

English
In motion

7.
ano
Nível 3
A2

For the student:

- Student's Book
- Short Story *Aladdin and other stories from the Arabian nights* (oferta)
- Workbook
- Student's Livromédia
- Speaking Dictionary (oferta incluída no Livromédia)



21,11 € IVA incluído



EDIÇÃO REVISTA
DE ACORDO COM AS NOVAS
M E T A S
CURRICULARES

MANUAL CERTIFICADO pela Escola Superior
de Educação do Instituto Politécnico de Viseu,
nos termos da legislação em vigor

English
In motion

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e pedagógico:
David Forbes

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Methodology

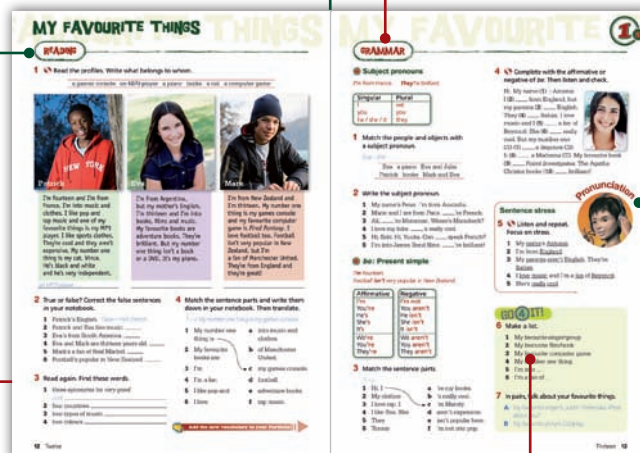
- **In motion** is a dynamic three-level course. The course thoroughly integrates practice of all skills with work on vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation.
- Language is presented through interesting topics and themes. This is followed by practice, which begins with meaningful controlled exercises and gradually develops into freer, personalised activities.
- Students are provided with clear speaking and writing 'models' to give extra guidance for producing their own work.

Each unit starts with a **Vocabulary** page. This presents 8–12 words or expressions related to the unit's theme. Practice activities, including listening and repeating, help these to become part of students' active vocabulary.



The **Reading** page starts with a warmer to activate students' knowledge of the topic and generate interest. Students then read a text, with the option of listening on the Class CD. The texts reflect a variety of text types that students could meet outside the classroom and exemplify some of the new vocabulary.

The first **Grammar** page presents the grammar that students have been exposed to in the reading text.



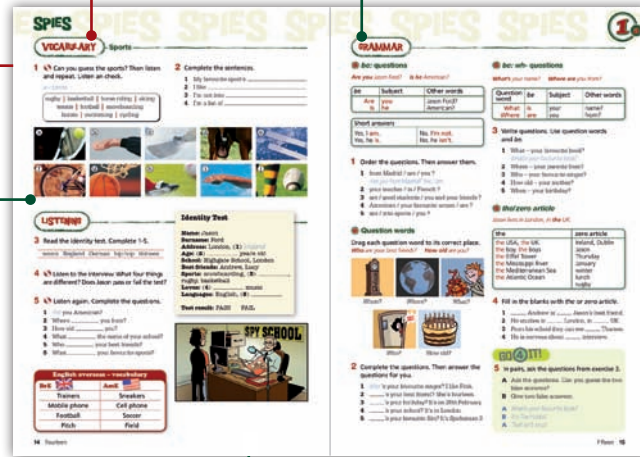
The **Go 4 it!** activity gives students an opportunity to 'have a go' at using the new language. It involves a fun speaking task, which develops students' fluency in the new grammar points.

The **Pronunciation** exercises are presented by two voice coaches, Victor and Veronica. Here students practise recognising and producing important sounds in English and develop an awareness of stress, rhythm and intonation.

The second **Vocabulary** page introduces a further 8–12 words or expressions which prepare students for the listening activities.

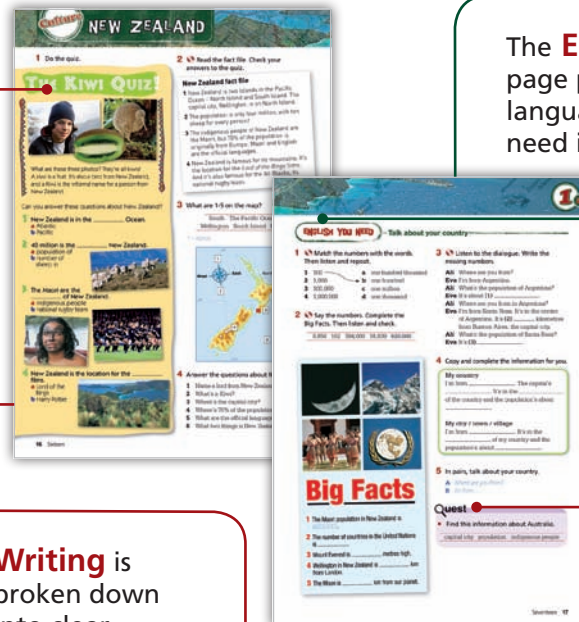
The second **Grammar** page focuses on grammar that students have been exposed to in the listening activities.

In the **Listening** section, students learn how to go about understanding a range of different spoken texts, from informal conversations to radio programmes.



Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is the main focus of the **Culture** page. This page presents cross-curricular themes of special interest to the age group.

The **English You Need** page presents functional language that students will need in specific situations.

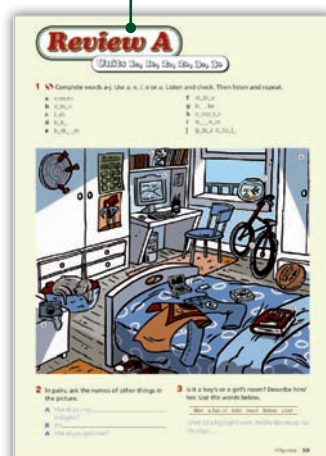


Quest encourages students to research the topic on the Internet or the course website.

Writing is broken down into clear steps. After an oral warmer, students read a model text, which recycles grammar and vocabulary from the unit.



Review units These units present a new theme so that students have a context in which to revise and consolidate the language covered in the previous three units.



- **Grammar Reference**
This short reference section includes tables, explanations and example sentences.
- **Word List**
Here students can consult the phonetic transcription and translation of words from the Student's Book.

Contents

Unit	Vocabulary	Grammar
Welcome page 8	Cardinal/ordinal numbers Months of the year Countries and nationalities Dictionary use	<i>a/an</i> Plural nouns <i>can</i> : ability
1a Favourites page 13	Favourite things Sports	Subject pronouns <i>be</i> : Present Simple <i>be</i> : questions Question words <i>be</i> : <i>wh</i> - questions <i>be</i> + adjective
1b My family page 21	Family Adjectives for pets	<i>this, that, these, those</i> Possessive adjectives/pronouns Possessive 's <i>Whose ...?</i> Present Simple
2a 24/7 page 29	Daily routines Free time activities	Adverbs of frequency Present Simple: questions Present Simple: <i>wh</i> - questions <i>love, like, not like, hate</i> + <i>-ing form</i>
2b School days page 37	Food School subjects	<i>some/any</i> <i>any</i> in questions <i>some/any/no</i> + body/thing/where <i>every</i> + body/thing/where Frequency expressions <i>How often...?</i>
3a Right now page 45	The weather Collocations	Present Continuous Present Continuous for future plans Present Continuous: questions Present Continuous vs Present Simple
3b Time and place page 53	Rooms of the house Furniture/objects	Prepositions of place <i>there is/there are</i> <i>there is/there are</i> : questions Object pronouns <i>have got</i> <i>have got</i> : questions
Review A page 61	Grammar and Vocabulary: Revision of units 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b	Project: Find a pen friend
4 Idols page 65	Physical descriptions Jobs	<i>was/were</i> <i>was/were</i> : questions Past Simple: regular verbs
5 Dear diary page 73	Things you read Adjectives of opinion	Past Simple: irregular verbs <i>there was/there were</i> Past Simple: questions Past Simple: <i>wh</i> - questions Past time expressions
6 About town page 81	Shops Music genres	Past Continuous Past Continuous: questions Past Simple vs Past Continuous (<i>when/while</i>)
Review B page 89	Grammar and Vocabulary: Revision of units 4, 5, 6	Project: Make a time capsule

Reading and Listening	Speaking and Pronunciation	Culture	Writing
	Introduce yourself Word stress	The United Kingdom The USA	
My favourite things Identity test	Ask for and give personal information Talk about your favourite things Talk about your country Sentence stress	New Zealand	My profile <i>and</i> and <i>but</i>
Meet Tom Describe your pets	Talk about your family Describe a pet Tell the time Third person -s	Half and half	My family Capital letters
The routine rap Your chill factor	Perform a rap Express likes and dislikes Say the date (prepositions of time) Rhyme and rhythm	Festivals	My perfect day Sequencers
Scotland's top teen chef School survey	Describe your school timetable Talk about your diet Order food <i>h</i> sound	A cyclist's diet	My school day <i>because/because of</i>
Travel diary The Invisibles	Describe a holiday Ask what someone is doing Talk on the phone <i>-ing</i> form: /ɪŋ/	Satellites	An e-card Expressions in informal letters
Time traveller Who lives here?	Describe a scene Describe a house Use prepositions of movement and give directions Linking	Clone cities	My room Adjectives: before nouns and after <i>be</i>
Song: <i>I say a little prayer</i> , Aretha Franklin			
Biographies 20th century quiz	Talk about when you were younger Do a quiz Go shopping Past Simple: <i>-ed</i>	Cool clothes	A fan page Organise information
Dream diaries At the weekend	Describe a dream Talk about last weekend Describe a process Irregular verbs	Famous diaries	A blog <i>before, during, after</i>
Look who's here! Music survey	Describe what people were doing Do a music survey Make requests (<i>can/could</i>) Vowel sound: /ɔ:/	Autographs	My free time <i>and, but, or, because</i>
Song: <i>I ain't superstitious</i> , Howlin' Wolf			

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Unit	Vocabulary	Grammar
7 Let's go! page 93	Transport Places in a city	Comparatives Comparative of inferiority Comparative of equality Superlatives
8 Health page 101	Healthy habits Body words	<i>should</i> <i>should</i> : questions Imperative Reflexive pronouns
9 Home and away page 109	Holidays Life plans	<i>going to</i> <i>will</i> : predictions <i>will</i> : facts <i>will</i> : questions Future time expressions
Review C page 117	Grammar and Vocabulary: Revision of units 7, 8, 9	Project: Keep a travel diary

Grammar Reference page 121 Word List page 138 Review Keys page 150 Irregular Verbs page 151

Credits

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Reading and Listening	Speaking and Pronunciation	Culture	Writing
Bike it! Tourist spots	Compare people and things Make a quiz Ask for travel information <i>-er and than: /ə/</i>	Under London	My city Punctuation
Train your brain Mind and body	Give tips Give instructions Give opinions <i>should/shouldn't</i>	Nothing's impossible	My top tips <i>but and although</i>
Departures Rules	Talk about holiday plans Set rules Make plans Contractions	Birthdays	My summer plans so
Song: <i>Three little birds</i> , Bob Marley			

Phonetic Chart page 152

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WELCOME

Cardinal numbers

1 Write the numbers and say them. Then listen and check.



eight



Ordinal numbers

2 Write the ordinal numbers. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

1st - first

2nd _____ 11th _____

3rd _____ 15th _____

5th _____ 20th _____

10th _____ 31st _____

Countries and nationalities

4 Complete the nationalities.

-an -ish -ch -ese

1 American 5 Span_____

2 Brit_____ 6 Dut_____

3 Fren_____ 7 Portugu_____

4 Japan_____ 8 Argentin_____

Months of the year

3 Write the months in order.

1 - January

February

August

April

November

May

July

September

June

January

March

October

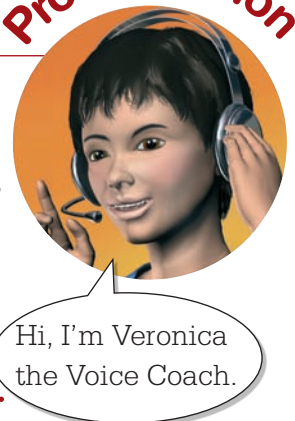
December

Word stress

5 Use the nationalities in exercise 4. Listen and mark the stress. Then listen and repeat.

1 - American

Pronunciation



Hi, I'm Veronica the Voice Coach.

6 Can you write the countries and languages for the nationalities?

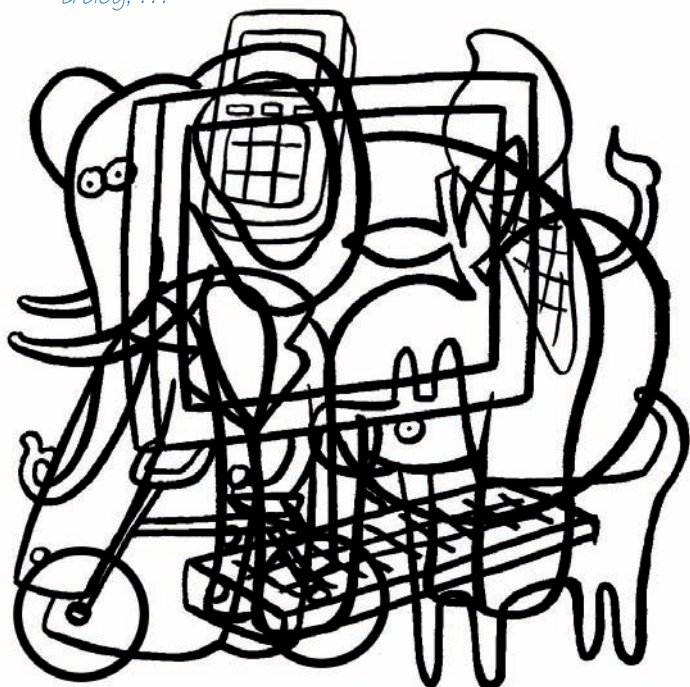
1 - American, the USA, English.

a/an

a + consonant sound e.g. a book
an + vowel sound e.g. an email

7 Can you find eight objects? Use *a* or *an*.

a dog, ...



GAME!

Draw pictures of objects you know in English. Can your partner guess the objects?

Plural nouns

Singular	Plural
book	books
sandwich	sandwiches
country	countries
man	men

8 Write the plurals. Then listen and check.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 dog - <i>dogs</i> | 4 woman _____ |
| 2 watch _____ | 5 bus _____ |
| 3 city _____ | 6 nationality _____ |

can: ability

I **can** speak Japanese.
 She **can't** speak Japanese.
Can you speak Japanese?

9 Complete the sentences about you with *can* or *can't*.

- I *can* count from 1 to 20 in English.
- I _____ speak French.
- I _____ say 'hi' in two languages.
- I _____ spell the teacher's name.
- I _____ say the alphabet in fifteen seconds.
- I _____ say 'welcome' in three languages.

Introduce yourself

10 Read and listen.

Hi. My name's Victor the Voice Coach. I'm fifteen years old. I'm from the UK. I'm British. I can speak English and Spanish. My phone number is 020 865 2289. My email address is victor@voicecoach.co.uk



11 Complete the sentences about you.

- Hi. My name's _____.
- I'm _____ years old.
- I'm from _____.
- I'm _____.
- I can speak _____.
- My phone number is _____.
- My email address is _____@_____.

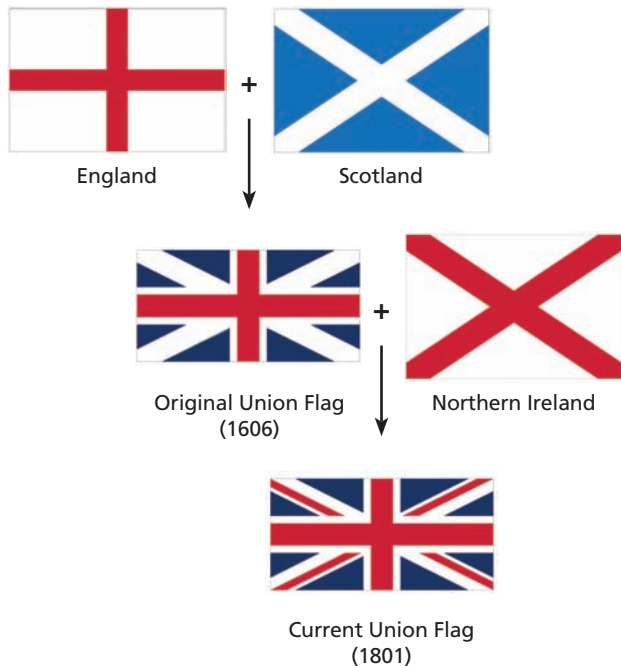
END IT!

12 In pairs, talk about the information in exercise 11. Include two false answers. Can your partner find the false information?



Add this grammar to your Portfolio

The United Kingdom



The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, better known as the United Kingdom (UK) is a state located off the north-western coast of continental Europe. It includes the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales), the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland), and many smaller islands.

Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK that shares a land border with another state: the Republic of Ireland. Apart from this land border, the UK is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, with the North Sea in the east, the English Channel in the south and the Irish Sea in the west.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom (abridged and adapted, November 2013)

The Union Jack

The Union Flag or Union Jack is the national flag of the United Kingdom. The flag combines aspects of three older national flags: the red cross of St George, patron saint of England, the white cross of St Andrew, patron saint of Scotland, and the red cross of St Patrick, patron saint of Ireland.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Jack (abridged and adapted, November 2013)

1 Answer the questions.

1 How many countries make up the United Kingdom?

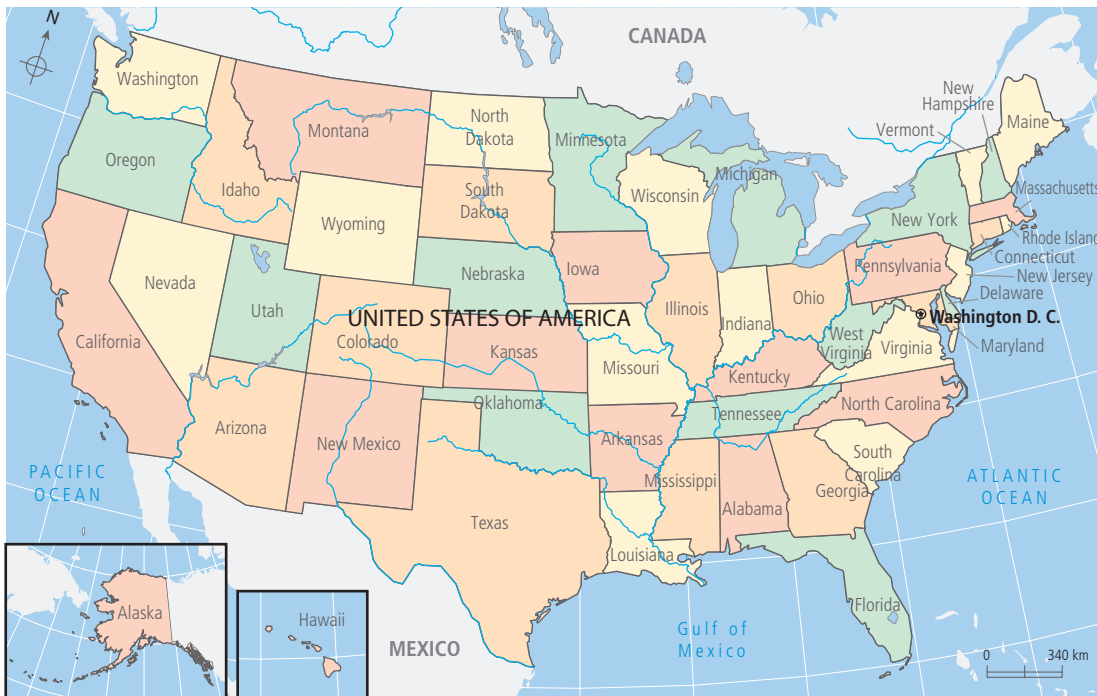
4

2 What are they called?

3 What are their capitals?

4 What is the name of the flag of the United Kingdom?

The United States of America



The USA

The United States of America (USA) is a federal republic made up of 50 states. There are 48 states and the federal district of Washington, D.C. in central North America, between Canada and Mexico. The state of Alaska is the northwestern part of North America and the state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific.

It is one of the world's most multicultural nations. The geography and climate of the United States is also extremely diverse, and it is home to a wide variety of wildlife.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States (abridged and adapted, November 2013)

Stars and Stripes

The national flag of the United States of America consists of thirteen equal horizontal stripes of red alternating with white, with a blue rectangle with fifty small, white, five-pointed stars. The 50 stars on the flag represent the 50 states of the United States of America and the 13 stripes represent the thirteen British colonies that declared independence from the Kingdom of Great Britain and became the first states in the Union. The flag is called "Stars and Stripes", "Old Glory" or "The Star-Spangled Banner".

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_the_United_States (abridged and adapted, November 2013)



1 Complete the sentences.

- 1 There are 50 states in the United States of America.
- 2 48 _____ are in central North America.
- 3 There is a variety of _____ in the USA.
- 4 The _____ of the USA has 50 stars and 13 stripes.
- 5 The stars represent the _____.
- 6 The flag has different names: _____, _____ or _____.

DICTIONARY USE

1 Open your dictionary and answer the following questions.

1 What type of dictionary is it?

- ☐ A English – English dictionary: monolingual
☐ B English – Portuguese dictionary: bilingual

2 What do these abbreviations mean?

- 1 adj: *adjective* 4 p: _____ 7 sb: _____
 2 adv: _____ 5 v: _____ 8 sth: _____
 3 n: _____ 6 pl: _____

2 Look at the entry from a dictionary.

larly pleasant and worth having: *I new house is in a very favoured position near the park.*

headword → **fa·vour·ite** (BrE) (AmE **fa·vor·ite**) /'feɪvərɪt/ adj., noun

pronunciation → /'feɪvərɪt/

word classes → adj., noun

different meanings →

- **adj.** liked more than others of the same kind: *It's one of my favourite movies.* ◇ *Who is your favourite writer?* **IDM** **sb's favourite 'son** a performer, politician, sports player, etc., who is popular where they were born
- **noun** 1 a person or thing that you like more than the others of the same type: *These biscuits are great favourites with the children.* ◇ *This song is a particular favourite of mine.* ◇ *Which one's your favourite?* ◇ *The programme has become a **firm favourite** with young people.* 2 a person who is liked better by sb and receives better treatment than others: *She loved all her grandchildren but Ann was her favourite.* 3 ~ (for sth) | ~ (to do sth) the horse, competitor, team, etc. that is expected to win: *The favourite came third.* ◇ *Her horse is the **hot favourite** for the race.* ◇ *AC Milan, the **hot favourites** to win the European Cup.* 4 ~ (for sth) | ~ (to do sth) the person who is expected by most people to get a particular job or position: *She's the favourite for the job.* ◇ *She's the favourite to succeed Blair as leader.*

example sentences → *It's one of my favourite movies.*, *Who is your favourite writer?*, *These biscuits are great favourites with the children.*, *This song is a particular favourite of mine.*, *Which one's your favourite?*, *The programme has become a firm favourite with young people.*, *She loved all her grandchildren but Ann was her favourite.*, *The favourite came third.*, *Her horse is the hot favourite for the race.*, *AC Milan, the hot favourites to win the European Cup.*, *She's the favourite for the job.*, *She's the favourite to succeed Blair as leader.*

DICTIONARY USE

Always remember that a single word can have different meanings, so you have to choose the meaning that is suitable according to the context.

1 What's the headword?

favourite

2 How do you pronounce it?

3 Which word class/classes is it?

4 How many definitions does the word have?

3 Go to your dictionary and look up the word "once". Then answer the following questions.

1 Which word comes before "once"?

on-air

2 How many meanings/definitions does the word have?

3 What is its word class?

4 Write a sentence using "once"?



FAVOURITES

Vocabulary

- Favourite things
- Sports

Grammar

- Subject pronouns
- *be*: Present Simple
- *be*: questions
- Question words
- *be*: *wh*- questions
- *be* + adjective

Speaking

- Ask for and give personal information
- Talk about your favourite things
- Talk about your country

Pronunciation

- Sentence stress

Writing

- My profile
- *and* and *but*

VOCABULARY

Favourite things

1 Label the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a bike | books | a camera | a cat | clothes | computer games
a DVD | a games console | a mobile | ~~an MP3 player~~ | a piano | trainers



an MP3 player



2 Write your five favourite things.

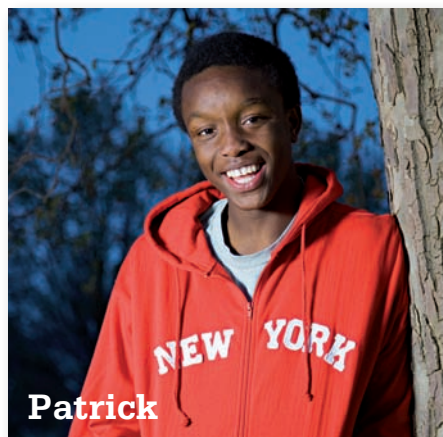
My five favourite things are my mobile, my trainers, ...

MY FAVOURITE THINGS

READING

1  Read the profiles. Write what belongs to whom.

a games console ~~an MP3 player~~ a piano books a cat a computer game



Patrick

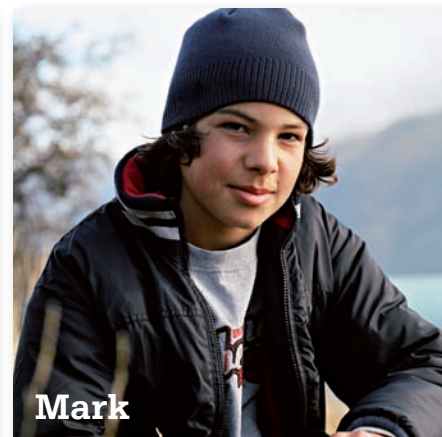
I'm fourteen and I'm from France. I'm into music and clothes. I like pop and rap music and one of my favourite things is my MP3 player. I like sports clothes. They're cool and they aren't expensive. My number one thing is my cat, Vince. He's black and white and he's very independent.

an MP3 player, ...



Eva

I'm from Argentina, but my mother's English. I'm thirteen and I'm into books, films and music. My favourite books are adventure books. They're brilliant. But my number one thing isn't a book or a DVD. It's my piano. I'm really good at playing it.



Mark

I'm from New Zealand and I'm thirteen. My number one thing is my games console and my favourite computer game is *Final Fantasy*. I love football too. Football isn't very popular in New Zealand, but I'm a fan of Manchester United. They're from England and they're great!

2 True or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- 1 Patrick's English. *False - He's French.*
- 2 Patrick and Eva like music. _____
- 3 Eva's from South America. _____
- 4 Eva and Mark are thirteen years old. _____
- 5 Mark's a fan of Real Madrid. _____
- 6 Football's popular in New Zealand. _____

3 Read again. Find these words.

- 1 three synonyms for *very good*
cool, _____
- 2 four countries _____
- 3 two types of music _____
- 4 two colours _____

4 Match the sentence parts and write them down in your notebook.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 My number one thing is | a at playing my piano. |
| 2 My favourite books are | b of Manchester United. |
| 3 I'm good | c my games console. |
| 4 I'm a fan | d football. |
| 5 I like pop and | e adventure books. |
| 6 I love | f rap music. |

1 - c

My number one thing is my games console.



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

GRAMMAR

Subject pronouns

*I'm from France.
They're brilliant.*

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he / she / it	they

1 Match the people and objects with a subject pronoun.

Eva a piano My mother and I
Patrick books You and your brother

Eva - she

2 Write the subject pronoun.

- My name's Peter. *I'm* from Australia.
- Marie and I are from Paris. *we're* French.
- Ali, *he's* Moroccan. Where's Marrakech?
- I love my bike. *It's* really cool.
- Hi, Saki. Hi, Yuuka. Can *you* speak French?
- I'm into James Bond films. *They're* brilliant!

be: Present Simple

I'm fourteen.
Football **isn't** very popular in New Zealand.

Affirmative	Negative
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He's	He isn't
She's	She isn't
It's	It isn't
We're	We aren't
You're	You aren't
They're	They aren't

3 Match the sentence parts.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Hi-I | a 're my books. |
| 2 My clothes | b 's really cool. |
| 3 I love rap. I | c 'm Mandy. |
| 4 I like Eva. She | d aren't expensive. |
| 5 They | e isn't popular here. |
| 6 Tennis | f 'm not into pop. |

1 - c

4 Complete with the affirmative or negative of be. Then listen and check.

Hi. My name (1) *'s* Antonia.
I (2) *am* from England, but
my parents (3) *are* English.
They (4) *are* Italian. I love
music and I (5) *am* a fan of
Beyoncé. She (6) *is* really
cool. But my number one
CD (7) *is* a Beyoncé CD.
It (8) *is* a Madonna CD. My favourite book
(9) *is* *Poirot Investigates*. The Agatha
Christie books (10) *are* brilliant!



Pronunciation

Sentence stress

5 Listen and repeat. Focus on stress.

- My name's Antonia.
- I'm from England.
- My parents aren't English. They're
Italian.
- I love music and I'm a fan of Beyoncé.
- She's really cool.



GO 4 IT!

6 Make a list.

- My favourite singer/group
- My favourite film/book
- My favourite computer game
- My number one thing
- I'm into ...
- I'm a fan of ...

7 In pairs, talk about your favourite things.

- A** *My favourite singer's Justin Timberlake. What about you?*
B *My favourite group's Coldplay.*

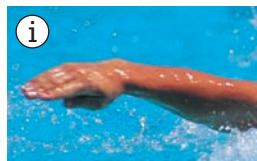
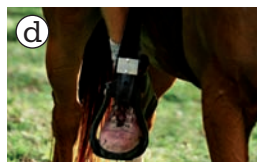
VOCABULARY

Sports

- 1 Can you guess the sports? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

rugby | basketball | horse riding | skiing
tennis | football | snowboarding
karate | swimming | cycling

a - tennis



- 2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 My favourite sport's _____.
- 2 I'm good at _____.
- 3 I'm not into _____.
- 4 I'm a fan of _____.

LISTENING

- 3 Read the identity test. Complete 1-5.

tennis England German hip-hop thirteen

- 4 Listen to the interview. What four things are different? Does Jason pass or fail the test?

