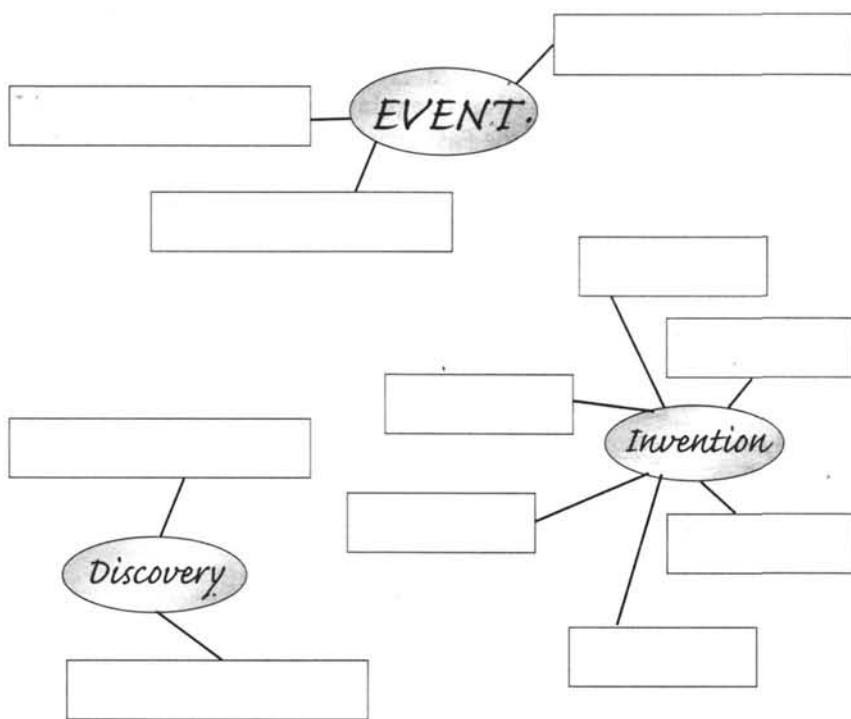
Ola: (5) Thank you./Please./No. And why did they run to the Berlin Wall? (6) Can you explain that, please?/Tell me./I want to know, please.

Teacher: Yes, Ola. They ran to the wall and they saw it come down.

Vocabulary

2 Put the words in the correct group. Then add more words of your own.

car, aeroplane, the solar system, computers, A man walks on the moon, The Berlin Wall comes down, scissors, the helicopter, the telephone, radium and polonium, the French Revolution



3 Wordbuilding

Use the words in *italics> to help you fill in the gaps. Then say who the people are.*



Charles Darwin Rembrandt Lázlo Biró Leonardo da Vinci Paul McCartney

- 1 He is a great rock *musician* but he can't read
- 2 He was a great nineteenth century but he did not study *biology*.
- 3 He was a famous seventeenth century *painter* from the Netherlands. A of his is called *The Night Watch*.
- 4 He was an Italian Renaissance He continued his *scientific* experiments in Rome when he lived there from 1514 to 1516.
- 5 He was a Hungarian *inventor*. His famous is a pen.

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: Commas and numbers

We write commas in long numbers, but year dates have no commas or full stops in them.

Examples: 1,000 10,000 100,000 100,000,000
Elizabeth I was queen from 1558 to 1603.

Put full stops and commas in these numbers and dates where necessary.

- John D Rockefeller (1839–1937) had £124000000 after he started Standard Oil in the USA in 1870.
- People in China played football – they called it T'su chu – 2000 years before people in England first played it in the fourteenth century.
- The Great Pyramid of Egypt is 146 metres tall. The people of Egypt made it 4500 years ago.
- On the first day that the Berlin Wall came down, 10000 people went from East to West Berlin but only 1000 said they wanted to stay in the West.
- In World War I, 60000 British soldiers died on 16 September, 1916 – the first day of the Battle of the Somme.

2 Spelling

Complete the irregular verbs in the Past Simple with the correct spelling.

THE BEATLES

In the 1950s, in Liverpool, England, a young boy called Ivan Vaughan introduced John Lennon to Paul McCartney. At the same time George Harrison's mum (1) bought him a guitar. And that's when the famous rock group The Beatles (2) begin. Lennon and McCartney's songs (3) were fantastic and the Beatles (4) became the number one group in the world by 1964. They (5) went to the USA and Americans loved their songs too. The end (6) came in January 1969 – the last time the Beatles played together. John Lennon (7) met Yoko Ono and he did not want to play with the group after that.



3 Linking with when, and before, after

We use these linking words to put events into order.



Examples:

She was six when she started school.

She sang in a school band before she went to university.

She became famous five years after she made her first CD.

Complete these sentences with *when*, *before* or *after*.

- The British had tanks in 1916, *before* the start of World War II in 1939.
- Neil Armstrong walked on the moon four days Apollo 11 left Cape Kennedy.
- It was 1961 the Berlin Wall went up.
- Leonardo da Vinci finished school he started work for the Duke of Milan.
- Leonardo carried the *Mona Lisa* with him he travelled.
- The first flight was in June 1783 in France but the first men in the air went up five months that in November 1783.
- There were no trains or railways the nineteenth century.
- he won the battle of Hastings, William became king of England.



6 Legends

11 GRAMMAR

Past Simple

1 ★ Yes/No questions with to be

Complete the questions about a party last week.

- 1 Was the party good?
- 2 Maria there?
- 3 Joss and Alice in the band?
- 4 the music good?
- 5 the people interesting?

2 ★ Yes/No questions with other verbs

Use the cues to make questions.

- 1 This cake is excellent. (you/make it?)
Did you make it?
- 2 That's a beautiful carpet. (you/buy it in Turkey?)
.....
- 3 Dave wrote me a long letter. (Stacey/get one from him?)
.....
- 4 You've got the new Oasis CD. (Irina/give it to you?)
.....
- 5 We saw a film about ghosts. (Mark/see it?)
.....

3 ★ Wh- questions with to be

Complete the questions for the answers given.

- 1 Q: Where were you yesterday?
A: We were at the cinema.
- 2 Q: in Istanbul?
A: He was there in 1998.
- 3 Q: angry?
A: They were angry because you were late.
- 4 Q: those girls in the café?
A: They were friends of my sister, Soraya.
- 5 Q: our homework yesterday?
A: It was Exercise 4 on page 92.
- 6 Q: the party?
A: The party was at Rosa's house.

4 ★ Wh- questions with other verbs

Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Add capital letters and question marks.

- 1 did/meet/parents/where/your
Where did your parents meet?
- 2 for/did/have/lunch/what/yesterday/you
.....
- 3 go/did/New York/Steve/to/why
.....
- 4 to/did/learn/chess/when/you/play
.....
- 5 at/dance/did/party/Sally's/who/with/you
.....
- 6 did/go/holidays/how/in/often/sailing/the/you
.....

5 ★ Negative with to be

Complete the dialogues with the negative.

- 1 You were late. A: We weren't late.
- 2 It was a true story. A:
- 3 There were ghosts in the castle.
A:
- 4 There was a monster in the lake.
A:
- 5 You were silly. A: I

6 ★ Negative with other verbs

Put the verbs in the Past Simple negative.

- I (1) didn't enjoy (enjoy) my last holiday. I (2)..... (meet) any nice people and the sun (3)..... (shine) once. We (4)..... (go) swimming because it was very cold. I went to one party on the beach but I (5)..... (know) anybody. And I (6)..... (dance) because I (7)..... (like) the music.

7 Yes/No questions and short answers

Write true answers to the quiz questions.

★ PERSONALITY QUIZ ★
ARE YOU PERFECT?

Last week:

- 1 Did you clean your room?
Yes, I did/No, I didn't.
- 2 Were you late for school?
.....
- 3 Did you do all your homework?
.....
- 4 Were your answers correct?
.....
- 5 Did you make a meal for the family?
.....
- 6 Were you helpful in the house?
.....



8 ★ ★ Affirmative, negative and questions

Put the verbs in the correct form of the Past Simple.

Dear Carol,

(1) Did you have (you/have) a good time in Scotland? (2)..... (the weather/be) OK? (3)..... (the people/be) friendly? We (4)..... (go) to New York for two weeks. We (5)..... (see) shows on Broadway every night and (6)..... (eat) really big pizzas! We (7)..... (take) a boat trip to Liberty Island but we (8)..... (not/go) up the Statue of Liberty. I (9)..... (love) New York but I (10)..... (not/like) the hot weather. Alex (11)..... (not/want) to come back to England!

5



Language Problem-Solving

Subject and object questions

Use the cues to write questions. Choose the answers from the box.

- the Beatles - 1965 - *Hey Jude*
- Maria Skłodowska-Curie - 1902 - polonium
- Steven Spielberg - 1982 - *Jurassic Park*
- Walter Raleigh - the sixteenth century - potatoes

- 1 discover/radium?
Q: *Who discovered radium?*
A: *Maria Skłodowska-Curie.*
Q: *When did she discover it?*
A: *In 1902.*
Q: *What else did she discover?*
A: *Polonium.*
- 2 bring/tobacco from America to Europe?
Q:?
A:
Q: When?
A:

- Q: What else?
A:
- 3 Q: sing/*Yesterday*?
Q:?
A:
Q: When?
A:
Q: What else?
A:
- 4 Q: direct/*E.T.*?
Q:?
A:
Q: When?
A:
Q: What else?
A:

12 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 Telling and listening to stories

Meral's grandmother is telling her the legend of *George and the Dragon*. Write the words and phrases in the correct places in the story.

then one day, Really, Suddenly, One night,
Did he fight the dragon?
and walked,
before it breathed fire,
happened next

Grandmother: Una was the daughter of a king and queen. She loved her mother and father and they were very happy. But (1) then one day a dragon came to her country. It breathed fire and killed lots of people in the towns and villages.

Meral: (2) What ?

Grandmother: Una and the king and queen ran from the dragon. They escaped to their castle, but the dragon sat and waited outside.

Meral: (3) ? Did the king and queen and Una die in the castle?

Grandmother: No, they didn't. (4)
Una went out of the castle. She walked
(5) She came to the castle of the famous knight, George, and she asked him to help. George put on his armour and went back to the king and queen's castle with Una.

Meral: (6)

Grandmother: Yes. He ran to the dragon with his sword. (7), the dragon opened its mouth. But (8) George put his sword in the dragon's mouth and killed it. The king and queen and Una and the people in the towns and villages were all very happy.

Vocabulary

2 Write each multi-part verb in the Past Simple, to complete the sentences.

put on, go back, wake up, come into, put away, pull off

- 1 It was cold so we put on warm clothes when we went out.
- 2 I sat down near the fire and my boots.
- 3 When we started our holiday I all my clothes in the hotel room.
- 4 We had a good time on holiday in 1998 so we to Turkey in 1999.
- 5 The first cars the village in 1920.
- 6 I slept for a long time and when I it was ten o'clock!

3 Nouns, verbs or adjectives?

What parts of speech are the underlined words? Write n, v or a in the box for each sentence.

- 1 It was a horrible ghost story.
- 2 A ghost came into my room.
- 3 I like a good adventure story
- 4 We had an adventure on holiday.
- 5 I loved the story of Beowulf.
- 6 She didn't read the love story.
- 7 When the phone rings it's usually for you.
- 8 When they married he bought her a ring.

4 In your notebook, write the name of a film or TV programme or book in each group.

adventure story, comedy, ghost story, horror story, legend, love story, science fiction



Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: Review

Write these sentences again with capital letters, full stops, question marks, commas and apostrophes.

- 1 beowulf and grendel lived in denmark.
- 2 was georges dragon a monster like beowulfs dragon
- 3 there is a painting of george and the dragon by paulo uccello 1397-1475 in the national gallery in london
- 4 people in england remember george on april 23rd every year but george was born in turkey (cappadocia)
- 5 all the knights' swords were useless when the dragon used its fire

2 Spelling

The sound *ee* can have different spellings.

Examples: *ee (meet) ea (eat) ie (piece)*

Complete these words with the correct spelling.

- 1 t e a cher
- 2 activit _ s
- 3 coff _ _
- 4 r _ _ ding
- 5 sp _ _ king
- 6 gr _ _ n
- 7 t _ _ m
- 8 sights _ _ ing

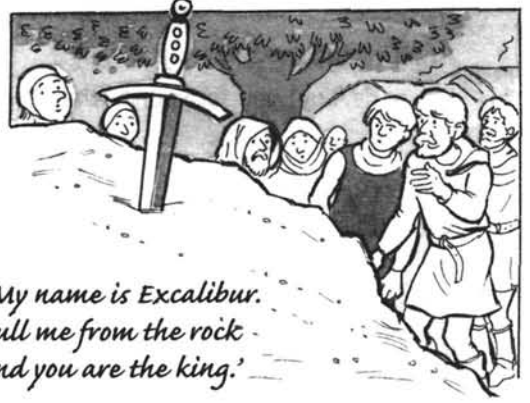
3 Linking words in stories

Write the words in the correct place to complete the story.

Suddenly, One day, In the end, after that, When

The Legend of King Arthur

Many centuries ago there was no king in England. one day the people saw a sword in a rock. The words on the sword were: 'My name is Excalibur. Pull me from the rock and you are the king.'



A lot of men pulled the sword (2)....., but they didn't pull it from the rock.

Then a boy called Arthur put his hand on the sword. He pulled the sword.

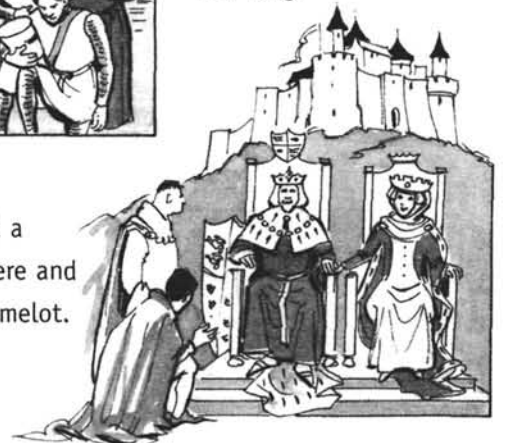
(3)..... it came out of the rock.



(4)..... the people saw Arthur with Excalibur, they saw their new king.

Arthur was a good king.

(5)..... he married a beautiful queen called Guinevere and they lived in a place called Camelot.



CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 Use the cues to write questions and answers in the Past Simple, like the example. (2 marks each)

Where (she/go) last week? (to Venice)

Q: *Where did she go last week?*

A: *She went to Venice.*

1 What (he/buy) you for your birthday? (a CD)

Q:

A:

2 What time (they/leave) the party? (at midnight)

Q:

A:

3 What (you all/have) for supper? (fish and salad)

Q:

A:

4 Who (you/meet) at the shops? (two school friends)

Q:

A:

5 Who (Sally/take) to the dance? (a boy called Tom)

Q:

A:

	10
--	----

2 Questions with *Who* and *What*

Read Andy's present list and write questions for the answers. Use *give* in the Past Simple each time. (2 marks each)

Andy's birthday presents


CD from Maria

bike from Mum and Dad

jumper from Jo

book from Tom

pen from Sandy



- 1 ? A CD.
- 2 ? Jo did.
- 3 ? Tom did.
- 4 ? A bicycle.
- 5 ? A pen.

	10
--	----

3 Multi-part verbs

Match the words to make multi-part verbs and write them in the text. Use the Past Simple. (2 marks each)

wake	away
put	back
go	up
put	out
come	on

After dinner James (1)..... his books and (2)..... . He met Susie and they went to a party. It was very late when he (3)..... . The next day he (4)..... at half past eight. He was late for school. He (5)..... his clothes, and ran all the way to the bus stop.

	10
--	----

4 Circle the correct words.

- 1 There were two world wars in the twentieth *revolution/century*.
- 2 The *invention/exploration* of the moon started after Apollo 11 landed on it in 1969.
- 3 The knights in the old legends wore *armour/treasure* when they wanted to fight.
- 4 Ali Baba's brother went into a *lake/cave*.
- 5 In the Beowulf legend the dragon didn't *attack/escape*.
- 6 My friend wants to study science at university – she likes *history and geography/biology and physics*.
- 7 There is a *painting/painter* of George and the Dragon in an art gallery in London.
- 8 Who *discovered/discovery* America?
- 9 This man died in the eighteenth century and then he came back to his old house. It was a brilliant *love story/ghost story*.
- 10 Maria Skłodowska-Curie was a *physicist/physics*.

	10
--	----

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. Then complete the sentences with the correct words from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- you at Charlie's party?
a) Did b) Was c) Were
- very hungry.
a) I b) I'm c) I've
- Is your CD?
a) this b) these c) not
- favourite thing is chocolate.
a) He's b) It's c) Her
- 'Have you got a mobile?' 'No,'
a) I'm not. b) it isn't. c) I haven't
- Where stay in Scotland?
a) are you b) you do c) do you
- She to the gym on Saturday.
a) goes often b) go often c) often goes
- Where Philip yesterday?
a) did b) were c) was
- TV a lot?
a) Watch you b) Do you watch c) Are you watch

- Who Leonardo Da Vinci?
a) are b) did c) was
- When ?
a) did he die b) he died c) died
- What you think of the film?
a) were b) did c) does
- My parents a new computer yesterday.
a) did buy b) buy c) bought
- a nice time at the party?
a) Did you have b) Had you c) Were you
- does the match begin?
a) Who b) Why c) When
- The sandwiches not very good.
a) was b) do c) were
- Who those apples?
a) gave you b) did you give c) you gave
- 'Who wrote this letter?' '.....'
a) I wrote b) I have c) I did
- She very well last night.
a) sing b) sung c) sang
- She n't at school yesterday.
a) did b) was c) were

30

Module Diary

- 1 Look at these lessons from Modules 5 and 6 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 9 Genius			
• 10 A Great Leader			
Communication Workshop			
• 11 Ghosts			
• 12 Beowulf			
Communication Workshop			

- 2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)

9 10 CW 11 12 CW

- 3 Write down your total for Checks 1-4 on page 38.

- 4 Is the Past Simple still difficult for you?

yes no

- 5 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on page 91 and write them down.

- 6 Do you use the Reading Strategies?

yes no

- 7 Check Your Progress

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....



7 Fitness

13 GRAMMAR

Countable and uncountable nouns

1 ★ *some* (affirmative)

What's in the Summer Fruit Surprise? Match the numbers and write sentences with *There is/are some ...*

Summer Fruit Surprise



- 1 *There's some lemon juice.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

2 ★ *any* (negative)

In your notebook, write a shopping list. Use the picture cues to write four more sentences starting *We haven't got any ...*

SHOPPING LIST

1 *We haven't got any eggs.*



3 ★ Questions with *any* and short answers

Use the cues to write questions with *Is/Are there any* and short answers.

- 1 (there/be) milk in the fridge? (✓)
Q: *Is there any milk in the fridge?*
A: *Yes, there is.*
- 2 (there/be) good films on TV tonight? (✓)
Q:
A:
- 3 (there/be) water in the swimming pool? (X)
Q:
A:
- 4 (there/be) fruit on the table? (X)
Q:
A:
- 5 (there/be) sweets in the packet? (✓)
Q:
A:

4 ★ ★ *some* or *any*?

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

- 1 Jim doesn't have *any* brothers but he has two sisters.
- 2 Please get me cold water.
- 3 They haven't got new magazines in that shop.
- 4 Here's fruit juice for you and tea for your mother.
- 5 Please don't put milk in my coffee.
- 6 There are apples in the bag but there aren't oranges.

5 ★ ★ some/any/a lot of (affirmative and negative)

Use the table to complete the text.



Name of holiday	sun	shopping	swimming and sailing	art galleries	castles
					ghosts
Australian Beach Tour	***	*	***	0	0
Scottish Legends Tour	0	*	0	***	***

KEY: 0 = not any * = some *** = a lot of

Kasia and Chris went to Australia last year. They wanted sun and they got (1) *a lot of* sun. Every day they went to a different beach and they did (2)..... swimming and sailing. They did (3)..... shopping, but not a lot. They didn't visit (4)..... galleries.

Leila chose the Scottish Legends Tour. The weather was terrible and there wasn't (5)..... sun but she didn't mind. There wasn't (6)..... swimming or sailing because it wasn't that sort of holiday. She went to (7)..... art galleries and visited (8)..... castles. There were (9)..... ghosts, the brochure said, but Leila didn't see them. 'I want my money back,' she said, 'because there weren't (10)..... ghosts!'

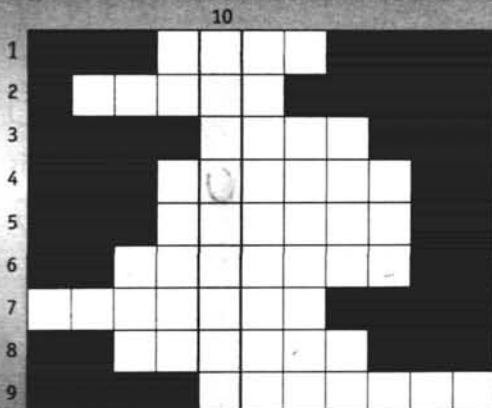
6 ★ a lot of

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- a/fridge./in/lemonade/lot/of/the/There's
There's a lot of lemonade in the fridge.
- a/class./got/in/lot/new/of/our/students/We've
.....
.....
- a/homework./in/lot/made/mistakes/of/I/my
.....
.....
- a/lot/money/of/spent/We/yesterday.
.....
.....
- a/at/ate/I/lot/my/of/party./sister's/sweets
.....
.....
- a/always/lot/of/oil/on/puts/her salad./She
.....
.....

Word Corner

A crossword



Read the clues. Write the words in the crossword.

- You can buy it at a — and chip shop. (4)
- You need it to make sandwiches. (5)
- Vegetarians don't eat this. (4)
- You can eat it with bread, biscuits or pasta. (6)
- You put it on bread. (6)
- They're yellow fruit. (7)
- You can make juice with them. (7)
- A lot of people eat it for breakfast. (6)
- You make it with milk. (7)
- What is the secret sentence?
.....

14 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 Giving advice

Write the advice under the correct picture.

Have some fruit with your lunch. Don't eat lots of sweets.
 Give up smoking. Do more exercise.
 Use the stairs. Eat breakfast before you go to work.



1 *Have some fruit with your lunch.*

2



3

4



5

6

2 Advice for you

Write five sentences with advice to yourself about fitness, exercise and food. Choose five of these cues to help you.

- Eat more ...
 - Don't eat ...
 - Have some ...
 - Have some ...
 - Do more ...
 - Walk ...
 - Use ...
 - Give up ...
- with your ...
- every day.