- 5 Listen again. Complete the questions.

- 1 Are you American?
- 2 Where _____ you from?
- 3 How old _____ you?
- 4 What _____ the name of your school?
- 5 Who _____ your best friends?
- 6 What _____ your favourite sports?

Identity Test

Name: Jason

Surname: Ford

Address: London, (1) England

Age: (2) _____ years old

School: Highgate School, London

Best friends: Andrew, Lucy

Sports: snowboarding, (3) _____, rugby, basketball

Loves: (4) _____ music

Languages: English, (5) _____

Test result: PASS FAIL

English overseas - vocabulary

BrE



AmE



Trainers

Sneakers

Mobile phone

Cell phone

Football

Soccer

Pitch

Field



GRAMMAR

be: questions

Are you Jason Ford? **Is he** American?

be	Subject	Other words
Are	you	Jason Ford?
Is	he	American?

Short answers

Yes, I **am**.
Yes, he **is**.

No, I'm **not**.
No, he **isn't**.

1 Order the words to make questions. Then answer them.

- from Madrid / are / you ?
Are you from Madrid? No, I'm not.
- your teacher / is / French ?
- are / good students / you and your friends ?
- American / your favourite actors / are ?
- are / into sports / you ?

Question words

Who are your best friends? **How old** are you?



When?



Where?



What?



Who?



How old?

2 Complete the questions. Then answer them about you.

- Who's* your favourite singer? I like Pink.
- _____'s your best friend? She's fourteen.
- _____'s your birthday? It's on 28th February.
- _____'s your school? It's in London.
- _____'s your favourite film? It's *Spiderman 3*.

be: wh- questions

What's your name? **Where are** you from?

Question word	be	Subject	Other words
What	is	your	name?
Where	are	you	from?

3 Write questions. Use question words and be.

- What – your favourite book?
What's your favourite book?
- Where – your parents from?
- Who – your favourite singer?
- How old – your mother?
- When – your birthday?

to be + adjective

I'm cold. (~~I have cold.~~)

4 Complete the sentences with the following adjectives.

cool fun **thirsty** popular

- I'm *thirsty*. Could I have a glass of water, please?
- Look at my new bike. It's _____.
- I'm a fan of Cristiano Ronaldo.
He's _____ all over the world.
- I love skiing. It's _____.

GO 4 IT!

5 In pairs, ask the questions from exercise 3.

- A** Ask the questions.
B Answer, giving two false answers.
A Identify the false answers.
- A** *What's your favourite book?*
B *It's The Hobbit.*
A *That isn't true!*

1 Do the quiz.

THE KIWI QUIZ!



What are these three photos? They're all kiwis!
A kiwi is a fruit. It's also a bird from New Zealand,
and a Kiwi is the informal name for a person from
New Zealand.

Can you answer these questions about New Zealand?

1 New Zealand is in the _____ Ocean.

- a Atlantic
- b Pacific

2 40 million is the _____ New Zealand.

- a population of
- b number of sheep in



3 The Maori are the _____ of New Zealand.

- a indigenous people
- b national rugby team



4 New Zealand is the location for the _____ films.

- a Lord of the Rings
- b Harry Potter



2 Read the fact file. Check your answers to the quiz.

New Zealand fact file

- 1 New Zealand is two islands in the Pacific Ocean – North Island and South Island. The capital city, Wellington, is on North Island.
- 2 The population is only four million, with ten sheep for every person!
- 3 The indigenous people of New Zealand are the Maori, but 70% of the population is originally from Europe. Maori and English are the official languages.
- 4 New Zealand is famous for its mountains. It's the location for the *Lord of the Rings* films. And it's also famous for the All Blacks, its national rugby team.

3 What are 1-5 on the map?

South The Pacific Ocean
Wellington South Island North

1 – North



4 Answer the questions about New Zealand.

- 1 Name a bird from New Zealand. *The kiwi.*
- 2 What's a Kiwi?
- 3 Where's the capital city?
- 4 Where's 70% of the population from?
- 5 What are the official languages?
- 6 What two things is New Zealand famous for?

ENGLISH YOU NEED

Talk about your country

- 1 Match the numbers with the words. Then listen and repeat.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 100 | a one hundred thousand |
| 2 1,000 | b one hundred |
| 3 100,000 | c one million |
| 4 1,000,000 | d one thousand |

1-b

- 2 Say the numbers. Complete the Big Facts. Then listen and check.

8,850 192 384,000 18,839 620,000

- 3 Listen to the dialogue. Write the missing numbers.

Ali Where are you from?

Eva I'm from Argentina.

Ali What's the population of Argentina?

Eva It's about (1) _____.

Ali Where are you from in Argentina?

Eva I'm from Santa Rosa. It's in the centre of Argentina. It's (2) _____ kilometres from Buenos Aires, the capital city.

Ali What's the population of Santa Rosa?

Eva It's (3) _____.

- 4 Copy and complete the information about you.

My country

I'm from _____. The capital's _____
_____. It's in the _____
of the country and the population's about _____.

My city / town / village

I'm from _____. It's in the _____
_____ of my country and the
population's about _____.



Big Facts

- The Maori population in New Zealand is 620,000.
- The number of countries in the United Nations is _____.
- Mount Everest is _____ metres high.
- Wellington in New Zealand is _____ km from London.
- The Moon is _____ km from our planet.

- 5 In pairs, talk about your country.

A Where are you from?

B I'm from ...

Quest

- Find this information about Australia.

capital city population indigenous people



Hi! My name's Bela. I'm twelve and I'm from Brighton in the south of England.

I like music and films. I'm a fan of The Sugababes and my favourite actress is Natalie Portman. *Star Wars Episode III* is my number one film. I love tennis and skiing, but I'm not into football.

One of my favourite things is my mobile, but my number one thing is my MP3 player. It's great!



1 Read about Bela. Complete the information.

1 Name

Bela

2 Age

3 Favourite group/singer

5 Favourite sports

4 Favourite actor

6 Favourite things

and and but

*I like music **and** films.*

*I love tennis, **but** I'm not into football.*

2 Join the sentences. Use *and* or *but*.

1 I'm from Spain. My mother's from Germany.

I'm from Spain, but my mother's from Germany.

2 Australia is a big country. The population is small.

3 I'm a fan of the Internet. My favourite site is YouTube.

4 My favourite things are films. I love comedies.

5 I like football. It isn't my favourite sport.

6 My name's Jason. I'm fourteen.

3 Make notes. Then write your profile.

Paragraph 1: Name, age, city, country

Paragraph 2: Favourite group/singer, favourite actors, favourite sports

Paragraph 3: Favourite things

4 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio



MY FAMILY

Vocabulary

- Family
- Adjectives for pets

Grammar

- *this, that, these, those*
- Possessive adjectives/pronouns
- Possessive 's
- *Whose ...?*
- Present Simple

Speaking

- Talk about your family
- Describe a pet
- Tell the time

Pronunciation

- Third person -s

Writing

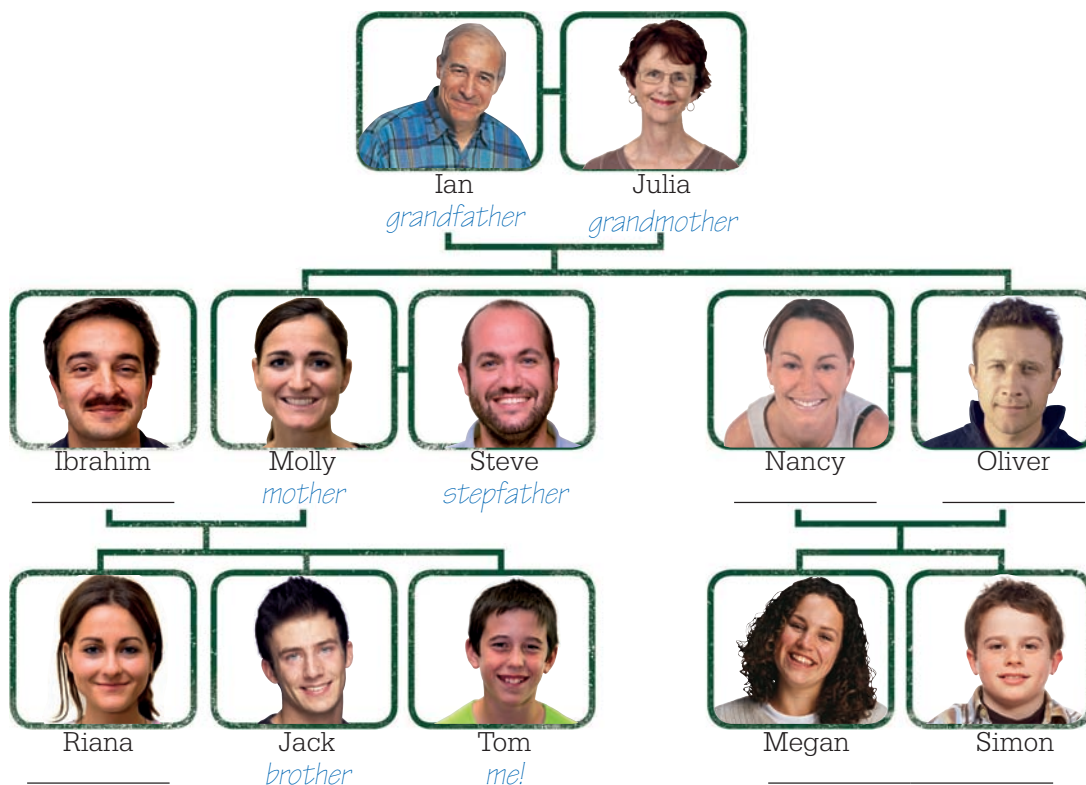
- My family
- Capital letters

VOCABULARY

Family

1 Write the missing words on the family tree. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

aunt | cousins | father | ~~grandmother~~ | sister | uncle



2 Match the informal words with words in exercise 1.

- 1 grandad - *grandfather*
- 2 dad _____
- 3 mum _____
- 4 granny _____

3 Complete the information about Molly. Then listen and check.

~~children~~ | daughter | nephew
niece | parents | sons

I've got three (1) *children*. Tom and Jack are my (2) _____. Riana's my (3) _____. My (4) _____ are called Ian and Julia. I've got a brother called Oliver. He's got two children. Megan's my (5) _____ and Simon's my (6) _____.



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

1 Find the things mentioned below in the pictures.

a fish tank a bike clothes a laptop a radio a dog a kitchen DVDs a TV



Hi, I'm Tom and I'm thirteen. I live in Manchester in the north of England with my mum, my stepdad, my sister and my dog, Rusty. My brother, Jack, lives in London. That's our house and that's my bike. Can you see Rusty?



This is my mum, and this is my sister, Riana. She's sixteen. This is her boyfriend, Andy. He comes to our house after school every day and they watch TV. They're in love!



This is my room. My CDs and DVDs are here, and these are my comics. My clothes are on the bed, and that's my laptop on the desk. Can you see the tank over there? Those are my fish. I'm really into animals!



This is the kitchen, and that's my stepdad, Steve. My dad's from Turkey and he lives there now, but we talk a lot on the Internet, with a webcam. I visit my dad in the summer.

2 Read about Tom. Correct the sentences.

- Tom's fourteen years old.
Tom's thirteen years old.
- Tom lives with four people.
- Tom watches TV with Andy after school.
- He isn't into animals.
- He talks to his dad on the phone.

3 Answer the questions.

- Where's Tom from?
He's from Manchester.
- Where's Jack? _____
- Who are in love? _____
- Who's Steve? _____
- Where's Tom's dad? _____

GRAMMAR

this, that, these, those

1 Complete the sentences with *this, that, these* and *those*.

- 1 _____ is our home over there.
- 2 _____ is my room. It's really cosy.
- 3 _____ are my friends next to me.
- 4 _____ are my fish over there.

Possessive adjectives/pronouns

That's **our** house. These are **my** comics. That T-Shirt is **mine**.

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

2 Complete the sentences.

their tank hers ~~our garden~~ mine its bed

- 1 This is **my** family and I in *our garden*.
- 2 This is **my** laptop. My sister's got _____.
- 3 That's my **dog** in _____.
- 4 Those are my **fish** in _____.
- 5 This is my sister Riana. **Her** eyes are green, but _____ are brown.

3 Complete the sentences with the possessive adjectives/pronouns.

yours her his **my** ours its

- 1 Hi. *My* name's Andy.
- 2 My sister sees _____ boyfriend every day.
- 3 This is my mobile phone. Where is _____, Laura?
- 4 These are my cousins. They live in a big house like _____.
- 5 I like Robert, but _____ sister's horrible!
- 6 The dog's in the garden with _____ ball.

Possessive 's

My mum's car. *My cousins'* house.

4 Write the missing possessive 's or ' in each sentence.



- (1) In the summer I visit my dad's family.
- (2) I stay at my grandparents house in Istanbul.
- (3) My grandfather name is Mehmet.
- (4) My grandmother name is Nuray.
- (5) This is my uncle with my cousins in my uncle shop.
- (6) My cousins names are Alper and Melis.

Whose ...?

Whose car is that? *Whose* house is that?

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Whose grandfather is Mehmet?
He's Tom's grandfather.
- 2 Whose grandmother is Nuray?
- 3 Whose shop is that?
- 4 Whose names are Alper and Melis?

GO 4 IT!

6 In pairs, ask and answer about who is who in your families.

- A** *Who's David?*
B *He's my brother. He's fifteen.*
A *Who are Leonard and Sarah?*
B *They're my aunt and uncle. They live in Scotland.*

7 Write a description of your partner's family.

THE PERFECT PET

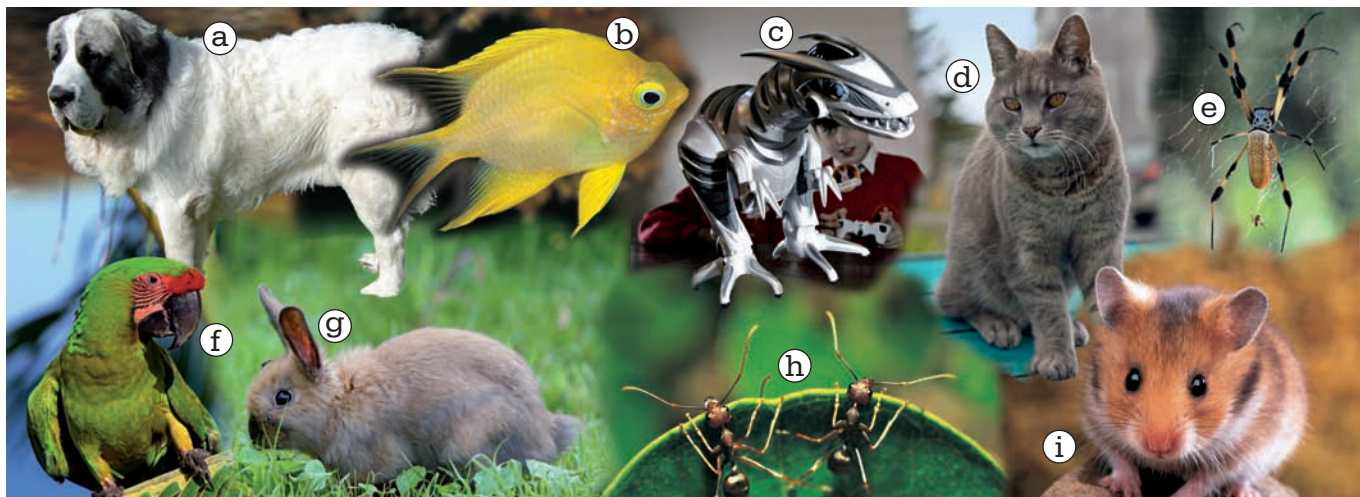
VOCABULARY

Adjectives for pets

1 Match the words with the pictures.

ants a cat a ~~dog~~ a bird a fish a hamster a roboraptor a rabbit a spider

a - a dog



2 Which of the adjectives to describe pets are positive and which are negative?

clean | noisy | friendly | intelligent
messy | cuddly | quiet | scary | annoying

Positive: clean, _____

Negative: _____

3 Form new adjectives by adding *un-* to these words:

common desirable kind usual friendly

friendly - unfriendly

4 Now look at the adjectives in exercise 2, find the ones that are formed by adding suffixes and underline those suffixes. Then write the original word (verb or noun) for each one of them.

LISTENING

5 Listen to Tony, Alison and Jay. What are their pets?



Tony



Alison



Jay

6 Listen again. Write each sentence with the correct option in your notebook.

- Tony's got one pet/hundreds of pets.
Tony's got hundreds of pets.
- Tony's pets play/work.
- Pooch is/isn't happy when he sees Alison.
- Alison and Pooch play in the park/garden.
- Jay thinks his pet is/isn't a real pet.
- Jay's pet bites Jay/the interviewer.

7 Write the adjectives for the pets.

- Tony's pets are quiet. They aren't m_____.
- Alison's pet is i_____, but he isn't very f_____.
- Jay's pet can be f_____, but it's s_____.

GRAMMAR

Present Simple

My roboraptor **walks** and **runs**.

Pooch **doesn't like** people.

Affirmative	Negative
I / You run	I / You don't run
He / She / It runs	He / She / It doesn't run
We / You / They run	We / You / They don't run

Spelling rules

+ -s	run, eat	run s , eat s
-s, -x, -ch, -sh, -o + -es	watch, go	watch es , go es
consonant- y → -ies	fly	fl ies
irregular	be, have	is, has

1 Write the third person singular of these verbs.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1 swim <i>- swims</i> | 4 study _____ |
| 2 live _____ | 5 play _____ |
| 3 finish _____ | 6 do _____ |

Pronunciation



Third person -s

2 Copy the table in your notebook.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
_____	_____	_____

3 Listen to six sentences. Write the verbs in the table. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

- My dog sleeps in my room.
- My sister teaches French.
- A parrot flies.
- My friend walks to school.
- My father lives in Turkey.
- My mother watches television.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs.

- Pooch *understands* (understand) instructions.
- He _____ (not like) people.
- The roboraptor _____ (walk) and _____ (run).
- It _____ (not eat), but it _____ (play).
- The ants _____ (run) and _____ (work).
- They _____ (not play).

5 Do the quiz. Write the affirmative or negative of the verbs. Are the results true?

Pet Quiz!

- I ... (like) animals.
- We ... (live) in a house with a garden.
- I ... (have) a lot of free time.
- My parents ... (give) me pocket money.
- My family ... (stay) at home a lot.
- I ... (play) in the park every day.

Results

Negative sentences	Your ideal pet
0-2	a dog, a cat
3-4	a bird, a hamster, fish, ants
5-6	a toy pet

GO 4 IT!

6 Invent a pet. Is it real or a toy? What's its name?

7 Draw your pet. What does it do?

bite fly play run sleep swim

8 In pairs, describe your pet. Use adjectives.

It walks, but it doesn't run. It's cuddly.

Culture HALF AND HALF

1 Where's Meva from? Are the cultures similar or different?



2 Read about Meva. Check your answers to exercise 1.

Hi! My name's Meva. I'm half Bangladeshi and half Scottish because my dad's from Bangladesh and my mum's from Scotland. I live in Edinburgh, the capital city of Scotland, but I visit my family in Bangladesh in the summer.

My dad's family lives in a small village in Sylhet in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has got about sixty thousand villages! Scotland and Bangladesh are very different. For example, in the village we haven't got cars, telephones or newspapers. We don't watch TV because we haven't got electricity. In Edinburgh I watch a lot of TV.

The village in Bangladesh is really small and I know all the people there. I don't speak Bangla, the official language of Bangladesh, but I study it on the Internet. My favourite sport is football. In Bangladesh I play football in a rice paddy. It's fantastic.

3 Are Meva's sentences about Scotland, Bangladesh or both? Read the text again.

- 1 I have family there.
Bangladesh and Scotland
- 2 Here I spend my summer holidays.
- 3 We haven't got cars.
- 4 I watch a lot of TV.
- 5 I don't speak the official language.
- 6 I play football.

5 Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 4.

- 1 Meva's *dad* is from Bangladesh.
- 2 Bangladesh has got about 60,000 _____.
- 3 Meva visits her family in Bangladesh in the _____.
- 4 Meva's favourite sport is _____.
- 5 Meva lives in _____.
- 6 In Bangladesh they live in a _____ village.

4 Find a word in the same category in the text.

- 1 brother - *dad*
- 2 London _____
- 3 winter _____
- 4 cities _____
- 5 big _____
- 6 basketball _____

English overseas – spelling

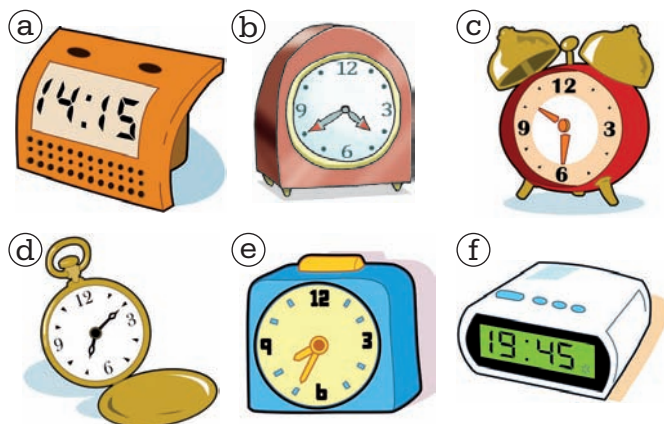
BrE 	AmE 
Favourite	Favorite
Honour	Honor
Colour	Color
Labour	Labor



ENGLISH YOU NEED

Tell the time

1 What time is it? Match the clocks with the times.



- 1 It's half past ten. *c*
- 2 It's (a) quarter to eight. ____
- 3 It's twenty-five to nine. ____
- 4 It's (a) quarter past two. ____
- 5 It's ten past seven. ____
- 6 It's twenty to five. ____

2 Write the times. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 13.20 | 3 05.25 | 5 09.00 |
| 2 18.55 | 4 12.05 | 6 20.50 |

1 - It's twenty past one.

3 Listen. Complete the dialogues with the times.



- A** Hello, can I help you?
B Yes. What time is the concert tonight?
A It starts at ____.
B OK. Thank you.



- A** Dad, what time is it?
B It's ____.
A Oh, no! Basketball practice starts at twenty past.
B You're late, again!



- A** Excuse me. When's the next train to Manchester?
B Um, ____.
A Great. Thanks.
B No problem.

4 In pairs, practise the dialogues. Change the times.

Quest

- It's 11.00 in Lisbon. What time is it in London, New York and Dhaka?

Capital letters

1 Match the rules with the examples.

We use capital letters for:

- 1 ~~countries and cities~~
- 2 languages and nationalities
- 3 the subject pronoun 'I'
- 4 the start of a sentence
- 5 names

1-c

- a Tom, Riana
- b Dan and I like karate.
- c ~~Scotland, Manchester~~
- d She's friendly.
- e English, French

2 Write the sentences with capital letters.

- 1 our dog, max, is five.
Our dog, Max, is five.
- 2 he goes to my school in brighton.

- 3 her name's odile, and she's french.
- 4 he loves football, but i hate sport.

3 Read about Bela's family. Match the sentences from exercise 2 with a-d.



This is my family. I don't have a big family - just my brother, our parents, our dog and me.

My brother, Jamie, is eleven. (a) *He goes to my school in Brighton*, but he isn't in my class. We're very different. (b) _____. He doesn't like music, but I'm really into pop and rock music.

My mum's thirty-eight. (c) _____. My dad, Roger, is thirty-six. He doesn't speak French, and he can't understand my mum's parents.

(d) _____ He's very friendly and intelligent, and he doesn't bite!

4 Read again. Complete the table.

Name	Who	Age	Other information
Jamie	brother	(1) <i>eleven</i>	He likes football.
Odile	mum	(2) _____	She's French.
Roger	(3) _____	thirty-six	He doesn't speak French.
(4) _____	dog	five	(5) _____

5 Make notes. Then write about your family.

Paragraph 1: Introduce your family and pets

Paragraph 2: Your brothers and sisters

Paragraph 3: Your parents

Paragraph 4: Your pets

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

Vocabulary

- Daily routines
- Free time activities

Grammar

- Adverbs of frequency
- Present Simple: questions
- Present Simple: *wh*-questions
- *love, like, not like, hate + -ing* form

Speaking

- Perform a rap
- Express likes and dislikes
- Say the date (prepositions of time)

Pronunciation

- Rhyme and rhythm

Writing

- My perfect day
- Sequencers

VOCABULARY

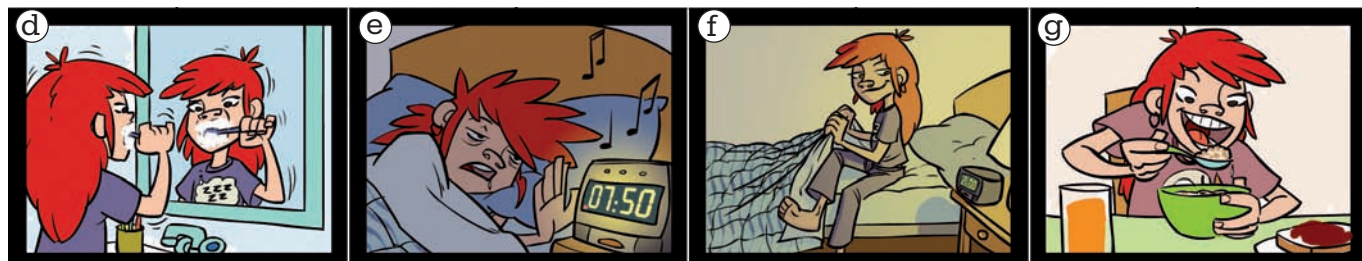
Daily routines

1 Describe the pictures with these words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

do | get | go (x2)
have (x4) | wake | brush

my homework | ~~up~~ | dinner | to bed | a shower
to school | breakfast | my teeth | lunch | up

a - get up



2 Listen to Jackie. Order the pictures.

1 - e

3 What time do you do the activities?

I get up at seven o'clock.



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

THE ROUTINE RAP

READING

1  Read and listen to the rap. Write the times.

ten thirty seven thirty five half past four ~~six~~ one fifteen



She wakes up at (1) six
When the alarm bell rings
Jackie gets up,
Has a shower and sings

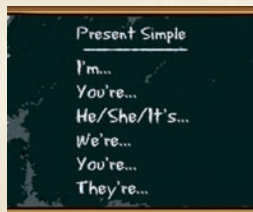
Chorus:
It's the daily routine
For the average teen
24/7

If you know what I mean

She always has breakfast
At (2) _____
Then she says goodbye
To her dog and family



Jackie leaves home
And goes to school
Where she studies
A new grammar rule



Repeat chorus

Jackie has lunch
At (3) _____
It's spaghetti bolognese
In the school canteen
She has classes again
Until (4) _____
When the school bell rings
She runs out of the door



Repeat chorus

She does her homework at (5) _____
Then she sees her friends
She has dinner with her family
And sometimes she sends

A text message or two
Or she watches TV
Before she goes to bed
At (6) _____



Repeat chorus

We know what you mean
It's the daily routine
24/7
For the average teen

2 Order the sentences according to the information in the text.

- a She says goodbye to her dog and family. _____
- b She meets her friends. _____
- c She has a shower. 1

- d She studies a new grammar rule. _____
- e She sends a text message or two. _____
- f She does her homework. _____



GRAMMAR

Adverbs of frequency

She **sometimes watches** TV before she goes to bed.
She's **always** happy. NOT: She *always is* happy.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
always	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
usually	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
often	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
sometimes		✓	✓				✓
hardly ever					✓		
never							

1 Write sentences in your notebook.
Put the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

- I go to school by bus. (usually)
I usually go to school by bus.
- John does his homework. (never)
- We're late for class. (often)
- My friends have lunch at school.
(sometimes)
- You're friendly. (always)
- I use my phone. (hardly ever)

2 Write the sentences about you. Use adverbs of frequency.

- I play football at the weekend.
I always play football at the weekend.
- I get up at seven o'clock.
- I watch TV in the evening.
- I'm tired at the end of the day.
- I have a shower in the morning.
- I go to bed at ten o'clock.

3 In pairs, discuss your answers to exercise 2.

- A** *I always play football at the weekend.
What about you?*
- B** *I sometimes play football, but I usually play tennis.*

Rhyme and rhythm

4 Match the words that rhyme. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

rings sends ~~mean~~ door rule

- teen - *mean*
- sings _____
- school _____
- friends _____
- four _____

GO 4 IT!

5 Complete the sentences about your daily routine.

- I wake up at _____.
- I have breakfast at _____.
- I do my homework at _____.
- I _____ (activity) before I go to bed.
- I go to bed at _____.

6 Exchange sentences with your partner.

7 Copy and complete the rap about your partner.

Juan wakes up
At *seven o'clock*,
He always has breakfast
At *seven thirty*.

He does *his* homework at *six thirty*,
And then *he* plays computer games
Before *he* goes to bed
At *ten o'clock*.

8 Perform your rap to your partner.

VOCABULARY

Free time activities

- 1 Match the activities (in the box) with the people. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

I play basketball. | ~~I see my friends.~~ | I do exercise. | I play computer games.
I go shopping. | I chat on the Internet. | I listen to music. | ~~I read.~~

Gemma – I read and I see my friends.



- 2 Can you guess your partner's free time activities?

- A You often listen to music.
B No, I don't!

LISTENING

- 3 Complete the questionnaire.

YOUR CHILL FACTOR

It's a busy world, but it's important to chill – to relax and do nothing!
Choose the correct option for you. Then calculate your chill factor.

1 I ...

- a have breakfast at home.
b have breakfast at school.
c don't have time for breakfast.

2 After school I usually ...

- a play computer games or chat on the Internet.
b study.
c do extra activities.

3 I ... have time for my hobbies.

- a usually
b sometimes
c never

4 I ... do exercise.

- a often
b sometimes
c never

5 Before I go to bed, I ... read, or listen to music.

- a always
b sometimes
c never

6 At the weekend I usually ...

- a see my friends.
b go shopping.
c study.

Key a = 2 points
b = 1 point,
c = 0 points

Chill factor 0-3: **Low.** You're always busy!
4-8: **Medium.** You're often busy.
9-12: **High.** You find time to relax.

- 4 Listen to Isaac and Gemma. True or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- 1 Gemma doesn't have breakfast.
False – She has breakfast at home.
2 She has time for her hobbies. _____
3 She goes swimming. _____
4 She reads comics before she goes to bed. _____
5 She sees her friends at the weekend. _____
6 Her chill factor's high. _____

GRAMMAR

Present Simple: questions

Do you **read** books? Does she **do** exercise?

Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
Do	I / you / we / they	read?
Does	he / she / it	

Short answers	
Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .

1 Complete the questions. Use *Do* or *Does*. Then answer them.

- Do* you chat on the Internet?
Yes, I do.
- _____ your school have a computer room?
- _____ young people have a lot of free time?
- _____ your English teacher read comics?
- _____ you meet your friends at the weekend?
- _____ your parents listen to music?

Present Simple: *wh*- questions

Where do you **have** breakfast? When does she **study**?

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What	do	I / you / we / they	study?
When	does	he / she / it	
Where			

2 Order the words to make questions. Then answer them.

- What time / get up / do / you ?
What time do you get up? I get up at 7.30.
- What / you / do / for breakfast / have ?
- When / school / start / does ?
- When / go shopping / does / your family ?
- What / on Friday evenings / do / do / you ?
- What / your teacher / do / at lunchtime / does ?

3 Write complete questions.

- Where / you / have breakfast?
Where do you have breakfast?
- What / you / do after school?
- you / have time for your hobbies?
- you / do exercise?
- you / read before you go to bed?
- What / you / do at the weekend?

4 Ask a partner the questions in exercise 3. Write his/her answers. Then calculate the Chill Factor.

love, like, not like, hate + -ing form

I **love** reading. He **hates** swimming.

love 😊 like 😊 not like 😞 hate 😡

5 Write sentences. Use *love*, *like*, *don't like* and *hate*.

- play computer games
I hate playing computer games.
- listen to rap music
- watch DVDs
- go swimming
- speak in English
- do my homework

DO IT!

6 Choose three activities. For each activity, write one question with *like* and another with a question word.

do exercise go shopping
listen to music read watch TV

Do you like doing exercise? What do you do?

7 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

8 Tell another pair about your partner.

Sara likes doing exercise. She ...



Add this grammar to your Portfolio

Culture FESTIVALS

1 Match the special features with the festivals.

have a family meal (x2) eat turkey ~~wear special costumes~~ (x3) watch fireworks watch a parade



Carnival: wear special costumes, ...



New Year's Eve: _____



Thanksgiving: _____



Hallowe'en: _____



Chinese New Year: _____



Ramadan: _____

2 Read about the festivals. Write their names below.

① **F**or this festival in China we eat special food and wear red clothes for good luck. At midnight we watch fireworks. The next day our parents give us money and we visit our neighbours. In the evening we carry lanterns and dance in the street.

② **T**his is a religious month for Muslims. We only eat and drink early in the morning and late at night. At the end of the month, we go to the mosque and then have a special dinner. Our parents usually give us money as a present.

③ **P**eople come from all over the world to see this festival in Brazil because it's spectacular. It starts on Saturday and finishes on Thursday. We don't go to school during this week. We wear costumes and dance in street parades.

④ **W**e celebrate this day in the USA on the last Thursday in November. Shops don't open and we don't go to school. We have a big family lunch with turkey. Then we watch football on TV.

3 Write the festival or festivals in your notebook.

- Parents give money.
Chinese New Year, Ramadan
- People dance in the street.
- People eat special food.
- People wear special clothes.
- Children don't go to school.
- People watch fireworks.

4 Do you celebrate any festivals? Complete the sentences.

- I celebrate _____
- I don't celebrate _____
- My family celebrates _____
- My friends and I celebrate _____
- A person I know celebrates _____

ENGLISH YOU NEED

Say the date

1 Fill in the grid with the correct information.

When is your birthday?

	Day	Month	Year
Your birthday			
Your partner's birthday			
Your teacher's birthday			

2 Match the dates with the festivals on page 34.

- 1 January or February *Chinese New Year*
- 2 31st December
- 3 the ninth month of the Muslim calendar
- 4 forty days before Easter
- 5 November
- 6 31st October

3 Can you say the date? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

- 1 22nd January
The twenty-second of January.
- 2 30th May
- 3 1st September
- 4 6th July
- 5 19th April
- 6 8th December

Prepositions of time

*I start school **in** September.*

*My birthday is **on** 3rd April.*

*The film starts **at** 5 o'clock.*

in + months / years / parts of the day / centuries / seasons

in September, in 2010, in the morning, in the 16th century, in winter

on + days / dates / special days

on Monday, on 3rd April, on Christmas day, on my birthday

at + times / the weekend / night / festivals

at 5 o'clock, at the weekend, at night, at Christmas

4 Answer the questions. Then ask a partner.

- 1 When do you go shopping?

- 2 When do you watch TV?

- 3 When do you go on holiday?

- 4 What time do you have dinner?

- 5 When are the next Olympic Games?

- 6 When's your birthday?

5 Listen and complete the dialogue.

Max What's the date today?

Leo It's (1) *6th December*. Why?

Max It's my birthday (2) _____.

Leo What day's that?

Max It's next (3) _____, but my party's (4) _____. Can you come?

Leo Yes, of course. What time does it start?

Max (5) _____.

Leo OK. Thanks!

6 In pairs, practise the dialogue. Change the information.

Quest

- Find out about Hallowe'en. Where do people celebrate it? What do they do?

WRITING

My perfect day

- 1** In pairs, talk about your perfect day. What things do you do and don't you do?

I play basketball. I don't go to school.

- 2** Read about Bela's perfect day. What does/ doesn't she do? Write four things.

*She gets up late.
She doesn't ...*



What's my perfect day? It's 18th June, my birthday! Well, first I get up late. I don't go to school because it's Saturday. I have a shower and then I have breakfast in the garden. Next I chat online. Then my friends give me presents.

In the afternoon we go shopping. I buy jeans and CDs. After that we see a film. In the evening we listen to my CDs. Finally, I go to bed. I'm tired, but very happy.

- 3** Order Bela's activities according to the information in the text.

- a We see a film. _____
- b My friends give me presents. _____
- c I go to bed. _____
- d I chat online. _____
- e I get up late. **1**

Sequencers

- 4** Find five words or phrases in the text that show the order of the activities in exercise 3.

first, ...

- 5** Order these activities. Write a paragraph in your notebook. Use the five sequencers.

I walk my dog. I play basketball.
I talk on the phone. I play computer games.
I meet my friends.

First I walk my dog ...

- 6** Make notes. Then write about your perfect day.

Paragraph 1: The morning
Paragraph 2: The afternoon
Paragraph 3: The evening

- 7** Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

English overseas – spelling

BrE 	AmE 
Memorise	Memorize
Analyse	Analyze
Organise	Organize
Realise	Realize

2b

SCHOOL DAYS

Vocabulary

- Food
- School subjects

Grammar

- *some, any*
- *any* in questions
- *some/any/no* + body/thing/where
- *every* + body/thing/where
- Frequency expressions
- *How often ...?*

Speaking

- Describe your school timetable
- Talk about your diet
- Order food

Pronunciation

- *h* sound

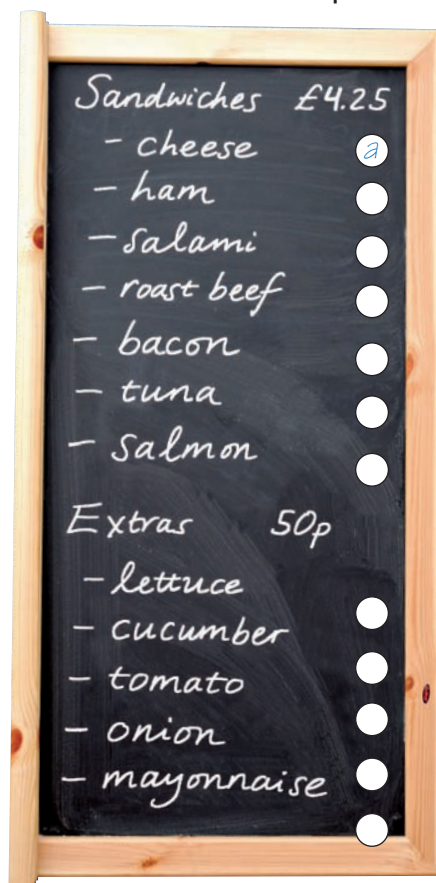
Writing

- My school day
- *because/ because of*

VOCABULARY

Food

1  Match the pictures with the food on the menu. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.



2 Categorise the food in the pictures.
Can you add more?

Vegetables: *lettuce*, ...

Fruit: _____

Meat: _____

Fish: _____

Drinks: _____

Other: _____

3 What's in your favourite sandwich?

*My favourite sandwich is cheese and onion
on brown bread.*



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you like cooking?

- 2 What can you cook?

- 3 Do you know the names of famous chefs?

2 Read about a top teen chef. What does she describe?

- a her restaurant
- b her typical meals
- c her favourite recipe

Meet Miranda Jacks Scotland's top teen chef

I'm a chef so people often ask me about the food that I eat. I like food that's healthy, and simple to make.

Breakfast is very important for everybody. I always have orange juice and an egg on toast. I don't eat any cereal because I don't like anything with milk.

For lunch I make a sandwich so I can have lunch anywhere. This is my favourite sandwich: take two slices of bread and put some mayonnaise on one. Cut some cold chicken. Then add some lettuce and a tomato. Tomatoes are brilliant. They've got a lot of vitamin A and C. They protect your skin and they're good for your eyes and immune system. Remember eat healthy and feel healthy!

In the evening, I usually cook something for my mum and dad. We don't eat fish because my dad doesn't like it, but we sometimes have meat. We all like pasta — a lot of pasta. It gives you energy and it's great with a salad. Everybody has to try a spinach, avocado and parmesan cheese salad! It's easy to make and good for your body and your brain.



3 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Miranda likes junk food.
False – She likes healthy food.
- 2 She has a sandwich for lunch.

- 3 She likes tomatoes.

- 4 Her mum cooks dinner.

- 5 They eat a lot of fish.

- 6 In her house, pasta isn't popular.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What's Miranda's job?
She's a chef.
- 2 What's in her favourite sandwich?

- 3 Why are tomatoes healthy?

- 4 Why does she like pasta?

- 5 What's in her salad?

- 6 Why does she like this salad?

GRAMMAR

some/any

Put **some** mayonnaise on it.
I don't eat **any** cereal.

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

- I always have **some** orange juice for breakfast.
- She doesn't eat _____ cheese. She hates it.
- Mum and Dad usually have _____ wine with their dinner.
- I often have _____ fish for lunch.
- The hot dog doesn't have _____ mustard.
- They usually have _____ pasta with meat at lunch.

any in questions

Do you eat **any** fruit?
Does she eat **any** fish?

2 Order the words to make questions.

- you / eat / any / do / vegetables ?
Do you eat any vegetables?
- drink / does / any / milk / he ?

- she / any / does / meat / eat ?

- for lunch / they / do / have / any / sandwiches ?

some/any/no + body/thing/where

Breakfast is very important for **everybody**.
I don't like **anything** with milk.
I can have lunch **anywhere**.

	Affirmative	Negative Questions
People	somebody / nobody	anybody
Things	something / nothing	anything
Places	somewhere / nowhere	anywhere

3 Underline the correct option.

- On Sundays we go somewhere / anywhere for lunch.
- I'm allergic to beans. I can't eat *something* / *anything* with them.
- There's *anything* / *nothing* in the fridge to put on my sandwich.
- The restaurant doesn't serve *anything* / *nothing* with meat.
- Does *somebody* / *anybody* want a hamburger for dinner?
- I can't find my money for lunch *somewhere* / *anywhere*.

4 Write the sentences with **any-** or **no-**.

- I know nobody famous.
I don't know anybody famous.
- We have nowhere to eat tonight.

- I don't see anybody in the restaurant.

- There's nothing good to eat.

- I'm not going anywhere interesting for dinner.

- I can't eat anything with gluten.

every + body/thing/where

Everybody has to try it!

5 Complete the sentences with **every + body/thing/where**.

- There're vegetables *everywhere* in my fridge.
- _____ eats pasta in Italy.
- _____ 's really expensive in this restaurant.
- Fast food is _____ in the world.

SCHOOL SURVEY

VOCABULARY

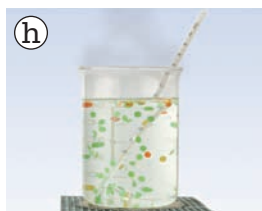
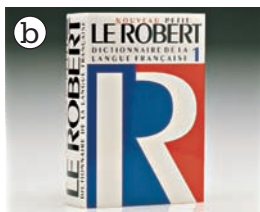
School subjects

1 Label the pictures with the subjects. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

art | drama | French | geography | history | science
ICT (information and communication technology) | maths | music | PE (physical education)



history



2 In pairs, talk about school subjects. Do you like the same subjects?

A *What's your favourite subject?*
B *Maths.*

A *Why?*
B *Because I like the teacher.*

LISTENING

3 Véronique is a French exchange student in the UK. Listen to her conversation with Sandra. Write four subjects she mentions.

Geography, ...



4 Listen again. Write Sandra's answers to Véronique's questions.

- What time do classes start? *At five to nine.*
- How often do you have geography classes?
- How often do you have science classes?
- What's your favourite subject?
- What languages can you study at school?
- What languages do you study?

English overseas - vocabulary

BrE	AmE
Maths	Math
Holiday	Vacation
Classmate	Colleague
Playtime	Recess

GRAMMAR

Frequency expressions

I have science classes **three times a week**.

I listen to music **every day**.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri
every day	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
once a week	✓				
twice a week	✓		✓		
three times a week	✓		✓	✓	

1 Write the frequency expression.

- Sandra has music on Wednesday at 10.15.
once a week
- She has PE on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. _____
- She has Form Tutor time at 8.55 from Monday to Friday. _____
- She has history on Monday and Friday.

- She has maths on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

- She has English on Tuesday and Thursday.

2 Complete the sentences about you. Use frequency expressions.

- I get up at *eight o'clock every day*.
- I go shopping _____
- My family goes on holiday _____
- I have homework _____
- I chat to friends _____
- I watch TV _____

How often ...?

How often do you have maths?

How often	do you does she do they	have maths? go to the cinema?
-----------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------

3 Write complete questions. Then choose the correct answer from the frequency expressions below.

- How often / earthquakes / happen / in the UK ?
How often do earthquakes happen in the UK?
About 200 times a year.
- How often / the clocks / change ?
- How often / a full moon / appear ?
- How often / kids in the USA / use / the Internet ?
- How often / the sun / rise ?
- How often / a spider / eat ?

Every day

Three to four times a week

Once a week

Once a month

Twice a year

Pronunciation



h sound

4 Listen and write the words you hear.

1	has	as
2	his	is
3	hear	ear
4	heat	eat

1 - has

A CYCLIST'S DIET

- 1  Copy the fact file. Read about the cyclists. Then complete the information.

Competition: *The Tour de France*

Sport:

Month:

Total distance:

Distance per day:

Calories per day:



The Tour de France is a very difficult international cycling competition. Cyclists in the race travel about 3.5 thousand kilometres in three weeks. Some days they are on their bikes for five hours, they go up three or four mountains, and they travel 190 kilometres or more.

On long days in the mountains the cyclists use about ten thousand calories. And because the race is in July, it can be very hot, so they need to drink about a litre of water every hour.

What do the cyclists eat? Three hours before the race they have breakfast: pasta or rice, an omelette, cereal, bread and jam, and orange juice. During the race they eat fruit, cakes, biscuits and energy bars. And after the race they have salad, pasta or rice, meat, fish or chicken, and a dessert. Then it's time to sleep, ready for another long day.

- 2 Circle the correct option. Then read and check.

- 1 It 's isn't an easy competition.
- 2 Cyclists in the race are from *France/ all over the world*.
- 3 The duration of the race is three *days/ weeks*.
- 4 Cyclists are *sometimes/always* on their bikes for five hours a day.
- 5 They eat *big hamburgers/a lot of food* every day.
- 6 Every *hour/day* cyclists need to drink a litre of water.

- 3 Does a professional cyclist eat these things before, during or after a race? Make three lists.

bread and jam dessert biscuits cakes cereal salad energy bars
fruit meat, fish or chicken omelette orange juice pasta or rice (x2)

Before: *bread and jam*, _____

During: _____

After: _____

ENGLISH YOU NEED

Order food

1 Look at the menu. Write the words.

- 1 A burger for vegetarians.

- 2 A sandwich with bacon, lettuce and tomato.

- 3 A size between small and large.

- 4 Another word for chips.

4  Ruby and Scott are at a café. Listen and write their orders.

Ruby: *a veggie burger*, _____

Scott: _____



Fresh & Fast CAFÉ

Menu

- Fish burger £2.10
- Veggie burger £1.99
- Sandwiches: BLT, £2.65
Ham & cheese,
Tuna, Egg &
tomato.

	Medium	Large
• Salad	£1.55	£1.90
• Fries	£0.99	£1.25
• Water	£1.30	£1.70
• Orange juice	£1.75	£2.20
• Cola	£1.69	£1.89

2  Listen to the six prices. Write the corresponding food.

1 – *A veggie burger*

Prices in the UK

£1	'one pound'
£1.45	'one forty-five'
£0.99 / 99p	'ninety-nine pence'

3  Listen again. Write the prices in your notebook. Then listen and repeat.

1 – *£1.99*

5  Listen to Ruby's order again. Complete the sentences. Then listen and repeat.

- 1 Can I *help* you?
- 2 Anything to _____?
- 3 Can I _____ a large cola, please?
- 4 _____ else?
- 5 _____ much is that?
- 6 _____ you are.

6 In pairs, prepare and practise the dialogue. Then change roles.

Customer: You are at the Fresh & Fast Café. Order some food.

Attendant: Listen to the customer. Calculate the price of the food.

Quest

- Where are these popular takeaway meals from originally?

fish and chips sweet and sour pork
tandoori chicken

1 In pairs, describe your typical school day.

A *I get up at half past seven.*

B *I don't. I get up at quarter to eight.*

2 Rohan is from Australia. Read about his school day. Find two things that are the same and two things that are different for you.



On a typical school day, I wake up at half past six. I usually have cereal for breakfast. Then I get dressed. I wear a uniform and a cap because the sun is very hot.

School starts at ten to nine. We study a lot of languages: French, German, Indonesian, Japanese and Latin. We play cricket in summer and football in winter.

After school I do my homework. My dad usually cooks dinner, but we have a takeaway once a week. I go to bed at half past ten because I'm usually very tired.

because/because of

*I wear a cap **because** the sun is very hot.*

*I wear a cap **because of** the hot sun.*

3 Join the sentences with *because* and *because of* and write them in your notebook.

1 I like school. I have my friends there.
I like school because I have my friends there.
I like school because of my friends there.

2 I don't wear normal clothes to school.
We wear the school uniform.

3 I have sandwiches for lunch. I don't like the food at school.

4 My favourite day is Wednesday. We play sports in the afternoon.

5 I don't chat on the Internet after school.
I have a lot of homework.

4 Make notes. Then describe your typical school day. Include times.

Paragraph 1: Before school

Paragraph 2: At school

Paragraph 3: After school

5 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

3^a

RIGHT NOW

Vocabulary

- The weather
- Collocations

Grammar

- Present Continuous
- Present Continuous for future plans
- Present Continuous: questions
- Present Continuous vs Present Simple

Speaking

- Describe a holiday
- Ask what someone is doing
- Talk on the phone

Pronunciation

- -ing form: /ɪŋ/

Writing

- An e-card
- Expressions in informal letters

VOCABULARY

The weather

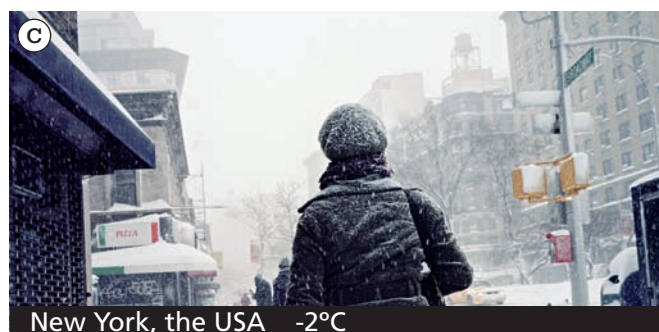
1 Label the pictures with the weather expressions. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

It's cloudy. | It's sunny. | It's windy. | ~~It's foggy.~~ | It's rainy.
It's snowy. | It's hot. | It's warm. | It's cold.



It's foggy.

2 Look at the photos. Describe the weather.



a - In London it's cold, it's cloudy and it's rainy.



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio



READING

1 Look at the pictures. When is it ...?

- 1 sunny *It's sunny on Saturday.*
- 2 rainy _____
- 3 windy _____
- 4 cloudy _____

2  Read the travel diary. Order the activities.

lying in the sun driving climbing a mountain
swimming singing visiting a stadium

1 - driving

Wednesday

Tomorrow we start our holiday in Wales. People speak two languages in Wales - English and Welsh. The Welsh for Wales is Cymru.

Thursday

Here we're going to Cardiff, the capital of Wales. Mum's driving and Dad's sleeping. Jim's sitting next to me, but you can't see him. He's reading a book. I'm not reading. I'm looking at the countryside.

Friday

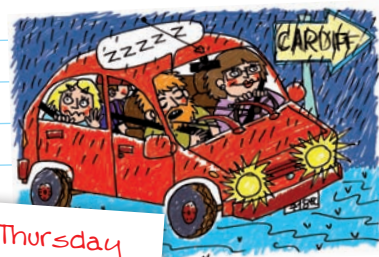
In this picture we're visiting the Millennium Stadium. We're on a guided tour. The stadium's enormous. It's got 74,000 seats! They have concerts and rugby games here. Rugby's the Welsh national sport.

Saturday

Here we're lying on a beach near Cardiff. Jim's swimming and Mum's having an ice cream. The weather in Wales is crazy. One minute it's sunny and the next minute it's rainy.

Sunday

In this picture we're climbing a mountain in the Brecon Beacons. It's incredible. Mum and Dad are singing, but I'm not listening. I've got my MP3 player. Tomorrow we're taking a train to the Snowdonia National Park. More mountains!



Thursday



Friday



Saturday



Sunday

3 Can you remember? Write Mum, Dad or Jim. Read again and check.

- 1 *Mum's* driving.
- 2 _____'s sleeping.
- 3 _____'s reading a book.
- 4 _____'s swimming.
- 5 _____'s having an ice cream.
- 6 _____ are singing.

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 What languages do people speak in Wales?
English and Welsh.
- 2 How do you say 'Wales' in Welsh?
- 3 What's the capital city?
- 4 What's the national sport?
- 5 Where can you climb mountains?
- 6 What's the name of the national park?

GRAMMAR

Present Continuous

We're going to Cardiff. I'm not listening.

Affirmative		Negative		
be	-ing form	be	not	-ing form
We're	going	I'm	not	listening

Spelling rules		
+ -ing	read	reading
-e + -ing	have	having
consonant + vowel + consonant → double consonant + -ing	sit	sitting

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1 visit - <i>visiting</i> | 5 dance _____ |
| 2 go _____ | 6 run _____ |
| 3 swim _____ | 7 fly _____ |
| 4 play _____ | 8 take _____ |

2 Write affirmative or negative sentences with the Present Continuous.

At the moment ...

- it / rain *it isn't raining.*
- I / phone a friend
- we / sit / in a classroom
- I / have / lunch
- my classmates / chat / in English
- the teacher / write / on the board

Pronunciation

-ing form: /ɪŋ/

3 Listen and repeat. Focus on the -ing sound.

- We're going to Cardiff.
- Mum's driving.
- Dad's sleeping.
- I'm not reading.
- I'm not listening.
- We're climbing.



4 Complete with the Present Continuous.



In this picture, we (1) *'re going* (go) home. It (2) _____ (not rain), but it's cold. Dad (3) _____ (drive) and Mum (4) _____ (read) the map. They (5) _____ (not talk)! I (6) _____ (listen to) music.

Present Continuous for future plans

Tomorrow we're taking a train.

We're visiting Wales in June.

5 Are the sentences about the present or the future?

- I'm meeting my friends at the weekend.
future
- I'm studying English at the moment.
- We're having an exam tomorrow.
- The president's visiting China next month.
- Listen! They're playing your favourite song.
- The sun's shining.

DO IT!

6 Imagine you are in one of these cities. Describe the weather. What are you and other people doing?

Paris London New York Sydney Granada
Moscow Athens Rio de Janeiro

It's warm and sunny. I'm visiting the Alhambra Palace. People are taking photos and listening to the tour guide.

7 Tell your partner. Can he/she guess where you are?

I know. You're in ...

THE INVISIBLES

VOCABULARY

Collocations

- 1 Match the verbs with the nouns. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

read | listen to | drink | do
watch | eat | answer | rob

milk | some cereal | music | the phone
a bank | TV | my homework | ~~a newspaper~~

1 - read a newspaper

- 2 Describe picture A. Use the collocations from exercise 1 in the Present Continuous.

- 1 Mr Invisible's drinking milk and ...
2 Mrs Invisible ...

- 3 Gill ...
4 Junior ...



LISTENING

- 3 Listen. Find one difference in picture A.

- 3 Gill and Junior ...
a go to school.
b help their parents.

- 4 Listen again. Choose the correct option.

- 1 The phone call is from ...
a the Police Commissioner.
b the Jackson brothers.
2 The Jackson brothers are robbing ...
a a bank.
b the school.

- 5 Look at picture B. Listen and match the names with the activities.

- 1 ~~Mr Invisible's~~ a talking on the phone.
2 Junior's b eating a sandwich.
3 Gill's c ~~washing the car.~~
4 Mrs Invisible's d playing with the dog.

1 - c

GRAMMAR

Present Continuous: questions

Are you reading? Where is she going?

Question word	be	Subject	-ing form
	Am	I	reading?
	Are	you	
	Is	he / she / it	
	Are	we / you / they	
What	are	you	
Where	is	he / she / it	
Why	are	we / you / they	

Short answers	
Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Yes, it is .	No, it isn't .
Yes, we are .	No, we aren't .

1 Order the words to make questions. Then answer them.

- playing / Junior / with the dog / is ?
Is Junior playing with the dog?
Yes, he is.
- Mr Invisible / is / a sandwich / eating ?
- listening / Gill / to / is / music ?
- are / on the grass / Mr and Mrs Invisible / sitting ?
- the car / Junior / is / washing ?
- talking / Mrs Invisible / on the phone / is ?

2 Write questions in the Present Continuous.

- What / they / do ?
What are they doing?
- Who / you / phone ?

- What / she / have for lunch ?

- Where / we / go ?

- What / you / play ?

- What / he / buy ?

3 Match the questions in exercise 2 with these answers.

- A cheese sandwich. *3*
- Monopoly. Do you want to play? _____
- My mum. _____
- Tai Chi. It's a martial art. _____
- To the shops. _____
- Some new trainers. _____

Present Continuous vs Present Simple

Junior's playing with the dog at the moment.

Junior goes to school every day.

Time expressions

Present Continuous at the moment, now, today, right now, etc.

Present Simple every day, on Mondays, on Sunday morning, always, usually, sometimes, etc.

4 Complete with the Present Continuous or Present Simple.

- Gill** Hi, mum. What (1) *are* you *doing* (do) at the moment?
- Mum** Hello. I (2) _____ (make) a spinach lasagne. I always (3) _____ (cook) on Saturday afternoon.
- Gill** (4) _____ Junior _____ (sit) in the kitchen with you?
- Mum** No, he (5) _____. He usually (6) _____ (watch) me cook, but today he (7) _____ (play) in his room. He (8) _____ (not like) spinach.

GO 4 IT!

5 Imagine that you are invisible. What are you doing? Use the Present Continuous.
I'm lying in the sun.

6 What is your partner doing? Can you guess in ten questions?

- Are you sitting in the kitchen?*
- No, I'm not.*

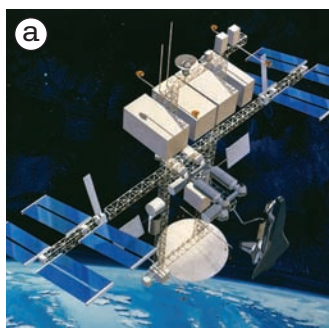


Add this grammar to your Portfolio

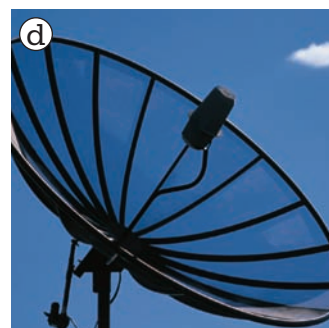
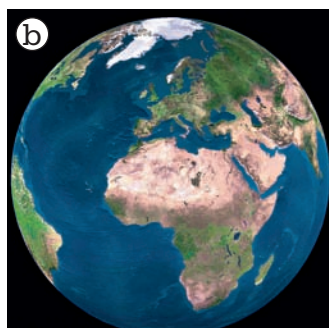


1 Label the photos with the words.

the Earth ~~a satellite~~ a satellite dish the equator



a satellite



2 Can you answer the questions?

- 1 How many satellites do we use today?
a 800 **b** 8,000
- 2 Do all satellites move around the Earth?
a Yes, they do. **b** No, they don't.
- 3 What do satellites do?
a They send TV pictures.
b They connect people to the Internet.
c They study the weather.

3 Read about satellites. Check your answers to exercise 2.

We hardly ever see satellites, but they're an important part of our life. Approximately eight hundred satellites are orbiting the Earth today, sending information to and from different parts of the world.

Some satellites stay in the same place above the equator. They're called geostationary satellites. We need a special dish to receive information from these satellites. Other satellites move around the Earth and you can see them at night.

Satellites do different things. Some satellites send TV pictures to our homes, connect people to the Internet and connect phone calls. Some study our planet and the weather. Others help us to find our destination when we're driving.

But satellites are not the only things orbiting the Earth. There are about eight thousand old satellites and about a million other objects. These objects are called 'space junk'. Some space junk is travelling at forty thousand kilometres per hour, so be careful the next time you walk in space!