Vocabulary

3 Use words from A and B in the table to complete the shopping list.

<p>A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a packet of a tin of a bottle of a carton of a bar of a can of some 	<p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chocolate sausages carrots bread butter lemonade apples cereal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> biscuits crisps tuna beans yoghurt milk mineral water
---	---	---

SHOPPING LIST

breakfast lunch between meals
a bottle of milk

4 Put the adjectives in the correct sentences.

optimistic, clever, useful, cool, bad, nasty

- 1 Smoking is not glamorous. It's a nasty habit.
- 2 Jo is good at history, geography and science. She's very
- 3 David always thinks that everything is OK. He's always
- 4 It isn't good to go to bed late every night. It's
- 5 Pop stars like Shania Twain are now but maybe not next year.
- 6 Get advice about your future. Good advice is

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: Commas in lists

When we write a list, we write commas after each thing on the list. Before the last thing we write *and* and *no comma*.

Example:

For breakfast I have cereal, milk, bread, cheese and coffee.

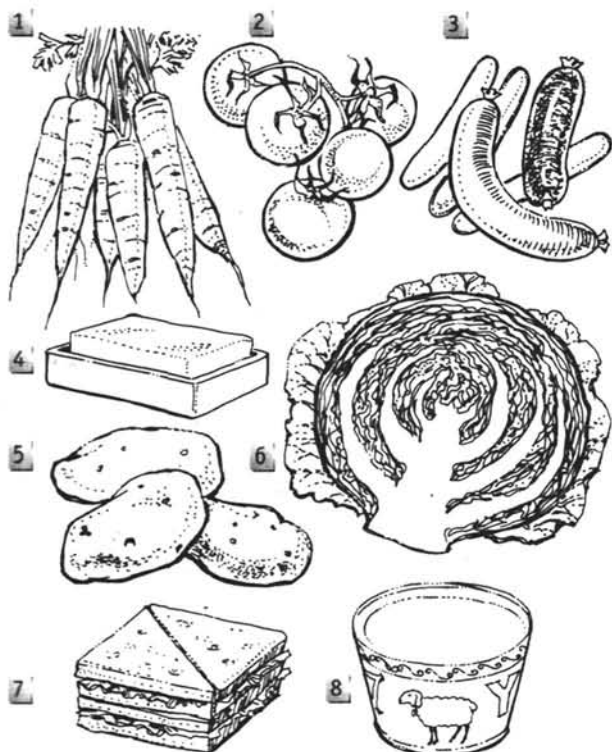
Put commas in the correct places in the lists.

- 1 For lunch on Monday we have tuna beans and potatoes.
- 2 He had bread potatoes sugar tomatoes and cheese on his shopping list.
- 3 Get a carton of fruit juice a can of Coke and some sweets, please.
- 4 We have got some oranges apples tea coffee melon and milk.
- 5 Eat a lot of bananas yoghurt apples oranges melon and vegetables

2 Spelling

Complete these words and match them with the pictures.

- yo _ _ u _ _ c a _ _ o _ s po _ a _ oe _
 ca _ _ a _ e _ au _ a _ es to _ a _ oe _
 _ and _ i _ _ es b u _ _ e _



3 Linking with *but/however*

But and *however* have the same meaning. *However* starts a new sentence and there is a comma after it. We use it more in written English.

Examples:

*I don't get a lot of exercise **but** I don't smoke.*
We have no seats for the flight on Tuesday.
***However**, I can get you three seats for Wednesday.*

Use the cues to make sentences with *but* or *However*.

- 1 A lot of our teachers are women/we have some men teachers. (However,)
- 2 A lot of pupils learn English/some learn German. (but)
- 3 Many of the pupils in my class are helpful/some are not. (However,)
- 4 We all do sport/only a few of us play tennis. (but)
- 5 My friends are cool/they don't always do their homework. (but)

4 Guided writing

In your notebook, write four statements about your family or friends. What do they eat/drink?

Write two statements with *but* and two with *However*.

My sister eats cheese but she doesn't eat meat.
Ali likes tea. However, he never drinks it with milk.



8 Sport

15 GRAMMAR Modal verbs

1 ★ can/can't

Complete the rules with *can* or *can't*.

STRATFORD SUMMER SCHOOL rules for students

- 1 You can choose four new subjects every week.
- 2 The swimming pool is closed in the morning. You use it between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. every day.
- 3 It's OK to make tea and coffee in your room but you make meals. Cooking isn't allowed.
- 4 There are trips to the theatre every evening. You buy tickets at the office.
- 5 It's OK to have mobile phones but students use them in class.
- 6 The telephone in the office is for teachers only. Students use the pay phones on the first floor.
- 7 Lunch is between 12 noon and 2 p.m. Students leave the school during the lunch break. It isn't allowed.
- 8 Students go into the village after 4 p.m. You get a number 10 bus in front of the school.

2 ★ Questions and short answers with *can*

Complete the questions then answer them with *Yes, we can* or *No, we can't*.

SCHOOL RULES QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1 Can you use calculators in your maths lessons?
- 2 wear baseball hats in class?
- 3 smoke in the playground?
- 4 bring your personal stereos to school?
- 5 call teachers by their first names?
- 6 eat in class?
- 7 choose your place in the classroom?
- 8 use dictionaries in your English exams?
- 9 use mobile phones in school?

3 ★ have/has to

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 have/make/to/once/supper/week./a/I
I have to make supper once a week.
- 2 has/do/My/the/every/brother/to/day./washing up
.....
- 3 week./We/once/clean/have/our/classroom/to/a
.....
- 4 a doctor/To/for/be/about six/you/to study/years./have
.....
- 5 seventeen/you/Britain./to/to be/have/drive/In
.....
- 6 calculators/in/classes./We/use/mathematics/sometimes/to/have
.....
- 7 every/at/My/has/leave/house/mother/morning./6.30/to/the
.....
- 8 end at midnight/we/because/get up/tomorrow./This party/have to/early/has to
.....

4 ★ **don't/doesn't have to**

Circle the correct form in each sentence.

- 1 We doesn't (don't) have to wear a uniform at my school.
- 2 Students *don't have to/haven't to* stand when a teacher comes into the room.
- 3 Dave *doesn't/don't* have to wear a tie at his new job.
- 4 My sister *hasn't to/doesn't have to* be at work until eleven o'clock today.
- 5 I *doesn't/don't* have to get up early at weekends.
- 6 Here's a pencil. You *doesn't/don't* have to write in pen.
- 7 The butter *doesn't/don't* have to go in the fridge. It's OK to leave it on the table.

5 ★ **Questions with have to**

Use the cues to write questions with *have to*. Write the answers in your notebook.

IN YOUR COUNTRY ...

- 1 How old/you/be to drive?
How old do you have to be to drive?

IN MY COUNTRY ...

- 1 *You have to be ... to drive.*

- 2 How old/you/be to get married?
.....
- 3 How old/you/be to leave school?
.....
- 4 you/go to school on Saturdays?
Do you have to go to school on Saturdays?
- 5 join the army after school?
.....
- 6 you/do sport at school?
.....
- 7 pay for your school books?
.....
- 8 How many languages/you/study at school?
.....
- 9 What time/students/be at school?
.....
- 10 most students/wear school uniform?
.....

6 ★ ★ **can't, have to, don't/doesn't have to**

Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase.

- A sumo wrestler (1) *has to* be a man. He (2)..... be thin. He (3)..... eat a lot. He (4)..... have a lot of clothes!



- A flight attendant (5)..... wear a uniform. He/she (6)..... like people. He/she (7)..... speak two or three languages. A flight attendant (8)..... be afraid of flying.



- Teachers (9)..... wear a uniform. They (10)..... like young people. They (11)..... love their subject. They (12)..... be late for classes.



Language Problem-Solving

How much/How many?

Use the cues to make questions with *How much* or *How many*? Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 people/telephone/last week?
How many people did you telephone last week?
- 2 letters/write/last month?
.....
- 3 times/wash/your/hair/last week?
.....
- 4 time/spend on your homework yesterday?
.....
- 5 magazines/buy/last month?
.....
- 6 money/spend/last weekend?
.....
- 7 cups of coffee/drink/this morning?
.....

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation

Write an apostrophe (') where there is a contraction in these texts. There are fifteen – can you find them all?

Football in the family

1 The Walker family's got two goalkeepers. Mike Walker didn't play for England but his son, Ian Walker, played for England three times.



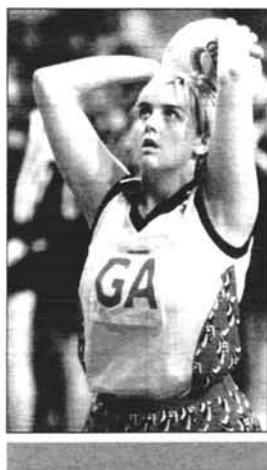
2 The Liverpool goalkeeper in the 1970s was Ray Clemence but his son isn't a goalkeeper. He plays at number 7 – on the right – for Tottenham Hotspur but he doesn't play for England.

3 'I can't score goals like my brother can,' says Frank de Boer. His brother's Ronald de Boer and they're from Holland. Ronald was born fifteen minutes after Frank.



4 The de Boer brothers play for Holland and the Neville brothers sometimes play for England. Gary and Phil Neville aren't in every England team and Phil isn't always in the Manchester United team – but sometimes they play together for England and Manchester United.

5 Here's something you don't know: There's a third Neville in the England team. Tracey Neville plays for England, too. No, she's not in the football team. Tracey Neville plays netball for England. And do you know their dad's name? It's Neville Neville.



2 Spelling

You can often make an adverb from an adjective by adding *-ly*. Adjectives that end in *-y*, change to *-ily*.

Examples
successful → *successfully* *happy* → *happily*

Complete the sentences. Use the adjectives in bracket to write adverbs with the correct spelling.

- I get angry when my team plays *badly*. (bad)
- I watch Besiktas when they play Galatasaray. (usual)
- Marek stopped the goal (quick)
- Pete Sampras wins most of his tennis matches (easy)
- In the last World Cup Final Brazil started (nervous)

3 Linking with *before, during and after*

We use these linking words to show when things happened:



Look at Robert's day. Then choose *before, during or after* to complete the sentences. Use the time cues to help you.

Robert's day:

9.00 – 12.30 at school

14.00 – 16.30 football

17.00 – home

- 10.00: he played football, Robert had a German lesson.
- 16.45: he played football, Robert went home.
- 14–16.30: Robert's girlfriend, Rita, was nervous the game.
- 14–16.30: Robert felt good the game.
- 13.30: Robert had a small lunch the game.
- 17.00: Robert had a shower the game.

CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*. (1 mark each)

- A: Have we got (1)..... juice?
 B: Yes, there's (2)..... orange juice in the fridge.
 A: Is there (3)..... ice?
 B: Yes, there's (4)..... ice in the freezer.
 A: Good. Have we got (5)..... fruit?
 B: Yes. We've got (6)..... bananas.
 A: Are there (7)..... apples?
 B: No. But there are (8)..... strawberries.
 A: Good. And have we got (9)..... ice-cream?
 B: Yes. There's (10)..... chocolate ice-cream in the fridge. What do you want all this for?
 A: I want to make a new kind of fruit salad for supper.

	10
--	----

2 *How much* or *How many*? Complete the questions with the correct phrase. (1 mark each)

- days are there in January?
- Shania Twain CDs have you got?
- time did you spend on your homework?
- did that sweater cost?
- times a week do you wash your hair?

	5
--	---

3 *can/can't* or *have to/don't have to*? Circle the correct verb for each rule. (1 mark each)

In this sports club, you ...

- can/have to* wear sports shoes in the gym.
- can't/don't have to* use mobile phones in the café.
- can't/don't have to* wear a swimming hat in the pool.
- can/have to* get drinks from the machine.
- can/have to* show your card at the desk.

	5
--	---

4 **Problem page**

Complete this letter to the Home Doctor. Fill the gaps with the correct words. (1 mark each)

habit, meals, breakfast, hungry, healthy, However, always, before, some, chocolate

Dear Home Doctor,
 I have a problem. I start the day with a light (1)..... and I eat a (2)..... lunch – usually salad – with some fruit. (3)....., by five o'clock I'm terribly (4)..... . We never have dinner (5)..... seven o'clock at home. I (6)..... eat (7)..... crisps, sweets or a bar of (8)..... . Eating between (9)..... is a bad (10)....., I know. What advice can you give me?

	10
--	----

5 **Adjectives or adverbs?**

Write the words in the correct column. (1 mark each)

bad, cleverly, good, well, quickly, useful, usefully, optimistic, often, nervously

Adjectives	Adverbs

	10
--	----

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. Then complete the sentences with the correct words from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- 1 He hasn't got sisters.
a) some b) any c) no
- 2 These are my friends. names are Pete and Rob.
a) His b) Her c) Their
- 3 He's got nice photos of Suzie.
a) a lot b) some c) any
- 4 Katie and Rita are
a) Jade's sisters b) Jade's sister
c) Jades sister's
- 5 I live in village near Bristol.
a) a small b) the small c) small
- 6 She always sleeps in
a) an afternoon b) the afternoon
c) afternoon
- 7 She goes dancing
a) once the week b) one time a week
c) once a week
- 8 We swimming yesterday.
a) go b) going c) went
- 9 There good magazines in the shop.
a) were some b) were any c) was some
- 10 good ice-cream at the supermarket?
a) Were there any b) Were there some
c) Was there any
- 11 this green jacket?
a) Who's b) Whose is c) Who is
- 12 she out last Saturday?
a) Is b) Went c) Was
- 13 films do you see a month?
a) How many b) How often c) How much
- 14 There hot food in the kitchen.
a) are some b) is some c) is any
- 15 We've got of good ideas.
a) some b) any c) a lot
- 16 In football, you hit the ball with your head.
a) can b) can't c) have to
- 17 time does your homework take?
a) How many b) How much c) How long
- 18 I do exercise every day.
a) any b) much c) some
- 19 You use your mobile phone on the plane.
a) haven't to b) don't have to c) can't
- 20 She wear white clothes for tennis.
a) can't b) hasn't to c) doesn't have to

	30
--	-----------

Module Diary

1 Look at these lessons from Modules 7 and 8 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 13 Food for Thought			
• 14 Healthy Living			
Communication Workshop			
• 15 Crazy Sports			
• 16 Football			
Communication Workshop			

2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)
13 14 CW 15 16 CW

3 Write down your total for Checks 1-5 on page 48.

4 Can you use *some/any/a lot of* correctly?

yes no

5 Do you know when to use *can* and *have to*?

yes no

6 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on pages 91-92 and write them down.

7 Do you use the Listening Strategies?

yes no

8 Check Your Progress

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....



9 On Holiday

17 GRAMMAR Present Continuous

1 ★ Affirmative forms

Write the verbs in the Present Continuous. Then match them with pictures (a-h).

Jim: I've got my holiday photos, Dorota. Look! This is me in Turkey.

I (1) am windsurfing (windsurf) b. And this is a photo of my parents. They (2)..... (sunbathe) by the pool .

Dorota: Who's this?

Jim: That's Sasha. He (3)..... (read) a magazine . And here's a photo of me and my sister. We (4)..... (sit) in a café . And this is a photo of my mother. She (5)..... (buy) some postcards . Here's another photo of me. (6)..... (play) volleyball on the beach . And this is my sister. She (7)..... (eat) a very large ice-cream .

Dorota: Who is this person?

Jim: That's you, Dorota. You (8)..... (sleep) . I took that photo after Emma's birthday party last week!



2 ★ Negative forms

Rewrite these sentences in the negative form of the Present Continuous.

- He is drinking lemonade.
He isn't drinking lemonade.
- You are talking a lot.
.....
- She is playing table tennis.
.....
- We are staying in a beach apartment.
.....
- I am making tea.
.....
- They are taking photos.
.....

3 ★ Wh- questions

Use the cues to write questions in the Present Continuous.

- What/you/look at?
What are you looking at?
- Why/they/talk to that man?
.....
- Why/Maria/wear my jacket?
.....
- What/I/do in this photo?
.....
- Who/you/think about right now?
.....
- What/you eat?
.....
- Where/Alan/stand in this photo?
.....

4 ★ Yes/No questions

Use the cues to write questions in the Present Continuous and short answers.

- 1 Q: you/do your homework? ✓
Q: *Are you doing your homework?*
A: *Yes, I am.*
- 2 Q: Marek/write to his girlfriend? ✗
Q:
A:
- 3 Q: Rita and Tamara/help in the shop? ✗
Q:
A:
- 4 Q: we/stand at the right bus stop? ✓
Q:
A:
- 5 Q: I/sit in your place? ✗
Q:
A:
- 6 Q: you/think about the holidays? ✓
Q:
A:

5 ★ ★ Present Continuous: all forms

Complete this letter with the correct forms of the Present Continuous.

Dear Farouk,

I (1) am having (have) a wonderful time with my cousins here in California. I (2) (not/do) any work and I (3) (not/think) about books, revision or exams. Right now, I (4) (sit) by the pool and I (5) (eat) an ice-cream. Darren, my cousin, (6) (take) a photo of me so I (7) (smile), eating and writing this at the same time. It's quite difficult! What (8) (you/do)? (9) (you/help) your father in his sports shop? My sister, Tracey, phoned me from London. It (10) (rain) in London and she (11) (not/have) a good time. A lot of people (12) (wear) winter clothes! I have to go. My aunt and uncle (13) (call) me. Have a good summer!

Jonathan

6 ★ ★ Present Continuous

Choose the correct verb for each gap and put it in the Present Continuous.

he/teach? stay, look, take, sit, you/have? drink, not/listen

We're on holiday in Turkey. We (1) are staying in Kalkan, a beautiful town on the coast. Right now, I (2) in a café and I (3) at the sea. I (4) a glass of orange juice. My brother is talking to two American girls at the next table but the girls (5) to him! My parents (6) photos of the fishing boats. (7) a nice time with your uncle in California? (8) you to windsurf?

7 ★ ★ ★ Present Continuous

Use the notes to write a postcard in your notebook.

in France – Mouthoumet, village in the Pyrenees – at the mountains – coffee – French girls – of the river – with your aunt in Spain? – you to cook?

Word Corner

Holidays

Complete the adverts with words from the box.

hostel, safari, cruise, campsite, beach, apartments, sightseeing

- 1 Camping is fun at Seaview. The campsite is 200 metres from the beach and it has a fabulous pool.
- 2 Do you want to see lions, elephants and giraffes? Then take a holiday with Wildlife Tours.
- 3 Take a Mediterranean and stop in Italy, Malta and Lebanon. Leave the ship to go in Venice, Valetta and Beirut.
- 4 Tired of camping? Stay in a youth They're cheap, clean and fun.
- 5 Blue Dolphin are 100 metres from the sea. Just open your door and walk onto the

18 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 At the hotel

These people are talking at the Royal Hotel. Complete the dialogues below with the correct phrases from the box.

Excuse me
 Have you got a single room or a double room?
 Can you complete this form, please?
 How long are you here for?
 forty pounds a night
 Here's your key.
 Three nights.
 Go down this corridor.

IN THE CORRIDOR ...

Mr Lewis: (1) *Excuse me*, is there a phone here?

Mrs Thomson: Yes, there's one near reception.

(2)....., turn left and it's on your right.

AT THE SWIMMING POOL ...

Jo: (3).....?

Nur: A week and then we go back to Istanbul. And you?

Jo: (4)..... . What's your room like?

Mine's very small.

Nur: My room is OK. (5).....?

Jo: Single. I'm here with my friend Jackie. She's got a single room, too.

Nur: Some of the single rooms are small here.

Jo: Yes and they cost a lot of money,

(6).....

AT THE HOTEL RECEPTION ...

Mr Boyd: Good morning. Mr and Mrs Boyd. We're here for four nights.

Receptionist: Yes, sir. (7).....?

Mr Boyd: OK.

Receptionist: Thank you. (8).....

Room 251.



Vocabulary

2 Match the kinds of holiday (1-6) with the examples (a-f). Write your answers in order, starting with your favourite as Number 1.

Kinds of holiday	Examples
1) cruise	a) trekking in the mountains
2) adventure holiday	b) to see the animals in Africa
3) safari	c) in a big city like New York
4) relaxing on the beach	d) near a lake
5) sightseeing	e) near the sea
6) staying at a campsite	f) around the Greek islands

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

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

noisy, terrible, dirty, expensive, unfriendly

1 A: There wasn't much noise at the hotel.

B: Yes, there was. It was *noisy*.

2 A: The people at the campsite were friendly.

B: No, they weren't. They were

3 A: We paid £40 a night at the hotel. That's not a lot.

B: Yes, it is! £40 a night is for me!

4 A: The weather was OK.

B: It wasn't OK. The weather was

5 A: The sea was polluted.

B: Yes, and the swimming pool was, too.

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation

Write these addresses again in your notebook with capital letters, commas and full stops.

- 1 the royal hotel/tudor park/london nw3
5re/england
- 2 24 calton road/edinburgh ed2 5jh/scotland
- 3 the old beach house/newcastle avenue/buxton/
derbyshire/england
- 4 4041 west 154th street/the bronx/new york/usa
- 5 258 queen street/autea square/auckland/north
island/new zealand

2 Spelling

We double final consonants before *-ing*, when there is *one* consonant after *one* vowel.

Example: *stop* – *stopping* (one consonant, one vowel)

But: *camp* – *camping* (two consonants, one vowel)

eat – *eating* (two vowels, one consonant)

Write these words with the correct *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The train is (stop) *stopping* here for five minutes.
- 2 The Malones are (trek) in the mountains.
- 3 John is (swim) in the new pool.
- 4 They are (wait) for him in the hotel reception.
- 5 Are you (watch) that film?
- 6 We are (sail) round the islands.
- 7 I'm (put) the room key on the table, OK?
- 8 Jean goes (snorkel) every afternoon.

3 Linking with *and*, *also* and *too*

Also and *too* mean the same as *and*.

Also comes in the second sentence, before the verb but after *can* and *to be*.

Too comes at the end of the second sentence.

Examples: *Grandfather and Robert were in the garden.*

Grandfather likes apples. He also likes cherries.

Grandfather was in the garden. Robert was also there.

Grandfather was in the garden. Robert was there, too.

Put the words in brackets in the correct order and write the sentences with full stops.

- 1 We usually go on holiday to Turkey.
(go/Our/every/too/friends/there/year,)
Our friends go there every year, too.
- 2 The receptionist was unfriendly.
(were/The/rude/waiters/also)
.....
- 3 (and/The hotel/next/beach/the/its gardens/
were/to)
.....
- 4 You can see the sea from my room.
(also/You/Royal/can/the/see/Hotel)
.....
- 5 You can buy souvenirs at the hotel.
(them/in/You/can/too/buy/town,/the)
.....
- 6 Budapest is one of my favourite cities.
(also/it/a/My/sister/likes/lot)
.....





10 Cultures

19 GRAMMAR

Present Simple and Present Continuous

1 ★ Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Put the words in the correct order and write the sentences. Then write PS (Present Simple) or PC (Present Continuous) next to each sentence.