4 True or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- 1 We don't use satellites every day.
False - We use satellites every day.
- 2 Some satellites stay above the equator. _____
- 3 We can't see satellites. _____
- 4 Some cars use satellite information. _____
- 5 More than one million other objects are orbiting our planet. _____
- 6 'Space junk' is another name for new satellites. _____



ENGLISH YOU NEED

Talk on the phone

1 Listen. Is the photo for dialogue 1 or 2?

2 Listen again. Circle the correct option.

Dialogue 1

- 1 Ally is watching TV/a DVD.
- 2 Ally wants to go/can't go to Jane's house.

Dialogue 2

- 3 Zach wants to go to the cinema/study with Ally.
- 4 Ally meets/doesn't meet Zach.

3 Complete the dialogues. Then listen again and check.

see time can it's want moment

Dialogue 1

Ally Hi, Jane!

Jane Hi! What are you doing?

Ally I'm watching TV. Why?

Jane Do you (1) want to watch a DVD at my house?

Ally Yeah, OK.

Jane Great. (2) _____ you soon!

Dialogue 2

Mum Hello.

Zach Hello. (3) _____ I speak to Ally, please?

Mum Yes. Who's calling?

Zach It's Zach.

Mum Just a (4) _____, Zach.
Ally! Phone!

Ally Hello.

Zach Hi, Ally! (5) _____ Zach.

Ally Oh, hi.

Zach What are you doing at the moment?

Ally I'm studying. Why?

Zach Do you want to go to the cinema?

Ally I can't. I've got an exam on Monday.

Zach OK. Another (6) _____.

Ally OK. See you at school! Bye!



4 In pairs, prepare and practise a phone dialogue. Then write it down.

A You want to go to the beach with B.

B You don't want to go to the beach. Invent an excuse.

Quest

- What's the significance of these phone numbers?

44 112 911 555

English overseas - vocabulary

BrE	AmE
Film	Movie
Ring (somebody) up	(Phone) Call
Timetable	Schedule

1 In pairs, look at the photos. Do you know the countries?

2 Read the e-card. Where is it from?

Hi Toby,
How are things in Australia? I'm here with my family. This is our first visit to Europe. It's very different from home. The buildings are really old and the people drive on the right. The pizzas are fantastic!

At the moment it's warm and sunny.
My parents are visiting The Coliseum.
They go sightseeing every day. My sister loves the shops. Right now she's shopping. Me? I'm sitting in an internet café, listening to music and writing to my friends. Tomorrow we're going to Pisa.
Write soon,
Rohan



3 Order the sentences.

In the e-card, Rohan

- a says what his family is doing. _____
- b says where he is on holiday. **1**
- c describes the weather. _____
- d says what he's doing. _____
- e says where he's going next. _____
- f describes the place. _____

Expressions in informal letters

4 Make two lists for informal letters.

Hi ... Write soon, How are things?
Love, Dear ..., Bye for now,

To start: *Hi...* _____
To end: _____

5 Make notes. Then write an e-card.

Paragraph 1: Where are you? Describe the place.

Paragraph 2: Describe the weather.
What are you and the other people doing?
Where are you going next?

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

3^b

TIME AND PLACE

Vocabulary

- Rooms of the house
- Furniture/objects

Grammar

- Prepositions of place
- *there is/there are*
- *there is/there are*: questions
- Object pronouns
- *have got*
- *have got*: questions

Speaking

- Describe a scene
- Describe a house
- Use prepositions of movement and give directions

Pronunciation

- Linking

Writing

- My room
- Adjectives: before nouns and after *be*

VOCABULARY

Rooms of the house

- 1 Label the rooms of the house. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

dinning room | pantry | garage | bathroom | guest room
balcony | toilet | utility room | kitchen | sitting room



- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-------|
| a | <u>kitchen</u> | f | _____ |
| b | _____ | g | _____ |
| c | _____ | h | _____ |
| d | _____ | i | _____ |
| e | _____ | j | _____ |

- 2 Is this house similar to yours? Describe it to your partner.

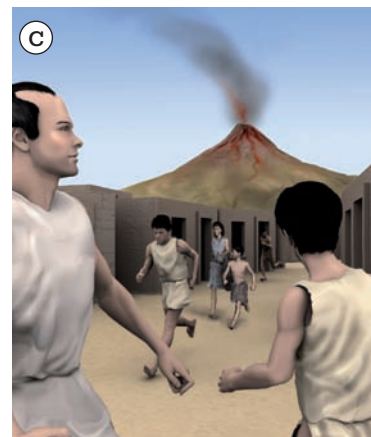
No, my house has only one bathroom, ...



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

1 Label the pictures with the names.

Pompeii Troy The Titanic



2 Lara can travel in time. Read her diary. Where is she?

Diary 1

I'm in a restaurant. There are some tables with food on them, and some people are having dinner. They're wearing elegant clothes. In the corner there's a small orchestra. It's playing classical music, but the people aren't listening to it. What's happening? The floor's moving!

Diary 2

I'm under a big building. There are a lot of rooms here. There's a lion in one room. It's looking at me. I think there's a man in the next room. I can see him now. He's a gladiator! I'm outside now. What's happening? People are running. There's black smoke everywhere. There isn't any air. I can't breathe!

Diary 3

I'm in an old city. There aren't any people in the street. It's very dark – there isn't a moon tonight. There's a large object in the square. I can't see it very well, but there's a door in it. The door's opening. It's an enormous wooden horse. Help!

Diary 1 – She's ...

3 Match each sentence to the correct diary.

- 1 Lara sees a gladiator. *Diary 2*
- 2 Some people are playing music. _____
- 3 Lara can't see any people. _____
- 4 Lara sees some rooms. _____
- 5 It's difficult to see things. _____
- 6 Some people are eating. _____

4 Answer the questions in your notebook.

Diary 1

- 1 What type of music is the orchestra playing?
It's playing classical music.
- 2 Are the people listening to the music?

Diary 2

- 3 What does Lara see first, the lion or the man?
- 4 What are the people in the street doing?

Diary 3

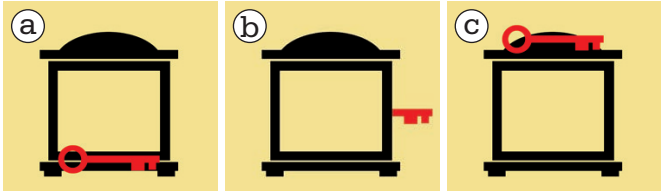
- 5 Why is it dark?
- 6 What does Lara see?

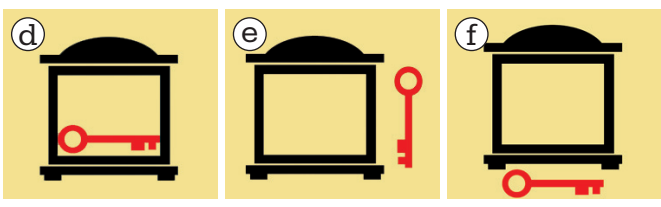
GRAMMAR

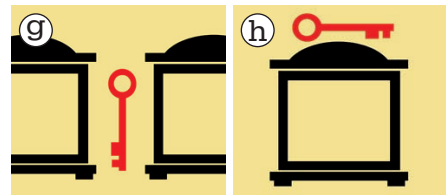
Prepositions of place

1 Label the pictures with a preposition.

above | behind | between | in | next to
~~in front of~~ | on | under







there is/there are

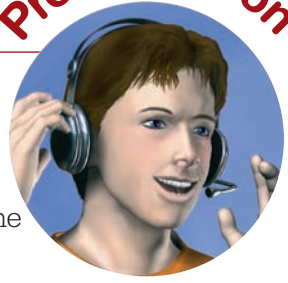
There's an orchestra. **There are** some tables.

	Affirmative	Negative
Singular	There's a table.	There isn't a table.
Plural	There are some tables.	There aren't any tables.

2 Complete with *there's* or *there are*. Then listen and check.

I'm in a house. (1) *There's* a door in front of me. Next to the door (2) _____ a piano, and (3) _____ some other instruments in the room too. On a table (4) _____ a lot of pieces of paper with writing on them. It's music! (5) _____ some food on the table too. What's that noise? (6) _____ some people. They're talking in German. I know! I'm in Mozart's house.

Pronunciation



Linking

3 Listen and repeat.

- /ðeəsəm/ There's some food.
- /ðeərɪznt/ There isn't any food.
- /ðeərə/ There are some tables.
- /ðeərənt/ There aren't any tables.

there is/there are: questions

	Questions
Singular	Is there a table?
Plural	Are there any tables?

Short answers

Yes, there is .	No, there isn't .
Yes, there are .	No, there aren't .

4 Complete the questions about your classroom. Then answer them.

- Are there any* windows?
Yes, there are.
- _____ a DVD player?
- _____ a statue?
- _____ chairs?

GO 4 IT!

5 You're a time traveller. Choose Diary A, B or C. Tell your partner what you are doing and what you can see. Can he/she guess where you are?

- A** You're watching some dinosaurs.
A meteorite hits the earth.
- B** You discover the tomb of Tutankhamun.
- C** You are at school in the year 3000.
There are a lot of big dinosaurs. We're watching them, but they can't see us ...

WHO LIVES HERE?

VOCABULARY

Furniture/objects

1 Match the people with the rooms.

kitchen ~~bedroom~~ living room

a – Mickey's bedroom

2 Make two lists. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

cooker | wardrobe | mirror | wall
shelf (plural: shelves) | plant | floor | pillow
sound system | window | cupboard | carpet

Furniture/objects: cooker, ...

Part of room: wall, ...

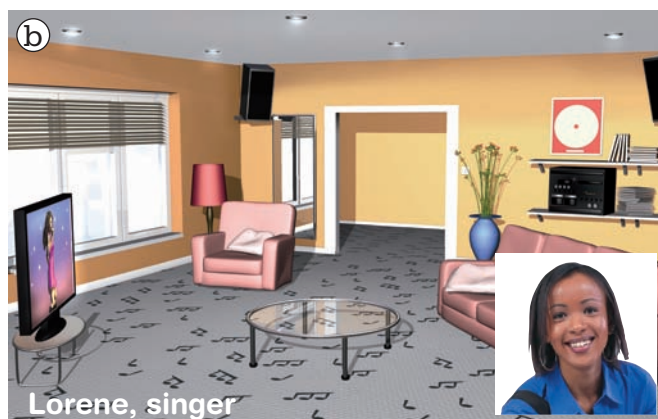
3 Find these things in the pictures. Write sentences with prepositions of place.

next to near above on

- 1 wardrobe – window
In the bedroom, there's a wardrobe next to the window.
- 2 mirror – wall
- 3 cupboards – cooker
- 4 carpet – floor
- 5 pillows – bed
- 6 plant – door

English overseas – vocabulary

BrE 	AmE 
Loo	Bathroom
Cupboard	Closet
Curtains	Drapes
Sofa	Couch



LISTENING

4 Listen to "Who lives here?". Write the three rooms in order.

5 Listen again. For each room, write three words for furniture or objects.

6 Complete the sentences. Listen and check.

- 1 This person likes *reading*.
- 2 He or she has got books in English and in ...
- 3 In the fridge there's a lot of ...
- 4 There are music awards on ...
- 5 This person likes the colour ...
- 6 Our mystery star loves ...

GRAMMAR

Object pronouns

The lion's looking at **me**. I can see **him** now.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- 1 Substitute the words in bold with an object pronoun.

it ~~them~~ him us them her

- I'm watching **some** gladiators.
*I'm watching **them**.*
- Can you see **Lara**?
- They can't see **you** or **me**.
- I can hear **music**.
- Do you like **animals**?
- I don't know much about **Mozart**.

have got

He's got a guitar. **He hasn't got** a TV.

Affirmative		Negative	
I've	got	I haven't	got
You've		You haven't	
He / She / It's		He / She / It hasn't	
We / You / They've		We / You / They haven't	

- 2 Complete the sentences so they are true about you. Use **have got**.

- I **haven't got** a lot of posters.
- My house _____ a garden.
- I _____ a lot of books in English.
- My neighbours _____ a dog.

- My bedroom _____ two wardrobes.
- We _____ a sound system in our class.

have got: questions

Have you got a guitar?

What has she got in her fridge?

Question word	have	Subject	got	Other words
	Have	you	got	a guitar?
	Has	he		a gold disc?
What	has	she		in her fridge?

Short answers

Yes, I have .	No, I haven't.
Yes, he has .	No, he hasn't.

- 3 Write questions with **have got**. Then answer them.

- you / any brothers or sisters?
Have you got any brothers or sisters? Yes. I've got a sister.
- your parents / a green car?
- you / any Mika CDs?
- your room / a big window?
- your friends / your email address?
- town / any famous monuments?

GO 4 IT!

- 4 Choose a famous person. Prepare five sentences about the person's house. Use **there is/are** and **have got**.

In the living room there's a basketball cup on the shelf. He's got ...

- 5 In pairs, read your sentences. Can your partner guess who the famous person is?

I think it's Pau Gasol's house because he plays basketball.



Add this grammar to your Portfolio



1 In pairs, name three examples of the below items existing in your city.

- 1 supermarkets _____
- 2 clothes shops _____
- 3 fast food restaurants _____
- 4 cafés _____
- 5 computer shops _____
- 6 sports shops _____

2 Read about clone cities.
What are they?

- a a video game
- b cities of the future
- c identical cities

The next time that you go shopping, look at the shops. How many are local? How many are international? Many cities today are clone cities, with the same shops, banks and restaurants. Do you live in a clone city?



Fast food

About 50 million people eat fast food every day. It's impossible to say how many fast food restaurants there are because new restaurants open every day, all around the world.

HOT DRINKS

Americans love big cups of coffee and they often drink the same coffee when they visit Europe on holiday. New American coffee shops open every day, from Turkey to Thailand, or even in China.

CLOTHES

When you want to buy some new clothes you know you can find the most fashionable clothes shops in every city around the world, from Italy to Iran.

3 Read again. Match the sentence parts.
Then write them down.

- 1 ~~About 50 million Americans~~
- 2 It's impossible to say
- 3 When visiting Europe, Americans
- 4 You can find fashionable clothes shops
- 5 New restaurants open
- 6 American just love

- a how many fast food restaurants there are.
- b big cups of coffee.
- c eat fast food.
- d ~~from Italy to Iran.~~
- e every day, all around the world.
- f often drink the same coffee.

1 - c

- 1 *About 50 million Americans eat fast food.*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Quest

- Find information for chain restaurants or shops.



ENGLISH YOU NEED

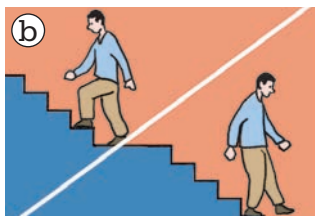
Use prepositions of movement and give directions

1 Look at the tourist. What is he doing? Label the pictures.

up/down | onto/off | through | along
(a)round | across | over | towards



He is getting onto/off
the bus.



2 Listen to three dialogues. What place is each tourist looking for? Write the names of the shops.



Dialogue: _____
Shop: _____



Dialogue: _____
Shop: _____



Dialogue: _____
Shop: _____

3 Listen and complete the sentences. Then listen and repeat.

- Excuse me. Is there a *café* near here?
- Yes, there's one _____.
- It's on the _____,
_____ the fast food restaurant.
- Great, _____.
- It's on the _____,
the bank _____ the clothes shop.
- You're _____.

4 In pairs, prepare and practise a dialogue. Then change roles.

- A** You're standing in front of your school.
A tourist asks you where things are.
- B** You're a tourist. Ask for directions to
a supermarket, a café, a computer shop,
a fast food restaurant.
- A** *Excuse me. Is there a ... near here?*
- B** *Yes, there's one near here. Go along ...*

1 Talk to a partner. Describe the room in the picture. Is it similar to or different from your room? Why?

- A This room's got blue walls and a window.
B My room's got a window, but it hasn't got blue walls.

2 Read about Rohan's room. Find six mistakes in the picture.

My room's small and it's got a small window.
The walls are white because it's my favourite colour. I've got a lot of posters of sports stars.

I love reading and there are always comics on the floor next to my bed. I do my homework at my desk. It's got a computer on it and above it there's a shelf for my school books and computer games. There's a square carpet on the floor. I sit here and play my guitar.

My room's very tidy, I love it!



1 – The window isn't small. It's big.

Adjectives: before nouns and after be

It's got a **small window**. There's a **square carpet**.
The walls **are white**. NOT *The walls are whites.*

3 Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 I / big / haven't got / bedroom / a
I haven't got a big bedroom.
- 2 chair / red / a / the desk / there's / near
- 3 is / orange / the / lamp
- 4 any / here / books / English / there aren't
- 5 the / new / computer games / are
- 6 messy / room / is / my

4 Where are these things in Rohan's room?

~~the computer~~ the desk the shelves
the clothes the trainers the comics

The computer's on the desk ...

5 Make notes. Then write about your room.

Paragraph 1: Is your room big or small?

What colour are the walls?

Paragraph 2: What furniture is there?

Where is it?

What do you do in your room?

Paragraph 3: Is your room tidy or messy?

Do you like it?

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

Review A

Units 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b

1  Complete the words a-j. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a camera

b dsk

c fsh

d bk

e w__d__b__

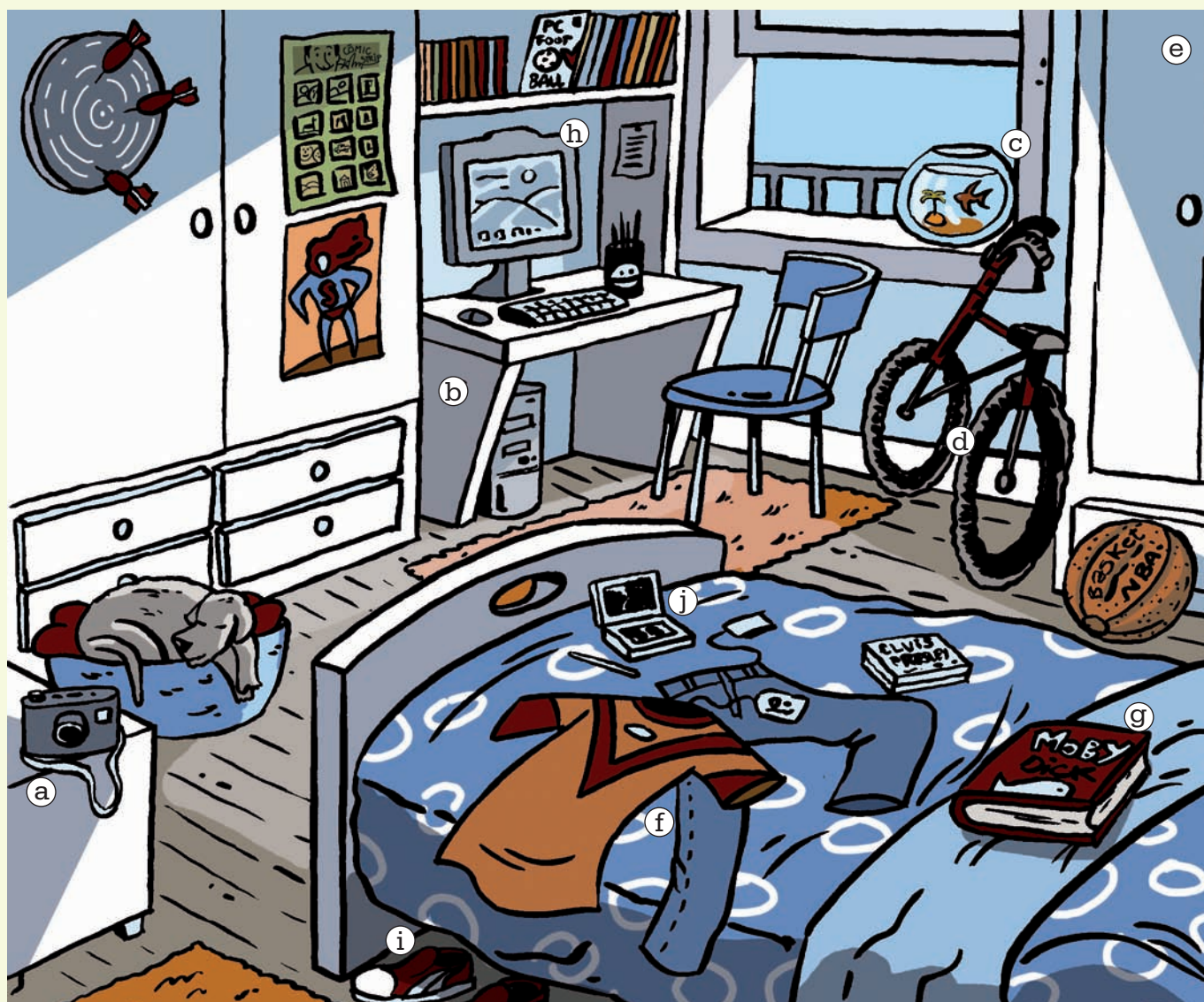
f clths

g b__k

h cmpt_r

i tr__nrs

j gm_s cns_l



2 In pairs, ask the names of other things in the picture.

A How do you say _____ in English?

B It's _____

A How do you spell that?

3 Is it a boy's or a girl's room? Describe him/her. Use the words below.

like a fan of into read listen play

I think it's a boy's/girl's room. He/She likes music.
He/She ...

READING

1 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Do you send text messages to your friends? Do you chat online?
- 2 Do you have friends in other countries? Do you send them emails or letters?

2 Read the pen friend messages. Then write the descriptions.

Hello. I'm **Lee**, I'm fourteen and I live in Seoul, the capital city of Korea. I have got two brothers and a pet lizard. He's quite friendly. He usually spends the day under my bed. In my free time I like watching DVDs and playing video games on my laptop and chatting on the Internet to friends around the world. Today I am going to visit an old pen friend. He lives in a city nearby. I'm the perfect pen friend – I always write back!

Hi! My name's **Salma**. I'm from Mexico, but I live in the USA now with my mum and my sister. My dad lives in Mexico. I speak Spanish at home and English at school. I like reading and I love animals. I've got two cats. They're very intelligent. I've got five hamsters and a bird too. You can imagine how much time I spend buying my pets their food. My hamsters get a special treat every day. They love eating fruit: bananas, pears and apples. Sometimes I give them some carrots. They really love it.

Hi everyone! My name's **Liam**, I'm twelve years old and I'm Irish. My number one sport's football and my favourite player's Leo Messi. He's from Argentina and he's great. Do you like football? I have a lot of friends in school. We all love playing sports. My favourite subject is Physical Education. As you can see I am an active person. And you? What's your favourite school subject? Please write soon.

HELLO! I'm **Amanda** and I'm English. I'm fourteen and my birthday is on Christmas Day! I have two sisters and two brothers. I love listening to music, and I sing in a pop group. We usually practise on Saturday afternoon. Today we are going to give our friends and family a special show. I spend my free time playing the guitar and listening to music. Of course, I also enjoy the Internet. I post all my gigs on Youtube. You can check them out and send me your opinion. Email me!

(a)



This is Liam's football.

(b)



(c)



(d)



3 Write complete sentences.

- 1 they / fourteen years old
They're fourteen years old.
- 2 he / like / play / video games
- 3 she / come / from a big family
- 4 her cats / really intelligent
- 5 he / really into sport
- 6 she / not live / with her dad

4 Make questions with *have got*. Then answer them in your notebook.

- 1 Lee / a lizard?
Has Lee got a lizard? Yes, he has.
- 2 Liam / a favourite football player?
- 3 Salma / a dog?
- 4 Amanda / brothers and sisters?
- 5 You / pets?

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to the conversation. Why is Julie confused? Give three more reasons.

Millie's doing her homework on Saturday.

- 2 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- What day is it? *Saturday*
- What school subjects do they talk about?
- Who is helping with the homework?
- When does it always rain?
- What does Julie always do on Saturday?
- What are they buying?

- 3 Write the verbs in the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then listen and check.

Millie It (1) *'s raining* (rain) here.

(2) _____ it _____
(rain) there?

Julie Yes, it is! It always (3) _____
(rain) on my birthday.

Millie What (4) _____
(do)?

Julie Nothing special.

I (5) _____
(shop) with my sister.

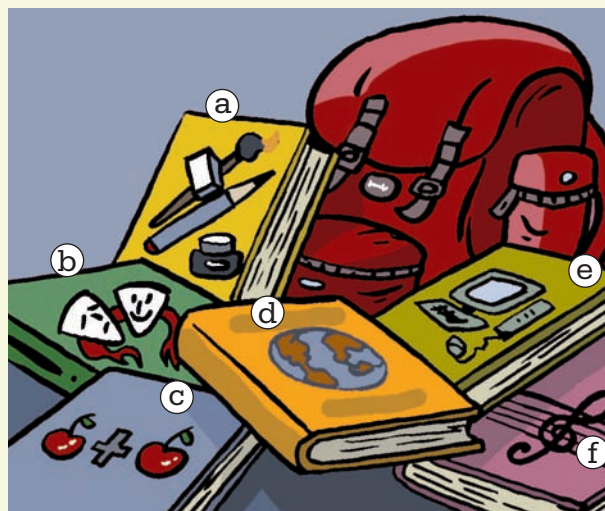
We (6) _____ (go) shopping
every Saturday.

- 4 Replace the underlined words with object pronouns. Write full sentences.

- What colour is the top? *What colour is it?*
- I always do my homework on Saturday.
- She's buying a top for Julie.
- Julie likes Susie and Justin a lot.
- Can you help Jack and me to organise the party?
- Millie: "He's helping (Millie) with my science homework."

- 5 Write Millie's other school subjects.

a	<i>art</i>	d	_____
b	_____	e	_____
c	_____	f	_____



SPEAKING

- 1 Interview your partner and take some notes. Ask him/her about:

- Address;
- Nationality;
- Free time activities;
- Pets.

- 2 Pass your answers to the front of the class. Now take a different piece of paper. Tell the class the answers, but don't say the person's name. Can other students guess who it is?

PROJECT

Find a pen friend

- Write a pen friend message. Include information about you, your family and your free time.
- Put all the pen friend messages in a bag. Take a message and write a reply.

Soul music

Soul music is originally from the USA. It combines rhythm and blues and gospel music, and it's very emotional. The first soul records are from the late 1950s, and the singers are black artists. In a lot of songs, you can hear a *call and response* when the chorus (backing singers) responds to the singer. Aretha Franklin is one of the great soul singers.

1 Read about the origins of soul and complete the fact file.

Music history fact file

- 1 Genre: *soul*
- 2 From (country): _____
- 3 When: _____
- 4 Origins: _____ and _____
- 5 Characteristic: _____
- 6 Great singer: _____

2 Match the rhyming words.

wake up hair heart	me us make up too
be bus take you	wear break part

wake up – make up

3 Listen and complete the song.

4 What's the song about?

her daily routine love work friends a man

I (don't) think that the song's about _____

It mentions _____

but _____



Aretha Franklin

The moment I wake up
Before I put on my (1) *make up*
I say a little prayer for you
And while combing my hair now
And wondering what dress to (2) _____ now
I say a little prayer for you

Chorus

Forever, and ever, you'll stay in my heart
And I will love you
Forever, and ever, we never will (3) _____
Oh, how I love you
Together, together, that's how it must be
To live without you
Would only mean heartbreak for (4) _____

I run for the bus, dear
Well while riding I think of (5) _____, dear
I say a little prayer for you
And at work I just take time
And all through my coffee (6) _____ time
I say a little prayer for you

Chorus

My darling believe me
For me there is no one but you!
Please love me (7) _____
I'm in love with you
Answer my prayer babe
Say you love me too

4

IDOLS

Vocabulary

- Physical descriptions
- Jobs

Grammar

- *was/were*
- *was/were*: questions
- Past Simple: regular verbs

Speaking

- Talk about when you were younger
- Do a quiz
- Go shopping

Pronunciation

- Past Simple: *-ed*

Writing

- A fan page
- Organise information

VOCABULARY

Physical descriptions

1 Match the people with the descriptions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 He's got <i>long</i>, <i>brown</i> hair and <i>brown</i> eyes.
<i>Sergio Ramos</i></p> <p>2 He's <i>tall</i> and he's got <i>short</i>, <i>brown</i> hair.
His eyes are <i>blue</i>. _____</p> <p>3 She's got <i>curly</i>, <i>blonde</i> hair and <i>blue</i> eyes.
_____</p> | <p>4 She's very <i>slim</i>. She's got <i>long</i>, <i>straight</i>, <i>brown</i> hair. _____</p> <p>5 He's got <i>short</i>, <i>black</i> hair. His eyes are <i>brown</i>.
_____</p> <p>6 She's <i>short</i>. She's got wavy, <i>blonde</i> hair and <i>green</i> eyes. _____</p> |
|---|--|



2 Write the words from exercise 1. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

- Three words to describe eye colour.
brown, ...
- Three words to describe hair colour.
- Five more words to describe hair.
- Three words to describe build.

3 Describe a famous person in your notebook. Can your partner guess who it is?

He/She's a footballer/an actor/an actress ...
He/She's got ... eyes and ... hair.
He/She's tall/short ...



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

1 Who are they? Write the names of these famous people. Check your answers on page 63.



2 Read the biographies. Match with the people in exercise 1.

1 She was born on 22nd November, 1984 in New York. Her father's from Denmark and her mother's family is Polish. Her parents weren't rich when she was a child. She was only ten in her first film, *North*, and fourteen in *The Horse Whisperer*. She's got a twin brother called Hunter. She loves clothes and shopping.

2 He was born on 31st January, 1981 in Memphis, Tennessee. He was a good student, but he wasn't happy at school. When he was twelve, he was an actor and singer on a TV show and in 1995 he was a singer in the boy band 'N Sync. He's got a lot of restaurants in the USA and his own clothes label.

3 His father is from Grenada, in the Caribbean, but he was born in England on 7th January, 1985. His grandfather was a driver on the London Underground. His first go-kart was a Christmas present when he was six and his first race was when he was eight. He loves football and he's got a black belt in karate.

3 True or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

Biography 1

1 Her father was born in the United States.
False - He was born in Denmark.

2 She was twelve years old in her first film. ____

Biography 2

3 He was in a boy band when he was fourteen. ____

4 Music is his only interest. ____

Biography 3

5 He was born in Grenada. ____

6 His first go-kart was a birthday present. ____

4 Answer the questions in your notebook.

Biography 1

1 What was the name of her first film? *North*

2 How old is her brother?

Biography 2

3 What was his job on the TV show?

4 What was the name of his first band?

Biography 3

5 What was his grandfather's job?

6 How old was he in his first race?

GRAMMAR

was/were

He **was** a good student, but he **wasn't** happy at school. Her parents **weren't** rich.

Affirmative	Negative
I was	I wasn't
You were	You weren't
He / She / It was	He / She / It wasn't
We / You / They were	We / You / They weren't

1 Complete the sentences so they are true about you. Use *was/ wasn't* or *were/weren't*.

- I *was* very quiet when I was a child.
- My parents _____ born in China.
- I _____ at home at three o'clock yesterday.
- The texts on page 64 _____ easy.
- We _____ at school last August.
- It _____ very cold yesterday.

2 Complete with *was/wasn't* or *were/weren't*. Who is it?

She (1) *was* born in 1989 in Hawaii.
 Her parents (2) _____ born in America, they
 (3) _____ (not) born in South Korea. Her father
 (4) _____ her first teacher. At school she
 (5) _____ the only girl in the baseball team.
 But she (6) _____ (not) only good at sports,
 she (7) _____ also an excellent student.
 At fourteen, she (8) _____ the only woman
 to play in the Sony Open.



was/were: questions

Was he a good student?
 Where **were** her parents from?

Question word	was/were	Subject	Other words
	Was	he	a good student?
Where	were	her parents	from?

Short answers

Yes, I **was**.
 Yes, they **were**.
 No, I **wasn't**.
 No, they **weren't**.

3 Order the words to make questions. Then answer them.

- where / you / yesterday / were ?
Where were you yesterday?
I was at my grandparents' house.
- your favourite subject at primary school / was / what ?
- your first English teacher / was / a woman ?
- your last phone conversation / when / was ?
- were / who / your friends at primary school ?
- you / born / were / in a big city ?

GO 4 IT!

4 Complete the questions about the past.

- Where / you / born? *Where were you born?*
- When / you / born?
- Where / your parents / born?
- What / your favourite toy?
- What / your favourite TV programmes?
- What / the name of your first school?
- What / your favourite food and drink?

5 Interview a partner.

- A** *Where were you born?*
B *I was born in ...*



Add this grammar to your Portfolio

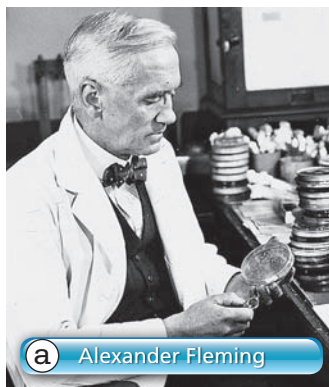
20TH CENTURY QUIZ

VOCABULARY

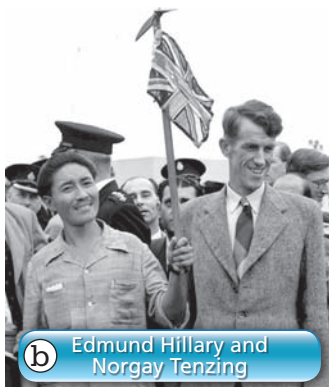
Jobs

- 1 Look at these famous people. What were their jobs?
Write sentences in your notebook. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

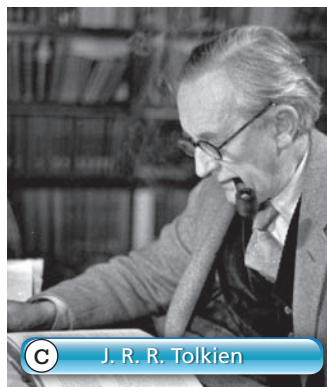
an artist | astronauts | a doctor | mountaineers | a princess | a scientist | a writer | a tennis player



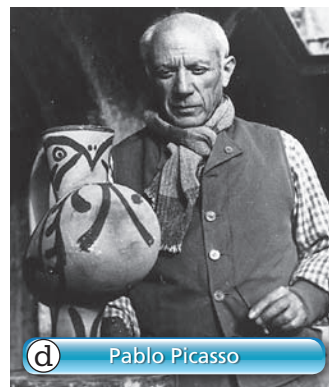
a Alexander Fleming



b Edmund Hillary and Norgay Tenzing



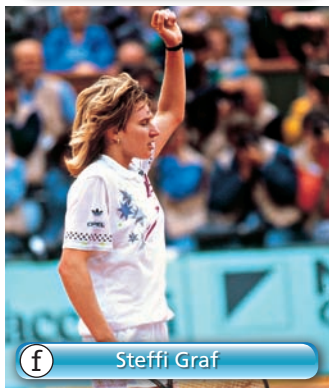
c J. R. R. Tolkien



d Pablo Picasso



e Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin



f Steffi Graf



g Diana Spencer



h Isaac Newton

a – Alexander Fleming was a doctor.

- 2 Can you name other people with these jobs?

Van Gogh was an artist.

LISTENING

- 3 Complete the sentences with some of the people in exercise 1. Then listen to a radio quiz and check your answers.

In the 20th century ...

- 1 *J. R. R. Tolkien* finished *The Lord of the Rings*.
- 2 _____ played her last match.
- 3 _____ painted *Guernica*.
- 4 _____ climbed Mount Everest.
- 5 _____ discovered penicillin.
- 6 _____ landed on the moon.

- 4 Listen again. Write the correct year of each event.

1928

1937

1949

1953

1969

1999

1 *1949*

3 _____

5 _____

2 _____

4 _____

6 _____

GRAMMAR

Past Simple: regular verbs

He **finished** his book.

Jane Austen **didn't finish** her last book.

	Subject	Verb	Object
Affirmative	I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	finished	the book.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	didn't finish	

Spelling rules

+ -ed	climb	climbed
-e + -d	create	created
consonant- <i>y</i> → -ied	marry	married
consonant + vowel + consonant → double consonant + -ed	stop	stopped

1 Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple. Then match the sentences with the names.

- He *invented* (invent) the telephone in 1876.
Alexander Graham Bell
- She _____ (play) Ripley in the 1979 film *Alien*.
- He _____ (study) geography at university.
- She _____ (publish) her novel *Sense and Sensibility* in 1811.
- His character _____ (rob) casinos in the film *Ocean's Eleven*.
- She _____ (discover) radium in 1898.

George Clooney Jane Austen
Alexander Graham Bell Sigourney Weaver
Marie Curie Prince William

2 Write negative sentences. Can you correct them?

- Marconi invented the telephone.
Marconi didn't invent the telephone.
He invented the radio.
- French astronauts landed on the moon first.
- Victoria Adams married Cristiano Ronaldo.
- Marie Curie studied history at university.

Pronunciation



Past Simple: -ed

3 Copy the table.

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
<i>climbed</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>landed</i>

4 Copy the above table into your notebook. Write the following verbs in it. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

climb finish land invent play stop
study watch marry discover paint help

5 Write true sentences. Use the Past Simple affirmative or negative.

- Astronauts / land / on Mars in 1997
Astronauts didn't land on Mars in 1997.
- Walt Disney / create / Mickey Mouse
- The Italians / invent / pasta
- Tom Cruise / marry / Penelope Cruz
- The Second World War / end / in 1945
- Davo Karnicar / ski / down Mount Everest in 2000

GO 4 IT!

6 In pairs, write three quiz questions. Use these verbs.

create discover invent marry paint play

He played Han Solo in the first 'Star Wars' film. What's his name? (Harrison Ford)

7 Read your questions to another pair. Can they answer the questions?



1 Answer the questions.

- 1 How often do you wear the things in the pictures?
- 2 Are you wearing any of the things now?

2 Do the quiz.

The COOL CLOTHES quiz

- 1 Where and when did people first use **sunglasses**?
- a) In China in the 1100s.
 - b) In Italy in the 1880s.
 - c) In the United States in the 1950s.



- 2 Where did the name **jeans** come from?
- a) An American inventor.
 - b) A place in France.
 - c) A type of material.



- 3 What do they call **trainers** in the United States?
- a) Plimsolls
 - b) Sneakers
 - c) Runners



- 4 How did the **T-shirt** get its name?
- a) The letter T stands for Travel.
 - b) The T stands for Troops (American soldiers).
 - c) It's in the shape of a letter 'T'.



3 Read and listen to the descriptions. Write the names of the clothes.

1 In the Second World War a lot of American soldiers travelled to Europe. They discovered a cotton shirt in the shape of the letter T. *T-shirt*

2 The original ones didn't have a left foot or a right foot. In the United States they called them sneakers because they were very quiet. _____

3 They were in fashion in the 1950s, but people first used them in ancient China in the 12th century. Some of today's models have an MP3 player. _____

4 They were popular in the United States in the 1850s because they were strong. The name comes from a kind of material. They're usually blue. _____

4 True or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 The first T-shirts were made of cotton. *True*
- 2 Jeans were popular because they were blue.
- 3 You can use sunglasses to listen to music.
- 4 T-shirts come from the United States.
- 5 The verb 'to sneak' means to move quietly.
- 6 The first trainers were two identical shoes.

English overseas - vocabulary

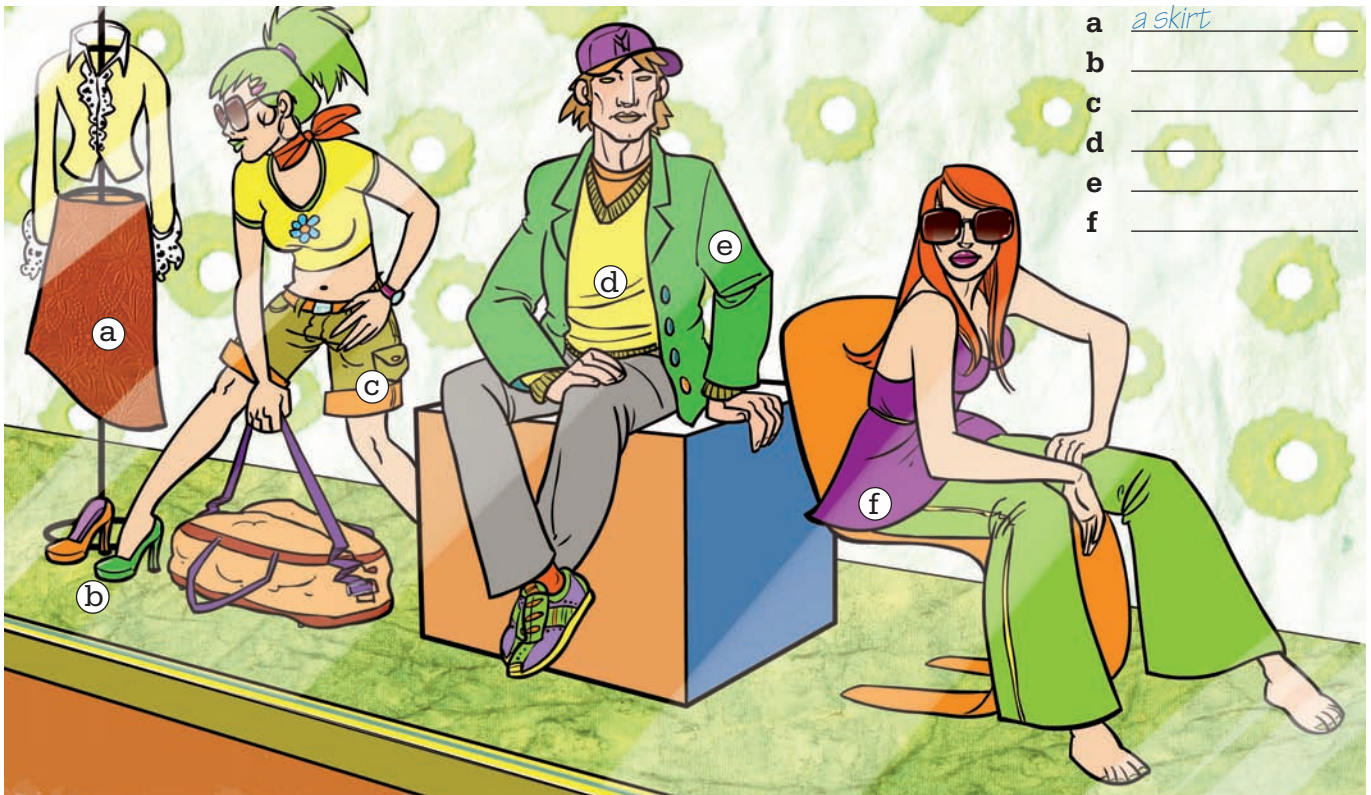
BrE 	AmE 
Trousers	Pants
Waistcoat	Vest
Shoelace	Shoestring
Jumper	Sweater
Braces	Suspenders
Polo neck	Turtleneck

ENGLISH YOU NEED

Go shopping

1 Match the clothes with the picture.

shoes a top a jumper a jacket shorts a skirt



- a a skirt
- b _____
- c _____
- d _____
- e _____
- f _____

2 Complete the dialogue with the sentences. Then listen and check.

Can I try them on? I'll take them.

How much are they?

I'm looking for some shorts.

Assistant Can I help you?

Barbara Hi. Yes. (1) I'm looking for some shorts.

Assistant What size are you?

Barbara 40.

Assistant OK. Here you are.

Barbara Great. (2) _____

Assistant Yes, of course.

Well? What do you think?

Barbara They're perfect. (3) _____

Assistant 30 euros.

Barbara OK. (4) _____

3 Complete the sentences. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

- 1 I'm looking for a top.
- 2 Have you got _____ in size 40?
- 3 Can I try _____ on?
- 4 _____'s perfect.
- 5 How much is _____?
- 6 OK. I'll take _____.

4 In pairs, prepare and practise a shop dialogue. Use the clothes in the picture. Then act them out for your colleagues.

Quest

- Who created the famous American brand of jeans? When?

1 In pairs, discuss what you know about the person in the photo.

- A** *His name's Rafael Nadal.*
B *Yes. And he's from Mallorca.*

2 Read Sandra's description and check your answers. Why does Sandra like him?



Rafa Nadal was born in Mallorca in 1986. His uncle Miguel was a footballer and his uncle Toni was a tennis player. Originally, he wanted to be a footballer and he didn't like tennis. But when he was twelve, Rafa decided to dedicate his life to tennis. When he was seventeen, he was already one of the world's top fifty tennis players.

Today Rafa is rich and famous. He's tall. He's got long hair and brown eyes. He wears shorts and a T-shirt.

I like Rafa because he's a normal person. He loves tennis, his friends and his family. And I like his clothes.

Organise information

3 Order the sentences.

- a** He's rich and famous. ____
b He was in the world's top 50 tennis players. ____
c He was born. *1*
d He wanted to be a footballer. ____
e He decided to dedicate his life to tennis. ____

4 Finish the sentences with the information in exercise 3.

- 1** When he was 12, *he decided to dedicate his life to tennis.*
2 _____ in 1986.
3 Today _____
4 Originally, _____
5 When he was 17, _____

5 Make notes. Then write about someone you admire.

Paragraph 1: Early life

Paragraph 2: Physical description

Paragraph 3: Why I like this person

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

5

DEAR DIARY

Vocabulary

- Things you read
- Adjectives of opinion

Grammar

- Past Simple: irregular verbs
- *there was/there were*
- Past Simple: questions
- Past Simple: *wh-* questions
- Past time expressions

Speaking

- Describe a dream
- Talk about last weekend
- Describe a process

Pronunciation

- Irregular verbs

Writing

- A blog
- *before, during, after*

VOCABULARY

Things you read

1  Label the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a blog | a comic | a diary | a sign | magazines | newspapers
a novel | song lyrics | a textbook | a text message

a



a comic

b



c



d

There's a party going on right here, A celebration to last throughout the year.

e



f



g



h



i



j



2 Which things ...

- 1 do people buy from a shop? *A comic, ...*
- 2 normally have pictures in colour?
- 3 can you read on the Internet?
- 4 can contain private information?

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 How often do you read these things?
- 2 Which of these do you write?



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

READING

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you always remember your dreams? _____
- 2 Do you sometimes have the same dream on different nights? _____
- 3 Do you write your dreams in a diary? _____

2 Read the dream diary. Match the pictures with the dreams.



Saturday 26th

I was in a zoo. Suddenly there was a noise behind me. I looked round and saw a tiger. I started running. There was a bridge in front of me. I ran towards it, but I didn't see a big hole and fell into it. That's when the tiger spoke, 'Can I help you?' it said.

Sunday 27th

My bed was on the sea, and there were flowers in the water. I saw a pirate ship. There was a ladder on the side. I climbed it. There weren't any people on the ship, but I saw a treasure chest. It was full of jewellery. Suddenly there were pirates around me. I was frightened, but they smiled and sang 'Happy Birthday'.

Monday 28th

My alarm clock rang. I got up, but I wasn't in my bedroom. I was at school, alone in my classroom. But then I saw my teacher. She had a piece of paper in her hand. 'Your exam,' she said. I went to my desk and wrote my name at the top. Then my teacher said 'Stop writing!' Suddenly the bell rang and I woke up.

3 Write the day.

- 1 He knows a person in the dream. *Monday*
- 2 An animal speaks. _____
- 3 Some people sing a song. _____
- 4 He isn't in bed at the start of the dream. _____
- 5 He doesn't finish an exam. _____
- 6 He finds some expensive things. _____

4 Look at the dream dictionary. Complete the interpretation of the dream. Which dream is it?

In general, this is a good dream. The sea represents (1)_____, the flowers represent (2)_____, and the jewellery represents (3)_____ in his life.

Dream dictionary

- bridge** an exciting change
- dangerous animal** a problem
- exam** a difficult thing
- flowers** love
- hole** a difficult situation
- jewellery** important things
- sea** two friends not talking
- zoo** big changes at school

GRAMMAR

Past Simple: irregular verbs

I **saw** a pirate ship. He **didn't see** the big hole.

Affirmative	I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	saw.
Negative	I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	didn't see.

1 Find the Past Simple of these irregular verbs in the dream diary.

see run fall speak say sing ring
get up have go write wake up

see – saw

2 Complete the description with some of the Past Simple verbs in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

Tuesday 29th

I (1) *woke up* at seven, as usual. I (2) _____ a shower and then I (3) _____ to the kitchen. Suddenly my mobile (4) _____. It was my maths teacher. 'You're late for school!' she (5) _____. I couldn't find my trainers, but I finally (6) _____ them in the fridge. When I arrived at school, it was closed. It was Sunday!

Pronunciation

Irregular verbs

3 Copy the table.

/e/	<i>went</i>
/æ/	<i>sang</i>
/əʊ/	<i>wrote</i>

4 Match the verbs with the sounds. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

went sang wrote ran fell
spoke rang said woke up

5 Write true sentences about you with the Past Simple.

- I / have / a good dream last night
I didn't have a good dream last night.
- I / wake up / at six this morning
- The class / sing / 'Happy Birthday' on my birthday
- My family and I / go / to the cinema on Saturday
- A friend / write / me an email yesterday
- I / speak / English at the weekend

there was/there were

There was a bridge. **There weren't** any people.

Affirmative	There was a bridge. There were pirates around me.
Negative	There wasn't time to do the exam. There weren't any people.
Questions	Was there a tiger? Were there any people?
Short answers	Yes, there was . No, there wasn't . Yes, there were . No, there weren't .

6 Complete the sentences about the dreams. Use **there was/wasn't** or **there were/weren't**.

- There was* a bridge in the zoo.
- _____ a tiger in the hole.
- _____ a ladder on the bed.
- _____ any flowers in the treasure chest.
- _____ some pirates on the ship.
- _____ any other students in the classroom.

GO 4 IT!

7 Think about your last dream. Tell your partner.

In my dream I was ...

8 Listen to your partner's dream. What's your interpretation?

I think your dream means ...

VOCABULARY

Adjectives of opinion

- 1 Are the adjectives positive, negative or neutral? Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

Positive: *amazing*, _____

Neutral: _____

Negative: _____

- 2 In pairs, discuss these things.

classical music pasta football cats history
swimming computer games manga comics

Classical music's all right. I prefer rock.

OK *COOL* awful

all right FANTASTIC

terrible good great

fun interesting

amazing boring

LISTENING

- 3 What did Martin and Jane do at the weekend? Listen and check.

ate a pizza studied
bought a DVD went to a concert
met friends went skateboarding

Martin met friends ...

Jane ...



- 4 Circle the correct answer. Then listen and check.

- Martin stayed at home on Saturday morning/afternoon.
- He bought/didn't buy a shirt.
- Jane met *Laura*/Laura's boyfriend on Saturday night.
- He went skateboarding on *Saturday*/Sunday.
- On Sunday morning Jane got up *early*/late.
- Jane has a history test *today*/tomorrow.

- 5 Listen again and write the adjectives you hear to describe these things.

- Saturday morning *all right*
- the shopping centre _____
- the shirt _____
- the concert _____
- skateboarding _____
- history _____



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

GRAMMAR

Past Simple: questions

Did you **have** a good weekend?

Did you **buy** the shirt?

Did	Subject	Infinitive	
Did	I / you / he / / she / it / we / / you / they	have	a good weekend?

Short answers

Yes, I / you **did**.

Yes, he / she / it **did**.

Yes, we / you / they **did**.

No, I / you **didn't**.

No, he / she / it **didn't**.

No, we / you / they **didn't**.

- 1** Complete the questions. Use **Did** and the verbs. Then answer them in your notebook.

eat play ~~go~~ buy watch meet

- Did you go* to the cinema at the weekend?
- _____ TV last night?
- _____ football on Monday?
- _____ your friends on Sunday?
- _____ any clothes on Saturday?
- _____ pizza last week?

Past Simple: **wh-** questions

What did you **do** at the weekend?

Where did you **go**?

Question word	did	Subject	Infinitive	
Where	did	you he they	go	on Saturday?

- 2**  Order the words to make questions. Then complete the dialogue. Listen and check.

- start / did / when / it ? *When did it start? (6)*
- did / who / go with / you ?
- do / you / did / last weekend / what ?
- where / see / you / it / did ?
- you / did / what / see ?
- what / you / think of it / did ?

Trudy (1) _____

Colin I went to the cinema.

Trudy (2) _____

Colin A horror film.

Trudy (3) _____

Colin It was great.

Trudy (4) _____

Colin A friend from school.

Trudy (5) _____

Colin At the UCI cinema.

Trudy (6) *When did it start?*

Colin At four-thirty, I think.

Past time expressions

What did you do last weekend?

this morning | last night | last weekend
yesterday | yesterday afternoon
two hours ago | three weeks ago, etc.

3 When did you last ...?

- read a magazine? *Two days ago.*
- eat in a restaurant? _____
- watch TV? _____
- go on holiday? _____
- send a text message? _____
- go to bed after midnight? _____

DO IT!

- 4** Write two true sentences about last weekend, and another sentence that isn't true.

I went to the cinema on Saturday afternoon. I ...

- 5** In pairs, talk about your weekends and ask questions. Guess the false information.

- A** *What film did you see?*
B *The new James Bond film.*
A *Where did you see it?*



Add this grammar to your Portfolio

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you write a diary?

- 2 Do you read online diaries (blogs)?

- 3 Do you know any famous diaries?

2 Look at the photos. Who ...

- 1 writes an online diary? _____
- 2 had a diary called Kitty? _____
- 3 wrote about life in London? _____

3 Read the article. Check your answers to exercise 2.

What do Victoria Beckham and Jennifer Love Hewitt have in common? They both write online diaries. About twelve million people in the USA write blogs today. And about 57 million people read them!

800s: Early diaries came from East Asia. One of the first diaries was by Li Ao. He wrote about his travels in China in the 9th century.

1660-1669: Samuel Pepys wrote about life in London. He described important events like the Fire of London in 1666.

1896-1987: Colonel Ernest Loftus of Zimbabwe started his diary when he was twelve. He wrote it until he died when he was 103!

1942-1944: Anne Frank, a Jewish girl, wrote her diary in an attic in Amsterdam. She lived there to escape from the Nazis. It was her special friend and she called it Kitty.

1991-1993: Zlata Filipovic started her diary when she was ten. She wrote about life during the war in Sarajevo. The diary is now a book: *Zlata's Diary: A Child's Life in Sarajevo*.



Jennifer Love Hewitt



Samuel Pepys



Anne Frank

4 True or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- Twelve million people in the world write online diaries. *False – Twelve million people in the USA write online diaries.*
- The first diaries were from London. _____
- Pepys wrote about important historical events. _____
- Colonel Ernest Loftus started his diary in 1898. _____
- Anne Frank described her life in Germany. _____
- Zlata wrote her diary during a war. _____

5 Complete the missing words.

- Both Victoria Beckham and Jennifer Love Hewitt *write* online diaries.
- About 57 million people in the USA r_____ blogs.
- Li Ao w_____ a_____ his travels in China.
- Pepys d_____ the Great Fire of London.
- Anne Frank s_____ her diary when she was thirteen.
- Zlata f_____ her diary in 1993.

Quest

- Find three more facts about one of the people in the article.

ENGLISH YOU NEED

Describe a process

1 Order the steps to start a blog.

- Choose a password _____
- Select a design _____
- Find a provider on the Internet *1*
- Create your blog _____
- Register with the provider _____

2 Lauren is explaining how to start a blog. Listen and check your answers to exercise 1.



3 Order the words to make questions. Listen again and check.

- do / how / start / you / a blog ?
- you / what / do / do / next ?
- do / write / you / how often / it ?

4 Listen and complete the sentences. Then listen and repeat.

- First* you find a provider.
- _____ you register.
- _____ you select a design.
- _____ you create your blog.
- _____, you can change the colours.

5 Choose one of the activities and write the process.

organise a party use MSN Messenger
start a dream diary create a webpage
find information on the Internet

First you ...

6 Explain the process to a partner.

- A *How do you ...?*
B *It's easy. First you ...*

1 Read Sandra's blog for Saturday. Then talk to a partner. Is Sandra's day similar to your day?

A Is it similar?

B Yes, I got up late. But I didn't read a magazine in bed.

I got up late this morning because I didn't have school. I stayed in bed and read a magazine. My friend Maria phoned me during breakfast. We decided to meet in the afternoon to go to the cinema.

Dad cooked lunch today and we had a fantastic paella. After lunch, I went to town and met Maria. We saw the new Pirates film. It was really great! Then we had a drink at Mike's.

I came home and watched TV before dinner. I chatted online to my friends and then I decided to write this. That's all for now!

before, during, after

I watched TV **before** dinner.

Maria phoned me **during** breakfast.

After lunch, I went to town.

3 Write **before** or **after** in the sentences.

- 1 Sandra read a magazine **before** she got up.
- 2 Her friend Maria phoned her _____ lunch.
- 3 She went to the cinema _____ lunch.
- 4 They had a drink _____ the film.
- 5 She chatted online _____ dinner.
- 6 She wrote her blog _____ she went to bed.

4 Circle the correct option.

It's Sunday. I got up early today. (1) **Before/ During** the morning I did my homework. Then we went to my grandparents' house. (2) **Before/ During** lunch I played cards with grandad. (3) **After/ During** lunch we went for a walk and had an ice cream. Then we came home. (4) **During/ Before** dinner I watched TV and (5) **during/ after** dinner I chatted online. Now I'm writing my blog (6) **before/ during** I go to bed.

2 Read again and order the pictures.



1st: Picture c.

5 Make notes. Then write about last Saturday.

Paragraph 1: In the morning

Paragraph 2: In the afternoon

Paragraph 3: In the evening

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

6

ABOUT TOWN

Vocabulary

- Shops
- Music genres

Grammar

- Past Continuous
- Past Continuous: questions
- Past Simple vs Past Continuous (when/while)

Speaking

- Describe what people were doing
- Do a music survey
- Make requests (can/could)

Pronunciation

- Vowel sound /ɜ:/

Writing

- My free time
- and, but, or, because

VOCABULARY

Shops

1 Label the pictures with the shop names. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

baker's | bookshop | chemist's | jeweller's | florist's | mobile phone shop
music shop | newsagent's | pet shop | post office | shoe shop | sweet shop

a



jeweller's

b



c



d



e



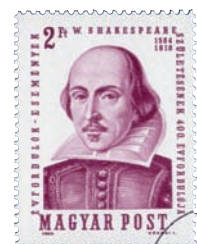
f



g



h



i



j



k



l



2 What shops are near your house?

There's a newsagent's, ...



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

LOOK WHO'S HERE!

READING

1 Meet James, a reporter for a local magazine. He is telling his editor about his day yesterday. Look at the pictures. Who are the people? Where are they?

2 Read the text and check your answers to exercise 1.



Hi Max. Yesterday I was at the shopping centre. The celebrity Chelsea Ritz was there. Yes! She was wearing big sunglasses and a hat, but it was definitely her. I took some great photos, which are perfect for the magazine.



She was going into a florist's to buy some flowers and there were two girls who recognised her. While she was waiting to pay, the girls asked her for an autograph. They were really excited. Other people were looking. She signed an autograph for them, but asked them to be quiet.



Then she was talking on her mobile when she went into a department store. She was walking through the clothes department, but she wasn't stopping to look at things. She was walking to the escalator. Where was she going? Guess!



She was meeting someone in the café! This is a big story, Max! She sat down. Imagine who was at the table? It was Neil Franco, the famous Hollywood producer, whose movie is a smash hit. But ... they saw me taking photos! Chelsea came my way with a glass of water in her hand and ... well you know what happened next!

3 Circle the correct option.

- 1 The man works for a magazine / at the shopping centre.
- 2 He was taking photos of shops/a famous woman.
- 3 Chelsea was buying/wasn't buying clothes.
- 4 In the café, Chelsea met a man/woman.
- 5 The man with the camera left the café/ordered a glass of water.

4 Find the sentences in the text. Who do the words in **bold** refer to?

the paparazzo Chelsea
two girls (x2) Neil Franco

- 1 It was definitely **her**. *Chelsea*
- 2 **They** were really excited.
- 3 She was signing an autograph for **them**.
- 4 She was giving **him** the flowers.
- 5 They were looking at **me**.

GRAMMAR

Past Continuous

She **was waiting** to pay.
She **wasn't** shopping.

Affirmative		
Subject	was/were	-ing form
I	was	looking.
He		
She		
It		
We	were	
You		
They		

Negative		
Subject	wasn't/weren't	-ing form
I	wasn't	looking.
He		
She		
It		
We	weren't	
You		
They		

1 Write the verbs in the Past Continuous affirmative or negative.

- The paparazzo *was wearing* (wear) a black jacket.
- People ... (look) at Chelsea Ritz.