- comes/India./This/from/jewellery
This jewellery comes from India. PS
- birthday./making/is/cake/for/Tina/a/her mother's
.....
- winter?/Istanbul/it/snow/Does/in/in
.....
- playing/Marina/today./isn't/well/very
.....
- you/that/song?/Why/sad/are/singing
.....
- about/I/Thursday./thinking/am/on/dance/the
.....
- people/on/Spain/A lot of/go/in/British/holiday.
.....

2 ★ ★ Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Circle the correct form.

- We often borrow / are borrowing French films from the video club.
- 'What's that music?' 'My sister *plays* / *is playing* her new CD of Indian music.'
- Do you wear* / *Are you wearing* a uniform at your school?
- British people *eat* / *are eating* a lot of Indian and Chinese food.
- This summer camp is boring and I *don't have* / *am not having* a very nice time.
- Who *makes* / *is making* that terrible noise? Please be quiet!
- Usually we *don't go* / *aren't going* swimming in spring. The water can be very cold.

3 ★ ★ Using the Present Simple and Present Continuous

Choose from (a-h) to complete the pairs of sentences. Put the new sentence in the correct tense each time.

- She can't read the board.
 She isn't wearing her glasses today.
- They aren't dancing.

- He doesn't need the umbrella.

- Take a raincoat to Scotland.

- Tim was cold last night.

- Look at Alex in this photo.

- Don't make a noise.

- He's helping in the Ocean Café.

- I (put) another blanket on his bed.
- She (not/wear) her glasses today.
- He (stand) on his head.
- He (usually/work) there in the summer.
- They (not/like) the music.
- It (often/rain) there in summer.
- My baby brother (sleep).
- It (not/rain) at the moment.

4 ★ ★ Present Simple and Present Continuous

Choose the correct form for each verb, and complete the text.

Meet the Highlanders, a new Scottish dance group. They (1) *do* (do) traditional Scottish dancing at festivals all over Scotland. They always (2) (wear) traditional Scottish clothes at the festivals.

In this photo they (3) (do) a dance called an 'eightsome reel'. A 'reel' is a type of Scottish dance. The men (4) (wear) traditional clothes in this picture.



They (5) (practise) for a festival in Edinburgh next month. The director of the dance group, Hamish McRae (6) (sit) next to the window. He (7) (watch) the dancers and the musician.

The Highlanders usually (8) (practise) three times a week. They (9) (not/get) any money from Scottish dancing. The

director (10) (help) them with their dancing and he (11) (not/get) any money for his work.

'We (12) (dance) because we (13) (love) dancing,' says Iona Mactavish, one of the dancers. 'We (14) (not/dance) to get rich.'



Language Problem-Solving

Indefinite pronouns

Choose the correct word for each sentence.

anywhere, everywhere, nowhere,
something, anything, nothing,
someone, anyone, everyone, no one

- 1 Are you going *anywhere* exciting this weekend?
- 2 I want to buy nice for Eva's birthday.
- 3 They are great friends. They go together.
- 4 'Where are you going?'
'..... ! I'm staying right here.'
- 5 We know with a very unusual pet. It's a snake.
- 6 There's good on TV tonight. Let's get a video from the video shop.
- 7 She came back with about twenty presents. There were presents for in the family.
- 8 There isn't to drink in the fridge.
- 9 It's very cold tonight. wants to go out.
- 10 Did you meet interesting at the party?

20 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 Being polite

Aylin is staying with her penfriend, Ann Robinson, in London. Correct what Aylin says to make it more polite. Use the phrases in the box.

please (x3), I'd like, Thank you, Excuse me, I'm afraid

Ann: Tea or coffee, Aylin?

Aylin: ~~Tea~~. (1) Tea, please.



Mr Robinson: This is cottage pie, Aylin. It's meat and vegetables with potatoes on top.

Aylin: ~~I don't eat meat~~. (2).....
I don't eat meat.



Aylin: ~~Can I have some fruit juice?~~ (3).....
Can I have some fruit juice, (4).....?

Mrs Robinson: Yes, of course.
There's some in the fridge.



Mrs Robinson: ... and for you, Aylin?

Aylin: ~~I want some of that apple pie~~. (5).....
some of that apple pie, (6).....

Mrs Robinson: Of course, here you are.

Aylin: ~~Ok~~. (7).....



2 What are the polite phrases (underlined) in your language?

- I'd like the pie, please.
- I'm afraid I don't eat fish.
- Excuse me, can I have a glass of water?

Vocabulary

3 Complete the text with the correct time prepositions from the box.

on, from, to, after, in, at

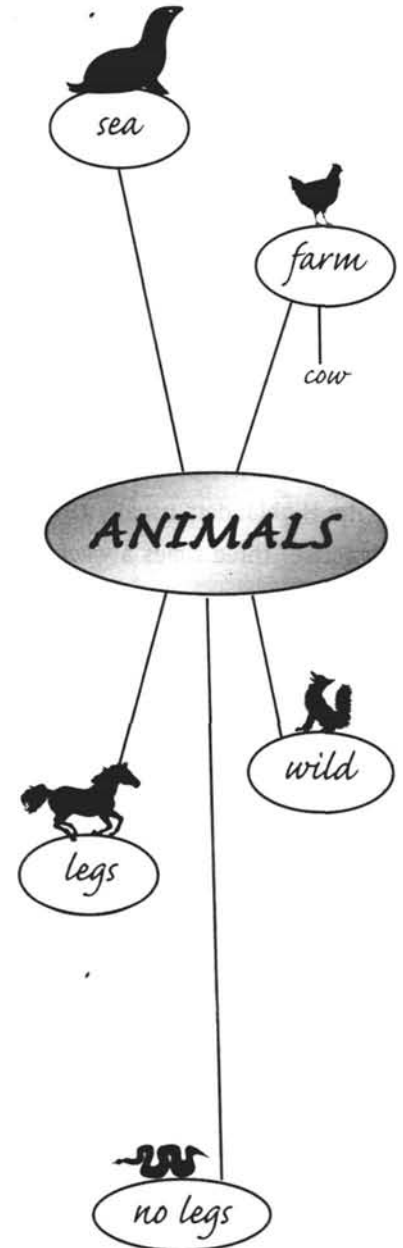
I live in Kenya. It's very hot and dry (1) from November (2).....
March. Everyone has a holiday (3)..... December 12th - that's our
National Day.

My dad has got a small coffee farm. He starts work early (4).....
the morning, and I help him every day (5)..... school. My mum is
a nurse and she works at the hospital (6)..... seven (7).....
one o'clock. Sometimes she works (8)..... the weekend, too.

We're cooking a lot of food (9)..... the moment. My sister is
getting married and the wedding is (10)..... Friday.

4 Learning words in groups

In your notebook, copy the diagram and add the names of animals to it. You have five minutes. Use a dictionary to help you.



Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: Dates in letters

Look at these three ways of writing the date in a letter and then complete the table.

- a) 11 February 2003
- b) 11/2/03
- c) 11.02.03

a	b	c
<u>1 April 2005</u>	1)	2)
3)	<u>25/12/04</u>	4)
5)	6)	<u>6.05.02</u>
<u>19 August 2004</u>	7)	8)

2 Spelling

The sound in these incomplete words is the same, but the spelling is different. Complete the words with the correct spelling *ou*, *oo* or *ue*.



1 A day on the ice

We hunted all day, that is *true*
But we didn't sh__ t the carib __ .

2 Into the garden

'Where's the garden?'
'Go right thr__ gh.
The garden's green
And the swimming pool's bl__ !



3 I'm hungry!

'What is there for dinner, please?'
'There's mushr__ m s__ p with bread and cheese.'
'Can I have an apple, t__ ?'
'Of course, I've got one here for y__ !

3 Linking with *anyway*, *because* and *well*

We use *because* to give the reason for something.

Example:

I liked London because people there were good to me.

We start a sentence with *anyway* when we want to say something new or different.

Example:

It was a really good weekend. Anyway, tell me about your holiday.

We say *well* when we want more time to answer a question.

Example:

'Did you do your homework yesterday?'
'Well, I did some of it.'

Now complete these sentences.

- 1 I don't eat seafood *because* it makes me ill.
- 2 'The hotel is good, too. _____, when are you arriving?'
- 3 'Is the weather good there?'
' _____, it's not raining, but it's quite cold.'
- 4 Marta is taking a taxi _____ there are no buses.
- 5 'What do people like about Australia?'
' _____, they like the beaches and the sunshine.'
- 6 'I'm glad you're feeling better today.
_____, I have to go now, I'm late for work.'
- 7 Mike speaks Hungarian _____ he lived there for three years.
- 8 'Do you like driving?'
' _____, not in this terrible weather!'

CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 Present Simple and Present Continuous

Circle the correct verb in each sentence. (1 mark each)

- Does it rain/Is it raining a lot in Ireland in the summer?
- My parents always are going/go to bed early.
- She usually is telling/tells me all her problems.
- Ssh! I am listening/listen to a very interesting programme on the radio.
- Why are you reading/do you read that letter? It's mine, not yours.

	5
--	---

2 Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Put the verbs in the correct tense. (1 mark each)

Dear Melanie,

I (1)..... (stay) in Scotland with my uncle and aunt. I (2)..... (have) a good time but the weather isn't very good. It (3)..... (not/rain) at the moment but it (4)..... (rain) nearly every day. My aunt Liz is a doctor. She (5)..... (start) work very early in the morning and (6)..... (get) home late. My uncle Andy is a musician. He (7)..... (write) music for films. His studio is in the house and he (8)..... (do) all his work at home. Liz (9)..... (not/do) any housework. Andy always (10)..... (buy) all the food and (11)..... (cook) the meals. Right now he (12)..... (make) three pizzas and a chocolate cake. We all (13)..... (eat) a lot in this house!

(14)..... (you/read) all those biology books for next term? What (15)..... (you/think) of Celia's new boyfriend?

Write to me!

Love,

Craig

	15
--	----

3 Complete the conversation with the words in the box. (1 mark each)

anywhere, nowhere, everywhere, anything (x2), nothing (x2), something (x2), everyone

- Ben:** This isn't a very good place for a picnic. There isn't (1)..... to sit.
- Liz:** Come and sit here on this newspaper.
- Jane:** I'm thirsty. I haven't got (2)..... to drink.
- Liz:** What would you like?
- Jane:** (3)..... . But it must be cold.
- Liz:** Here's some lemonade.
- Jane:** Oh dear! I've got some on my dress and I've got (4)..... to clean it with.
- Sally:** I'm thirsty and I've got (5)..... to drink. Can I have some lemonade too, please?
- Bob:** What can I do with my drink? There's (6)..... to put the cup.
- Liz:** Just put it on the grass.
- Ann:** Help! Please do (7)..... about these horrible insects. They're (8)..... .
- Liz:** Can (9)..... be quiet? Let's talk about (10)..... nice!

	10
--	----

4 Write the words and phrases in the correct places in the dialogue. (2 marks each)

please, Forty pounds, How much, How long, I'm afraid

- Receptionist:** Good morning. Can I help you?
- Visitor:** Good morning. I'd like a single room with a bathroom, (1)..... .
- Receptionist:** (2)..... there are no single rooms, only double rooms.
- Visitor:** (3)..... is a double room?
- Receptionist:** (4)..... a night, sir.
- Visitor:** OK.
- Receptionist:** (5)..... are you staying?
- Visitor:** Well, just one night I think.

	10
--	----

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. Then complete the sentences with the correct words from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- How often play chess?
a) you b) are you c) do you
- give me your address, please?
a) Do you b) Can you c) Are you
- My sister get up very early every day.
a) have to b) had to c) has to
- I a very interesting TV programme at the moment.
a) watched b) am watching c) watched
- Where's my bag? I can't find it
a) everywhere b) somewhere c) anywhere
- 'Have you got any CDs?' 'Yes,'
a) we've b) we have c) we've got
- The story to be very long.
a) doesn't have b) hasn't c) can't
- She always me about her holiday.
a) telling b) tell c) tells
- 'Do you often write to Joey?' 'Yes,'
a) I write b) I am c) I do
- times a week do you play tennis?
a) How many b) How much c) How often
- we have to go to the library now?
a) Does b) Can c) Do
- I've got of photos of India.
a) many b) some c) a lot
- Steve left this book here. It's
a) his b) him c) he's
- Please be quiet. You a terrible noise.
a) make b) making c) are making
- I'm really hungry but there's to eat in the fridge.
a) something b) everything c) nothing
- We the right clothes for tennis.
a) don't wear b) aren't wearing c) doesn't wear
- fruit on that plate.
a) There's a b) There's some c) There are some
- He very well today.
a) isn't playing b) doesn't play c) play not
- left this jacket here after the party. Is it yours?
a) Everyone b) No one c) Someone
- Why this book? It's not very interesting.
a) do you read b) are you reading c) you read

30

Module Diary

1 Look at these lessons from modules 9 and 10 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 17 A Fantastic Time			
• 18 A Horrible Holiday			
Communication Workshop			
• 19 Changing Lifestyles			
• 20 Britain Today			
Communication Workshop			

2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)

17 18 CW 19 20 CW

3 Write down your total for Checks 1-4 on page 58.

4 Do you know when to use the Present Simple and when to use the Present Continuous?

yes no sometimes

5 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on page 92 and write them down.

6 Check Your Progress:

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....



11 Image

21 GRAMMAR Comparative adjectives

1 ★ Forms

Write each adjective with its comparative form in the correct part of the table:

attractive, bad, big, dark, easy, expensive, funny, good, intelligent, light, nice, pretty, safe, short, slim, thin, wide

	Adjective	Comparative
Add <i>-er</i>	<i>dark</i>	<i>darker</i>

Add <i>-r</i>

Double the final consonant and add <i>-er</i>

Drop <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ier</i>

Put the word <i>more</i> in front

Irregular comparatives

2 ★ Using comparative adjectives in questions and answers

Complete the questions with comparative adjectives. Then write answers in your notebooks. Check your answers at the bottom of the page.

The Great Comparatives Quiz

1 Which is *newer* : the CD or the mobile phone?



2 Which is : the Eiffel Tower or the Empire State Building? (tall)

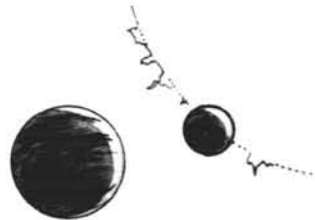
3 Which is : the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean? (big)

4 Which are : blue whales or elephants? (heavy)



5 Which name is in English: Smith or Jones? (common)

6 Which river is : the Amazon or the Mississippi? (long)



7 Which is : Mars or Venus? (hot)

1 The mobile phone is newer than the CD.

1 mobile phone 2 Empire State Building 3 Pacific Ocean 4 blue whales 5 Smith 6 Amazon 7 Venus

3 ★ ★ Comparing qualities

Use the chart to compare the two videos. Use the comparative form of the adjectives (1-8).

VIDEO CLUB

Key	Slow 3	Baby Drack	
*** = excellent	1 1999	1 2001	1 (old) <i>Slow 3 is older than Baby Drack.</i>
** = good	2 125 minutes	2 130 minutes	2 (new)
* = OK	3 ***	3 **	3 (short)
!!! = very, very funny	4 £16	4 £14	4 (long)
!! = funny	5 !!!	5 !!	5 (good)
! = quite funny			6 (expensive)
			7 (cheap)
			8 (funny)

4 ★ ★ Then and now

Complete the sentences with the correct adjective in the comparative form.

busy, cheap, easy, formal, long, practical, young, colourful

I'm ninety years old now but when I was
 (1) *younger*, I wore very fashionable clothes. I wore
 (2)..... clothes in those days. Now I prefer
 black and grey. Skirts were (3)..... when I
 was a girl. You didn't see women's legs. Men wore
 (4)..... clothes in those days. They didn't
 wear jeans to parties. Clothes cost a lot in those
 days. I think they are (5)..... now. Clothes
 are also (6)..... to wash now. You can just
 throw them in a washing machine. Clothes are
 (7)..... today because nobody has time to
 wash clothes by hand. Women are (8).....
 today because they have jobs and families.'

5 ★ ★ more and less

In your notebook, use the cues to write pairs of comparisons with the same meaning. Use *less* in the second comparison. Give your opinion each time.

- maths/English (difficult)
Maths is more difficult than English.
English is less difficult than maths.
- Brad Pitt/Keanu Reeves (attractive)
- love/money (important)
- Robin Williams/Steve Martin (funny)
- homework/housework (boring)
- trainers/shoes (comfortable)
- Istanbul/Warsaw (sunny)

Word Corner

Fashion quiz

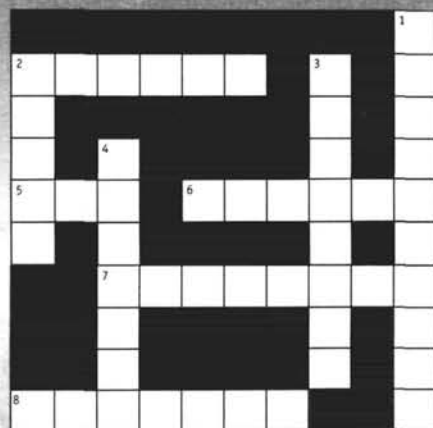
Use the clues to complete the crossword.

Across

- I don't like dark colours. I like — colours: yellow and orange. (6)
- Men wear this sometimes with a shirt and jacket. (3)
- She usually wears — clothes, jeans and a T-shirt, for example. (6)
- People wear these on their feet for sport. (8)
- You wear it in your ear. (7)

Down

- These are useful when it's very sunny. (10)
- Some people wear them on their feet in winter. (5)
- Jeans are — . (8)
- 'Is your bag — ?' 'No, it's plastic.' (7)



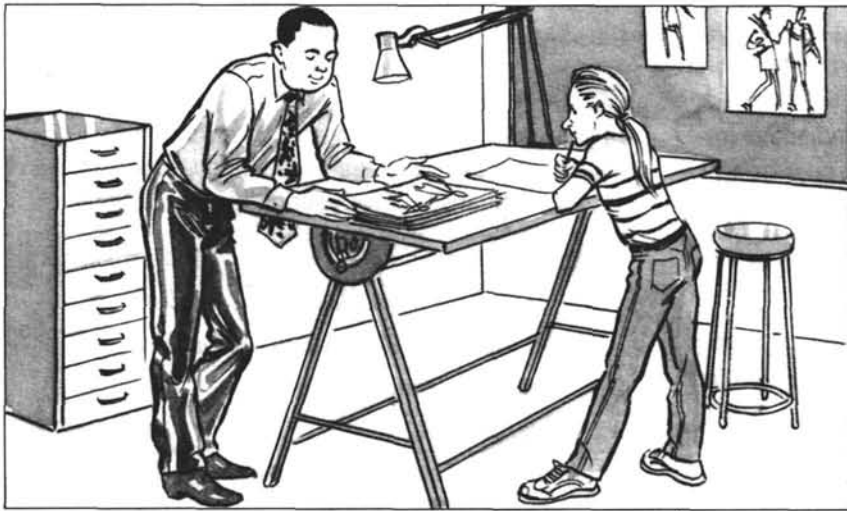
22 COMMUNICATION

Functions

1 Describing people

The sentences below describe the two different people in the picture. Choose the correct sentences to describe each person.

What does *Peter/Paul* look like? Well, He's a *short/tall* man. He's got a *long/round* face with a *big/small* nose. He's got *long/short*, *dark/blond* hair. He's wearing a *T-shirt*, *jeans* and *trainers/a polyester shirt*, *wide tie* and *leather trousers*.



What does *Peter* look like?

.....

What does *Paul* look like?

.....

2 Describing someone you know

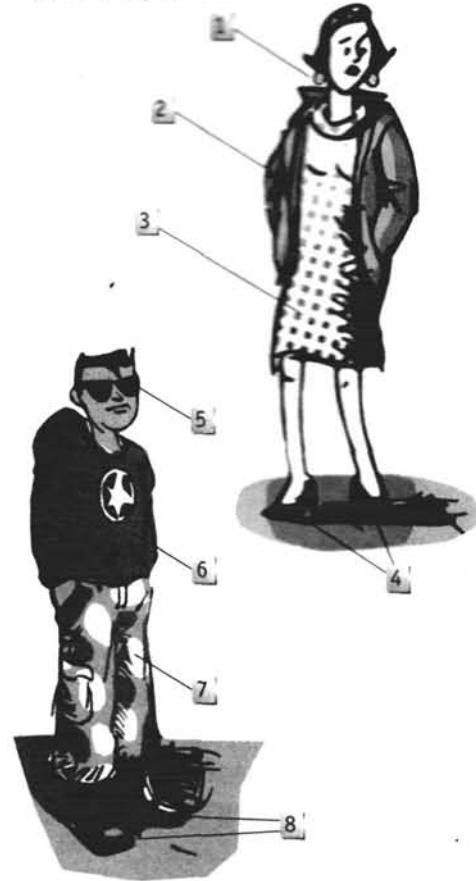
Complete the table with notes about a person you know. Then use the table and the description from Exercise 1 to help you write a paragraph in your notebook.

tall/medium/short?	.....
eyes – big or small? brown? blue?	.....
face	.....
mouth	.....
hair	.....
personality	.....
clothes – (guess!)	.....

Vocabulary

3 What are they wearing?

Label the pictures.



4 What are you wearing now?

Complete the table.

trousers/jeans	
size	.....
colour	.....
material	.....
T-shirt/shirt	
size	.....
colour	.....
material	.....
shoes/boots	
size	.....
colour	.....
material	.....
dress/skirt	
size	.....
colour	.....
material	.....

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: Commas in lists

When we use a list of adjectives to describe something, we put a **comma** after each adjective except the last.

Example: *She is wearing a nice, long, blue dress.*

Describe what you or your family are wearing. Write five sentences in your notebook with three adjectives in each. Use the table for the correct order of the adjectives. Put commas in the correct place, like the example.

I'm wearing a comfortable, dark red, cotton T-shirt.

adjective	size	colour	material	clothes
colourful	long	dark (red)	leather	pair of trousers
comfortable	short	light (green)	polyester	skirt
expensive	big	bright (blue)	cotton	shirt
trendy	small	yellow		T-shirt
smart	wide			tie
casual				

2 Spelling

Comparative adjectives often end in *-r* or *-er*:

nice - nicer short - shorter

Other spellings:

Big (one syllable, short vowel + one consonant) → *bigger*

Happy (two syllables, short vowel + y) → *happier*

➔ **Mini-grammar 1.1.**

Complete these sentences.

- 1 She thinks leather trousers are (trendy) *trendier* than jeans.
- 2 This year's ties are (wide) than last year's.
- 3 Skirts are (long) this year.
- 4 The river is (dirty) here.
- 5 His new film is even (sad) than the last one.
- 6 It is (hot) this summer than last summer.
- 7 This jacket is (thin) than mine.
- 8 Do you think he's (lazy) than his brother?