- The girls ... (buy) flowers.

- Chelsea ... (try on) clothes.

- Neil Franco ... (sit) behind a plant.

- Chelsea and Neil Franco ... (chat).

Past Continuous: questions

Where **was she going**?

Questions			
Question word	be	Subject	-ing form
	Was	it	raining?
	Were	you	sleeping?
Where	was	she	going?

Short answers	
Yes, I was .	No, I wasn't .
Yes, they were .	No, they weren't .

2 Complete the dialogue.

- Tia** Hi, Joe. What (1) *were you doing* (you/do) yesterday when I called?
- Joe** I was with Lara, Sue and Madhur.
- Tia** (2) _____ (you/shop)?
- Joe** No, I wasn't, but Lara and Sue were.
- Tia** (3) _____ (they/look) at clothes?
- Joe** Yes, they were.
- Tia** What (4) _____ (Madhur/do)?
- Joe** She was reading.
- Tia** (5) _____ (she/read) the article about Neil Franco?
- Joe** Yes. (6) _____ (she/tell) me we have to see the movie.

GO 4 IT!

3 In pairs, talk about what these people were doing last weekend.

your teacher mother father brother
sister cousins grandparents friends pet

A *What was your mother doing?*

MUSIC SURVEY

VOCABULARY

Music genres



- 1 Listen. Match the music with the genre.

classical | jazz | reggae | electronic
Latin | rock | hip-hop | pop | country

a - hip-hop

- 2 Listen and check. Then listen and repeat the genres.

- 3 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Yesterday did you listen to music?
Yes, I did./ No, I didn't.
- 2 Did you listen to music while you were studying?
- 3 What types of music did you listen to?
- 4 Were your favourite singers/bands playing on the radio?
- 5 Did you buy the latest Green Days' CD?
- 6 Did you download their music from the Internet?

LISTENING

- 4 Listen to the radio show. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the reporter?
a in the studio
b in a train station
- 2 How many people does he speak to?
a two
b three
- 3 What does he want to know?
a what they are listening to
b where they are going

- 5 Listen again. What do they listen to?

Sue: *classical music,* _____
Jeff: _____
Oriol: _____

- 6 True or false? Listen and check.

- 1 Sue likes all kinds of music. *True*
- 2 Sue thinks classical music is exciting. _____
- 3 Jeff's favourite band is Kaiser Chiefs. _____
- 4 Jeff likes the Arctic Monkeys' music. _____
- 5 Oriol always listens to music at work. _____
- 6 Oriol's listening to 'London Live'. _____

GRAMMAR

Past Simple vs Past Continuous (when/while)

*When she **came in**, I **was listening** to music.*

*I **was listening** to music **when** she **came in**.*

*While I **was listening** to music, she **came in**.*

	Subject	Past Simple	Subject	Past Continuous
When	I he she it	came in,	I he she it	was listening to music.
	we you they		we you they	were listening to music.

	Subject	Past Continuous	Subject	Past Simple
While	I he she it	was listening to music,	I he she it	came in.
	we you they	were listening to music,	we you they	

1 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 While he was walking home | f |
| 2 While Sue was watching the concert, | _____ |
| 3 When I saw him, | _____ |
| 4 When he started his car | _____ |
| 5 While they were performing a concert, | _____ |
| 6 When we came in, | _____ |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| a he was buying a CD. | |
| b I saw them. | |
| c the music blasted my ears. | |
| d she was listening to the radio. | |
| e I found her. | |
| f he found money on the ground. | |

2 Order the words to make sentences.

- 1 I / listen / to the song on the radio / when / I / decide / to buy the CD.
I was listening to the song on the radio when I decided to buy the CD.
- 2 When / Sue / see / me / she / go into the music store.

- 3 Jeff / cook dinner / while / I / put on / his favourite Arctic Monkeys' CD.

- 4 Oriol / work / when / he / hear / the news about the band.

- 5 While / I / turn on / the news / they / interview / Kaiser Chiefs.

Pronunciation

Vowel sound: /ɔ:/

3 Listen and repeat the words.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 <u>s</u> aw | 5 <u>a</u> ll |
| 2 <u>t</u> all | 6 <u>t</u> our |
| 3 <u>a</u> lready | 7 <u>w</u> alk |
| 4 <u>a</u> broad | 8 <u>c</u> all |



GO 4 IT!

4 What is your favourite radio show? When was the last time you heard it? What type of music do they play? Compare your results with your partner.

Favourite radio station: ...

Favourite band: ...

Favourite type of music: ...



Add this grammar to your portfolio



1 Sign your name. Read the analysis. What does it say about you?

- 1 You write your first name and surname. → You're open and sociable.
- 2 Your signature is easy to read. → You like talking to people.
- 3 It's difficult to read. → You don't show your feelings.
- 4 You underline your signature. → You're independent.
- 5 Your signature goes up. → You're optimistic.
Your signature goes down. → You're pessimistic.
- 6 The capital letters in your name are big. → You want to be famous.



2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Have you got any famous autographs? Whose?
- 2 Whose autograph would you like to have?

3 Read the first paragraph. Can you answer the question?

William Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Someone wrote this signature 400 years ago. It's worth millions of dollars. There are only six signatures by this person in the world today, and they are all different. Do you know who wrote it?

If you collect autographs, your hobby is 'philography'. Before the 1980s, it was a popular activity for children. Now, people of all ages collect autographs, especially of sports stars, actors and musicians.

Not all famous people like giving autographs. One reason is that people make copies and sell them. About 80% of the autographs you can buy on the Internet are, in fact, copies.

Because they sign hundreds of autographs, a lot of celebrities also use an autopen. This is a machine that writes the autograph for them. It's easy to identify autopen signatures because they're always identical. When you sign your name by hand, it's never exactly the same. Try it and see.

4 Read the article. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 Why is this signature worth millions of dollars?
There are only six in the world today.
- 2 Why is 'philography' different now?
- 3 What's the problem with autographs on the Internet?
- 4 How do some famous people write their autographs?
- 5 Why do they write autographs in this way?
- 6 How do you know if autographs are real?

Quest

- Find the autograph of a famous person online. Analyse the autograph.

ENGLISH YOU NEED

Make requests

1 Listen. Match the pictures with the dialogues.



2 Listen again. Complete the requests.

- Excuse me. *Could you* take a photo of us, please?
- I'm thirsty. _____ get me a drink?
- _____ have your autograph, please?
- _____ help me with my maths homework?

3 Copy and complete the table with *Can* or *Could*.

	Modal verb	Pronoun	Main verb (infinitive)	
Informal	(1) _____	you	read	(...), please?
Formal	(2) _____			

4 Listen. Write the responses.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Yes | No |
| 1 Yes, <i>of course</i> . | 3 I _____ right now. |
| 2 Sure, _____. | I'm _____. |
| | 4 I _____, I _____. |
| | I'm studying. |

5 Listen. Repeat the requests and responses.

6 Write the dialogues. Use *can* or *could* and a response.

- You want to borrow a friend's DVD to watch on Friday night.
A *Can I borrow your DVD, please?*
B *Yes, of course.*
- You want your teacher to translate an English song for you.
- You can't find your sports clothes. You want your sister to help you find them.
- You're in a restaurant. You want to have a cheese sandwich.
- You're in class. You want to use a friend's dictionary.
- You want your brother to change the TV channel.

1 In pairs, talk about your free time activities.

A *What did you do last weekend?*

B *I went swimming. I'm training for a gala.*

2 Scott is writing to his pen friend, Amanda. What information about Amanda is in the email?

She's from ...

From: scott@nemail.com
To: amanda@nemail.com
Subject: Hi Amanda

Hi Amanda!

I was wondering how things were in England. Thanks for your email. Sorry for not replying before, but I was studying a lot because I had exams at school.

In your message you asked about my free time. I'm into music too. I usually listen to rock music and hip-hop. I don't like pop or electronic music. I began listening to one of my mum's reggae albums. It's really old, but it's very cool! Can you send me some MP3s of your favourite group?

Last season I played basketball for my school. My favourite team's the Chicago Bulls. Do you like sports? Write soon.

Scott



and, but, or, because

*I usually listen to rock music **and** hip-hop.*

*It's really old, **but** it's very cool!*

*I don't like pop **or** electronic music.*

*I was studying a lot **because** I had exams.*

3 Complete the sentences with *and*, *but*, *or*, *because*.

- I don't like video games *or* films.
- I really like Latin music, _____ I can't understand the lyrics.
- I can't listen to music now _____ my MP3 player's broken.
- My favourite sports are basketball _____ tennis.
- Do you like doing sports _____ do you prefer other activities?
- I'm going to bed now _____ I'm feeling really tired.

4 Make notes. Then write an email to a pen friend.

Paragraph 1: His/Her last email

Paragraph 2: Your favourite music

Paragraph 3: Another free time activity

5 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

Review B

Units 4, 5, 6

1 Hi I'm Ruth and these are my friends. Write my friends' names.

a *Ed* b _____ c _____ d _____ e _____ f _____



2 Look at the picture and fill in the grid.

	Jeans	T-shirt	Cap	Other clothes
Ed	✓	✓	✓	<i>trainers</i>
Ruth				
Marc				
Sarah				
Damien				
Helen				

3 Write sentences about Ruth and her friends.

Ed is wearing dark blue jeans, a purple t-shirt and an orange long-sleeved, blue trainers and a green cap.

4 Complete with information from the picture.

- Ed has got *red* hair.
- Helen has got _____ eyes.
- Marc is 1,70m. He's _____.
- Sarah has got _____, red hair.
- Damien has got _____ eyes.
- Ruth has got _____, spiky hair.

5 Describe yourself. Mention your eye and hair colour, your build and what you are wearing.

*I'm tall and ...
I have got brown ...
I'm wearing jeans ...*

TIME CAPSULE

READING

A message from the past

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 In which year were you born?
I was born in ...
- 2 How much do you know about the year?
world leaders world events
fashion music films

2 Read Ruth's message. Which objects from her time capsule does she describe?

My name is Ruth Hammond. I live in Tenterden, a small town in the south of England. I'm thirteen years old, 1 metre 60 tall and I weigh 44 kilos. It's 1997 and this is my time capsule.



- ① I put this in the capsule because I love maths and puzzles. I don't do much physical exercise, but I exercise my brain every day. Exercising your brain is more interesting than exercising your body.
- ② I love this group because they celebrate Girl Power. They fight against discrimination and promote a positive image of women. In my opinion Gerry (Ginger Spice) is the best.
- ③ Last week I finished reading this new book. They say the author is going to write another one. I hope so. It's really exciting. Is J.K. Rowling a man or a woman?
- ④ Although it's very long (3 hours!), I went to see this film five times. When I leave school, I'm going to become an actress and get married to Leonardo DiCaprio. At least I would like to.

3 Answer the questions about Ruth.

- 1 Where is Tenterden? *Tenterden is ...*
- 2 How often does she exercise her brain?
- 3 Who is her favourite singer?
- 4 When did she finish reading the book?

4 Write the verbs in the Past Simple.

- 1 I _____ (be) happy to read the new book.
- 2 Yesterday my sister _____ (finish) her own time capsule.
- 3 Last year Ruth _____ (visit) her friends in London.
- 4 There _____ (not be) any new books for him to buy at the shop.
- 5 My mother _____ (see) my time capsule 3 years ago.
- 6 They _____ (go) to the cinema yesterday evening.

5 Complete the dialogue with the Past Continuous.

- Ruth** Hi, Sue. What (1) _____ (you / do) when I called?
- Sue** I (2) _____ (read) a new book my dad gave me.
- Ruth** What about your sister? (3) _____ (watch) TV?
- Sue** No, she wasn't. She (4) _____ (listen) to music. But my parents (5) _____ (watch) the new game show. And you?
- Ruth** I (6) _____ (build) my time capsule and I need your help!

6 Circle the correct option.

- 1 I was/were going to school when I was seeing/saw a poster announcing a Spice Girls concert.
- 2 When my mum was coming/came in, we was/were watching Titanic.
- 3 When Ruth was phoning/phoned, her best friend was/were reading a book.
- 4 My mum was/were listening to music when I was interrupting/interrupted her.

APPSULE TIME CAPS

LISTENING

Ruth speaks

- 1  Listen to the interview. Is it from the past or the present?



- 2  True or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook. Then listen and check.

- 1 Ruth married Leonardo DiCaprio.
False - She didn't marry him.
- 2 She became an actress. _____
- 3 Someone who lives in the house now found Ruth's capsule. _____
- 4 The capsule doesn't have to be strong.

- 5 Toys and CDs are good to include in the capsule. _____
- 6 Newspaper stories aren't good to include.

- 3 Complete the text with information from the interview.

- 1 *Terry* interviewed Ruth.
- 2 Ruth became an _____.
- 3 A time capsule is a _____ of different things that you put in a container.
- 4 You have to leave it for someone to find in the _____.
- 5 First of all, find a _____.
- 6 You can't put _____ in the capsule.

SPEAKING

- 1 In pairs, think of six things to put in a class time capsule.

- A *Can we put a CD in the capsule?*
B *Yes, of course.*

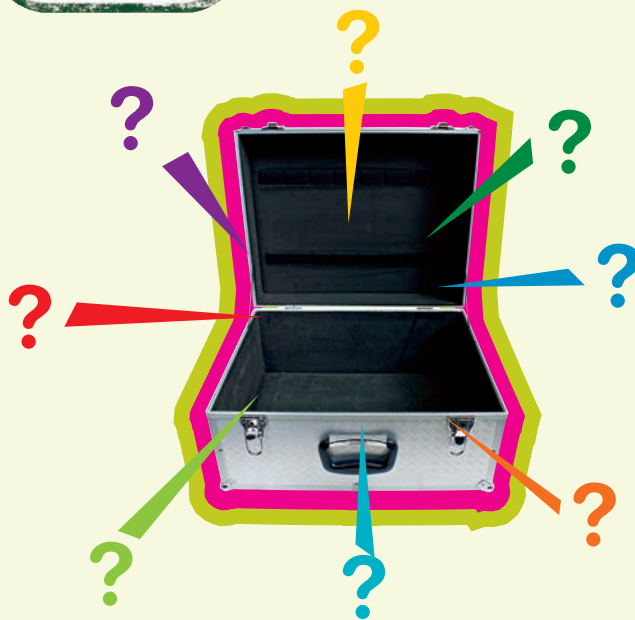
- 2 Now describe the process.

First we have to get a cool box. Then ...

- 3 Choose a place to put the class time capsule.

PROJECT

Make a time capsule



- 1 Make a checklist of the things to put in the time capsule.
- 2 Write a message to the person who'll find the capsule.
- 3 Put the checklist, messages and the things you chose into a container. Put it in a safe place.

Blues music

[1] Blues music was born in the late 19th century. [2] Its origins are the songs of the African-American community, and some of those songs have African roots.

[3] If you've got *the blues*, you're sad or depressed. [4] A lot of blues songs are about personal problems.

[5] Blues songs have a typical structure of a repeated line, and then a line expressing a conclusion. [6] Howlin' was one of the great blues artists.

- 1 Read about blues music. Did you know the information in 1-6 before? Write Yes/No.

1 *Yes* 3 _____ 5 _____
2 _____ 4 _____ 6 _____

- 2  Listen to the song.
Why is it a typical blues song?

- 3 Match the words with the definitions.

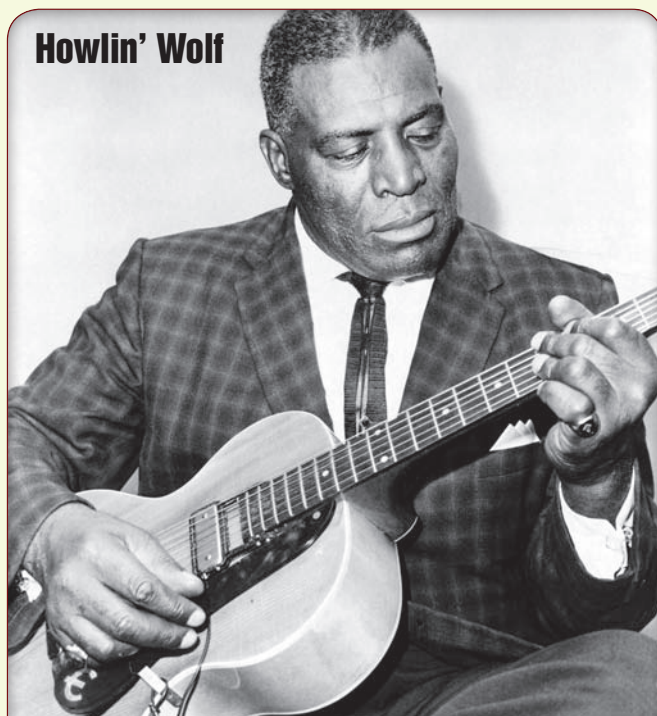
jail broom howlin' ~~I ain't~~ trail itches

- 1 I'm not (very informal) *I ain't*
 - 2 path, where I'm walking _____
 - 3 You clean floors with it. _____
 - 4 Criminals go here. _____
 - 5 has skin irritation _____
 - 6 making a long, loud noise _____
- 4 Only one thing in the song brings good luck. What is it?

- 5 Do you like blues music? Give reasons.

*I love it. It's really expressive and ...
It's very slow and sad. I prefer ...*

Howlin' Wolf



Chorus

Well, I ain't superstitious, oh the black cat
just cross my trail
Well, I ain't superstitious, but a black cat just
cross my trail
Don't sweep me with no broom, I might get
put in jail

When my right hand itches, I gets money for
sure

When my right hand itches, I gets money for
sure

But, when my left eye jumps, somebody's got
to go

Chorus

Well, the dogs are howlin' all over the
neighborhood

Whoa, the dogs are howlin' all over the
neighborhood

That is true sign of death, baby, that ain't no
good

Chorus

7

LET'S GO!

Vocabulary

- Transport
- Places in a city

Grammar

- Comparatives
- Superlatives

Speaking

- Compare people and things
- Make a quiz
- Ask for travel information

Pronunciation

- -er and than: /ə/

Writing

- My city
- Punctuation

VOCABULARY

Transport



- 1 Order the words using the picture. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

bicycle | bus | car | helicopter
motorbike | plane | rollerblades
skateboard | taxi | ~~train~~ | tram

a - train

- 2 Describe three types of transport from exercise 1. Use these adjectives.

cheap expensive uncomfortable
dangerous fast ~~slow~~ comfortable safe

Bicycles are cheap, but they're slow.

- 3 Which is your favourite means of transport? Why?

In the city, I like travelling by ... because ...

To go from one city to another, I like travelling by ... because ...

To go on holiday, I like travelling by ... because ...

English overseas - vocabulary

BrE



AmE



Tube/Underground

Subway

Coach

Bus

Taxi

Cab

Lorry

Truck

Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

1 Answer the questions.

1 How do you travel to school?

on foot by car by bus other (what?)

I travel to school by bus.

2 How far is it from your home to school?

2 Read the interviews.

How do they go to school?

1 A quarter of school kids in the UK.

They go to school by car.

2 Helen _____

3 Jamie & Laura _____

4 John _____

These days more and more young people are going to school by car. But experts say it's healthier to walk or cycle. What do you think?

Helen



Jamie & Laura



John



I usually walk or cycle to school. I prefer cycling because it's quicker than walking. My mum says bikes are four times faster than walking and you use the same energy. My dad doesn't like cycling. He says it's more dangerous than walking.

We go to school by car. Our parents think it's safer and faster than walking or cycling. Actually, it's slower because the traffic's always terrible in the morning. And it's definitely more boring than walking. When you walk to school, you see your friends.

I skateboard from my house to the bus stop. Then I get the bus to the town centre. Skateboarding's more exciting than getting the bus, but the bus is better because my school is eight miles from where I live. And it's at the top of a hill.

3 Match the sentence parts.

1 ~~Experts~~

2 Helen's mum

3 Jamie & Laura's parents

4 Jamie & Laura

5 John

6 John

a think going by car is slow.

b lives far from school.

c uses two types of transport to go to school.

d says walking and cycling use the same energy.

e ~~say walking and cycling are healthy.~~

f think going by car is fast.

1-e

GRAMMAR

Comparatives

Cars are **faster than** bikes.

A skateboard is **more exciting than** the bus.

Adjective	→	Comparative
fast	+ er	faster than
safe	+ r	safer than
big	+ g + er	bigger than
easy	-y + ier	easier than
dangerous	+ more	more dangerous than
good	irregular	better
bad	irregular	worse

- 1 Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

~~cheap~~ dirty comfortable hot nice

cheap – cheaper

- 2 Complete the dialogue with comparative adjectives. Then listen and check.

Julie I hate going to school by bus. It's so slow.

Aisha What do you mean? I walk to school, and that's even (1) *slower* (slow).

Julie So why do you walk?

Aisha Well, it's (2) _____ (healthy) and it's also (3) _____ (interesting).

Julie Why don't you go by bike? Cycling's (4) _____ (good) than walking.

Aisha I hate cycling.

Julie Some of the boys go by skateboard. That's (5) _____ (exciting).

Aisha So why do you go by bus?

Julie Mum thinks it's (6) _____ (quick). But she goes to work by car!

- 3 Write sentences with comparative adjectives.

1 Books / cheap / films.

Books are cheaper than films.

2 Trains / slow / planes.

3 Towns / safe / cities.

4 France / big / Portugal.

5 science / easy / history.

6 Saturdays / good / Mondays.

-er and than: /ə/

Books are cheaper than films.

- 4 Listen and repeat the sentences in exercise 3.



Comparative of inferiority

Cycling is **less expensive than** driving.

Helen's dad thinks cycling is **less dangerous than** walking.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the comparative of inferiority.

1 I think bikes *are less fun than* rollerblades. (fun)

2 Tom Cruise is _____ Bill Gates. (rich)

3 Eminem is _____ the Beatles. (famous)

4 Boots are _____ trainers. (comfortable)

5 Towns are _____ cities. (populated)

6 Driving is _____ walking. (healthy)

Comparative of equality

Cycling is **as fast as** driving in the city.

My bike is **as expensive as** that one.

Going to school by car is **as good as** going by bus.

- 6 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below in the comparative of equality.

tall easy dangerous **big** fun bad

1 My house is *as big as* my aunt's.

2 I'm _____ my mum.

3 This dog is _____ a wild animal.

4 Cycling to school is _____ walking. It's too far away.

5 Walking to school is _____ skateboarding there.

6 French is _____ Portuguese.

TOURIST SPOTS

VOCABULARY

Places in a city

1 Label the places with the following cities.

London New York Paris Venice Sydney



The Globe Theatre

London



The Grand Canal



The Louvre



The Harbour Bridge



Times Square

2 Which things can't you see in the photos? Listen and repeat all the places.

art gallery | bridge | canal | cathedral | museum | railway station
river | square | statue | street | theatre | town hall

cathedral, ...

3 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 2.

- 1 Paris is on the River Seine.
- 2 St Paul's is a famous _____ in London.
- 3 *Venus de Milo* is a Greek _____ in the Louvre.
- 4 The *Mona Lisa* is kept in an _____.
- 5 Grand Central is a big _____ in New York.
- 6 Anne Frank's House is a _____ in Amsterdam.

LISTENING

4 Listen to a TV news programme and complete the information below.

The three best tourist spots

- 1 _____
- 2 The Grand Canal
- 3 _____

The three most disappointing spots

- 1 The Eiffel Tower
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

5 Listen again. Write the places.

- 1 It's the most important in the city.
The Grand Canal.
- 2 It's one of the biggest and oldest in the world. _____
- 3 It's near the River Thames.

- 4 It's one of the busiest areas in the city.

- 5 It's the tallest structure in the city.

- 6 It's the widest in the world.

GRAMMAR

Superlatives

The Louvre is one of **the oldest** art galleries in the world.
The Grand Canal is **the most important** canal in the city.

Adjective	→	Superlative
old	+ est	the oldest
wide	+ st	the widest
big	+ g + est	the biggest
busy	-y + iest	the busiest
important	+ most	the most important
good	irregular	the best
bad	irregular	the worst

1 Write the superlative form of the adjectives.

- famous - *the most famous*
- hot _____
- large _____
- tall _____
- beautiful _____
- easy _____
- expensive _____
- dirty _____

2 Complete the sentences with superlative adjectives from exercise 1.

- The most famous* square in London is Trafalgar Square.
- El Azizia desert in Libya is _____ place in the world (66 °C).
- The Statue of Liberty is _____ statue in the USA (46.5 metres).
- People say that the Taj Mahal is _____ building in the world.
- The public transport system in London is good. It's _____ city to travel in.
- Tiananmen Square is _____ square in the world (880 x 500 metres).

3 Complete the questions. Choose the correct answer.

- What's *the longest* river in the world? (long)
a the Amazon **b the Nile**
- What's _____ ocean? (big)
a the Atlantic **b the Pacific**
- What's _____ animal? (fast)
a a cheetah **b a tiger**
- What's _____ mountain? (high)
a Mount Everest **b Mount Kilimanjaro**
- What's _____ country? (small)
a Andorra **b Vatican City**
- What's _____ animal? (intelligent)
a a horse **b a dolphin**

4 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives and your opinion.

- The *best* (good) TV programme is _____.
- The _____ (attractive) actor is _____.
- The _____ (funny) film is _____.
- The _____ (bad) pop group is _____.
- The _____ (exciting) computer game is _____.
- The _____ (interesting) website is _____.

GO 4 IT!

5 In teams, write four questions about your city or country. Use superlatives and the ideas below.

river monument square statue
museum street art gallery

What's the longest river?

What's the biggest square?

6 Ask other teams your questions. Give one point for a correct answer.



Add this grammar to your Portfolio



- 1** Is there an underground in your country? If so, where?

Yes, there is. There are two. One in _____

- 2** This underground has some world records. What do you think they are?

a the longest **b** the fastest **c** the busiest
d the oldest **e** the cleanest

- 3** Read the text. Then listen and check your answers.

- 4** Read again. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1** When did the London Underground open?
It opened in 1863.
- 2** What's the maximum distance you can travel on one train?

- 3** Where will the longest underground be in 2020?

- 4** When do people clean the stations and tunnels?

- 5** What do some cleaners see near Aldwych Station?

- 6** Where is Aldwych Station?



London Underground is more than just a railway. Its logo and map are two of London's most famous symbols, and it's one of the first things that people associate with the city.

The Tube, as Londoners call it, opened in 1863, and is the oldest underground railway in the world. It's also the world's longest; on the Central Line you can travel 54 kilometres without changing trains! However, Beijing's underground will be longer when it's finished in 2020.

The Tube isn't only long – it's also very busy. Every day, people make about 3 million journeys. All those passengers generate a lot of rubbish, so at night an army of workers, called fluffers, clean the stations and the tunnels.

Because they work in the tunnels at night, fluffers see the Tube's ghost stations. These are old stations that are now closed. And near a ghost station called Aldwych, some fluffers say they see the ghost of an actress. This is perhaps because Aldwych is on the site of an old theatre. Fortunately, she's not there in the morning when passengers return!

- 5** Match the words with the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 Londoner | a a person that travels on transport |
| 2 Tube | b when you travel from one place to another |
| 3 journey | c a person from London |
| 4 passenger | d a station that people don't use now |
| 5 fluffer | e the Underground |
| 6 ghost station | f a person that cleans the Tube |

1 - c

Quest

- Find the names of five other cities with an underground railway. When did they open?



ENGLISH YOU NEED

Ask for travel information

- 1 Listen. Match the photos with the dialogues.



- 4 Complete the dialogue with these phrases. Then listen and check.

I'd like Would you like What time's
Can I have How much is

Assistant Can I help you?

Sally Yes. (1) Can I have a return to London Victoria, please?

Assistant Are you coming back today?

Sally Yes.

Assistant (2) _____ a day return?

Sally (3) _____ a day return?

Assistant It's £17.50, but you can't travel before 9.15.

Sally (4) _____ the first train after 9.15?

Assistant It's at 9.25.

Sally OK. (5) _____ a day return, please.

Assistant That's £17.50, please.

- 2 Listen. Complete the information.

Dialogue 1 The nearest underground station is called Baker (1) Street. It's on the (2) _____ Line.

Dialogue 2 The next train is at (3) _____. A single is £ (4) _____, and a (5) _____ is £11.00.

- 3 Order the words to make sentences. Then listen and check.

- station / nearest / the / where's / underground ?
Where's the nearest underground station?
- next / what time / is / the / train / to Wimbledon ?
- have / ticket, / please / I / a / can ?
- you / or a return / like / would / a single?
- single / a / much / is / how ?
- please / a / like / return, / I'd

- 5 Work with a partner.

A Choose a destination from the table.

Ask for travel information.

B Answer student A's questions.

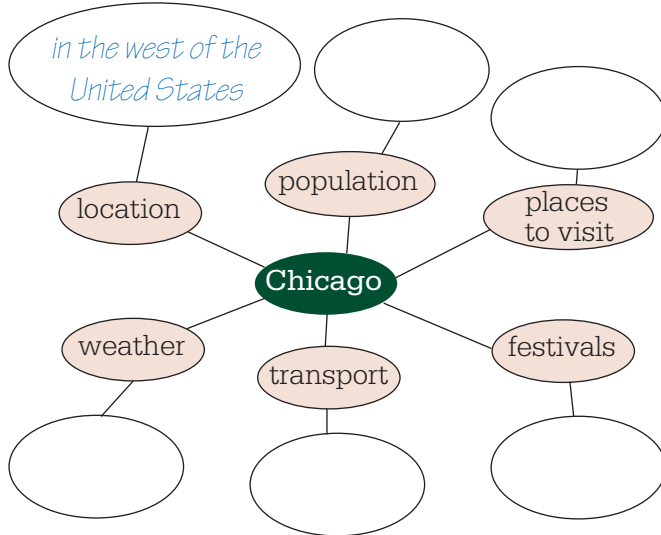
Use information from the table.

A *What time's the next train to ...?*

B *It's at ...*

Destination	Next train	Single	Return
Epsom	11.30	£9.50	£13.00
Richmond	10.15	£6.00	£8.50
Wembley	12.00	£12.00	£17.50
West Ham	10.30	£10.50	£14.00

1 Copy the diagram into your notebook.



2 Read about Chicago. Complete the missing information in the diagram.

Chicago's in the west of the United States. It's the biggest city in Illinois and three million people live here. Most people speak English.