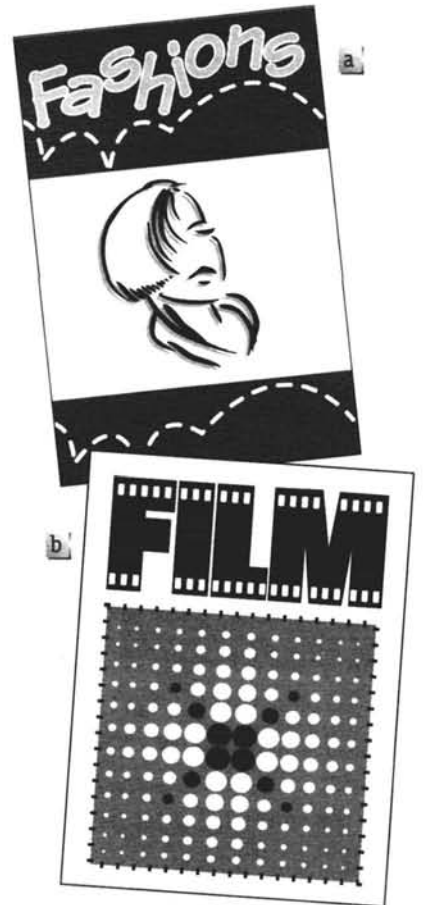
3 Linking with *For example*

Make sentence pairs from the table to explain the statements (1-6). Write them in your notebook.

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1 Rita likes romantic boys. | For | he always wears those horrible yellow ties. |
| 2 I think Laura Jackson is very shy. | example, | she's wearing this year's leather trousers now. |
| 3 Tim likes yellow. | | he always wears a jacket and tie when he teaches us. |
| 4 Jackie wears trendy clothes. | | when I go to the beach I always wear my orange shirt. |
| 5 Mr Reynolds wears formal clothes. | | she never talks to people at parties. |
| 6 I like wearing bright clothes on holiday. | | Paul always buys her flowers and she likes that. |

4 Here are some titles of magazine stories and articles. Match them with the correct magazine, (a or b).

- 1 Meet the stars
- 2 Bright colours for the beach
- 3 Madonna's new film
- 4 Sweatshirts are 'in'
- 5 This week in Hollywood
- 6 What to wear this winter





12 Celebrities

23 GRAMMAR

Superlative adjectives

1 ★ Forms

Put each adjective with its superlative form in the correct part of the table.

boring, bad, red, young, easy, exciting, lazy, good, talented, rich, happy, rude, tall, fat, hot, large

	Adjective	Superlative
Add <i>-est</i>	<i>young</i>	<i>the youngest</i>
Add <i>-st</i>
Double the final consonant and add <i>-est</i>
Drop <i>-y</i> and add <i>-iest</i>
Put the words <i>the most</i> in front
Irregular superlatives

2 ★ Superlatives

Read the information about three swimming pools in the table. Write sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

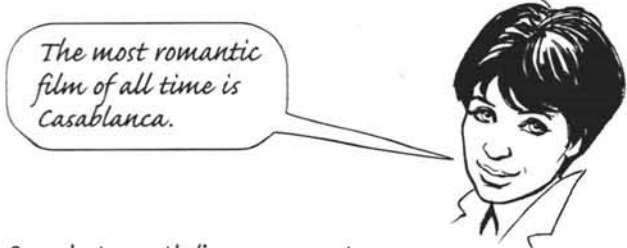
TOP SWIMMING POOLS			
	The Blue Lagoon	Waterworks	Aqua
Opened	1998	1986	1995
Price	£2.00	£1.50	£1.30
Clean?	10/10	9/10	8/10
Number of swimmers every day	300	150	350
Near the town centre?	2.5 km	1.5 km	0.5 km
Good café?	***	*	**
Length of pool	50 metres	25 metres	20 metres

- (new) *The Blue Lagoon is the newest swimming pool.*
- (old) *Waterworks*
- (cheap)
- (expensive)
- (clean)
- (popular)
- (near)
- (good) has café.
- (long) has pool.
- (short) has pool.

3 ★ Questions with Which and Who

Write questions with *Which* or *Who* and a superlative adjective. In your notebook, answer the questions with your own ideas.

- 1 romantic film/of all time
Which is the most romantic film of all time?



- 2 hot month/in your country

 3 good cook/in your family

 4 bad singer/in your family

 5 funny film/this year

 6 boring programme/on TV

 7 popular sport/in your country

 8 young person/in your class

4 ★ Superlatives: the least

Make questions by putting the words in the correct order. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 actor/attractive/is/least/on/the/TV?/Who
Who is the least attractive actor on TV?

 2 film/last/least/popular/the/was/Which/year?

 3 all/least/book/is/of/the/time?/What/interesting

 4 exciting/to/is/least/sport/the/watch?/What

 5 all/is/least/of/singer/talented/the/time?/Who

 6 café/expensive/in/least/the/town?/What's/your

1 *The least attractive actor on TV is ...*

5 ★★ one of the (most)

Use the cues to write sentences with *one of the* and a superlative. Write your own ideas in 6, 7 and 8.

- 1 Tokyo (big) city/in the world
Tokyo is one of the biggest cities in the world.
 2 Elvis Presley (famous) singer/in history

 3 E.T. (popular) film/of all time

 4 The Rolling Stones (successful) rock band/of all time

 5 'Of' (common) word/in English

 6 (talented) person/in my class

 7 (good) football team/in the world

 8 (interesting) celebrity/in my country



Language Problem-Solving

it/there

Complete the sentences with *it* or *there*.

- 1 Let's stay at home. There is nothing good at the cinema.
 2 is a horrible day today. isn't any sun.
 3 isn't a café at the beach. is best to take food with you.
 4 Listen. is the best song on the CD.
 5 was a good programme on TV last night. was about life in Hollywood.
 6 'Is a telephone in your room?' 'Yes, is next to the bed.'

24 COMMUNICATION

Functions

1 Making suggestions

Complete the dialogue with words and phrases from the box.

Let's (x2), I like, good idea, I don't like, I'd like, What about, on

David's family are talking about what to do this evening ...

Dad: (1) *Let's* go and see a film this evening.

Mum: What's (2)..... ?

Dad: Well, *Sleepless in Seattle* is on again at the Odeon for one night.

David: Oh no! (3)..... romantic films.

Mum: Well, (4)..... TV?

Sophie: There's *Friends* at nine o'clock. (5)..... to watch that.

David: That's a (6)..... *Friends* is funny and (7)..... Jennifer Aniston. She's very talented.

Dad: OK. (8)..... do that.

2 The sentences from this phone conversation are mixed up. Put them in the correct order and write the dialogue in your notebook. Use the picture cues to start with.

Andy

Hitchcock's *Psycho*. Do you want to go?

Fine. I'll see you there.

There's a great film on at the Classic tonight.

Seven-thirty.

The Ritzy's got a new film called *Coming Home*. Do you know anything about it?

Sue

Let's meet at the cinema then. Is that OK?

Yes, it's about two brothers in Australia. People say it's very good. When does it start?

Not really, I don't like horror films. What's the film at the Ritzy?

What is it?



Vocabulary

3 Words that go together

Read the statements carefully, then choose the correct adjective to complete them.

- A:** Are you a Will Smith fan?

B: Yes I am. I think he's *all right/brilliant*.
- I went to sleep in that film. It was the most *boring/popular* film of the year!
- He's an Oscar-winning actor and a successful film director – one of Hollywood's most *beautiful/talented* stars.
- People say Claire Naylor is a really good actress, but I think she's *good-looking/over-rated*.
- I laughed and laughed in that Jim Carrey film. He's very *funny/exciting*.
- A:** Did you like *The Beach*?

B: Well, the film was *good/better* but I think the book was more interesting.
- The Matrix* is an *attractive/exciting* action film, with Keanu Reeves.

Focus on writing



1 Punctuation

Suggestions have a question mark (?) when they start with a question word or have a question word order.

Examples: *What do you want?*

Do you want an apple?

Suggestions have a full stop (.) when they don't start with a question word and have a statement word order:

Example: *Let's go out.*

Add a question mark or a full stop to these suggestions.

- 1 Let's go to a football match this evening
- 2 Can we go to the Odeon in the holidays
- 3 What about the opera
- 4 I'd like to go this week
- 5 There's a funny film on this evening. What do you think
- 6 OK. Let's do that

4 Celebrity quiz

Who are they? Use the first names and second names to help you.

Julia Leonardo	Sophie Robbie	Stephen Martina
Hingis Spielberg	Williams Roberts	Marceau DiCaprio

- 1 One of the most famous British pop singers. He sang *Let Me Entertain You*.
Robbie Williams
- 2 A very successful woman tennis player. She is called 'the Swiss Miss' but her mother is from Slovakia.
.....
- 3 This actor was in *The Beach* and *Titanic*.
.....
- 4 This French actress was in *Braveheart*.
.....
- 5 An American actress. She was in *Pretty Woman* and *Notting Hill*.
.....
- 6 The most successful film director in the world. He directed *Schindler's List*.
.....

2 Spelling

Write the words from the cues. Choose the correct spelling: *au* or *or*.

- 1 Games like football, basketball and tennis. sports
- 2 The girl child of a father and mother.
- 3 The past tense of the verb 'to catch'
- 4 The first part of the day
- 5 The past tense of the verb 'to teach'
- 6 When something isn't interesting, it's... ..
- 7 A Hollywood film actor. His first name is Harrison.

3 Linking: Review

Circle the correct link word.

- 1 *However/During the 1990s, The Spice Girls was one of the most successful groups in the world.*
- 2 Luciano Pavarotti is an opera singer. José Carreras is *too/also* a famous opera singer.
- 3 We watched the film on TV and *then/when* we went to bed.
- 4 Paul McCartney is from Liverpool. The other Beatles came from Liverpool, *however/too*.
- 5 Marilyn Monroe was a beautiful and talented actress. *Because/However*, she did not have a very happy life.
- 6 Steven Spielberg is successful *however/because* he makes a lot of good films.
- 7 I laughed a lot *during/when* I watched the video.
- 8 Charlie Chaplin was popular *also/because* he was very funny.

CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 Comparative or superlative?

Choose the correct form of the adjective to complete the sentences. (1 mark each)

- Your shoes are (dirty) than mine.
- Wear your (comfortable) clothes for the long train trip.
- She bought (cheap) CD player in the shop.
- My brother is (tall) than me but my father is (tall) in the family.
- You made a lot of mistakes in Exercise 1. Please be (careful) in Exercise 2.
- I can't read Tim's letter. His writing is (bad) than Joe's.
- The (good) nightclub in Richmond is called *Plastic Fantastic*.
- These shoes are (smart) than those trainers, but they are (expensive).

	10
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2 Look at the information in the table. In your notebook, write one comparative and two superlative sentences for each adjective, like the example. (1 mark each)

Braziliana is the most crowded café. (superlative)
Cyberkaff is more crowded than Chocko's. (comparative)
Chocko's is the least crowded. (superlative)

THE TOP 3 CAFÉS IN KINGSTON

Adjectives	Braziliana	Cyberkaff	Chocko's
1 crowded	***	**	*
2 expensive	*	**	***
3 noisy	***	**	*
4 exciting food	**	*	***
5 friendly waiters	**	***	*
6 comfortable chairs	***	*	**

	15
--	-----------

3 Circle the correct word to complete the sentences. (1 mark each)

- They/It/There* isn't anyone new in our class.
- There/They/It* was very cold yesterday.
- There/It/This* was a horrible story in the newspaper yesterday.
- Why are *they/some/there* clothes all over the bathroom floor?
- Is *there/that/it* too cold to wear shorts?

	5
--	----------

4 Make adjectives from the nouns in brackets. (1 mark each)

- Steven Spielberg's film, *Ishtar*, was not a (success) film.
- Gone With the Wind* is a very (excitement) film.
- Before he was (fame), Charlie Chaplin was very poor.
- Some films are very (expense) to make.
- When the film is about the past, the actresses wear the (fashion) clothes of the time.
- When they filmed *Titanic*, Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio were in the water for hours. It wasn't very (comfort).
- Not all celebrities like to wear (colour) clothes.
- I think most film stars have got (interest) faces.
- Science fiction films are (trend) this year.
- The towns and cities in films are usually, but not always, (attraction) places.

	10
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CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. Then complete the sentences with the correct words from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- 1 We can't go for a run. We the right clothes at the moment.
a) aren't wearing b) don't wear c) didn't wear
- 2 Who's the pop star in your country?
a) less big b) big c) biggest
- 3 was very windy yesterday.
a) There b) It c) They
- 4 are excellent photos. What camera did you use?
a) There b) It c) They
- 5 Please wear your clothes for the trip.
a) warmer b) warmest c) less warm
- 6 They to school very often.
a) aren't walking b) don't walk c) never walk
- 7 was a new show on TV yesterday.
a) There b) It c) This
- 8 My shoes are than yours.
a) expensive b) less expensive c) not expensive
- 9 My parents always to bed early.
a) are going b) go c) goes

- 10 There's a very boy in our class.
a) tall b) taller c) tallest
- 11 Why are no celebrities here?
a) they b) these c) there
- 12 Chris is than his brother.
a) more nice b) nicer c) nicest
- 13 This story is the in the book.
a) best b) better c) most good
- 14 She's one of people in our school.
a) funnier b) most funny c) the funniest
- 15 We haven't got orange juice.
a) some b) any c) no
- 16 You to pay for your ticket.
a) haven't b) can't c) don't have
- 17 'Did you like the film?' 'Yes, I'
a) liked b) did like c) did
- 18 How sandwiches did you make?
a) many b) much c) many of
- 19 Where is the toilet, please?
a) women's b) womens' c) womens
- 20 Josie ill yesterday?
a) Did b) Was c) Had

	30
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Module Diary

1 Look at these lessons from Modules 11 and 12 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 21 Looking Good			
• 22 Appearance			
Communication Workshop			
• 23 Hollywood Greats			
• 24 Star Watching			
Communication Workshop			

2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)

- 21 22 CW 23 24 CW

3 Write down your total for Checks 1–4 on page 68.

4 Do you still have difficulty with comparative and superlative adjectives?

yes no

5 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on pages 92–93 and write them down.

6 Check Your Progress

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....



13 Volunteers

25 GRAMMAR

going to for future intentions

1 ★ going to (affirmative)

Find out what they are going to do. Match the phrases from the box with the pictures and write sentences with *going to*.

make a cake, paint the room, play in a jazz band, see a film, sail round the world

1 *He's going to make a cake.*



2



3



4



5



2 ★ going to (affirmative and negative)

Use the cues to write pairs of sentences with *going to*.

- I (not study) medicine/languages
I'm not going to study medicine. I'm going to study languages.
- They (not see) a film/play
.....
- She (not help) in a hospital/in a school
.....
- We (not see) Eva/Anna
.....
- He (not work) with refugees/homeless children
.....
- I (not teach) in Africa/in India
.....

3 ★ Questions and answers with going to

Use the cues to write questions and answers with *going to*.

- Q: What/you do in the holidays?
A: learn to sail
Q: *What are you going to do in the holidays?*
A: *I'm going to learn to sail.*
- Q: Where/they build the new swimming pool?
A: behind the Save-It supermarket
Q:
A:
- Q: What/we buy her for her birthday?
A: a CD
Q:
A:
- Q: How many people/she invite to her party?
A: the whole class
Q:
A:

4 ★ ★ questions and answers with going to

Use the cues to write questions and answers with going to.

- 1 Q: you/use the computer?
A: Yes, I/play this new game.
Q: Are you going to use the computer?
A: Yes, I'm going to play this new game.
- 2 Q: you/buy the new Ricky Martin CD?
A: No. And I/not listen to it!
Q:
A:
- 3 Q: Laura/work in India?
A: No. She/study photography in New York.
Q:
A:
- 4 Q: they/close the club in Newbridge Road?
A: Yes. They/open one in Raymond Avenue.
Q:
A:
- 5 Q: Matt/drive us to the airport?
A: No. He/phone for a taxi.
Q:
A:
- 6 Q: you/work in the garden today?
A: Yes. I/plant these flowers.
Q:
A:

5 ★ ★ going to (all forms)

Complete the dialogue with going to and the verbs.

- Sue: What (1) *are you going to do* (you/do) when you leave school?
Tom: I (2)..... (take) a year off and travel.
Then I (3)..... (come back) here and go to university. What about you?
Sue: I (4)..... (live) in Spain for a year.
I (5)..... (get) a job there and learn perfect Spanish.
Tom: (6)..... (you/try) for a place at university?
Sue: Yes. I want to study languages. What about you?
Tom: I'm not sure. But I (7)..... (not/study) languages because I'm no good at them. I (8)..... (decide) when I get my exam results.

Word Corner

Voluntary work

Read the volunteers' words and answer the questions.



- 1 Who did voluntary work at an old people's home? *Soraya*
- 2 Who did voluntary work in a park?
- 3 Who raised money for charity?
- 4 Who worked in a primary school?
- 5 Who worked with homeless people?
- 6 Who worked with refugees?

26 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 Speaking on the phone

Tick (✓) the correct answer (a, b or c).

- 1 You work at Peters and Kline. There is a phone call, and you answer the phone. What do you say?
 - a) Peters and Kline. Who is that?
 - b) Good morning. Peters and Kline. Can I help you?
 - c) Good morning. Peters and Kline. What do you want?

- 2 You want to speak to your friend Marcin. His mother answers the phone. What do you say to her?
 - a) I want to speak to my friend, Marcin.
 - b) Please tell Marcin I want him.
 - c) Could I speak to Marcin, please?

- 3 Your sister Ewa is out when her friend phones. You answer the phone. What do you say?
 - a) I'm afraid Ewa's out. Can I take a message?
 - b) Where is Ewa?
 - c) Have you got a phone number?

- 4 You can't understand the name of the person phoning. Do you say:
 - a) Who are you?
 - b) Do you have a surname?
 - c) Sorry, can you spell your name, please?

- 5 The person phoning gives you a message for your brother. What do you say?
 - a) I don't like your message.
 - b) I'll pass on the message.
 - c) This telephone does not take messages.

- 6 You are Mr Lee's assistant. There is a phone call when Mr Lee is not in the office. What do you say?
 - a) Have you got a phone number? I'll tell Mr Lee you called.
 - b) Mr Lee is not here.
 - c) I'm afraid Mr Lee is not there. Goodbye.

Vocabulary

- 2 Complete the text with these verbs in the correct form.

raise, read, teach, work, plant, have, go, give, clean-up, visit, do

Last year my class (1) *did* some voluntary work. Thomas (2)..... a blind lady and (3)..... the newspaper to her. David helped to (4)..... the park. Laura and Jessie (5)..... on a sponsored bike ride and (6)..... some money for disabled people. I (7)..... trees for an environment organisation.

In the same year, my older brother, Gavin, (8)..... six months off from university. He (9)..... children in a primary school. One of his friends (10)..... with homeless people in the summer. I'm going to do that next year.

- 3 Write five sentences in your notebook about you and your friends or family. Use phrases from the table, like the example. You can add your own ideas, too.

*This summer, I'd like to raise money for a charity.
Next year, my friend Clare is going to ...*

This summer,

Next year,

I'd like to

I'm going to

... is going to help

raise money for

learn about

work in

disabled people.

medical research.

a holiday home for children

the environment.

first aid.

a hospital.

young children.

a charity.

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation

Write the dialogue again with the correct punctuation.

Peter from London is phoning his friend, Marta, in Poland ...



Hello this is marta lasek



1 Hello? This is Marta Lasek.

peter its great to hear from you im fine how are you



3



thats great when are you going to visit us here in gdansk

5



hi marta this is peter from london how are you

2



were all fine its sonias first day back at university, so shes not here but she sends her best wishes

4



well, im phoning about that how about next month I can take two weeks holiday in november

6

2 Spelling

Complete the words with the correct spelling. Say them in the sentence, and then circle the stressed syllable in each one, like the example.

- 1 This education college has morning, afternoon and evening classes.
- 2 My brother's a d _ c t _ r and he's going to work as a v _ l _ n t _ _ r in Kenya.
- 3 There's a good p r _ g r _ m m _ about protecting the _ n v _ r _ n m _ n t on TV.
- 4 Not all h _ m _ l _ s s people are r _ f _ g _ _ s.
- 5 Would you like to sp _ n s _ r me in a swimming m _ r _ t h _ n?
- 6 He took three months off _ n _ v _ r s _ t _ to do some v _ l _ n t _ r y work.
- 7 I'm doing courses in _ n g _ n _ _ r _ n g and c _ m p _ t _ r science.

3 Linking with to or for

Write *to* before verbs and *for* before (adjective +) nouns.

- 1 We need fifty volunteers *to* help us.
- 2 We are raising money cancer research.
- 3 There are guide dogs blind people.
- 4 Blind people have guide dogs help them.
- 5 All this money is protect animals.
- 6 The money is the protection of animals.



14 Shopping

27 GRAMMAR

will/won't for predictions

1 ★ Predictions with will







Complete the horoscopes with *will* and a verb from the boxes.

YOUR HOROSCOPE FOR TOMORROW BY ASTRA

ask, meet, come, tell, go, give

- 1  **Aries** An exciting new person *will come* into your life.
- 2  **Taurus** You someone special at a bus stop.
- 3  **Gemini** Someone for your help.
- 4  **Cancer** Someone you a nice surprise.
- 5  **Leo** You on a short trip.
- 6  **Virgo** Your best friend you an interesting secret.

get angry, be(x2), give, want, ask

- 7  **Libra** You the most popular person in the class.
- 8  **Scorpio** People advice from you.
- 9  **Sagittarius** There a problem with your bike or car.
- 10  **Capricorn** An old friend you some good news.
- 11  **Aquarius** You with a very bossy person.
- 12  **Pisces** Someone you a difficult question.

2 ★ Predictions with won't

Match the sentences (1-8) with the predictions (a-h). Then write the predictions with *won't*, like the example.

- 1 I only spoke to her for five minutes. *She won't remember me.*
- 2 I'm no good at tennis.
- 3 He doesn't like me.
- 4 There aren't any clouds in the sky.
- 5 I'm wearing two sweaters.
- 6 He didn't work very hard this year.
- 7 They're always late.
- 8 Don't ask her for money.

- a) (not pass) the exam
- b) (not remember) me
- c) (not invite) me to his party
- d) (not arrive) before midnight
- e) (not rain)
- f) (not be) cold
- g) (not lend) you any
- h) (not win) the match

3 ★ Questions and answers with will

Use the cues to write questions about the weather in the table on this page. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Which city (be) the hottest?
Which city will be the hottest tomorrow?
- 2 (it/rain) in London tomorrow?
.....
- 3 Where (it/snow)?
.....
- 4 (it/be) warm in Cairo?
.....
- 5 What (the weather be) like in New York?
.....
- 6 Which city (have) the coldest weather?
.....
- 7 How many places (have) rain?
.....
- 8 (it/be) cloudy in Barcelona?
.....
- 9 (Dublin/have) wet weather tomorrow?
.....
- 10 What (the temperature/be) in Paris?
.....

1 It will be hottest in tomorrow.

WEATHER AROUND THE WORLD TOMORROW

Amsterdam		4°C
Barcelona		15°C
Cairo		26°C
Dublin		6°C
London		5°C
Moscow		-1°C
New York		8°C
Paris		7°C
Sydney		33°C
Warsaw		2°C

4 ★ ★ Predictions with will and won't

Complete the predictions with *will* or *won't* and the verb. Write a tick (✓) next to the predictions if you agree.

do you agree?

IN 150 YEARS FROM NOW ...

- 1 There won't be (not/be) any schools.
- 2 Children (study) everything on the Internet.
- 3 People (go) to Mars for their holidays.
- 4 People (not/eat) food.
- 5 They (only eat) special pills.
- 6 People (live) to the age of 150.
- 7 Cars (not/use) petrol.
- 8 People (not/need) to sleep.



Language Problem-Solving

Zero Conditional

Match the two parts of the sentences. Write the full sentences in your notebook. Use the Present Simple. Add commas where necessary.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 If a tennis player <u>hits</u> the ball into the net, | birds (fly) in. |
| 2 I (feel) hungry by ten o'clock | it always (eat) all the food. |
| 3 If I (drink) coffee at night | if I (not/eat) breakfast. |
| 4 Plants (die) | she always (look) in the dictionary. |
| 5 If she (not/understand) a word | the other player <u>gets</u> points. |
| 6 You (have to) work hard | I (not/sleep). |
| 7 If you (leave) the dog in the kitchen | if you (not/water) them. |
| 8 If you (not/shut) the windows | if you (want) to get rich. |

28 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 Shopping

Write what the customer says in the correct places in these dialogues.

DIALOGUE 1

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: (1) *Yes, please. Have you got any blue cotton shirts?*

Shop assistant: Blue? Yes, what size are you?

Customer: (2)

Shop assistant: Yes, here you are. This is medium.

Customer: (3)

Shop assistant: Over there.

(Five minutes later)

Customer: (4)

Shop assistant: Certainly.



I'm usually medium for shirts.
Where can I try it on?
It's too small. Can I try on the next size?
Yes, please. Have you got any blue cotton shirts?

DIALOGUE 2

Customer: (5)

Shop assistant: Yes, can I help you?

Customer: (6)

Shop assistant: They are twenty-five pounds.

Customer: (7)

Shop assistant: Well, these are only twenty pounds.

Customer: (8)

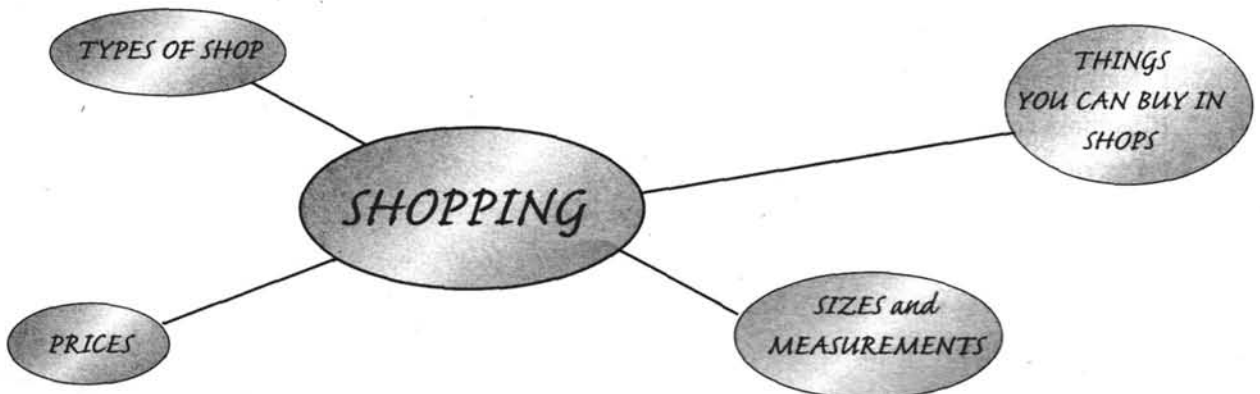


I'm afraid they are too expensive.
No, they are not colourful enough. I want orange or yellow.
Excuse me.
How much are these scarves?

Vocabulary

2 Add these words and phrases to the correct group. Then add two new words or phrases in each group.

corner shop, medium, six euros fifty, large, shopping mall, a pair of trainers, high street shop, three dollars, shorts, a pair of shoes, five pounds, twenty



Focus on writing

1 Punctuation: A formal letter

In a formal letter the address, date, salutation (Dear ...) and ending all have capital letters.

Write the letter again in your notebook with the correct punctuation.

23 fortran road
st mellons
cardiff
cf3 owb
tel 029 2099 5894
fax 029 2099 5877

23 september 2003

dear sir or madam!

i phoned your shop, Bondings, yesterday and a shop assistant told me to write to the manager.

when i was on holiday in brighton i bought a pair of jeans from Bondings but when i tried them on at home they were too small can i take them back and get a bigger size at Bondings high street shop, here in cardiff, please

yours truly
david malone

3 Linking

We write *first* before the first thing and *finally* before the last thing in a list of activities.

Example: **First** we went to the cinema, **then** we had something to eat and **finally** we caught the bus home.

We use *from ... to* before the first and last thing of a list of things.

Example: We have these in all sizes **from** 36 **to** 54.

In your notebook, write the sentences with *first ... then ... finally* or *from ... to*. Use the cues to help you.

- (I/went into/high street shop) to buy these jeans and (I/went to/shopping mall). (I/came home) and bought them on the Internet.
- (we/bought/shoes). (we bought/shirt). (we got/new sweater). Do you think he'll like everything?
- We've got shirts (five pounds/fifty pounds).
- She tried on all the skirts in the shop. (bought/the dark blue skirt).
- The sizes are (small/extra large).
- They have all kinds of clothes (trainers/formal shirts).

2 Spelling

Use the picture cues to complete the plurals.

1 three scarves



2 cl _____



3 forty p _____



4 two p _____ of
je _____



5 two cit _____



6 three wat _____



CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 Complete the letter with *will* or *won't* and the correct phrase (a-f), like the example. (2 marks each)

Dear Amy,
 Here are some ideas about things to bring with you this weekend. Bring a raincoat because I know (1) it will rain. Don't bring school books because (2) to study. Bring a magazine because (3) Don't bring sandwiches for the journey because (4) Don't forget your sleeping bag because (5) at the hostel. Bring a sweater because (6) See you on Friday at Victoria Station.

Love,
 Meg

- a) it/be cold at night
- b) it/rain
- c) there/be food on the train
- d) there/not/be any blankets
- e) you/get bored on the train
- f) we/not/have time

	10
--	----

2 going to or will?

Circle the correct verb for these statements.

- 1 I am going to / will work in India when I leave school.
- 2 The temperature tomorrow is going to / will be 28°C.
- 3 They aren't going to / won't play tennis. They're wearing the wrong clothes.
- 4 We are going to / will never forget this wonderful holiday.
- 5 She is not going to / will not do the diving course. She wants to learn windsurfing.
- 6 Smile everyone! Anna is going to / will take a photo.

	6
--	---

3 Match the sentence halves and put *if* in the correct place, like the example. Put the verbs in the Present Simple, and write the sentences in your notebook. (2 marks each)

1 If you leave milk in the sun, it goes bad.

- 1 you (leave) milk in the sun
- 2 cats (fall) from a high place
- 3 you never (write) letters
- 4 the sun (not burn) your face
- 5 she (feel) tired in the morning
- 6 I (get) very angry
- a) anyone (read) my letters
- b) it (go) bad
- c) she (go) to bed late
- d) they always (land) on their feet
- e) you never (get) any
- f) you (wear) a hat

	10
--	----

4 Complete the dialogue with the phrases from the box. (2 marks each)

How much are they, Have you got a phone number, too expensive, My number is, a pair of, What size is he, Can I help you

Mrs Atkins is phoning a shop – Bella Fashions ...
Assistant: Bella Fashions here. (1) ?
Mrs Atkins: Good morning. I want to buy (2) jeans for my grandson.
Assistant: Certainly. (3) ?
Mrs Atkins: Medium, I think.
Assistant: We have jeans from size eight to fourteen.
Mrs Atkins: (4) ?
Assistant: They're from forty pounds to eighty pounds.
Mrs Atkins: Oh, that's (5) !
Assistant: We're going to get some cheaper jeans soon. I can phone you when we get them.
 (6) ?
Mrs Atkins: Yes. (7) 0777 26789.

	14
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CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. Then complete the sentences with the correct words from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- isn't anyone new in our class this year.
a) There b) It c) They
- How is the film?
a) much time b) long c) long time
- get up early on Saturdays?
a) Are you b) Have you to
c) Do you have to
- I going to help you.
a) aren't b) won't c) 'm not
- Is too cold to wear a summer dress?
a) there b) it c) that
- were late for breakfast again.
a) There b) They c) These
- What study next year?
a) you're going b) you are going to
c) are you going to
- If I drink a lot of coffee,
a) I don't sleep b) I'm not sleeping
c) I didn't sleep
- are these apples?
a) How many b) How much c) How long

- It's films of all time.
a) one best b) the best c) one of the best
- In the future, there traditional schools.
a) aren't b) won't be c) won't
- She is thinner her sister.
a) than b) for c) from
- I won't you the end of the story now.
a) to tell b) tell c) telling
- They always late on Sundays.
a) gets up b) are getting up c) get up
- see her yesterday?
a) Are you b) Did you c) Will you
- She feels sick if she a lot of chocolate.
a) ate b) eating c) eats
- Its eyes are shut. sleeping.
a) Its b) It's c) They're
- I know it be sunny tomorrow.
a) won't b) don't c) isn't
- She didn't buy nice food for the party.
a) no b) any c) a
- You smoke anywhere in this building.
a) don't have to b) have to c) can't

30

Module Diary

1 Look at these lessons from Modules 13 and 14 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 25 Voluntary Work			
• 26 Raising Money			
Communication Workshop			
• 27 Tomorrow's Shops			
• 28 Real or Virtual			
Communication Workshop			

2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)
25 26 CW 27 28 CW

3 Write down your total for Checks 1-4 on page 78.

4 Do you still have difficulty with 'going to' and 'will'?
yes no

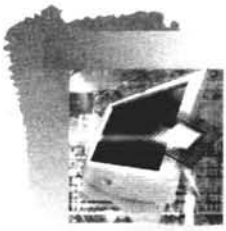
5 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on page 93 and write them down.

6 Check Your Progress

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....



15 Computers

29 GRAMMAR Present Perfect

1 ★ Regular forms (affirmative)

Put the verbs in the Present Perfect.

- My brother *has invented* (invent) a new drink. Do you want to try it?
- My uncle (move) house. He lives in Bridge Avenue now.
- Inga (earn) a lot of money. She's going to spend it all on a car.
- Paul (travel) all over the world. He speaks lots of languages.
- We (try) everything on this menu. The pizza is our favourite thing here.
- They (decide) to go and live in Australia.
- I'm really angry because somebody (open) my letter from Josh.
- We (look) this word up in the dictionary but we still don't understand it.

2 ★ Regular forms (affirmative and negative)

Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect.

- They *have designed* (design) a new website but I *haven't looked* (look) at it.
- Martin (call) us but he (not/talk) to Tara.
- We (climb) Mont Blanc but we (not/climb) Mount Everest.
- I (start) *War and Peace* but I (not/finish) it.
- Mike (use) my computer but he (not/try) to print anything.
- Steve (prepare) the lunch but he (not/clean) the kitchen.

3 ★ ★ Questions with How many?

Look at the table. In your notebook, write questions with *How many?* and the Present Perfect. Then answer them, like the example.

1 *How many letters has Renata answered?
She has answered four. She now needs to answer five.*

CAMPUS VIDEO FILM PRODUCTIONS



1 Renata	answer letters	4 out of 9
2 Yuksel and Eva	check train times	5 out of 7
3 Aisha	fix video cameras	2 out of 3
4 Danko	phone actors	6 out of 10
5 Kerim	pick up tickets	3 out of 4
6 Martina	look at maps	4 out of 5

4 ★ Questions with *ever* and short answers

Write the quiz questions in your notebook in the Present Perfect. Then write true answers.

ARE YOU A PARTY ANIMAL?

Have you ever

- 1 (organise) a surprise party for a friend?
- 2 (invite) more than 30 people to a party?
- 3 (receive) three party invitations on the same day?
- 4 (decide) to have a party at the last minute?
- 5 (play) in a band at a party?
- 6 (invent) a new party game?
- 7 (stay) up all night at a party?

- 1 Have you ever organised a surprise party for a friend?
Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

5 ★ Present Perfect with *never*

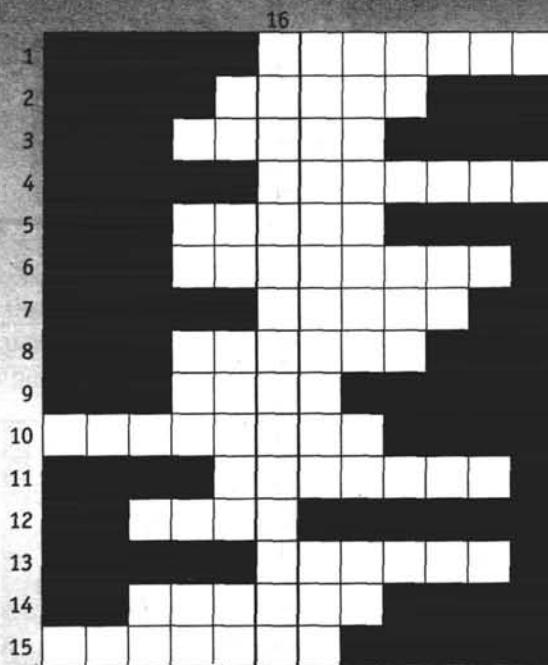
Use the cues to write sentences with *never* and the Present Perfect.

- 1 I never (use) a video camera.
I've never used a video camera.
- 2 Magda never (try) windsurfing.
.....
- 3 They never (walk) up this mountain.
.....
- 4 Carly never (work) in a shop.
.....
- 5 Steve never (play) chess in a tournament.
.....
- 6 We never (travel) by boat.
.....
- 7 I never (look) in my sister's diary.
.....

Word Corner

Write the words in the crossword and find the secret message. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.

- 1 You can listen to music on a — disk. (7)
- 2 It joins your computer to a telephone line. (5)
- 3 You can play them on computers. (5)
- 4 This machine prints things from a computer. (7)
- 5 You click this 'animal'. (5)
- 6 The — gives information to computer users. (8)
- 7 You can send an — if you have the Internet. (5)
- 8 You look at this when you are using a computer. (6)
- 9 It can hold a lot of computer information. (4)
- 10 You type on this part of the computer. (8)
- 11 Microsoft Windows is the world's most famous computer —. (7)
- 12 A — makes Internet shopping safer. (4)
- 13 A — disk is square and plastic. (6)
- 14 You change the — to make something louder or quieter. (6)
- 15 Microsoft is the name of the world's biggest software —. (7)
- 16 The secret message is:
.....



30 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 Giving instructions

Write the instructions under the correct picture. Use the words in *italics* to help you.

How to receive e-mails

- Then you click on the Send and Receive button in the program.
- To receive e-mail, first switch on the computer.
- When you see a message, like this – 'You have 2 e-mails' – you know there are e-mails for you.
- Before you can receive e-mail, you have to start your e-mail program.
- Lastly, you can print the e-mails.
- After that you read the e-mails by clicking on them. That opens them.



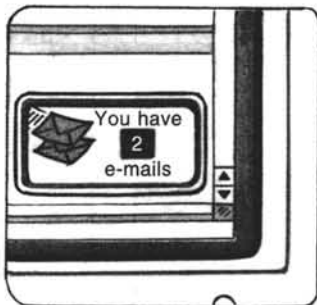
1 *To receive e-mail, first switch on the computer.*



2



3



4



5

Vocabulary

2 The computer words (in *italics*) are all in the wrong sentences. Cross them out and rewrite them in the correct sentences.

- 1 I got a really interesting *Internet e-mail* from my friend.
- 2 Click on the Internet icon with the *keyboard*
- 3 Before you print anything check that the *e-mail* is on.
- 4 You can get a lot of information from the *mouse*
- 5 The first letter on the *screen* is Q and the last one is M.
- 6 You can see a lot of icons on the *printer*

3 Circle the correct word

- 1 I've sent the e-mail now, we can switch *on/off* the computer.
- 2 I can't hear the TV. Can you turn the volume *up/down*?
- 3 This is how you use a mobile phone. First switch it *on/off*.
- 4 I'm doing my homework, please turn the radio *up/down*.
- 5 Is that my new computer? Put it *up/down* on my desk, please.
- 6 The lemonade is cold enough. We can take it *in/out* of the fridge now.
- 7 Put that disk *in/on* the computer and we'll look at the picture.
- 8 Click *on/off* that icon with the mouse and we'll get on the Internet.



6

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation

Write these sentences again in your notebook with capital letters and the correct punctuation.

- there isnt a better computer in the shops than the abd superfast computer
- what do you do after youve put the disk in
- first you switch on then you click on the internet icon then you wait a bit and next you click on the e-mail icon
- ive got a new mobile phone and its better than my dads
- can we get barbaras present at benetton in newton high street
- there are more than 500000 people in strawbridge
- she bought a beautiful long cotton dress
- peters cd has a song by shania twain called *that dont impress me much*

2 Spelling

Write these words correctly. They all have the sound *th*, *ch* or *sh* in them.

- People who are a bit afraid of other people are often *yhs shy*.
- You give money to *actyhri* to help other people.
- The opposite of fat is *ithn*
- Do you eat *tecolhoca* between meals?
- I like window *ppsnghoi*, when you don't buy anything.
- Question: What's yellow and you eat it? Answer: *eechse*
- Some people go to *urchch* every Sunday.
- People don't often wear *hoses* on the *acbeh*

3 Linking with *before*, *after*, *to*, *when* and *then*

to (here) means so that something can happen.

Example:

Put a 50p coin in the drinks machine to get a drink.

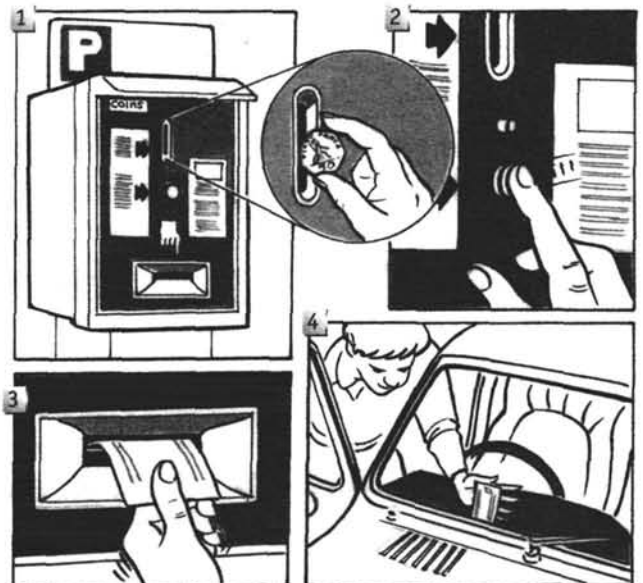
Write *before*, *after*, *to*, *when* or *then* in the sentences.

- When* the oven is hot, put the food in.
- you use a coin machine, make sure you have a coin!
- you use my cassette player, please switch it off.
- Put some paper in the printer and click on print with the mouse.
- use a pay phone, first pick up the receiver ...
- You can use my mobile phone call home.
- Turn the mobile phone off you have finished the call.
- Put the CD in the player first and press the 'on' button.
- Take the disk out first, that you can switch the computer off.

4 Writing instructions

Use the picture cues to write instructions for using this parking ticket machine. Write four sentences in your notebook. Start like this:

1. First, put a coin ...





16 Flying Saucers

31 GRAMMAR

Present Perfect

1 ★ Irregular forms (affirmative)

Complete each sentence with the correct verb in the Present Perfect.

break, buy, do, go, lose, meet, see, spend

- I've bought a new computer game. Do you want to try it?
- They to America. They'll be back in July.
- He his glasses. He sat on them.
- We the keys. We can't get into the house.
- I my homework. Let's go out now.
- We that film. We don't want to see it again.
- You my cousin. She's called Georgia.
- I all my money. Can you lend me some?

2 ★ Irregular forms (negative)

Choose the correct cues to write answers in the Present Perfect.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) I (not/go) there. | d) I (not/wear) them. |
| b) she (not/give) it to me. | e) they (not/write) to us. |
| c) I (not/eat) any of it. | f) I (not/hear) it. |

- What's her new address?
 b I'm afraid *she hasn't given it to me.*
- Is the spaghetti nice?
 It looks nice but
- Are your new shoes comfortable?
 I don't know because
- Are Rita and Mark having a good holiday?
 Probably, but
- What's India like?

- What do you think of the new Robbie Williams CD?

3 ★ Questions with ever

Write the quiz questions in your notebook in the Present Perfect. Then write true answers.



HOW ROMANTIC ARE YOU?

Have you ever

- (write) a romantic poem?
- (spend) hours looking at the stars?
- (go) swimming at night?
- (buy) a red rose for somebody special?
- (say) 'I love you'?
- (draw) hearts in your notebook?
- (send) a Valentine card?

1 Have you ever written a romantic poem?
Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

4 ★ Present Perfect with *just*

The sentences describe this picture. Use the cues to write sentences with *just* and the Present Perfect.



- 1 Vexa just (fall) off her moon bike.
Vexa has just fallen off her moon bike.
- 2 Captain Z just (repair) his spaceship.
.....
- 3 K8 just (catch) his tail.
.....
- 4 Mpaqa just (buy) an ice-cream.
.....
- 5 Zog and Lortz just (wake) up.
.....

5 ★ ★ All forms

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the Present Perfect.

- 1 A: I can't read the board.
B: *Have you lost* (you/lose) your glasses?
A: *No, I haven't* (No). Jack *has just sat*
(just/sit) on them.
- 2 A: It's my mother's birthday tomorrow.
B: (you/buy) her a present?
A: (Yes). And I
..... (just/make) her a cake.
- 3 A: I've got a biology test this afternoon.
B: (you/learn) everything?
A: (No). I
(not/have) time.
- 4 A: We're going on holiday tomorrow?
B: (you/pack)?
A: (Yes). But I
..... (not/buy) any films for my
camera.
B: (your sister/find) her
passport?
A: (No). She
..... (just/start) looking for it!



Language Problem-Solving

Auxiliaries

Complete the questions with one of these auxiliary verbs.

Am, Can, Do, Did, Has, Have, Was, Will

- 1 *Can* dogs see in the dark?
- 2 it be possible to take holidays in space one day?
- 3 you ever dreamt about an alien?
- 4 Sue enjoy her trip to Spain last month?
- 5 anyone got Nora's address?
- 6 football players earn a lot in your country?
- 7 I sitting in your favourite chair?
- 8 your sister at the party on Wednesday?