Chicago's a great place to visit! You can see museums, parks and the Sears Tower (the tallest building). The most popular tourist spot is the Ferris Wheel – I often go there on Sundays. We have an important food festival in July called The Taste.

The best way to travel is by 'L' train because it's faster than driving. You can also cycle, but it's cold in winter and it rains a lot in summer!

Where do you live?

Punctuation

Chicago's a great place to visit!

*You can see museums, parks and the **Sears Tower**.*

Where do you live?

3 Find examples in the description of Chicago.

We use:

- 1 an exclamation mark (!) for emphasis.
... it rains a lot in summer!
- 2 a comma (,) in a list.
- 3 a question mark (?) at the end of a question.
- 4 a capital letter (S) for countries, languages, cities, names, days and months.

4 Write the sentences with punctuation.

- 1 my favourite city is cardiff in wales i love it
*My favourite city is Cardiff in Wales.
I love it!*
- 2 people speak english and some people speak welsh
- 3 it's famous for cardiff castle llandaff cathedral and the millennium Stadium
- 4 the most important festival is in july or august
- 5 i usually go shopping in queen street on saturdays
- 6 what's your favourite city

5 Write about where you live.

Paragraph 1: Location, population, languages

Paragraph 2: Places to visit, shopping areas, parks, food, festivals

Paragraph 3: Transport, weather

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?



Add this text to your Portfolio

8

HEALTH

Vocabulary

- Healthy habits
- Body words

Grammar

- *should*
- *should*: questions
- Imperative
- Reflexive pronouns

Speaking

- Give tips
- Give instructions
- Give opinions

Pronunciation

- *should/shouldn't*

Writing

- My top tips
- *but* and *although*

VOCABULARY

Healthy habits

1  Label the pictures with the phrases. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

eat a balanced diet | drink plenty of water | get stressed
stay inside all the time | ~~stay up late~~ | take time to relax



stay up late



2  Complete the sentences.
Then listen and check.

breaks caffeine exercise food sleep time

- 1 Take regular *breaks* when you're studying.
- 2 Don't eat junk _____.
- 3 Don't spend a lot of _____ watching TV.
- 4 Do regular _____.
- 5 Try to _____ eight hours a night.
- 6 Don't drink a lot of _____.

3 Make two lists. Use phrases from this page and your own ideas.

Good for you: *eat a balanced diet, ...*

Not good for you: *stay up late, ...*

4 In pairs, find who is the healthiest.

A *Do you do regular exercise?*

B *Yes, I do. I go swimming twice a week. How about you?*

A *Well, I walk to school, so yes. Do you eat a balanced diet?*



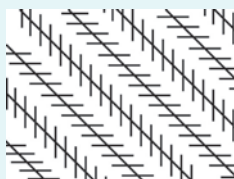
Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

TRAIN YOUR BRAIN

READING

1 Do the puzzles.

1 Are the diagonal lines parallel?



2 What are the three missing numbers?

1 5 ? 13 17 ? 25 ? 33

3 Use these letters to make words in English. You have one minute.

L A T
O S Y
B L E

4 Solve the riddle.

I never ask you questions, but you always answer me. What am I?

2  Read the article. What is brain training?

a a scientific study

b exercise for the brain

c a new way to learn

Did you think the puzzles were easy? Were your answers correct? If so, you probably have a healthy brain.

We all know that we should do regular exercise and eat well if we want to be fit and healthy. But did you know that you should exercise your brain too? Scientists believe that our brain works better if we train it. It can help us remember information, be better at maths and think more quickly.

Brain training includes doing puzzles, maths calculations and solving riddles. Scrabble and board games, sudokus and crosswords are all good too. And brain training is also the latest idea in computer games.

Here are some more tips for a healthy brain.

You should ...

- learn another language or a musical instrument.
- eat well, especially brown rice, pasta, bread and fish.
- drink about eight glasses of water a day.
- change your routine, for example, use your computer mouse with a different hand.

You shouldn't ...

- forget breakfast. Eating breakfast helps concentration.
- drink a lot of caffeine.

3 Complete the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 To have a fit and healthy body we should *do regular exercise and eat well.*
- 2 Scientists say that we should also ...
- 3 If you exercise your brain, you can ...

- 4 Activities to have a healthy brain include ...
- 5 It's good to learn ...
- 6 It isn't good to go to school without ...

GRAMMAR

should

You **should** drink about eight glasses of water a day.

You **shouldn't** forget breakfast.

Affirmative		
Subject	should	Infinitive
I / You	should	drink water.
He / She / It		
We / You / They		

Negative		
Subject	should	Infinitive
I / You	shouldn't	forget breakfast.
He / She / It		
We / You / They		

1 Write **should** or **shouldn't**.



- You **should** relax in the evening.
- You _____ watch TV late at night.
- You _____ eat a big meal before you go to bed.
- You _____ wear comfortable pyjamas.
- You _____ make sure your room isn't very hot or cold.
- You _____ drink caffeine in the evening.

should: questions

Should I exercise my brain too? What **should** I do?

Questions			
	Should	I	exercise my brain?
What	should	I	do?

Short answers	
Yes, you should .	No, you shouldn't .

2 Order the words to make questions in your notebook. Then answer them.

I want to learn more English.
What should I do?



- I / find / a pen friend / should / in another country ?
Should I find a pen friend in another country?
- listen to / should / I / what music ?
- books and magazines / I / read / in English / should ?
- should / learn / I / how / new vocabulary ?
- look up / I / every word / in the dictionary / should ?
- where / I / go / my English / to practise / should ?

Pronunciation

should/shouldn't

/ʃʊd/ You **should** relax in the evening.

/ʃʊdənt/ You **shouldn't** watch TV late at night.



3 Listen and repeat the sentences from exercise 1.

DO IT!

4 In pairs, choose a topic. Then talk about tips for your topic.

being happy living to be 100
visiting another country saving money

Being happy:

You should spend time with your friends.

You shouldn't stay at home all the time.



Add this grammar to your Portfolio.

MIND AND BODY

VOCABULARY

Body words

- 1 Make two lists in your notebook. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

arms | back | breathe | mouth | exhale | feel | inhale | nose
palms | stand up | lie down | side | hand | eyes | sit down

Parts of the body: *arms, ...*

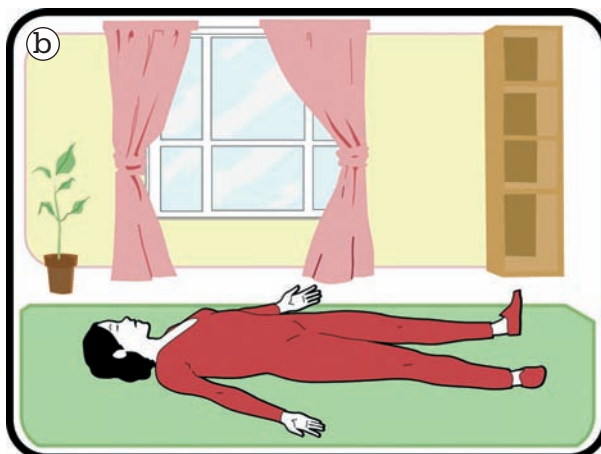
Verbs: *breathe, ...*

LISTENING

- 2 Read about yoga and answer the questions.

- Where did yoga originate? *India*
- How can yoga help students? _____
- Name three yoga exercises. _____
_____ and _____

Yoga originated in India thousands of years ago. Today some teachers in Britain are doing yoga exercises in class to help students relax themselves and concentrate more. Simple yoga exercises, for example breathing, visualisations and chanting may improve students' schoolwork. This might also help you concentrate at home. You will never know if you don't try it.



- 3 Listen to the instructions for the yoga exercises. Order the pictures.

- 4 Match the sentences with the pictures. Then listen and check.

- Put your arms at your sides. *b*
- Sit down and relax. _____
- Chant as you exhale. _____
- Lie on the floor on your back. _____
- Feel the sounds in your body. _____
- Imagine that you are outside. _____

- 5 When does the teacher ask students to do this? Listen and check.

- Imagine they are in another place. *a*
- Breathe in and out three times. _____
- Focus on sounds inside their bodies. _____
- Focus on colours and images. _____
- Check the position of their hands. _____
- Repeat after the teacher. _____

GRAMMAR

Imperative

Put your arms at your sides.

Don't chant as you inhale.

Verb	Other words	
Put	<i>your arms at your sides.</i>	
Negative	Verb	Other words
Don't	chant	<i>as you inhale.</i>

- 1** Write rules for the yoga club.
Use the imperative.

Yoga Club Rules

- Use* (use) the facilities carefully.
- _____ (not walk) in the exercise area with shoes on.
- _____ (respect) other members at all times.
- _____ (not shout) or make loud noise.
- _____ (not answer) the phone during the class.
- _____ (follow) the centre's rules.

- 2** Write rules according to these signs.



a *Be quiet.*

Reflexive pronouns

The students relax **themselves**.

Personal pronouns — subject (singular)	Reflexive pronoun
I	myself
You	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself

Personal pronouns — subject (plural)	Reflexive pronoun
We	ourselves
You	yourselves
They	themselves

- 3** Complete the sentences with a reflexive pronoun.

- I did the exercise all by *myself*.
- You should take better care of _____.
- My Dad hurt _____ on his back.
- Did you see _____ in the mirror?
- She cut _____ when she made dinner.
- The dog made a mess all by _____.
- We did our homework all by _____.
- They should learn the rules by _____.

may/might — possibility

Visualisations and chanting **may** improve students' schoolwork.

This **might** also help you concentrate at home.

may	To suggest something is possible.
might	To suggest a small possibility of something. More usual in spoken English.

- 4** Underline the correct option.

- Yoga *may/might* help in my classes.
- There is a good possibility that my colleagues *may/might* learn more if they're silent in class.
- It's really cloudy. I think it *may/might* rain today.
- I'm not sure, but I think that he *may/might* not be our instructor.



Add this grammar to your Portfolio

1 Which slogan fits you better. Why?

1 I can do it.

2 I am a natural winner.

3 Nothing can stop me.

4 Every day I give my best.

2 Create your own slogan and write it down.

3 Read the article 'My Story'.

Circle the correct options.

1 Companies use slogans to sell products / promote sportspeople.

2 Well-known sportspeople talk about a problem they *have now/had in the past*.

3 A challenge is a *positive/negative* thing.

4 Read the article again. Write the correct names: *Gilbert, Peng or Leo*.

Then listen and check your answers.

1 *Gilbert* plays basketball.

2 _____ and _____ had a medical problem.

3 _____ made a difficult decision.

4 People didn't see that _____ was very good.

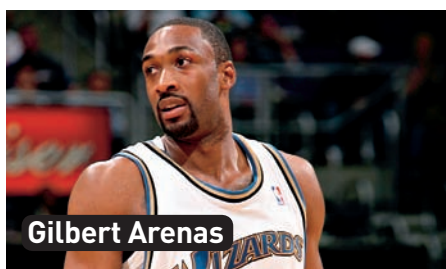
5 _____ is a very quick player.

6 _____ wears a number to motivate him.

MY STORY

In a recent sports campaign, some well-known sportspeople talk about a problem that they had when they were younger.

The campaign's message is that problems are also challenges. They motivate you to do things better.



Gilbert Arenas

Gilbert is an NBA All Star player, but he played 'zero' minutes in his first 40 games. His coach thought he had 'zero' talent. But he just practised and practised. Today, he wears the number 0 because 'it lets me know that I need to go out there and fight every day.'



Peng Shuai

Peng plays tennis for her country now, but when she was twelve, doctors told her she needed to have a serious heart operation or stop playing tennis. She decided to have the operation. 'Your biggest challenges will make you stronger,' is Peng's message.



Leo Messi

When Leo was eleven, doctors discovered that he had a hormone problem and this made him shorter than other boys. But he was quick, and learned to play football under the other players. 'Sometimes bad things can turn into good things,' he says.

Quest

- Find out about other well-known sportspeople who had a problem when they were younger.



ENGLISH YOU NEED

Give opinions



1 Listen to the dialogue. True or false?

- Andy and Fiona are talking about football and tennis. *False – They're talking about football and basketball.*
- They have different opinions.

- They don't give reasons for their opinions.

- They both respect the other person's opinion.

2 Listen again. Who says these things? What sport are they talking about?

- It's boring. Nothing happens.
Fiona – football
- It's exciting. The teams are always trying to score a goal. _____
- You see a lot of points. _____
- It's always the same. _____
- It's more popular. _____
- Millions of people watch it too. _____

3 Complete the sentences with the words below. Then listen and check.

but opinion really think true yes

Fiona Football's boring.

Andy Do you (1) *think* so? I think it's exciting.

Fiona But nothing happens.

Andy I don't think that's (2) _____. The teams are always trying to score a goal.

Fiona OK, (3) _____ sometimes they don't score any goals. In my (4) _____, basketball's much more exciting. You see lots of points.

Andy (5) _____, but it's always the same. Football's more popular.

Fiona (6) _____? Millions of people watch basketball too.

4 Match the phrases with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 I think | a OK, but |
| 2 Yes, but | b In my opinion |
| 3 I don't think that's true. | c Really? |
| 4 Do you think so? | d I don't really agree. |
- 1 – b*

5 Listen and repeat the sentences.

6 Write your reaction to these opinions.

- I think Formula One is more interesting than cycling.
- In my opinion, vegetarian food is better than ordinary food.
- I think dogs are better pets than cats.
- For me, there are too many adverts on TV.

7 In pairs, prepare and practise a dialogue about one of the opinions from exercise 6. Conclude with:

- A** *Let's agree to disagree!*
B *Good idea!*

- 1 In pairs, suggest tips for the following categories on a website called Top Tips for Teens: clothes, food, video games, films, music, websites.

A What's your tip for clothes?
 B I think the best place to buy clothes is the Clothes Factory. What is your tip?

- 2 Read John's tips. Match each tip with a category.

1 – music

TOP TIPS FOR TEENS

Find out first! Click on a category for some cool advice.

clothes food video games
 films music websites

1
 If you like Nelly Furtado, you really must get her latest album. Although some people think her recent music's very commercial, I think the songs are great. If you like it, then you should listen to her first albums.

2
 You should try Feast. It's the best fast food restaurant in Belfast. The food's good and cheap. The pizzas and sandwiches are the best in town. But get there early because it gets busy.

3
 I bought the *December Boys* DVD last weekend and you definitely shouldn't do the same. I'm a fan of Daniel Radcliffe and I loved the *Harry Potter* films, but this film was terrible!

but and although

Although her recent music's very commercial, the songs are great.
 I love the *Harry Potter* films, **but** this film was terrible.

- 3 Write the sentences again with *but* or *although*. Then match the sentences with the categories in exercise 2.

- There are lots of new video games, but I still think *Super Mario 64*'s the best.
Although there are a lot of new video games, I still think Super Mario 64's the best. – Video games.
- Although *The Jungle Book*'s an old film, you really must see it.
- Björk's music isn't commercial, but it's really good.
- It's cheaper to buy clothes at markets, but you must check that the quality is OK.
- Although I think YouTube is great, there's a lot of rubbish on it.
- Chicken dhansak's very hot, but you should definitely try it!

- 4 Make notes. Then write your top tips for three categories.

- 5 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

English overseas – vocabulary

BrE



AmE



Rubbish

Trash

Air hostess

Flight attendant



Add this text to your Portfolio

9

HOME AND AWAY

Vocabulary

- Holidays
- My future

Grammar

- *going to*
- *will*: predictions
- *will*: facts
- *will*: questions
- Future time expressions

Speaking

- Talk about holiday plans
- Set rules
- Make plans

Pronunciation

- Contractions

Writing

- My summer plans
- so

VOCABULARY - Holidays

1 Label the pictures with the words. Listen and check. Then listen and repeat.

a toothbrush | a guidebook | a compass | a passport | sun cream |
a penknife | shorts | a torch | a towel | an umbrella | boots | a swimsuit



2 Look at the bags. Which one is for ...

- 1 the beach? *Bag 3*
- 2 the mountains? _____
- 3 a city? _____

3 Name two other things in each bag.

Bag 1 - a jumper



Add the new vocabulary to your Portfolio

1 Where are Richard, Marc and Jessica going?



I think Jessica's going to ...

2 Read the holiday plans. Match the people in exercise 1 with the plans.

① I'm flying to Switzerland for two weeks with my girlfriend. We love walking, so we're going to the mountains. We've got our boots and a good map. We're going to stay in a hotel in the Alps. I went there last year with my parents, so I know the area well.

② I'm travelling to the Greek island of Corfu for a week with my family. We're going to stay in an apartment near the sea. It's my birthday tomorrow, so we will probably have a party on the beach. I'm going to sunbathe and listen to my MP3 player.

③ I'm flying to Paris for ten days. I'm going with other students from my class. We're going to stay with French families to practise our French. We probably won't see much of each other. We aren't going to speak any English. We're going to see the Eiffel Tower and the Mona Lisa. I've got a guidebook and I'm taking an umbrella in case it rains.

3 Complete the table.

	Marc	Jessica	Richard
Country		<i>Greece</i>	
Place			
Accommodation	<i>A hotel</i>		
Going with			<i>Other students</i>
Activities			

4 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- What has Marc got in his bag?
He's got boots and a good map.
- Who did he go on holiday with last year?
- When's Jessica's birthday?
- How long is she staying in Corfu?
- What language does Richard want to practise?
- What's he taking with him in case it rains?

GRAMMAR

going to

I'm going to walk in the mountains.
 We **aren't going to speak** any English.
 Where **are you going to stay**?
 Is he **going to speak** French?

Affirmative		
Personal pronoun (subject) + be	going to	Infinitive
I'm He / She / It's You / We / They're	going to	walk in the mountains.
Negative		
Personal pronoun (subject) + be + not	going to	Infinitive
I'm not He / She / It isn't You / We / They aren't	going to	speak any English.

1 Complete the sentences, expressing future plans with **going to**.

- My family and I **aren't going to eat** (not eat) in a restaurant tonight.
- My friends and I _____ (visit) a museum at the weekend.
- My mum _____ (go) shopping tomorrow.
- I _____ (study) on Saturday.
- I _____ (not chat) on the Internet this evening.
- My friends _____ (not go) on holiday in the summer.

Question word	be	Subject	going to	Infinitive
Where	are	you	going to	stay ?
	is	he		speak French?

Short answers

Yes, I am .	No, I'm not .
Yes, he is .	No, he isn't .

2 Write questions with **going to**. Then answer them.

- you / walk home after school ?
Are you going to walk home after school?
No, I'm not. I'm going to go home by bus.
- What / you / watch on TV this evening ?
- your teacher / give you any homework ?
- What / you / do on Saturday ?
- you and your friends / go to the cinema at the weekend ?
- Where / you / go for your next holiday ?

will: predictions

We **will probably have** a party on the beach.
 We probably **won't see** much of each other.

Affirmative		
Subject	will	Infinitive
I / You He / She / It We / You / They	'll	have a party.
Negative		
Subject	will not	Infinitive
I / You He / She / It We / You / They	won't	see each other.

3 Order the words to make sentences. Tick the sentences that you think are true.

- my friend / later today / call me / 'll probably
My friend will probably call me later today. ✓
- I / next weekend / 'll probably / go to the cinema
- my friends / probably won't / appear on TV
- probably won't / in the next five years / my family / move house
- be / we / 'll probably / in a different classroom / next year
- probably won't / this evening / chat online / I

VOCABULARY

Life plans

Your books are on the **bookshelf**.

1 Make a compound noun by joining the words in the columns.

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1 Police | a teacher |
| 2 Sales | b fighter |
| 3 Fire | c man |
| 4 School | d guard |
| 5 Business | e officer |
| 6 Life | f person |

1-e

2 Complete with a compound word from exercise 1.

- Marion wants to be a *schoolteacher*, because she loves teaching.
- I have a good time on the beach, so I want to be a _____.
- As a _____ I help my community and I'm not afraid of going into burning buildings.
- Being a _____ is a risky job.
- Jason is great at selling his ideas. Surely he'll be a _____.
- My father has his own company. He's a _____.

I'm **looking forward to** my summer holidays.

3 Match the phrasal verbs from the box with the meanings below. Use a dictionary to help you.

look forward to | look up to | look into
look for | ~~look after~~ | look over

- to take care of – *look after*
- to search – _____
- to expect – _____
- to admire – _____
- to examine quickly – _____
- to investigate – _____

4 Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb.

- I'm *looking forward to* being successful.
- I _____ my father. He's a great man.
- I'm _____ a job with young children.
- I only had a few minutes to _____ the agreement and sign it.
- I'm a babysitter, so I _____ children on weekends.
- I'm _____ the possibility of studying abroad.

LISTENING

5 Read Blake and Jayla's profiles. Guess who wants to do these things in the future.

- help other people *Jayla*
- be a rock star _____
- get married and have children _____
- study medicine _____

6  Listen and check your answers.

7  Copy the table. Listen and make notes.

	Study	Work	Married / children	Important things
Jayla	<i>medicine</i>			
Blake				

8 Match the sentence parts and then write complete sentences in your notebook.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I'd like | a me is to help people. |
| 2 I want to | b is to work with |
| 3 I don't | Doctors without |
| 4 My ambition | Borders. |
| 5 The most | c study medicine. |
| important | d want to get married |
| thing for | when I'm young. |
| | e to be a rock star. |

1-e

GRAMMAR

will: facts

I'll do voluntary work.

I won't get married.

Affirmative		
Subject	will	Infinitive
I / You	'll	do voluntary work.
He / She / It		
We / You / They		

Negative		
Subject	will not	Infinitive
I / You	won't	get married.
He / She / It		
We / You / They		

1 Do you know the answers? Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't**.

- Our sun **will** shine for millions of years.
- The 2018 football World Cup _____ be in Brazil.
- China's population _____ be bigger in the future.
- Global temperatures _____ go down soon.
- George Bush _____ be the next USA president.

will: questions

Will you **see** the same person?

What will you **do** in your life?

	will	Subject	Infinitive
	Will	I	see the same person?
What	will	you	do ?

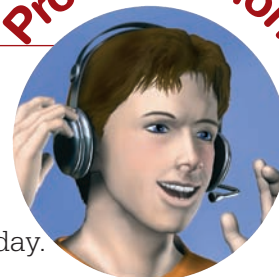
Short answers	
Yes, they will .	No, they won't .

2 Order the words to make questions. Then answer them in your notebook.

- it / be / What time / will / in two hours' time ?
I — What time will it be in two hours' time?

- on a Saturday / be / your next birthday / Will ?
- will / in June 2020 / you / be / How old ?
- your summer holidays / When / start / will ?
- 28 days next year / February / Will / have ?
- will / have / the year 2016 / How many days ?

Pronunciation



Contractions

3  Listen and repeat.

- It'll be five o'clock.
- It **won't** be on a Saturday.
- I'll be fourteen.
- They'll start in July.
- It **won't** have 28 days.
- It'll have 366 days.

Future time expressions

*The person you'll see **in ten years' time** won't be the same person you see today.*

4 Imagine that it's 2020. Match the time expressions with the years.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 in five years' time | a 2021 |
| 2 next year | b 2070 |
| 3 in the next ten years | c 2025 |
| 4 twenty years from now | d 2040 |
| 5 in fifty years' time | e before or in 2030 |

1 - c

GO 4 IT!

5 In pairs, describe the future of three of these things. Use **will**, **won't** and future time expressions.

mobile phones travel and transport
free time technology our planet

In the next ten years, mobile phones will become mini-computers, credit cards and the keys to your house.



1 How do you celebrate your birthday?

get birthday cards open presents
have a party have a birthday meal
have a birthday cake sing 'Happy Birthday'

I get birthday cards, but they sometimes arrive before my birthday.

2 Read and match the pictures with the descriptions.



① In _____ people don't celebrate on the day when they were born. They celebrate their birthday on 'Tet' (New Year's Day). Babies are one year old on their first Tet. Children get some money as a present.

② The evening before your birthday, people in _____ put a flag outside your house. When you're sleeping, family members put presents around your bed. When you wake up on your birthday, you can open the presents.

③ In _____ people put sweets in a paper animal – the 'piñata'. This hangs from the ceiling. First you must cover your eyes. Next you must hit the 'piñata' with a stick. When it breaks, you can eat the sweets.

④ In _____ people give you the 'bumps'. They take your hands and feet and lift you in the air. They must give you one bump for every year, and one for luck. So on your thirteenth birthday, you get fourteen bumps.



4 Read again and write the country.

- 1 You can't see during the celebration.
Mexico
- 2 Your family prepares the celebration at night.

- 3 Your birthday present is some money.

- 4 Your friends move you up and down.

- 5 You don't celebrate on your birthday.

- 6 You break a thing during the celebration.

3 Match the descriptions with the correct country. Listen and check.

Denmark – 2 Mexico ____
England ____ Vietnam ____

Quest

- Find out about birthday celebrations in Russia and Brazil.

ENGLISH YOU NEED

Make plans

- 1 Listen to the dialogue. What do the friends decide to do on Kylie's birthday?

- a go to the cinema
- b go to a café
- c go to the park
- d go ice skating



- 2 Listen again. Complete the suggestions.

Let's (x2) Shall we Why don't we

- 1 *Let's* go to the cinema.
- 2 _____ go to the park?
- 3 _____ go to the café in the shopping centre.
- 4 _____ go ice-skating?

- 3 Listen and match the responses with the suggestions from exercise 2.

- a I don't know. It isn't very exciting. 3
- b That's a good idea. _____
- c That's boring. _____
- d What a great idea! _____

- 4 Listen and repeat the suggestions and responses.

- 5 Complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

Becky What (1) *shall* we do on Sunday?

Kylie Why (2) _____ play tennis?

Mia That's (3) _____. We play tennis at school.

Becky (4) _____ we go to a museum?
We never go to museums.

Kylie OK.

Mia I (5) _____. It isn't very exciting.

Becky I know! (6) _____ go to the park.
There's a music festival in the afternoon, and it's free.

Mia That's a (7) _____.

Kylie Yes. What a (8) _____.

Becky Great. See you on Sunday!

- 6 In pairs, make plans for Saturday morning, afternoon and evening.

- A *What shall we do on Saturday morning?*
- B *Let's go to the park.*
- A *That's boring. Why don't we ...?*

1 In pairs, talk about your plans for the summer.

- A** *What are you going to do in July?*
B *I'm going to be here for the first two weeks, and then ... What about you?*

2 Read Sandra's blog. Where is she going to be in June, July and August?

In June: *at home*

In July: _____

In August: _____



It's Sunday evening and I'm studying at home. I've got exams now, but the holidays start soon. I can't wait! Here are my summer plans.

In July, my parents work, so they said I was going to stay in my grandparents' village. I love it there. I've got friends in the village, and I only see them in the summer.

The first week in August, we're going to spend a week in New York. I'm really excited! I'm going to see Central Park and all the other famous places. The rest of August I'm going to be at home. Well, that's what mum and dad said, but they may change their minds.

I have to study now, so I'm going to stop writing.

3 Find three expressions that tell us that Sandra is happy about her plans.

1 - I can't wait!



*In July, my parents work, **so** I'm going to stay in my grandparents' village.*

*I have to study now, **so** I'm going to stop writing.*

4 Write sentences with **so**. Change the order of the sentences when necessary.

- 1** I'm tired. I'm going to bed.
I'm tired, so I'm going to bed.
- 2** It's Saturday tomorrow. I'm going to get up late. _____
- 3** We're going to the beach. It's hot today.

- 4** We're going to stay here this summer. We went to Australia last year.

- 5** My uncle's got a flat in Prague. We're going to stay there in July.

- 6** We're going to Switzerland by car. My dad doesn't like flying.

5 Make notes. Then write about your plans for the summer.

Paragraph 1: What are you doing at the moment? When does school end?

Paragraph 2: What are your plans for July?

Paragraph 3: What do your parents say you are going to do in August?

6 Now read your work again. Can you find any errors?

English overseas - vocabulary

BrE



AmE



Post code

Zip code

Hire

Rent



Add this text to your Portfolio

Review C

Units 7, 8, 9

1 Look at the picture. Jack has thought a lot about his trip to the Caribbean. He is going to Jamaica with his team. Label some of the things he is carrying in his suitcase.

a *travel guide*

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

f _____



2 Look at the picture for 30 seconds. Then close the book and make a list of all the things you remember.

a mobile phone, ...

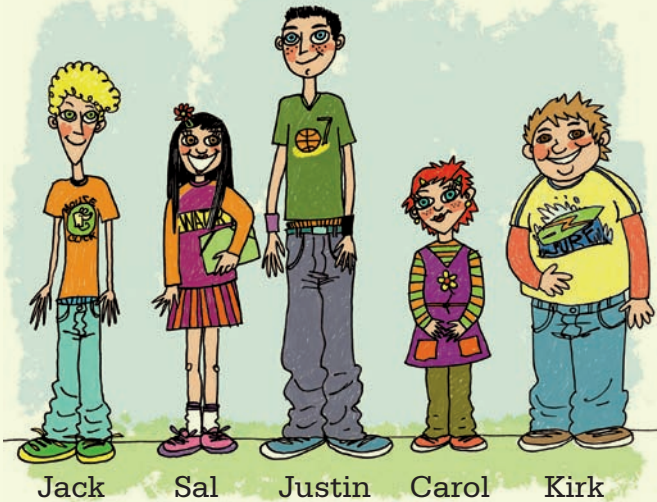
3 Answer these questions.

- 1 Have you ever been abroad?
- 2 Where have you been to?
- 3 Would you like to go to the Caribbean?

A TRIP TO JAMAICA

READING

- 1** Read about Jack. He and his team are going to Jamaica. What team do they belong to?



Here's my drawing of the team. We're all into karate. It's a very cool sport. Everybody should practise some sport. It's relaxing and good for your health. Sal's my best friend. She comes to school by bike every day. Justin, the tall one, comes by bus. He says it's faster and safer. Carol loves travelling. She's the one who convinced us to come to Jamaica. Karate is our hobby, but we all want to have different jobs in the future. Justin says he and Kirk will be rich and famous rock singers. Carol wants to be a paediatrician. Sal loves animals. She's going to be a vet. I want to be a PE teacher and help everyone be healthy.

- 2** Who says what?

- 1 I want to help children. *Carol*
- 2 I love sports and teaching.
- 3 We sing really well.
- 4 I'm especially interested in animals.