Short answers

When B agrees, use *So/Neither* + auxiliary + *I*.
When B disagrees, use *I* + auxiliary (+ *n't*).

- 1 A: I'm interested in sport. B: (✓) *So am I*.
- 2 A: I don't eat a lot of sweets.
B: (✓) *Neither*
- 3 A: I can always remember telephone numbers.
B: (✓) *So*
- 4 A: I'm not very good at diving.
B: (X) *Neither*
- 5 A: I don't like chocolate.
B: (X) *I*
- 6 A: I've bought Gerry a funny birthday present.
B: (X) *I*

32 COMMUNICATION Functions

1 Expressing opinions

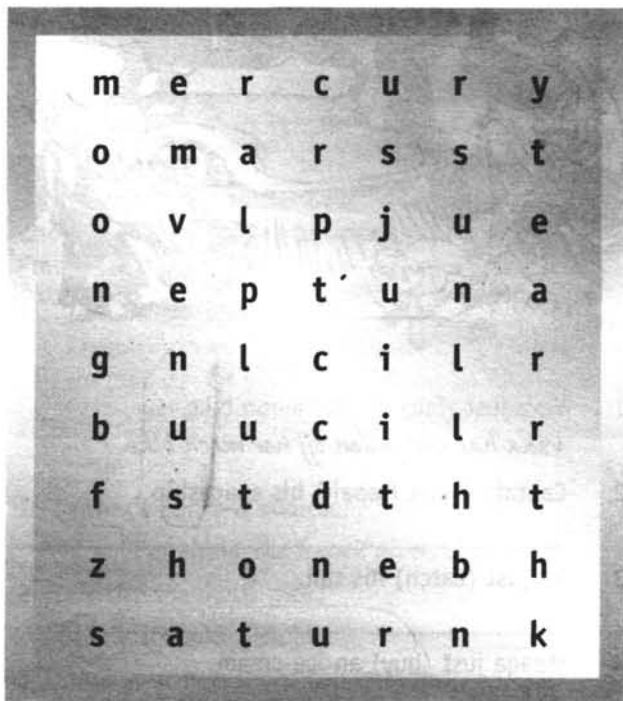
Write *your* opinion of statements 1–10. Use the phrases below or your own phrases. Do not use the same phrase more than twice.

Yes, there's proof of that.
 I think that's mad!
 I don't believe that.
 I believe that's true.
 Personally, I don't believe a word of that!
 That's not true.
 There's no proof of that.
 I think that's probably true.

- 1 There is water on Mars.
Yes, there's proof of that.
- 2 Pete Sampras is the best tennis player of all time.
- 3 A lot of people have seen and talked to aliens.
- 4 The people on Earth are the only people in the universe.
- 5 There are seven planets in our solar system.
- 6 I think that there are aliens on Earth now, at this minute.
- 7 The best food in the world is in my country.
- 8 My best friend is friendly, outgoing and romantic.
- 9 The nearest planet to the Earth is Pluto.
- 10 A lot of people are frightened of aliens.

Vocabulary

2 Read across (→) and down (↓) to find nine planets.



3 Circle the correct prepositions in this article.



Aliens have been (1) *in/on* the news this week. In the news story, aliens came (2) *to/at* Earth to give medical tests to people. But there are a lot of planets (3) *on/in* the solar system and the aliens' spaceship landed (4) *at/on* Mars, when they wanted to go to Earth. They did the medical tests and their spaceship sent (5) *back/from* pictures (6) *to/for* their planet. But the pictures were of people from Mars, not Earth. They all had green faces and six eyes. Aliens make mistakes, too.

Focus on writing

1 Punctuation

Put the commas, apostrophes, full stops and capital letters into this story.

TRUE STORY



it was nine o'clock in the evening on 15 september 1961 barney and betty hill were on holiday they were on u s highway three when they saw the spaceship

barney and betty drove on to portsmouth the next town they got there the next morning barney looked at his watch

why did the drive take us so long he asked we have driven three hundred and four kilometres and it took us seven hours

betty's face was white barney i remember something she said i think we were on that alien spaceship

what betty remembered was this the aliens took them onto the spaceship they asked barney and betty questions about what food they ate and what they drank every day

finally the aliens took them back to their car and the spaceship took off

2 Spelling

Complete the irregular verbs in these sentences. They are all in the Present Perfect form.

- I have thought about it and here's my answer.
- We have be ___ to look at all the pictures but we haven't finished.
- This alien has ea ___ my dinner!
- I've r ___ a lot about UFOs in books and magazines.
- She has tr ___ to understand the information but she finds it difficult.
- Some people have ta ___ photos of UFOs but that's still no proof.
- He has sw ___ 100 metres in a swimming pool before but not in the sea.
- Some scientists have f ___ water on Mars.

3 Linking

Write *therefore*, *also* or *because* in the sentences.

- I believe in UFOs because there are photos of them and I think that is proof.
- There many other galaxies. I think there is a planet like Earth in another galaxy.
- There is water on Earth and there is or was water on Mars.
- Many people believe in aliens a lot of people have seen them.
- One name is 'aliens' but people call them 'creatures' or 'vistors to our planet'.
- There are conditions for life on other planets. I think there is life on other planets.
- Ruth Watts has written a book on aliens. she knows a lot about them.
- I don't think there is life in our galaxy scientists have had no reply to their messages.

CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1 Present Perfect

Complete the sentences with verbs in the correct form. (1 mark each)

- I (just/buy) a bright blue mobile phone.
- (you/ever/see) a cat without a tail?
- My brother (never/see) a shooting star.
- We (not/hear) your new tape yet.
- How many words (you/write) for your history project?
- Beata (not/have) her breakfast yet.
- What (they/do) to the computer?
- Where (I/leave) my keys?
- Simon (not/meet) Jenny's parents yet.
- We (just/send) her an e-mail about our trip to London.

	10
--	----

2 Have you ever ... ?

Use the table to write five more *Have you ever ... ?* questions in your notebook. (2 marks each)

1	be	your leg
2	see	a Star Wars film
3	write	a letter to a penfriend
4	read	in a helicopter
5	meet	Tolstoy's <i>War And Peace</i>
6	break	a famous person

1	<i>Have you ever been in a helicopter?</i>
---	--

	10
--	----

3 Auxiliary verbs

Complete the questions with the correct auxiliaries. (1 mark each)

Am, Are, Did, Do, Has, Have, Is, Was, Were, Will

- you like a lot of milk in your coffee?
- you ever seen a UFO?
- you English?
- it Tuesday today?
- Georgia ill yesterday?
- there be a holiday camp on the moon one day?
- you bored at the party last night?
- anyone see Tim yesterday?
- I in this photo?
- Julie ever been to Scotland?

	10
--	----

4 Multi-part verbs

Complete the sentences with the correct word. (1 mark each)

get, took, working, Put, Look, came, read, put, listen, changes

- There is a computer program that pictures *into* sound.
- Sam was asleep when the alien spaceship *off*.
- What do you feel when you *to* music?
- What's the first thing you do when you *out of* bed in the morning?
- Peter is *on* a lot of different things at the same time at school.
- We've *about* it in the newspaper.
- First, you the film *into* the camera.
- a coin *in* the drinks machine and get me a drink, please.
- *at* the screen. What can you see?
- George was on holiday in Turkey but he *back* last week.

	10
--	----

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Read the sentences carefully. Then complete them with the correct words from a, b or c. (1.5 marks each)

- Excuse me. for a bank.
a) I look b) I'm looking c) I looked
- It's interesting film.
a) the b) a c) an
- What to your bike?
a) did happen b) happened c) happen
- On Sundays she to get up early.
a) doesn't have b) hasn't c) can't
- How money will we need?
a) many b) more c) much
- Everyone bring some food.
a) has to b) have to c) hasn't to
- taken my umbrella. Was it you?
a) Anyone has b) Someone have
c) Someone has
- Your bag is mine.
a) heavier from b) less heavy than
c) more heavy from
- going to be a big party at this college.
a) It's b) There's c) It will
- It's one of of all time.
a) the funniest book b) the funniest books
c) the funnier book
- 'I haven't bought my ticket yet.'
' '
a) So have I b) Neither have I c) I haven't
- ever seen the film *Casablanca*?
a) Did you b) Will you c) Have you
- Can you bring the blankets in now.
It rain.
a) is going to b) will c) has started
- 'Maria is going to sell her bike.'
' Gina.'
a) So is b) So does c) So will
- One day people holidays on the moon.
a) will taking b) are taking c) will take
- never spoken to a famous person.
a) I've b) I c) I haven't
- 'Have you found your glasses?' 'No, '
a) I didn't b) I haven't c) they weren't
- She's never that before.
a) doing b) did c) done
- 'Jim's got a new boat.' ' Sandra.'
a) So has b) So is c) So got
- Have you ever to California?
a) went b) going c) been

30

Module Diary

- 1 Look at these lessons from Modules 15 and 16 in your coursebook. Tick the boxes that are true for you.

	easy	OK	difficult
• 29 Inventors			
• 30 Computer Magic			
Communication Workshop			
• 31 Astronomers			
• 32 True Stories?			
Communication Workshop			

- 2 Choose your favourite lesson. (tick one)

29 30 CW 31 32 CW

- 3 Write down your total for Checks 1-4 on page 88.

- 4 Do you still have difficulty with the Present Perfect?

yes no

- 5 Are any Key Words still difficult for you? Check in the Key Word Bank on page 93 and write them down.

- 6 Check Your Progress

My result is

Write down any things you need to revise.

.....

Key Word Bank

Learning to Learn

Activities: count (to 100 in English), play (tennis/chess/basketball), play (the piano/violin/guitar), say (the alphabet), speak (French/German), swim (100 metres), use (a computer/calculator)

Asking the teacher: Sorry. Can you repeat that, please? What is ('regla') in English? Can you spell ('piece'), please? What is the meaning of ('bag')?

Book: page, photo, picture, title

Countries: Britain, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russia, Turkey, the USA

Classroom language: ask/answer (questions), complete, list (your favourite films), match (words with pictures), read, take out (your book), use, work (in pairs), write (three sentences about ...)

Classroom objects: bag, (black)board, cassette (player), chair, coursebook, desk, dictionary, file, notebook, pen, pencil, piece of paper, rubber, ruler, workbook

Colours: black, blue, brown, green, grey, orange, pink, purple, red, white, yellow

Home/school objects: calculator, computer, the Internet, personal stereo, television (TV), video

Houses: bathroom, bedroom, garden, sitting room, kitchen, toilet

Introductions: Hi, I'm ... What's your name? Where are you from? And you?

Nationalities: English, Czech, French, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Turkish

People: actor/actress, film star, pop star, sports star, student, teacher

1 Friends

Activities: get up (early/late), go (home), go to (school), have (breakfast/dinner/a shower), listen to (the radio), play chess/tennis/a computer game, read (a book/magazine), watch (television/a TV show)

Adjectives: funny, good, great, serious

Friends: (old/new) boyfriend/girlfriend, go out with, like (a person/thing), married, meet

Penfriends: e-mail, postcard, phone (a friend)

People: doctor, nurse

Places: bank, cinema, flat, office, restaurant, school, shop, theatre, university

Sports and hobbies: playing (basketball/football/tennis/computer games/the piano/volleyball); collecting things, diving, gymnastics, listening to music, painting, photography, reading, swimming, windsurfing

2 Personality

Activities: cooking, dancing, drama, playing (a game/an instrument), singing (a song), write/complete a questionnaire

Days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Family: aunt, brother, father, grandfather, grandmother, mother, sister, uncle

Interests and skills: bad at, good at, interested in

Opposites: early/late, happy/sad

Personalities: active, angry, bored, friendly, hard-working, helpful, honest, lazy, nervous, outgoing, quiet, relaxed, romantic, shy, strict

Preferences: I like/don't like ..., don't mind; hate, love, want

3 Communities

Communities: city, country, farm, village

Describing the weather: What's the weather like in ... ? It's very (hot/cold), sometimes (28 degrees/below zero). It gets dark (early/late). The weather's fine/terrible today.

Expressions: Don't be silly! It's great/brilliant! Is there a place to eat?

Linking: when

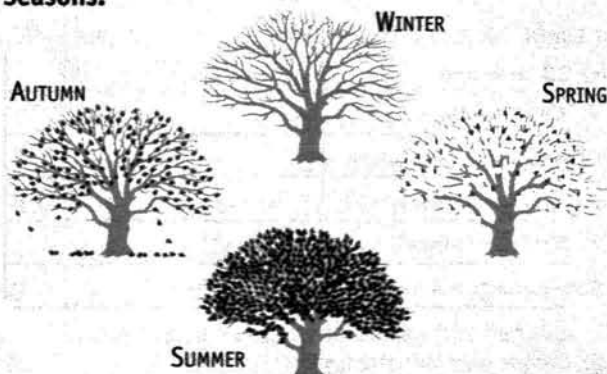
Noun/adjective forms: desert/deserted, difference/different, fame/famous, friend/friendly, ice/icy, interest/interesting, rain/rainy, sun/sunny, snow/snowy, wind/windy

On the phone: Anyway ... Phone me next week. See you soon. Well ...

Places: baker's, bank, canal, castle, chemist's, church, cinema, factory, fish and chip shop, museum, newsagent's, park, post office, pub, railway station, restaurant, school, supermarket

Prepositions: next to, opposite

Seasons:



Weather: changeable, cloudy, cold, hot, icy, rainy, snowy, sunny, warm, windy

4 Going Places

Asking for (travel) information: I'd like to go to (Edinburgh), please. What times are the (buses/trains) to (Edinburgh)? How much is it? Single, please. Can you give me a return ticket, please?

Linking: also, and, but

Months: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

Numbers and dates: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, the thirteenth of October (13th October), the thirty-first of January (31st January)

Prepositions of time: at, in, on

Sightseeing: art gallery, famous buildings, museum, zoo

Souvenirs: bar of soap, box, (national) doll, football programme/shirt, glass, plate, postcard, ticket

Things to do: (go) backpacking, camping, climbing, diving, sailing, sightseeing, skiing, surfing, travelling, walking

Times: one o'clock, half past twelve, quarter past seven, quarter to five, ten past two, twenty-five past three

Travel/international words: airport, bank, bus, hotel, museum, passport, police, restaurant, souvenir, station, taxi, telephone, theatre, tourist information, train, underground (subway)

Verb 'to get': I've got a souvenir (= possess), get on a plane (= take a plane), get money/a job, get a bus/taxi, get the wrong answer, get home (= return)

Verb 'to have': have fun, have a good time, have a meal, have a drink

5 History

Adjectives: rich, strong, successful

Describing a life - verbs: (be) born, become, begin, die, finish, marry

History: biography, century, discovery, event, exploration, invention, monument, (Renaissance) period, revolution, war

Linking: after, before

Masculine/feminine words: actor/actress, boy/girl, brother/sister, father/mother, king/queen, man/woman, son/daughter

Military: fight (a war), invade, win/lose (a battle); execution, helicopter, peace, ship, submarine, tank

Science and technology: build (a hospital), building (e.g. a mosque), design, discover, drawing, experiment, microchip, mirror, invent, observation, scissors, solar system

Subjects: architecture, art, biology, engineering, mathematics, medicine, music, painting, science

6 Legends

Adjectives: afraid, horrible, special, strange

Asking questions about a story or an event: What happened next? Did they (run away)? How did they (escape)? Did they believe him?

Legends: armour, castle, cave, dragon, fire, forest, knight, lake, monster, ring, rock, slave, sword, treasure

Linking expressions: one day, suddenly, then, the next (day), when, after that, in the end

Multi-part verbs: go/come back, come into, pull off, put away, put on, take off, wake up

Stories: adventure story, comedy, ghost story, horror story, legend, love story, science fiction

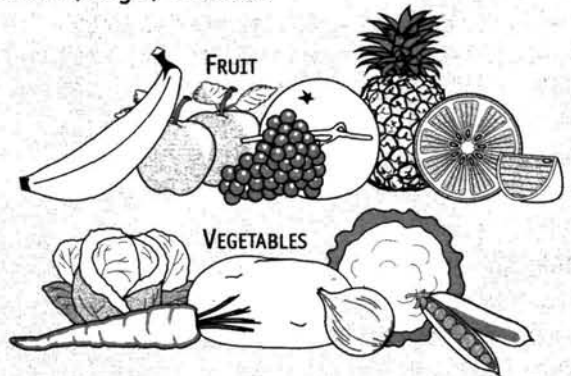
7 Fitness

Adjectives: anti-smoking, bad, clever, cool, fit, glamorous, good, healthy/unhealthy, optimistic, nasty, nice, right, stupid, useful

Containers: a bar of (chocolate); a bottle of (milk/lemonade/oil); a can of (Coke); a carton of (fruit juice); a packet of (biscuits/crisps/cereal/cigarettes/sweets); a tin of (tuna/beans)

Doing a survey: questionnaire, percentage (25%), report, results

Food and drink: bread, butter, cabbage, carrots, cereal, cheese, fish, ketchup, meat, oranges, pasta, potatoes, sugar, tomatoes



Habits and advice: (eating sweet things is) bad for you, don't sit on your desk, (exercise is) good for you, eat a balanced diet, have a problem with (tobacco), stop/give up (smoking)

Healthy activities: eating fruit and vegetables, going to the gym, laughing a lot, running every day

Linking: but, however

Prepositions (place): at home, in (the fridge), on (the table)

Shopping expressions: Have we got some ...? I'm afraid there isn't any/we haven't got any (toilet paper) ...

Unhealthy activities: eating a lot of sweets, not having breakfast, smoking cigarettes, sunbathing

Key Word Bank

8 Sport

Adverbs: badly, brilliantly, easily, happily, nervously, successfully, well

Linking: after, before, during

Parts of the body: eyes, face, foot, hand, head, mouth, nose

Permission: You can use the pool in the mornings. You can't swim here at night. You don't have to wear a uniform.

Prepositions: in (the water), into (the goal), on (the line), over (the net), to (the next player), with (a bat/ball)

Sports: athletics, basketball, cricket, diving, golf, hang-gliding, hockey, horse riding, ice-skating, judo, rock climbing, rugby, skiing, water skiing

Sports equipment: ball, bat, belt, cap, flippers, glove, helmet, mask, puck, racket, snorkel, stick

Verbs: beat (the other team/player) do (warm-up exercises), draw (in a game/match), hit (the ball), join (a club), jump, kick (the ball), touch (the ball/net), wear (flippers/a helmet), win (a game/match)

World of sport: advert, athlete, captain, champions, final/semi-final, footballer, goal, goalkeeper, marathon runner, penalty, president, score (two-nil, two sets to one), scorer, self-defence, set, tennis court, tournament, volleyball players

9 On Holiday

Asking for and giving directions: Excuse me. Where is the ... ? Go down this (road/corridor) and turn (left/right). Go through the (car park/garden) and it's on the left/right. It's next to/opposite the ...

Kinds of holiday: adventure holiday (trekking in the mountains), cruise, relaxing on the beach, safari, sightseeing

Linking: and, also, too

Negative adjectives: awful, dirty, disgusting, expensive, freezing, horrible, late, noisy, polluted, rude, terrible, unfriendly

Places to stay: beach apartment, bed and breakfast (B and B), campsite, caravan park, hostel, hotel

Same sound, different spelling: buy/by, hear/here, hour/our, meat/meet, right/write, sea/see, son/sun, their/there

Staying in a hotel: key, lift, reception (single/double) room, with/without breakfast ... I'd like a room, please. How long do you want the room for? Two nights, please. Can you complete this form, please?

10 Cultures

Animals: caribou, fox, penguin, polar bear, seal, walrus, whale, wolf

Being polite (in a restaurant): Excuse me? Could I have (some soup) please? (Soup) for me too, please. Thank you. I'd like a (lemonade), please. I'm sorry, sir/madam. I'm afraid we haven't got any ...

Countries/Nationalities:

Australia/Australian, Brazil/Brazilian, Britain/British, Canada/Canadian, Denmark/Danish, France/French, Holland/Dutch, Hungary/Hungarian, India/Indian, Japan/Japanese, Kenya/Kenyan, Peru/Peruvian, Poland/Polish, Romania/Romanian, Russia/Russian, Turkey/Turkish, Ukraine/Ukrainian, the United States/American

Cultural objects: jewellery, (ivory/stone) mask, sculpture

Describing cultures: foreign (food/music), formal, multicultural, symbol (of a country e.g. Wales - a dragon, England - a rose), traditional

Food and drink: (a cup of) coffee/tea, dessert, main course, menu, mineral water, orange juice, salad, sandwich, soup, starters

Lifestyles: drive a snowmobile, go hunting, shoot caribou, watch the sun go down

Linking: because

Superstitions: bring good/bad luck, lucky, unlucky

Traditional (British) dishes: Cheddar/Stilton cheese, fish and chips, English roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, Scotch broth, steak and kidney pie

11 Image

Adjectives: bright red, cotton, dark green, leather, light blue, long, narrow, polyester, short, wide

Appearance: general - tall/short, thin, medium height, plump, good-looking; hair - short/long, dark/blond; He/She looks like ... He's got a (nice smile)

Clothes: boots, dress, earring, jacket, jeans, jumper, shirt, shoes, sunglasses, sweatshirt, ties, trainers, trousers, T-shirt

Comparatives: brighter, trendier, more fashionable than ...

Fashion: casual, cheap, colourful, comfortable, expensive, fashionable, formal, practical, smart, trendy

Linking: for example

12 Celebrities

Adjectives: all right, boring, brilliant, exciting, funny, good-looking, over-rated, popular, talented

Celebrity profile: unemployed, solo career, number one hit, win an award, have plans to ...

Linking: We need volunteers to help us (*to + verb*). We are collecting money for cancer research (*for + noun*).

Noun/adjective forms: disappointment/disappointing, excitement/exciting, fame/famous, romance/romantic, success/successful

Nouns and verbs: volunteer, sponsor, talk, dance, research

People: actor, actress, fan, film director, magician, movies, opera singer, pop singer, tennis player

Phone calls: Good morning. Can I help you? Can I speak to ... please? I'm afraid she's out at the moment. Can I take a message? Have you got a phone number? I'll pass on the message.

Superlatives: hardest, funniest, most talented

Words that go together: celebrate a birthday, take time off, raise money, find a sponsor, six-month trip, proud parents

13 Volunteers

Activities: do voluntary work (visit old people, clean up parks/streams); give (money/toys/clothes/food) to charities; help (at events/local concerts/school parties); raise money for a charity (collect money in the street, go on a sponsored walk)

Causes: help for blind people (guide dogs); help for disabled people, hospitals, homes (children's home); medical research (into cancer); protection of (children/animals/the environment)

Multi-part verbs: go back, go in, look around, look for, pick up, try on (clothes)

Voluntary work: help (in a hospital), plant trees, teach (in a primary school), work with (animals/homeless children/refugees)

14 Shopping

Advertising expressions: buy two and get one free, contact us, a fantastic selection (of), in our mailing list, look cool, low prices, quick service, save time and money

Buying clothes: Can I help you? What size ...? They're too big/small. Can I try (it/them) on?

Irregular plurals: child/children, man/men, person/people, scarf/scarves, woman/women

Plural nouns: (a pair of) jeans, shorts, trousers

Prices: UK - five pounds twenty; forty pence; ten pounds ninety-nine

US - four dollars, fifty cents; nine dollars fifty;
EU - six euros fifty; thirty cents; twelve euros sixty

Products: catalogue, colour, cost of postage, material, price, size, selection, style

Shopping: corner shop, high street shop, online shopping, shopaholic, shopper, shopping mall/centre, window-shopping

Sizes: T-shirts/jumpers - small (S), medium (M), large (L), extra large (XL); shoes/trousers - size 42

Verbs: buy products online, go shopping, shop,

15 Computers

Linking: finally, first, next, then, when

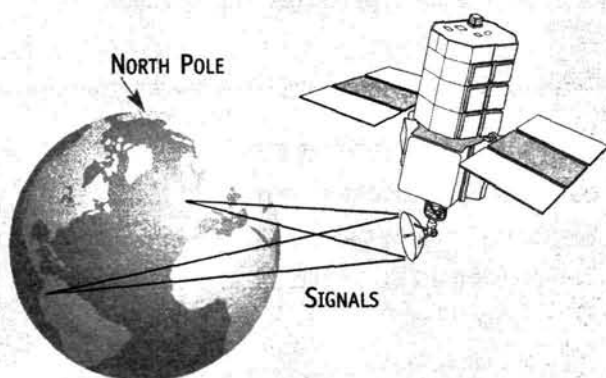
Parts of the body: brain, ear, finger, head

Using the computer: CD (compact disk), (computer) code, floppy disk, image, keyboard, modem, mouse, operating system, printer, (computer) program, screen; click on (the mouse), pick up, press (a button), put (something) in, put (something) down, switch (it) off/on, take (something) out, turn the volume down/up

Verbs: communicate, feel, hear, move, see, speak, think, touch

16 Flying Saucers

In space: alien, astronomy/astronomer, galaxy, message, moon, pole (of a planet), radio telescope, reply, signal, signs (of life) solar system, spaceship, star, UFO, universe



Planets: Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Pluto, Saturn, Uranus, Venus

Verbs: land, receive/send messages, take off

Story Spot 1


A Day In The Park

Before you start

- 1 Look at the pictures and put them in order.

Reading and Listening

- 2 Read the story quickly. Check your answers to Exercise 1.

- 3  Read and listen to the story. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The four friends study medicine at university.
- 2 They come from London.
- 3 They don't study in the park because it is cold.
- 4 Tom is very good at playing frisbee.
- 5 The frisbee hits their professor of anatomy.
- 6 A man takes the professor's bag.
- 7 Sarah calls the police on her mobile phone.
- 8 The professor lives in a small house.
- 9 Rachel and Tom don't like his collection of skeletons.
- 10 When they leave, Rachel and Tom go to the theatre.

- 4 Correct the false sentences in Exercise 3.

- 5 Complete these sentences with places from the story.

- 1 There's a good film on at the
- 2 My sister is a student at Bristol
- 3 We play frisbee in the
- 4 Do you want to go to the
for a drink?
- 5 They live in a small
in the centre.

- 6 Match the words from the text (1-6) with the opposites (a-f).

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 hot | a) bad |
| 2 good | b) slow |
| 3 old | c) sad |
| 4 happy | d) cold |
| 5 quick | e) small |
| 6 big | f) young |



At that moment, a man runs and takes the professor's bag. Tom stops the man. The professor is very happy.

Rachel, Sarah, Tom and Jack are four friends. They study biology at university in London. Rachel and Sarah have got a small flat near the river. Tom and Jack have got a flat opposite the university. Rachel, Tom and Jack are old school friends from Manchester. Sarah is Jack's girlfriend and she comes from London. Rachel hasn't got a boyfriend now, but she likes Tom. One sunny afternoon in June, the four friends go to the park to study for an important exam.

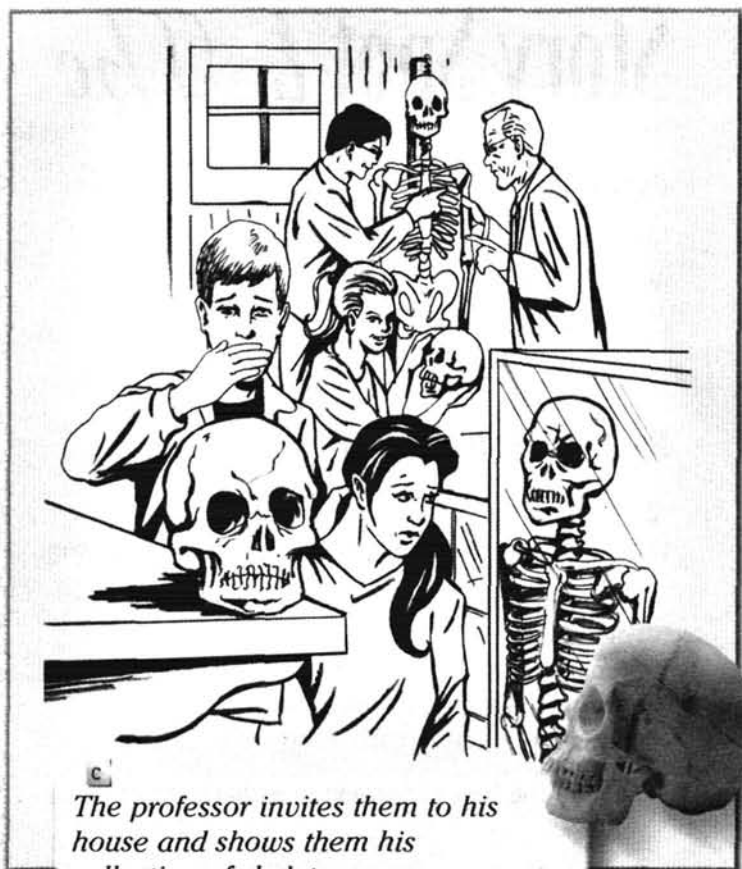


Rachel, Sarah, Tom and Jack are four friends. One day they go to the park to study.

They don't study a lot because it is very hot. Tom talks and talks – he never stops! Then they decide to play 'frisbee'. Jack is very good at playing frisbee. Tom isn't very good. He throws the frisbee but it hits an old man. The old man is not very happy! And it is their professor of anatomy from the university! The professor looks at Tom and says, 'Playing games? You've got exams this week.'

At that moment, a man runs and takes the professor's bag. Rachel sees him and shouts 'Stop that man. He's got the professor's bag!' Tom puts out his foot and stops the man. Then Jack, Tom and Sarah hold the man and he can't escape. Rachel calls the police on her mobile phone. The police are very quick and they come in five minutes and take the man to the police station. Now the professor is very happy because there are a lot of important papers in his bag.

The professor invites the students to his house. He lives in a big house in the centre of London. He shows them his collection of skeletons. Sarah and Jack aren't very happy because they don't like the skeletons. They say goodbye and go to a café for a drink. Tom and Rachel stay and talk to the professor. They are very interested in his collection. Later, they say goodbye to the professor and decide to go to the cinema ...



The professor invites them to his house and shows them his collection of skeletons.

The friends decide to play frisbee. Tom throws the frisbee but hits an old man. He is not very happy! And it is their professor of anatomy at the university!



Story Spot 2 *The Canterville Ghost*

Before you start

1 Look at these words. Find the things in the pictures. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.


blood, chains, corridor, ghost, jewellery, library, servant, skeleton

Reading and Listening

2 Look at the pictures and title. What do you think the story is about? Choose one of the following.

- 1 A ghost killed a woman in the library of an old house.
- 2 A ghost tried to frighten people in an old house.
- 3 A man frightened a woman and took her jewellery.

Now read the first paragraph and check your answer.

3  Read and listen to the story. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Mr Otis did not believe in ghosts.
- 2 Every morning blood appeared in the corridors.
- 3 The twins were afraid of the ghost.
- 4 The ghost wanted to die.
- 5 The ghost died in the garden.

4 Match the people (1-6) with what they said (a-f).

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 Lady Canterville | a) We don't believe in ghosts. |
| 2 Mrs Otis | b) I think you can help me. |
| 3 The servant | c) Do you think we can sell our house? |
| 4 Mr Otis | d) Every day I clean it, but it always comes back. |
| 5 The ghost | e) You look sad today. |
| 6 Virginia | f) Be quiet! I was asleep! |

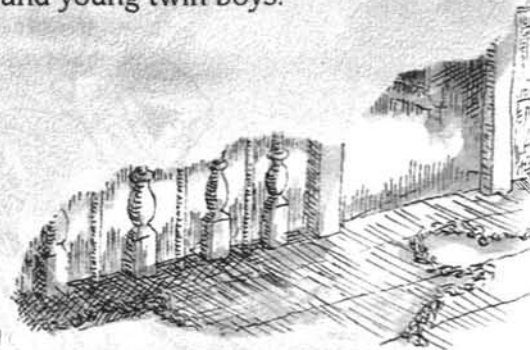
5 Match these opposite adjectives from the story.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 sad | a) modern |
| 2 old | b) strange |
| 3 big | c) quiet |
| 4 noisy | d) happy |
| 5 calm | e) small |
| 6 normal | f) angry |



Lord and Lady Canterville lived in a big, beautiful old house. But there was one problem. A ghost walked around the house at night and tried to frighten people. Mysterious noises came from the corridors and every morning there was blood on the library floor. The Cantervilles decided to sell their house – but who wanted to buy a house with a ghost?

The Otis family did. They were Americans. 'We come from a modern country,' said Mr Otis to Lord Canterville. 'Yes, we're a normal family. We don't believe in ghosts,' added Mrs Otis. And so the Otis family bought the house and moved in. Mr and Mrs Otis had four children. Their son, Washington, their teenage daughter, Virginia, and young twin boys.



by Oscar Wilde

When the family arrived at Canterville, they saw blood on the floor in the library. An old woman, the servant in the house, told them about the ghost. 'It is the ghost of Sir Simon de Canterville. He killed his wife in the library in 1575. He died in 1584 and now his ghost visits the house and terrible things happen. You can't clean the blood off the floor.' The family did not believe her, but every morning the blood appeared again.

One night, at 12 o'clock, Mr Otis heard a terrible noise. He opened the door and saw the ghost - an old man with old clothes and with noisy chains. Mr Otis wasn't afraid, he was angry. 'Can you stop making that noise?' he said. The twin boys laughed at the ghost. The ghost was very angry because the family were not afraid of him! He appeared again and again, always at 12 o'clock, but the family were not afraid of him and the twins played tricks on him!



The ghost stopped going out at night and stopped putting the blood on the floor of the library. The house became very quiet. One day, the ghost was in his room. The door was open and Virginia went in. The ghost was very calm and sad. 'I did a terrible thing when I was alive,' said the ghost. 'And now I can't sleep and I can't die. But there is a prophecy - in the library there is strange writing on the window, and it says that one day a young girl can help me to die.' Virginia took the ghost's hand. 'I am not afraid,' she said, and she asked the Angel of Death to help the ghost of Simon de Canterville.

That evening, Virginia did not come down for dinner. Mr Otis looked for her. She was not in her room. She was not in the garden. Mr and Mrs Otis were very worried. Then, at 12 o'clock, there was a terrible noise. Virginia appeared. She had a small box with jewellery in it. She told her family about the ghost and showed them his room. In the room there was a skeleton. 'He gave me this jewellery before he died. Now the ghost is happy,' said Virginia. 'Now he can sleep.'



Story Spot 3 *Mansoor and the Donkey*

Before you start

1 Look at the Key Words. Find them in the pictures. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.


KEY WORDS

donkey, to dig, to paw the ground, pieces of silver

2 Look at the pictures in the story. Guess which sentence is a good summary of the story.

- 1 A rich young man had an old donkey. His donkey found some treasure and he decided to marry a poor young woman.
- 2 A poor young man wanted to marry a rich young woman, but she didn't want to because he was poor. Then the young man found some treasure and the young woman decided to marry him.
- 3 A rich young girl fell in love with a poor young man. Her father wanted the young man to be rich. In the end, the young man found some treasure and they got married.

Reading and Listening

3  Read and listen to the story and check your guesses to Exercise 2.

4 Read the story again and answer these questions.

- 1 Why did Amina's father ask Mansoor to have 500 pieces of silver?
- 2 Why did Mansoor start looking for his uncle?
- 3 Why did Mansoor give some food to the donkey?
- 4 Why did he go with his uncle to the market?
- 5 How much did Mansoor pay for the donkey?
- 6 Why did Mansoor go back to his uncle's house?
- 7 How did Mansoor find the treasure?
- 8 When did Amina and Mansoor get married?
- 9 How many children did they have?
- 10 Where did the donkey live?

5 Complete the multi-part verbs from the story.

- 1 Mansoor went Amina's house.
- 2 He looked his uncle.
- 3 He went his uncle's house.
- 4 The donkey looked Mansoor.
- 5 A man came Mansoor's house.
- 6 Mansoor went his uncle's house.

6 Match the verbs (1-6) with the other words (a-f).

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------------|
| 1 fall | a) a person's money |
| 2 feel | b) some treasure |
| 3 paw | c) a person for the first time |
| 4 meet | d) in love |
| 5 find | e) the ground |
| 6 take | f) sorry for a person |

Use the words to write sentences about the story.

7 Complete the story with these linking words.

then, in the end, once upon a time, immediately, suddenly, later, so, one day, but

- (1) there was a young woman called Denise. She was an actress.
(2)..... , she was in the supermarket and she met a young man called Ricky. They fell in love and wanted to get married (3)..... they didn't have any money. Ricky didn't have a job (4)..... he decided to emigrate to Australia. Denise and Ricky were very unhappy when Ricky left to go to live in Sydney.

Denise worked very hard and (5)..... got a job in television. (6)..... she was famous! Two years (7)..... , Denise went to Australia. One day, she was in Sydney and she met Ricky in the street!
(8)..... they fell in love again. Denise and Ricky got married and (9)..... they lived happily ever after.



1

Once upon a time, there was a young man called Mansoor. He lived in a city in North Africa. One day, he met a very beautiful young woman called Amina and they fell in love.

Mansoor went to ask Amina's father to marry her. Amina's father was very

rich and he said to Mansoor: 'Yes, you can marry, but first I want you to have 500 pieces of silver. My daughter needs a good home.'

Mansoor was not rich; he only had 30 pieces of silver. So he decided to find his uncle, his only family. He didn't know his uncle, but he started looking for him. In the end, he found his uncle's house in a village in the mountains. The house was very old and poor and outside it was a very, very thin, old white donkey. The donkey didn't have any food to eat. Mansoor was a kind man and he gave it some food.



2



3

Mansoor went into the house and met his uncle. He told his uncle about Amina and asked him for money. His uncle said, 'I am very poor. You can see. I have only got my old donkey. But I can sell the donkey.' So Mansoor and his uncle went to the market.

When they were in the market the donkey suddenly looked at Mansoor strangely and pawed the ground. For some reason, Mansoor decided to buy the donkey for 20 pieces of silver.

Mansoor went back to the city with the donkey. He was very sad. Now he only had 10 pieces of silver and the old donkey! At that moment, a man came to his house. 'Mansoor, did you know after you left his house, some men killed your uncle and took his money?' Mansoor was very sad and went back to his uncle's house. Suddenly, the donkey started pawing at the ground near the house. Mansoor now understood! He started digging and digging. Finally, he found a box with silver. It was his uncle's secret treasure! Now he had the 500 pieces of silver.



4

Mansoor took the treasure and went back to the city. He immediately went to see Amina's father and showed him the silver. Amina's father was happy and he gave Amina and Mansoor permission to marry. Two months later, Amina and Mansoor got married. They were very happy and had five lovely children.

Amina and Mansoor lived happily ever after in a beautiful big house, with their children... and with the old white donkey!



5





Story Spot 4


The Secret

by Arthur C. Clarke

Before you start

- 1 Look at the pictures. Put the sentences about the story in order. Use the Mini-dictionary to check new words.
 - a) Two weeks later, Chandra and Cooper went to a research centre. They met a scientist there called Dr Hastings. He showed them a hamster.
 - b) In the end, Cooper knew the secret, but he couldn't tell anyone on Earth about it!
 - c) Henry Cooper was a journalist visiting the Moon. He knew there was something strange and wanted to find out the secret.
 - d) Then Dr Hastings told him the secret. Humans live for two hundred years on the Moon.
 - e) He phoned a friend, the Police Chief, and asked him to help him find out the secret.
 - f) First, he told Cooper that hamsters lived five times more on the Moon than on the Earth, because there was less gravity.

Reading and Listening

- 2  Read and listen to the story and check your guesses.
- 3 Read the story again. Choose the best answer to these questions.
 - 1 Why did people not want to talk to Cooper?
 - a) because he was not a scientist
 - b) because there was a secret
 - c) because he was a friend of the Police Chief
 - 2 What was the research centre for?
 - a) to study rocks
 - b) to study hamsters
 - c) to study terrestrial life on the Moon
 - 3 Why did animals live longer on the Moon?
 - a) because there was less pollution
 - b) because of the low gravity
 - c) because it wasn't crowded
 - 4 Why did Dr Hastings not want to tell people on Earth the secret?
 - a) because there were six billion people
 - b) because he wanted to live 200 years
 - c) because a lot of people would like to come to the Moon

- 4 Write your opinions about these questions:

- 1 Do you think Cooper told the people on Earth the secret? Why or why not?
- 2 Do you think people will live 200 years in the future?
- 3 Do you think people will live on the Moon?

- 5 Match the opposite adjectives. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 tall | a) northern |
| 2 long | b) full |
| 3 happy | c) low |
| 4 high | d) strange |
| 5 normal | e) easy |
| 6 large | f) unhappy |
| 7 hard | g) small |
| 8 southern | h) short |
| 9 empty | i) short |

Use the adjectives to write four sentences about the story.

Example *The scientist wasn't very tall.*

- 6 Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the story.

look, think, keep, know, tell, find out

- 1 What do you about that news?
- 2 Why don't you me the secret?
- 3 He very happy when he's playing football.
- 4 I want to some more information for my project.
- 5 Don't tell him. He never secrets.
- 6 I'm sorry, I don't the answer to that question.



Henry Cooper was a journalist. He was on his second visit to the Moon, away from the crowded Earth. He knew something was strange. People didn't want to talk to him. Cooper decided to find out the secret. He telephoned the Police Chief, Chandra, an old friend of his.

'You know everything that's happening on the Moon, Chandra. So, why are people trying to hide things from me?'

'No idea,' Chandra said. 'I'll start asking some questions.'

The Police Chief promised to find out about the secret. Two weeks later they met. They left the city in a Moon car and drove towards the research centre. Cooper could see the Earth, low in the southern sky. Finally, they came to a large modern building and went in. It was Sunday morning and the research centre was empty. They went into a big laboratory in the centre of the building. It was full of different plants and small animals from Earth. Waiting there was a short, grey-haired man. He looked very worried and unhappy.

'Dr Hastings,' said Chandra. 'This is Mr Cooper. He is a journalist from Earth.'

Dr Hastings took out a small brown animal from a container.

'Do you know what this is?' Dr Hastings asked.

'Of course,' said Cooper. 'A hamster – used in laboratories everywhere.'

'Yes,' said Hastings.

'But this hamster is five years old.'

'Well? What's strange about that?'

'Hamsters only live for two years. And we have some here that are nearly ten years old.'

'So – you've found a way to make life longer!'

'Oh, no,' Hastings said. 'We've not found it. The Moon has given it to us ... On Earth,' he went on, 'we live with gravity. Everything we do is hard work for our bodies. But here on the Moon, a body has to do only a sixth of that work.'

'I see,' said Cooper. 'Ten years for a hamster – and how long for a human?'

'On the Moon,' said Dr Hastings, 'a human will live at least two hundred years.'

'And you want to keep it a secret!'

'Don't you understand? Think of all the people on Earth. Six billion people on a small, crowded planet. And now we find that we can live for two hundred years. Imagine what they're going to think about

that news! This is your problem now, Mr Journalist; you've asked for it, and you've got it. Tell me this, please ... how are you going to tell them?'

Cooper opened his mouth, then closed it again. In the corner of the room, one of the baby animals began to cry.



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1 ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe people, places and things:

an **old** man, a **big** town, a **cold** day

In English, adjectives have one form and they do not change to match plural nouns:

a **big** box, **big** boxes

a **black** dog, **black** dogs

Adjectives sometimes go before the noun:

I've got a **new** CD.

She's drinking **hot** coffee.

and sometimes go after the noun and a verb:

This CD is **new**.

My coffee is **hot**.

Some adjectives always go after the noun and a verb:

afraid, alive, alone, asleep, awake, glad, ill, ready, sure, well.

My brother is **ill** and he's in bed.

(NOT My ~~ill~~ brother is in bed.)

The girl was **afraid** and she screamed.

(NOT The ~~afraid~~ girl screamed.)

1.1 Comparatives and Superlatives

Use

To compare two (groups of) people or things we use a comparative form of the adjective: *taller, bigger, more attractive, less fashionable + than.*

John is **taller than** Mark.

A warm coat is **more useful than** a jacket in winter.

A Fiat is **less expensive than** a Porsche.

To say that one person or thing in a group is unique, we use the superlative form of the adjective: *(the) tallest, (the) biggest, (the) most attractive, (the) least fashionable.*

Peter is **the tallest** student in our class.

(He is taller than all the other students.)

The polar bear is **the most dangerous** animal in the Arctic.

The least interesting part of my job is photocopying.

Some adjectives are irregular:

good – better – (the) best

bad – worse – (the) worst

I want to get **better** marks at school next year.

That was **the worst** day of my life.

1.2 too + adjective

We use *too* + adjective to say that something has more of a quality than necessary or acceptable:

His hair is **too long**. (It doesn't look good.)

This car is **too expensive** for us. (We can't buy it.)

This tea is **too hot** to drink. (I can't drink it now.)

1.3 adjective + enough

We use an adjective + *enough* to say that something has the necessary quality and not more:

Her dress is **long enough**.

It's **warm enough** to wear a T-shirt today.

Is it **warm enough** to swim?

We use *not* + adjective + *enough* to say something has less of a quality than necessary:

The weather **wasn't warm enough** to wear a T-shirt. (It was too cold for a T-shirt.)

Agassi **wasn't good enough** to win the match. (He lost.)

2 AUXILIARIES

In English we use the auxiliary verbs *be, do, have* to make different grammatical forms.

- We use *be* to form Continuous tenses:

He **is** learning the piano.

Are you learning English? Yes, I **am**./No I **am** not.

- We use *do* to form questions and negative sentences in Simple tenses:

Do they speak French? Yes, they **do**./No, they **don't**.

Craig **doesn't** play basketball.

Form	adjective	comparative	superlative
one syllable	<i>cheap</i>	<i>cheaper</i>	<i>(the) cheapest</i>
one syllable ending in -e	<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>(the) oldest</i>
one syllable with a short vowel + one consonant	<i>nice</i>	<i>nicer</i>	<i>(the) nicer</i>
one and two syllables ending in -y	<i>white</i>	<i>whiter</i>	<i>(the) whitest</i>
two or more syllables	<i>fat</i>	<i>fatter</i>	<i>(the) fattest</i>
	<i>sad</i>	<i>sadder</i>	<i>(the) saddest</i>
	<i>dry</i>	<i>drier</i>	<i>(the) drier</i>
	<i>trendy</i>	<i>trendier</i>	<i>(the) trendiest</i>
	<i>attractive</i>	<i>more attractive</i>	<i>(the) most attractive</i>
	<i>comfortable</i>	<i>less comfortable</i>	<i>(the) least comfortable</i>

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Did you watch the match yesterday? Yes, I did./

No, I didn't.

We didn't see the accident.

- We use *have* to form Perfect tenses:

Anna has written a book.

We haven't been to Germany.

Have you been to St. Petersburg? Yes, we have.

No, we haven't.

The modal auxiliary verbs, e.g. *can* and *will* express:

ability *I can sing very well.*

permission *You can go home now.*

prohibition *You can't go out.*

prediction *Europe will become one country.*

➡ **Mini-grammar 8.**

2.1 So do I/Neither do I

1 After **affirmative** sentences we use *So* + auxiliary + *I* when the statement (A) is also true for the speaker (B).

A: *I like coffee.* B: **So do I.**

A: *I have written a book.* B: **So have I.**

A: *I'm sixteen.* B: **So am I.**

- We use *I* + auxiliary + *not* when the statement (A) is not true for the speaker (B).

A: *I like coffee.* B: **I don't.**

A: *I have written a book.* B: **I haven't.**

A: *I'm sixteen.* B: **I'm not.**

2 After **negative** sentences we use *Neither* + auxiliary + *I* when the statement (A) is also true for the speaker (B).

A: *I don't smoke.* B: **Neither do I.**

A: *I can't swim.* B: **Neither can I.**

A: *I'm not staying here.* B: **Neither am I.**

- We use *I* + auxiliary when the statement (A) is not true for the speaker (B).

A: *I don't smoke.* B: **I do.**

A: *I can't swim.* B: **I can.**

A: *I'm not staying here.* B: **I am.**

3 CONDITIONALS

3.1 Zero Conditional

Use

We use the Zero Conditional to describe rules and situations where one event always follows the other.

Form

We use the pattern *If* + Present Simple + Present Simple or Present Simple + *if* + Present Simple.

If he is late, he usually phones us.

We never go out if there is an interesting film on TV.

Some animals attack if you go near them.

In these sentences *if* = *when*.

4 DETERMINERS

4.1 a/an

Uses

We use the **indefinite article** *a/an* in front of singular countable nouns:

1 when it doesn't matter which person or thing we are talking about:

The car broke down so I took it to a garage. (one of many, it doesn't matter which garage)

I'd love to have a cat. (any cat)

2 when we mention something for the first time:

I saw a woman with a black dog.

Form

We use *a* in front of nouns that start with a consonant:

a job, a cow

We use *an* in front of nouns that start with a vowel:

an actress, an exam

4.2 the

We use the **definite article** *the* when the other person knows who or what we are talking about:

I took the car to the garage. (the garage I usually go to)

The waiter is very nice. (the waiter who took our order)

I don't like the food here. (the food they serve in this place)

⚡ Compare the sentences:

Let's call a waiter! (any waiter)

Let's call the waiter! (the waiter who served us)

4.3 some/any

We use *some* and *any* in front of plural and uncountable nouns.

- We usually use *some* in affirmative sentences:

We've got some good friends.

I'd like some milk and yoghurt.

The soup needs some salt.

- We use *any* in questions and negative sentences:

Have you read any Harry Potter books?

Is there **any** soup left?

There isn't **any** bread.

- We also use *some* in questions when they are offers or requests or when we expect a 'yes' answer:

Would you like **some** tea?

Can I have **some** water, please?

Are you making **some** sandwiches for the picnic?

4.4 a lot of

We use *a lot of* with plural and uncountable nouns. It means 'a large number or amount of':

There were **a lot of** famous people at the concert.

They earn **a lot of** money.

She's got **a lot of** jazz CDs.

- In negative sentences we usually prefer to use *many* with countable nouns and *much* with uncountable nouns:
*I don't buy **many** CDs.*
*I haven't got **much** time.*
- We use a singular verb with an uncountable noun:
*There **was** a lot of Coke left after the party.*
*A lot of fast food **is** unhealthy.*
- We use a plural verb with plural nouns:
*A lot of people at the party **were** friends from school.*
*There **are** a lot of stories about ghosts.*

4.5 How much/How many?

We use *How much ... ?* and *How many ... ?* in questions about quantity.

- We use *How much ... ?* in front of uncountable nouns:
How much water do you drink every day?
How much (money) does it cost to fly to London?
How much time have you got?
- We use *How many ... ?* in front of plural countable nouns:
How many languages do you know?
How many people came to the party?
How many films have you seen this month?

4.6 this/that/these/those

We use *this* (singular) and *these* (plural) for people and things that are near us:

*I bought **this** jacket last summer. (I'm wearing/holding it.)*

*I love **these** apples. (I'm holding/eating them.)*

We use *that* (singular) and *those* (plural) for people and things that are not so near us:

***That** boy is winning.*

(I'm watching the game and the players.)

*Can you see **those** clouds? It's going to rain.*

(The clouds are high in the sky.)

- We use *this/that* with singular nouns:
***This** dress is lovely.*
***This** hat is too small.*
- We use *these/those* with plural nouns:
*I'll take **these** shoes.*
*Don't be afraid of **those** dogs.*

5 GENITIVE

5.1 's/s' genitive

We use 's at the end of a noun to say that something belongs to a person or an animal, or is part of them:

John's room (The room belongs to John.)

the cat's bowl (The bowl is for the cat.)

Mary's eyes (part of Mary)

- We add 's to all singular nouns, and plural nouns that don't end in -s (e.g. *men, women, children*):
Dave's daughters *the girl's dress*
Chris's birthday *the men's toilet*
the children's playground
- We add an **apostrophe** (') to plural nouns that end in -s:
the ladies' toilet *my parents' bathroom*

Compare:

my friend's house (my friend lives there)

my friends' house. (my friends live there)

5.2 of genitive

We often use *of* (*the*) when something is part of a place or thing (not part of a person or an animal):

the streets of London

the end of the book

the colour of your hair

6 HAVE/HAS GOT

Uses

1 to talk about possessions:

I've got a new bike.

She's got very nice shoes.

Have you got the ticket?

He hasn't got a mobile phone.

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2 in descriptions:

I've got blue eyes.

Has he got long hair?

Form

I You We They	've got/have got haven't got	a computer.
He She It	's got/has got hasn't got	a garden.
Have I you we they	got a mobile phone?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he she it	got a fax number?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

7 IMPERATIVE

We use the infinitive without *to* for positive commands:

Sit down and have a cup of tea.

Look at the picture.

Stop talking, please!

We use *don't* + infinitive without *to* for negative commands:

Don't worry.

Don't open the books.

Don't make a noise!

8 MODAL VERBS AND EXPRESSIONS

Can and *will* are examples of modal auxiliary verbs. Modal verbs have special rules.

Form

After modal verbs we use an infinitive without *to*:

I can cook.

She can swim underwater.

The third person singular doesn't take *-s*:

He can play the piano.

To form the negative, we use modal verb + *not*:

We can't phone him now.

She can't ski.

To form questions, we change the position of the modal verb and the subject:

Can you wait a moment?

Can she speak English?

8.1 can

We use *can*

1 to say that something is possible/ allowed:

We can go home now if we want.

You can buy food on the train.

Can I go to Anna's house this evening?

2 to talk about ability:

I can run very fast.

He can ride a horse.

This mobile phone can receive e-mail.

8.2 can't

We use *can't*

1 to say that something is not possible/not allowed:

You can't go out tonight.

In football you can't touch the ball with your hand.

You can't take your dog to a restaurant.

2 to talk about lack of ability:

I can't ride a horse.

She can't speak Polish.

He can't play the guitar well.

8.3 has/have to and not have to

We use *have to* to say that something is necessary:

You have to drive on the left in Britain.

She has to go to the dentist.

Do we have to give them a present?

We use *do/does not have to* to say that something is not necessary:

You don't have to buy the tickets now – you can buy them at the match.

I don't have to take a bus to school – I can walk.

She doesn't have to hurry, it's still very early.

9 NOUNS

Countable and uncountable nouns

In English, nouns can be countable (*a man, a table, an apple*) and uncountable (*milk, money, time*).

Countable nouns:

- can be singular or plural (*flower – flowers*):
The flower is red.

These flowers **are** lovely.

- can have numbers in front of them:

I have **two** cats.

There are **six** men in the team.

- take *how many* in questions:

How many people are coming to the wedding?

How many children are there in your family?

Uncountable nouns:

- are always singular (*water, hair, news*)

- always appear with a singular verb:

The **news is** at 6 p.m.

Tea is my favourite drink.

- cannot have numbers:

I need *some/a lot of* **water**.

- cannot have *a* in front of them:

I like **Coke and mineral water**.

But we can say: (*I'd like*) a tea, an orange juice, a coffee when we mean a cup of tea/coffee, or a glass of orange juice.

- take *How much* in questions:

How much time do you need?

How much Coke do you drink?

- have words such as *some, any, a little, a lot of* in front of them:

Is there **any time** left?

We need **a little more paint** to finish the job.

10 PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words such as *she, him, mine*. We use them like nouns and we often use a pronoun so we don't have to repeat a noun:

John came to school today but I didn't see **him**. (NOT ~~John came to school today but I didn't see John.~~)

The books on the floor are **mine**. (NOT ~~The books on the floor are my books.~~)

10.1 Possessive adjectives and pronouns

Use

We use possessive adjectives in front of nouns:

My friend John loves travelling.

I love **your shoes** – they are so fashionable.

Our class is the best in the school.

We use possessive pronouns without a noun:

The black dog is **mine**.

Those books and notebooks are **yours**.

This classroom is **ours**.

Form

Personal pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
<i>I</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>mine</i>
<i>you</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>yours</i>
<i>he</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>his</i>
<i>she</i>	<i>her</i>	<i>hers</i>
<i>it</i>	<i>its</i>	<i>its</i>
<i>we</i>	<i>our</i>	<i>ours</i>
<i>they</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>theirs</i>

10.2 Indefinite pronouns

10.2a *someone, something, somewhere*

We use *someone, something, somewhere* in affirmative sentences, offers and requests to mean a person, a thing, a place:

What's that noise? There is **someone** upstairs.

He knows **something** about Kate but he doesn't want to tell us.

Have you found **somewhere** to stay?

Can I have **something** to drink?

- These pronouns are singular and we use them with singular verbs:

Someone is calling you.

This box is heavy. There's **something** in it.

10.2b *anyone, anything, anywhere*

We use *anyone, anything, anywhere* in questions and negative sentences to mean 'it doesn't matter which person/thing/place':

I didn't see **anyone** in the garden.

Have you eaten **anything** today?

I can't think of **anywhere** to go on holiday.

- These pronouns are singular and we use them with singular verbs:

Is there **anyone** here?

There isn't **anything** interesting on TV tonight.

10.2c *no one, nothing, nowhere*

No one, nothing, nowhere have a negative meaning: not even one person/thing/place.

We do not use any other negative form with these pronouns.

No one enjoyed the party.

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I said **nothing** to him. = I didn't say **anything** to him.
(NOT ~~I didn't say nothing to him.~~)

We had **nowhere** to go.

- These pronouns are singular and we use them with singular verbs:

No one likes Peter.

Nothing is more exciting than a horror film.

10.2d everyone, everything, everywhere

Everyone, everything, everywhere mean 'all people/things/places':

Everyone was late.

I eat **everything**.

Everywhere in this house is cold.

- These pronouns are singular and we use them with singular verbs:

Everyone speaks English here.

Everything is closed on Sundays.

11 QUESTIONS

To form questions we put the auxiliary verb (*be, have* or a modal) in front of the subject of the sentence:

We are going to town. ⇨ **Are we** going to town?

She has bought a new bag. ⇨ **Has she** bought a new bag?

We can go home now. ⇨ **Can we** go home now?

If there is no auxiliary, as in the Present Simple or the Past Simple, we use *do, does* or *did* in front of the subject.

They learn a lot. ⇨ **Do they** learn a lot?

He goes to school by bus. ⇨ **Does he** go to school by bus?

We bought the cakes. ⇨ **Did we** buy the cakes?

- Questions that start with an auxiliary verb (*be, do, have*) or a modal (e.g. *can, will*) are called Yes/No questions:

Are you hungry? **No**, I'm not.

Do you speak Russian? **Yes**, I do.

Has John been to the USA? **No**, he hasn't.

Can I sit here? **Yes**, you can.

Will you help me? **Yes**, I will.

- Questions that start with *who, what, which, when, where, why, what time, how, how many*, etc. are called *Wh-* questions:

Who is that? It's my brother.

Where do they go on holiday? They usually go to the seaside.

How much is this T-shirt? It's £6.50.

When does the school year in Poland start? It starts on the 1st of September.

What did you have for breakfast? I had an egg and some toast.

- Questions about the subject start with *who* or *what* but they look like statements:

Who made this cake?

Who has done this?

What has happened here?

Compare questions about the subject with questions about the object:

Who asked Peter to the party?

(we ask about the subject of the verb *ask*)

⇨ Mary asked Peter.

Who did Peter ask to the party?

(we ask about the object of the verb *ask*)

⇨ Peter asked Hannah.

Who helped John to cook lunch?

(question about the subject)

⇨ Mike did.

Who did Mike help to cook lunch?

(question about the object)

⇨ He helped John.

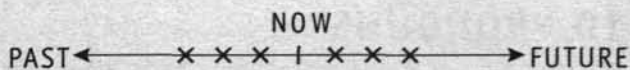
12 TENSES

12.1 Present Simple

Use

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- 1 things that we do regularly (routines, habits):

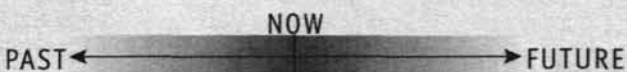


I **go** to the gym every Saturday.

We **get up** at 7.30 in the morning.

He **sings** in a pop group.

- 2 permanent situations:



We **have** two sons and two daughters.

They **live** in Cracow.

I **don't like** meat.

- 3 things that are true in general:

Spiders **have** eight legs.

Elephants **eat** 200 kilograms of food every day.

Form

In statements, we add -s or -es in the third person singular:

He loves football.

She teaches English at a grammar school.

Verbs that end with a consonant + -y, change to -ies:

He carries a lot of books to school.

I can't help you now, I'm repairing my bike. (now)

Sue is in the bathroom, she is having a bath. (at this moment)

John is learning Hungarian – he wants to go to Hungary next year. (in this period of time, not necessarily at this moment)

Form

We form the Present Continuous with a present form of *be* + verb-ing:

I'm having a shower.

We're doing our homework.

She is making tea.

Are you staying at a hotel? Yes, I am. No, I'm not.

Is she carrying a bag? Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

I am not working at the moment.

He isn't laughing at you.

They aren't talking about us.

Rules for pronouncing the -s ending:

/z/ after a voiced sound – vowels, /b/ /d/ /g/ /m/ /n/ /v/ /w/ : *goes, robs, rains, shows*

/s/ after a voiceless sound – /f/ /k/ /p/ /t/ : *talks, shops, puts*

/ɪz/ after /s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ /ks/ : *catches, kisses, fixes*

We also say /ɪz/ for -ies: *carries, worries.*

In questions, negative sentences and short answers we use *does* (for the third person singular) or *do* (for other grammatical persons):

Do you often go out? Yes, we do./No, we don't.

Does Mary work at a bank? Yes, she does./No, she doesn't.

What do they want for their wedding present?

I don't speak Japanese.

Peter doesn't play the guitar.

12.1a Present Simple and adverbs of frequency

We use the following adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple:

always, usually, often, sometimes, never

I always have a cup of coffee in the morning.

They sometimes go out during the week.

- In affirmative sentences we put the adverb between the subject and the verb, but after the verb *be*:

He usually arrives on time.

He is never late.

- In negative sentences we put *always, usually, often* between *don't/doesn't* and the verb:

We don't usually have geography on Tuesdays.

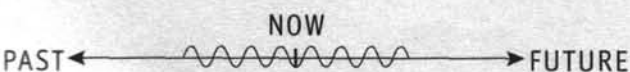
He doesn't often go to parties.

She doesn't always finish school so late.

12.2 Present Continuous

Use

We use the Present Continuous to talk about activities that are going on now (at or around the time of speaking):

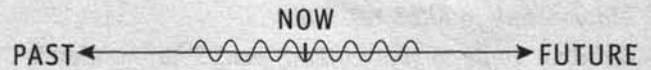


Rules for the spelling of -ing

- when the verb ends with a consonant + *e* (*write, smile, come*), we drop the final -*e* and add -ing: *writing, smiling, coming*
- when the verb ends with one vowel + one consonant (*put, run, sit*), we double the final consonant (*putting, running, sitting*) except after -*w* and -*x* (*knowing, fixing*)

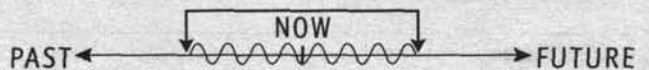
12.3 Present Simple and Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple to talk about things that happen regularly or are generally true. We use the Present Continuous to talk about things happening now or around now.



I usually come back from school at 4 p.m. (it happens regularly)

Cats sleep a lot during the day. (this is generally true)



My brother is swimming in the sea. (now)

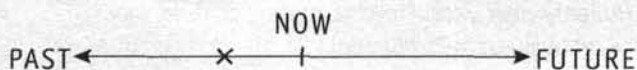
My neighbours are having a party – it's very noisy upstairs. (at the moment)

IKEA is having a sale this month. (for the period of time around now)

12.4 Past Simple

Use

We use the Past Simple to talk about finished actions and situations in the past:



Last summer I **spent** my holidays in Greece.

We **met** in Scotland in 1998.

He **wrote** his first book when he was eighteen.

Form

1 For regular verbs in the Past Simple, we add *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive:

We **talked** all night.

She **looked** at me and **smiled**.

2 Verbs that end in *-y* change *-y* to *-ied*:

carry – carried

3 Irregular verbs:

We **read** the newspaper and **found** some interesting adverts.

He **wrote** to me every day.

For the past form of these verbs see the list in the Mini-dictionary.

Rules for pronouncing *-ed*:

/d/ after voiced sounds – vowels, /b/ /d/ /g/ /l/ /m/ /n/

/t/ /v/ /w/ /dʒ/ : *smiled, opened, loved*

/t/ after voiceless sounds /f/ /k/ /ks/ /p/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ :

cooked, escaped, laughed, watched

/ɪd/ after /t/ and /d/ : *landed, needed*

We also use /ɪd/ for *-ied*: *worried, married*

In questions, negative sentences and short answers we use *did* or *didn't* and the infinitive without *to*:

Did you talk to Rita? Yes, I **did**.

Did Andy come to your birthday party? No, he **didn't**.

We **didn't like** the film.

Harry **didn't cook** the meal, his mother **did**.

Why **didn't you come** to school yesterday?

The verb *to be* is an exception:

I/He/She/It You/We/They	was were	hungry. hungry.
I/He/She/It You/We/They	wasn't weren't	hungry. hungry.

Was Were	I/he/she/it you/we/they	hungry? hungry?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, you/we/they weren't.
-------------	----------------------------	--------------------	---

12.5 Present Perfect

Use

We use the Present Perfect to talk about something that happened during the period that continues to the present. However, we don't know or it is not important when exactly it happened:



We **have been** to New York and Washington.
(it doesn't matter when exactly)

I **haven't read** *War and Peace*. (up to now)

She **has won** Wimbledon three times. (in her life, to now)

Have you ever played ice-hockey? (at any time in the past, up to now)

Form

We form the Present Perfect with *have/has* + third form of the verb.

I've **climbed** Mont Blanc.

She's **seen** a UFO.

Have you ever eaten seafood?

Has she told you about her new job?

I **haven't seen** Paul for six months.

He **has never been** abroad.

12.5a Present Perfect and time adverbials

We use the following time adverbials with the Present Perfect: *ever* (only in questions), *never*, *just*. They all appear before the main verb.

Have you ever travelled by plane?

She **has never beaten** Venus Williams.

They **have just come back from** abroad.

12.6 Future

12.6a *be going to* + infinitive without *to*

Use

We use *be going to* + infinitive without *to* to talk about intentions:

We're **going to move** to the mountains.

They're **going to get married**.

Ella **is going to study** law.

Do you know what you're going to do when you leave school?

Form

I'm going to leave soon.
Are you going to see David this weekend?
What are you going to make for lunch?
They're not going to come to school tomorrow.

12.6b will/won't + infinitive without to

Uses

We use *will* and *won't*

1 to make predictions about the future:

In the future, more people will work from home.
I think Sam and Kate will be very happy together.

2 to take a sudden decision at the moment of speaking, e.g. to make an offer, promise or to refuse to do something:

decision	<i>I think I'll go to bed.</i>
offer	<i>Sit down and relax – I'll wash up.</i>
promise	<i>Don't worry, I won't be late!</i>
refusal	<i>James won't do his homework.</i>

Form

After *will* and *won't* we always use the infinitive without *to*.

You will see it on our new website.
We won't win this match – our best player is ill.
Will world travel become cheaper?

13 THERE + BE AND IT + BE

13.1 there + be

We use *there is/are* to say that something is present in a particular place:

There is a good café on the corner.
There are a lot of people in the park.
Is there a bank near here?
Are there any books about the history of London in the library?
There isn't a computer room at my school.
There aren't any new CDs in this shop.

13.2 it/there + be

- We use *there + be + noun* when we want to say that something is/was present in a place:
There was an accident in front of the Hilton Hotel.
There are some very good films on TV this week.
- We use *it + be + noun* to identify someone or something:
It's Anita – she wants to talk to you.
Who's that? It's Professor Jones.
- We use *it + be + adjective* to describe something.
It was nice and warm.
It's very high and modern.

Compare the use of *it* and *there* in these sentences:

There is a field opposite my home. It is full of wild flowers.
There's a new film about dinosaurs. It's very exciting.

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