- 3** Complete with a reflexive pronoun.

- 1 She cut *herself* on the can.
- 2 Jack saw _____ in the mirror.
- 3 The children won _____ a great prize.
- 4 I went to the beach by _____.

- 4** Give advice using *should*.

- 1 I'm tired.
You should rest.
- 2 I don't know how to swim.

- 3 I'm hungry.

- 4 I want to buy a souvenir.

- 5** Write the comparative and superlative of these adjectives.

- 1 fast — *faster than; the fastest*
- 2 big — _____
- 3 good — _____
- 4 healthy — _____
- 5 bad — _____
- 6 easy — _____

- 6** Complete with *will*.

- 1 I *will* visit James Bond beach.
- 2 _____ (Justin / bring) me a present from a street market?
- 3 I _____ (take) pictures when I see the dolphins.
- 4 _____ (Jack / meet) us there?
- 5 She _____ (use) sunscreen when she goes to the beach.
- 6 We _____ (not have) time to visit the highest point in Jamaica – The Blue Mountains.

- 7** Jack found these rules in his hotel room. Complete them.

- 1 *Don't listen* (not listen) to loud music.
- 2 _____ (not smoke) in the room.
- 3 _____ (call) room service for breakfast in bed.
- 4 _____ (dial) 0 for reception.
- 5 _____ (not leave) the hotel with the room key.

A TRIP TO JAMAICA

LISTENING

1 Listen and answer the questions about Jack and his team.

- Where are they at the moment?
- Where are they going to be tomorrow?
- Where do they have to be tomorrow afternoon?



2 Listen again and choose the correct option.

- Jack thinks the T-shirt is very *small/big*.
- The T-shirt costs 2,000/20 Jamaican dollars.
- Sal thinks the trip is *boring/fantastic*.
- Jack wants to buy a CD at the *market/Bob Marley Museum*.
- Sal says Justin can have her *camera/alarm clock*.
- In karate you *should/shouldn't* think about winning or losing.

3 Complete with the correct verb tense.

It's the last day of the trip. Tomorrow (1) *we're going to take* (we/take) a bus from Kingston to the airport. Yesterday we (2) _____ (visit) one of the most famous beaches in Jamaica – the James Bond Beach. Later I (3) _____ (print) some pictures to show mum. I (4) _____ (love) this weather here. I (5) _____ (come) back one day. My mission (6) _____ (not be) complete here!

SPEAKING

1 In pairs, imagine you are on a trip. Answer the questions.

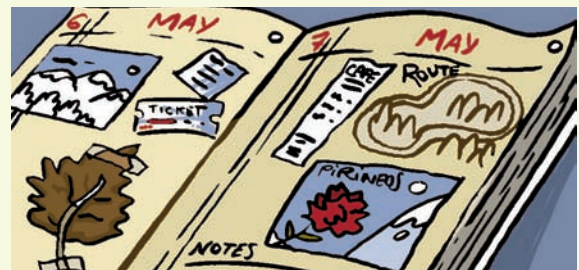
- What are you doing?
- What did you do yesterday?
- What are you going to do tomorrow? Think of three options.

2 Prepare a dialogue about your trip.

- A *What are we going to do in the morning?*
B *Why don't we ...*

PROJECT

- Keep a travel diary



1 In pairs, write about your trip in a travel diary.

2 Add pictures and souvenirs to the diary.

3 Display your diary in the classroom.

1 Answer the questions about reggae.

- 1 Where is it from?
a The USA b Jamaica c Africa
- 2 What type of music had a strong influence on reggae?
a ska b jazz c soul
- 3 When did reggae become popular around the world?
a 1960s b 1970s c 1990s
- 4 What modern genre has a strong connection with reggae?
a country b samba c reggaeton

2 Read about reggae. Check your answers to exercise 1.

Reggae Music

The story of reggae music starts in Jamaica in the 1960s. At that time, a fast dance music called *ska* was popular on the island. Its origins were traditional African and Caribbean music and American soul music. Some musicians started to play *ska* slowly, and called it reggae. In the 1970s, artists like Bob Marley helped to make *reggae* popular around the world. Reggae influenced other music genres, including *reggaeton*.

3 Listen to the song. Answer the questions.

- 1 What time of day is it?
- 2 How does the singer feel? How do you know?
- 3 What can the singer see?

Chorus

"Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right."
Singin': "Don't worry about a thing,
'Cause every little thing gonna be all right!"

Verse

Rise up this mornin',
Smiled with the risin' sun,
Three little birds
Pitch by my doorstep
Singin' sweet songs
Of melodies pure and true,
Sayin': "This is my message to you-ou-ou:"

Repeat

Bob Marley
4 Four instruments are common in reggae music. Listen again. Can you hear them? Complete the words with the missing letters.

- 1 guitar
- 2 b_ss
- 3 k_yb__rd
- 4 dr_ms

5 Is the song happy or sad? Why?

I think it's ...

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

WELCOME

a/an

- We use **a** before a singular noun that begins with a consonant sound.
a book **a** university
- We use **an** before a singular noun that begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) sound.
an elephant **an** sms

Plural nouns

Spelling rules

Most nouns	cat bicycle	+ -s	cat s bicycle s
Nouns ending -s, -ch, -sh, -x, -o or -z	match bus tomato	+ -es	match es bus es tomato es
Nouns ending consonant + -y	party	change -y to -ies	part ies
Irregular nouns	man woman		men women

can: ability

Affirmative

I can	We can
You can	You can
He can	They can
She can	
It can	

Negative

Full form	Contracted form
I cannot	I can't
You cannot	You can't
He cannot	He can't
She cannot	She can't
It cannot	It can't
We cannot	We can't
You cannot	You can't
They cannot	They can't

Questions

Can I ...?	Can we ...?
Can you ...?	Can you ...?
Can he ...?	Can they ...?
Can she ...?	
Can it ...?	

Short answers

Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

- We use **can** and **can't** to talk about abilities.
I can speak French.
- We use the infinitive without **to** after **can** and **can't**.
He can swim. NOT **He can to swim.**
- We do not add -s to the third person singular form.
He can play the guitar. NOT **He cans play...**

UNIT 1a

Subject pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he / she / it	they

- The third person singular has three forms:
He (for a man or boy)
He is a nice man.
She (for a woman or girl)
She is my sister.
It (for a thing, place, animal or situation)
It's a very small car.

- There is only one form for the third person plural: *they*.

They're here.

- We can use a subject pronoun instead of a name.

Pete and I are from London. = **We're** from London.

- The subject pronoun *I* always has a capital letter.

Jorge is from Spain, but **I'm** from London.

- We always use a subject pronoun with a verb.

You are French. NOT ~~Are French.~~

be: Present Simple

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am	I'm
You are	You're
He is	He's
She is	She's
It is	It's
We are	We're
You are	You're
They are	They're

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am not	I'm not
You are not	You aren't
He is not	He isn't
She is not	She isn't
It is not	It isn't
We are not	We aren't
You are not	You aren't
They are not	They aren't

- We use the verb *be* to talk about nationalities, jobs, and to make general statements and give descriptions.

My mother's an engineer.

We are happy.

- We always put *not* after the verb *be* in the negative.

I am not very tall.

NOT ~~I not am~~ very tall.

- We generally use the contracted forms of the affirmative and negative.

be: questions

Questions

Am I ...?	Are we ...?
Are you ...?	Are you ...?
Is he ...?	Are they ...?
Is she ...?	
Is it ...?	

- We use *yes/no* questions to ask questions with the answer *yes* or *no*.
- *yes/no* questions do not use question words.
Are Paola and Giovanni in your class?
- There is no contracted form in questions.
NOT ~~'s he here?~~

Short answers

Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Affirmative short answers always use the full forms.
Are you OK? Yes, I am. NOT ~~Yes, I'm.~~

be: wh- questions

- We use *wh-* questions to ask for specific information. *Wh-* questions begin with a question word.
- **Who:** to ask about people
Who's she?
- **What:** to ask about a thing
What's this?
We can use *what* + noun:
What time is it?
- **Which:** to ask about a thing from a small number of choices

Which is your bag: the red one or the blue one?

We can also use *which* + noun

Which city is the capital of Italy: Rome or Milan?

- **When:** to ask about the time or date that something takes place
When's your birthday?
- **Where:** to ask about a place
Where are Helen and Zoe?
- **Why:** to ask about a reason
Why are you sad?
- **How:** to ask about the way to do something
How do you make a pizza?
- We often use *how* in questions such as
How are you? **How** old are you?

UNIT 1b

this, that, these, those

- We use *this* and *these* to refer to people or things close to us when we are speaking.
This is my brother, Steve.
- We use *this* before a singular noun.
This is my brother, Steve.
- We use *these* before a plural noun.
These are my parents.
These are my two cats.
- We don't use the contracted forms 's or 're after *this* and *these*, when we are writing.
NOT ~~This's~~ my brother
NOT ~~These're~~ my parents.
- We use *that* and *those* to refer to people or things that are more distant from us or not present when we are speaking.
- We use *that* before a singular noun.
That is our school over there.
- We use *those* before a plural noun.
Those are my socks. Give them to me!
- We can use the contracted form 's after *that*. However, we can't use the contracted form 're after *those*, when we are writing.

That's our school.

BUT **Those are** my CDs.

NOT ~~Those're~~ my CDs.

Possessive adjectives/pronouns

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you	your	yours
they	their	theirs

- Possessive adjectives express possession. They can be used with both singular or plural nouns and the form of the possessive adjective doesn't change.
her teacher (one teacher)
her teachers (more than one teacher)
NOT ~~hers~~ teachers
 - There are three possessive adjectives for the third person singular: *his*, *her* and *its*.
His mother is German.
Her teachers are very good.
My cat is very old. **Its** name is Tigger.
 - Possessive pronouns are used to show ownership and as they take the place of a noun phrase, they don't need a noun.
This phone is **mine**.
- ### Possessive 's
- When we talk about relationships or things that belong to people, we add:
 - 's to a singular noun.
my brother's house = the house that belongs to my brother
 - 's to plural nouns that do not end in -s
my children's bedroom = the bedroom that belongs to my children
 - ' (apostrophe only) to a plural noun that ends in -s
my brothers' house = the house that belongs to more than one brother

● Whose ...?

- **Whose:** to ask who something belongs to
Whose is this book?
We can also use *whose* + noun
Whose book is this?
- Don't confuse *whose* with *who's* (= *who is*)
Whose is this coat?
BUT *Who's he?*

● Present Simple

Affirmative

I work.	We work.
You work.	You work.
He works.	They work.
She works.	
It works.	

- We add -s to the third person singular form.
He likes fish and chips.

Negative

Full form	Contracted form
I do not work.	I don't work.
You do not work.	You don't work.
He does not work.	He doesn't work.
She does not work.	She doesn't work.
It does not work.	It doesn't work.
We do not work.	We don't work.
You do not work.	You don't work.
They do not work.	They don't work.

- We use *doesn't* for the third person singular.
She doesn't play the guitar.
NOT *She don't play the guitar.*

Spelling rules

Most verbs	run eat	+ -s	run s eat s
Verbs ending -s, -x, -ch, -o or -z	watch go	+ -es	watch es go es
Verbs ending consonant + -y	fly try	Change -y to -ies	fly ies try ies
Irregular verbs	be have		is has

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- repeated actions, habits and everyday routines
*I **get up** at seven o'clock every morning.*
- facts and things that are always true
*'Carmen' **is** a Spanish name.*

UNIT 2a

● Adverbs of frequency



- We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how regularly something happens.
*I **sometimes** play football with my friends.*
- We use *never* with an affirmative verb.
*We **never** go shopping.*
NOT *We ~~don't never~~ go shopping.*

Word order

- Adverb of frequency + infinitive
*They **don't usually** eat sweets.*
- Verb *be* + adverb of frequency
*Joe's **always** tired.*

● Present Simple: questions

Questions

Do I work?	Do we work?
Do you work?	Do you work?
Does he work?	Do they work?
Does she work?	
Does it work?	

- We use *do/does* + subject + infinitive to form Present Simple questions.
- Always use the form *does* for the third person singular.
***Does** Maria live here?*
NOT *~~Do~~ Maria live here?*

Short answers

Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

- In short answers, we never repeat the infinitive.

Do you read comics? Yes, I **do**.

NOT Yes, I ~~read~~ ...

Present Simple: *wh*- questions

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What	do	I / you / we / they	study?
When			
Where	does	he / she / it	

- We can use *wh*- question words with the Present Simple.

Where do they live?

like, love, not like, hate + *-ing* form

- We use the verbs *like, love, not like, hate* + *-ing* to talk about our preferences.
- Remember to use the *-ing* form after state verbs.

They don't like doing homework.

She loves playing basketball.

NOT **She loves play basketball.**

UNIT 2b

some, any

- We can use *some* and *any* with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns. We use these words to talk about quantity.

- We use *some* + noun in affirmative sentences.

Plural countable	There are some nice cars over there.
Uncountable	Here's some money .

- We use *any* + noun in negative sentences and questions.

Plural countable	There aren't any spoons in the drawer. Can you see any cups?
Uncountable	I don't need any bread today. Is there any water in that bottle?

some/any/no + *body/thing/where*

- We use the combinations *some/any/no* and *body/thing/where* as indefinite pronouns.

People	somebody anybody nobody
Things	something anything nothing
Places	somewhere anywhere nowhere

- All these pronouns are used with a singular verb.
Somebody is at the door.
NOT **Somebody are** at the door.
- We use combinations of *some* with an affirmative verb.
Somebody told me a funny joke today.
- We use combinations of *any* with a negative verb and in questions.
I **can't find anything** to wear.
Have you got anything a bit less expensive?

UNIT 3a

- We use combinations of *no* with an affirmative verb, but expressing a negative idea.

There **is nowhere** to go around here.

- We can't use *nobody*, *nothing* or *nowhere* with *not*.

I saw **nobody**.

OR

I **didn't** see **anybody**.

NOT I **didn't** see ~~nobody~~.

every + body/thing/where

- The indefinite pronoun *every* means *all*, and can also be combined with *body/thing/where*.

- We use *everybody*, *everything* and *everywhere* with a singular verb in the affirmative.

Everybody looks very tired.

Everything is so expensive here.

Everywhere you go has its good points and bad points.

Frequency expressions

- There are other expressions that we can use to talk about how regularly we do something. We generally put these expressions at the end of the sentence.

every

- This expression means 'each', and combines with words such as:
day/week/month/year and *with days of the week*.

I play tennis **every Thursday**.

once a ... / twice a ... / three times a ...

- We can combine these expressions with words such as *day/week/month/year*. We can't use them with days of the week or particular dates.

I go shopping **once a week**.

NOT I go shopping ~~once a Wednesday~~.

How often ...?

- We use the expression *How often ...?* to ask about routines and habits.

How often does Jon play football?

Present Continuous

Affirmative

Full form	Contracted form
I am working.	I'm working.
You are working.	You're working.
He is working.	He's working.
She is working.	She's working.
It is working.	It's working.
We are working.	We're working.
You are working.	You're working.
They are working.	They're working.

Negative

Full form	Contracted form
I am not working.	I'm not working.
You are not working.	You aren't working.
He is not working.	He isn't working.
She is not working.	She isn't working.
It is not working.	It isn't working.
We are not working.	We aren't working.
You are not working.	You aren't working.
They are not working.	They aren't working.

- We use the Present Continuous to talk about what we are doing at the moment of speaking.

I'm making a cake.

- We can use time expressions such as *now* and *at the moment*.

We are speaking English **now**.

Spelling rules

Most verbs	read fly listen	+ -ing	reading flying listening
Verbs ending -e	make write	-e → -ing	making writing
Verbs ending -ie	lie	-ie → y + -ing	lying
Verbs ending consonant + vowel + consonant	swim chat shop	double consonant + -ing	swimming chatting shopping

● Present Continuous for future plans

- We also use the Present Continuous to talk about definite plans in the future.
- We often use a time expression such as:
tomorrow
next/this + weekend/week/month
on + day of week
on + date
at + time
in + month
 These time expressions make it clear that we are talking about the future.
I'm playing tennis. (now)
I'm playing tennis this/next Friday. (in the future)
- We can use the words *this* or *next* in many of the same expressions. However, we can only use *this + morning/afternoon/evening*.
I'm travelling to Manchester this evening.
NOT I'm travelling to Manchester next evening.

● Present Continuous: questions

Questions	
Am I playing?	Are we playing?
Are you playing?	Are you playing?
Is he playing?	Are they playing?
Is she playing?	
Is it playing?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- In short answers, we don't repeat the *-ing* form.
Are you reading a comic? Yes, I am.
NOT Yes, I'm reading.

- We can also use *wh-* questions words with the Present Continuous.

Who's he talking to?

● Present Continuous vs Present Simple

- We use the Present Continuous and Present Simple for different situations.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
For routines and habits. My dad works in an office.	For things that are happening right now. I'm writing to my granny.
For facts and things that are always true. An author writes books.	For situations that are happening around now. My dad is working on a new project.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
With adverbs of frequency and other frequency expressions. I go to the park every day.	With time expressions such as <i>now</i> and <i>at the moment</i> . He's doing his homework at the moment.
With state and sense verbs, e.g. <i>like, love, hate, want, know</i> , etc. They don't like coffee.	Not used with state and sense verbs, e.g. <i>like, love, hate, want, know</i> , etc. NOT They aren't liking coffee.

UNIT 3b

● there is/there are

- We use *there is/there are* to describe scenes in the present.

With countable nouns

Affirmative

- With singular countable nouns, we can use the full form *there is* or the contracted form *there's*.
There's a dog under the table.

- With plural countable nouns, we use the full form *there are*.
There are some people in the restaurant.
NOT ~~There're some people~~ in the restaurant.

Negative

- In the negative, we generally use the contracted forms *there isn't* and *there aren't* for singular and plural countable nouns.
There isn't an orange in the bowl.
There aren't any pyramids in England.

With uncountable nouns

Affirmative

- We use *there is/there's* + *some* + uncountable noun.
There's some money on the floor.

Negative

- We use *there isn't* + *any* + uncountable noun.
There isn't any furniture in the bedroom.

there is/there are: questions

	Questions	Short answers
Singular	Is there a table?	Yes, there is . No, there isn't .
Plural	Are there any tables?	Yes, there are . No, there aren't .

Object pronouns

- We use object pronouns to say who or what is the object of the verb.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- Do not confuse subject and object pronouns. Some of them have the same form.
It's very expensive. = Subject pronoun
We can see it. = Object pronoun

- Subject pronouns come before the verb, and object pronouns come after the verb.
I can see him.
NOT ~~I can him see.~~

have got

Affirmative

Full form	Contracted form
I have got.	I've got.
You have got.	You've got.
He has got.	He's got.
She has got.	She's got.
It has got.	It's got.
We have got.	We've got.
You have got.	You've got.
They have got.	They've got.

Negative

Full form	Contracted form
I have not got.	I haven't got.
You have not got.	You haven't got.
He has not got.	He hasn't got.
She has not got.	She hasn't got.
It has not got.	It hasn't got.
We have not got.	We haven't got.
You have not got.	You haven't got.
They have not got.	They haven't got.

- The third person singular form is different to the other forms.
- It is more usual to use the contracted forms *'ve got* and *'s got*.
She's got a new computer.
We haven't got a lot of money.
- We also use *have got* to talk about physical appearance.
Tanya hasn't got black hair.
- When two or more people's names are the subject, we use the full form of *have got*.
Tanya and Carla have got black hair.
NOT ~~Tanya and Carla've got black hair.~~

● **have got: questions**

Questions	
Have I got ...?	Have we got ...?
Have you got ...?	Have you got ...?
Has he got ...?	Have they got ...?
Has she got ...?	
Has it got ...?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Singular

Have you got a knife?

Yes, I have.

Plural

Have we got any apples?

No, we haven't.

- We can use *wh-* question words with *have got*.

What have you got in your bag?

UNIT 4

● **was/were**

Affirmative	
I was.	We were.
You were.	You were.
He was.	They were.
She was.	
It was.	

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I was not.	I wasn't.
You were not.	You weren't.
He was not.	He wasn't.
She was not.	She wasn't.
It was not.	It wasn't.
We were not.	We weren't.
You were not.	You weren't.
They were not.	They weren't.

- We use the Past Simple of the verb *be* to talk about situations or describe events in the past.

- *Was* and *were* do not have contracted forms in the affirmative.

I was very young in that photo.

- In the negative, *not* always comes after *was/were*.

Steve and Joe weren't at the party last night.

NOT Steve and Joe not were ...

- We also use *was* and *were* with the expression *be born*.

My grandmother was born in 1949.

They weren't born in the 1970s.

● **was/were: questions**

Questions	
Was I ...?	Were we ...?
Were you ...?	Were you ...?
Was he ...?	Were they ...?
Was she ...?	
Was it ...?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

- In questions the verb *was/were* comes before the subject.

Were you at the party?

NOT ~~You were at the party?~~

- In negative short answers, we generally use the contracted forms.

No, he **wasn't**.

No, they **weren't**.

- We can use *wh-* question words with *was/were*.

Where were you yesterday?

What time was I born?

● Past Simple: regular verbs

Affirmative	
I played.	We played.
You played.	You played.
He played.	They played.
She played.	
It played.	

Spelling rules

Most verbs	work play visit	+ -ed	worked played visited
Verbs ending -e	like arrive	+ -d	liked arrived
Verbs ending consonant + -y	try study	-y → -ied	tried studied
Verbs ending consonant + vowel + consonant	chat shop travel	double consonant + -ed	chatted shopped travelled

- We use the Past Simple to talk about actions and situations in the past.
- We often use past time expressions with Past Simple verbs.

I worked for a different company last year.

Past simple negative

Full form	Contracted form
I did not play.	I didn't play.
You did not play.	You didn't play.
He did not play.	He didn't play.
She did not play.	She didn't play.
It did not play.	It didn't play.
We did not play.	We didn't play.
You did not play.	You didn't play.
They did not play.	They didn't play.

- In the negative, it is more usual to use the contracted form *didn't*.

I didn't hear you.

- Always use the infinitive form after *didn't*.

We didn't arrive in time for the concert.

NOT ~~We didn't arrived ...~~

UNIT 5

● Past Simple: irregular verbs

Affirmative

- Many common verbs in English have irregular Past Simple forms in the affirmative. (Check list on page 150)
- The Past Simple forms of irregular verbs need to be learnt individually.

Negative

- The negative of irregular verbs in the Past Simple is formed in the same way as for regular verbs.

I didn't forget your birthday.

NOT ~~I didn't forget your birthday.~~

● there was/there were

- We use *there was/there were* to describe scenes in the past.

Affirmative

There was a strange man on the bus.

There were some good films on at the cinema last month.

Negative

There wasn't an accident this morning.

There weren't any internet cafés fifty years ago.

Questions

Questions

Was there a/an + singular noun

Was there any + uncountable noun

Were there any + plural countable noun

Was there a problem with the bill last night?

Were there any hospitals in the 1800s?

Short answers

Affirmative	Negative
Yes, there was.	No, there wasn't.
Yes, there were.	No, there weren't.

● Past Simple: questions

- We form questions and short answers in the same way for regular and irregular verbs in the Past Simple.
- In questions, we use *did* + subject + infinitive, not the Past Simple form.

Did she go early?

NOT **Did she went** early?

Questions

Did I ...?	Did we ...?
Did you ...?	Did you ...?
Did he ...?	Did they ...?
Did she ...?	
Did it ...?	

Short answers

Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

- In short answers, we repeat the auxiliary verb.
Did you talk to Rob yesterday? Yes, I **did**.
NOT Yes, I ~~talked~~.

- We can use *wh-* question words with the Past Simple.

What did he say to her?

● Past time expressions

- We often use time expressions with the Past Simple. These include:
yesterday
yesterday + morning/afternoon/evening
last + night/week/weekend/month/year
I was at the hospital yesterday evening.
- We can also use the word *ago* to show how far in the past something happened. *Ago* comes at the end of a time expression.
She was here a few minutes ago.
NOT **She was here ago a few minutes.**

UNIT 6

● Past Continuous

Affirmative

I was waiting.
You were waiting.
He was waiting.
She was waiting.
It was waiting.
We were waiting.
You were waiting.
They were waiting.

Negative

Full form	Contracted form
I was not working.	I wasn't working.
You were not working.	You weren't working.
He was not working.	He wasn't working.
She was not working.	She wasn't working.
It was not working.	It wasn't working.
We were not working.	We weren't working.
You were not working.	You weren't working.
They were not working.	They weren't working.

- We use the Past Continuous as follows:
 - To talk about something that was happening at a particular point in the past.

At two o'clock yesterday we were having lunch in Rome.

In 2003 I was living in Paris.

- To talk about an action that was happening in the background when another event happened.

It was raining very heavily when we arrived at the campsite.

- To talk about two actions that were happening at the same time. In this case, we use *while* or *when* + Past Continuous.

The dog was running around the kitchen while I was cleaning the floor.

● Past Continuous: questions

Questions

Was I sleeping?
Were you sleeping?
Was he sleeping?
Was she sleeping?
Was it sleeping?

Were we sleeping?
Were you sleeping?
Were they sleeping?

- We can also use *wh-* questions with the Past Continuous.

Why was Paul trying to climb onto the roof?

What were you doing?

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, I was.
Yes, you were.
Yes, he was.
Yes, she was.
Yes, it was.

Negative

No, I wasn't.
No, you weren't.
No, he wasn't.
No, she wasn't.
No, it wasn't.

Yes, we were.
Yes, you were.
Yes, they were.

No, we weren't.
No, you weren't.
No, they weren't.

- In short answers, we don't repeat the *-ing* form.

Were you looking for a particular book?

Yes, I was.

NOT Yes, I was looking.

● Past Simple vs Past Continuous

- We use the Past Simple and Past Continuous for different situations:

Past Simple	Past Continuous
For complete actions in the past. He wrote the note and put it on the table. (He finished writing the note.)	For actions that continue over a period of time in the past. He was writing a note for his mum. (He was writing a note at a particular moment; we don't know whether he finished it.)
After <i>when</i> in a Past Continuous sentence to introduce a second action. I was studying for my exam when John called.	After <i>when</i> or <i>while</i> to describe an action that was happening in the background. John called when/while I was studying for my exam.
With state and sense verbs (e.g. like, love, hate, want, know, etc). I knew all the answers in the exam.	Not used with state and sense verbs (e.g. like, love, hate, want, know, etc). NOT I was knowing all the answers in the exam.

UNIT 7

● Comparatives

- We use comparative adjectives to compare people, animals or things always followed by *than*.

A tiger is quicker than an elephant.

My bedroom is smaller than the living room.

- We always follow the comparative adjective with *than*, not *that*.

A tiger is quicker than many animals.

NOT A tiger is quicker that many animals.

Spelling rules

	Adjective		Comparative
Short adjective	tall	+ -er	tall er than
Short adjective ending in -e	blue	+ -r	blue r than
Short adjective ending in one vowel + consonant, except -w, -x or -y	fat	double the consonant + -er	fat ter than
Adjective ending in consonant + -y	early	change -y to -i + -er	earl ier than
Adjective of three or more syllables	difficult	more + adjective	more difficult than
Irregular adjective	good bad far		better than worse than farther/further than

Comparatives of superiority and inferiority

- We use comparative adjectives to compare people, animals or things. They can indicate superiority (-er / more) or inferiority (less ... than ...)

A tiger is **smaller than** an elephant. – This indicates superiority.

An elephant is **less dangerous than** a tiger. – This indicates inferiority.

- We always follow the comparative adjective with *than*, not *that*.

NOT ~~A tiger is smaller that an elephant.~~

Comparative of equality

- We use (not) as + adjective + as to compare people, things or places that have/don't have the same qualities. We can use this expression in affirmative and negative sentences and in questions.

My house is nearly **as old as** yours.

Hilary isn't **as tall as** me.

Is the Thames **as wide as** the Seine?

Superlatives

- We use superlative adjectives to compare three or more people, animals or things.

John and Pete are tall, but Gary is **the tallest**.

Coconut cake and lemon cake are lovely, but chocolate cake is **the best**!

- Generally, we form superlatives by adding -est to the adjective and putting *the* before it, but there are exceptions (see table).

Spelling rules

	Adjective		Superlative
Short adjective	small	+ -est	the small est
Short adjective ending in -e	large	+ -st	the large st
Short adjective ending in one vowel + consonant, except -w, -x or -y	big	double the consonant + -est	the big gest
Adjective ending in consonant + -y	early	change -y to -i + -est	the earl iest
Adjective of three or more syllables	modern	most + adjective	the most modern
Irregular adjective	good bad far		the best the worst the farthest/furthest

UNIT 8

● **should**

Affirmative	Negative	
I should. You should. He should. She should. It should.	Full form	Contracted form
We should. You should. They should.	I should not. You should not. He should not. She should not. It should not.	I shouldn't. You shouldn't. He shouldn't. She shouldn't. It shouldn't.
	We should not. You should not. They should not.	We shouldn't. You shouldn't. They shouldn't.

- We use *should/shouldn't* in the following ways:

– To give advice.

You should take the dress back to the shop.

– To express an obligation.

You shouldn't talk to your grandmother.
like that.

– To express an opinion

I think you should't wear that dress tonight.

– To express a negative opinion.

I don't think you should wait any longer.

NOT ~~I think you shouldn't wait~~ any longer.

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I should. Yes, you should. Yes, he should. Yes, she should. Yes, it should.	No, I shouldn't. No, you shouldn't. No, he shouldn't. No, she shouldn't. No, it shouldn't.
Yes, we should. Yes, you should. Yes, they should.	No, we shouldn't. No, you shouldn't. No, they shouldn't.

● **should: questions**

Questions
Should I ...? Should you ...? Should he ...? Should she ...? Should it ...?
Should we ...? Should you ...? Should they ...?

Should I phone the doctor?

Should they explain the problem?

- In short answers, we repeat *should* rather than use the auxiliary verb *do/does*.

Should I go?

Yes, you should.

NOT **Yes, you do.**

- We can also form *wh-* questions with *should*.

What should I do with this dress?

● **Imperative**

Affirmative	Go away! Listen. Tell me your name.
Negative	Don't do that. Don't play there. Don't go.

- We use the imperative to give orders/ instructions and to offer something.
- We form the affirmative imperative with the infinitive without *to*.

Walk quickly.

- We form the negative imperative with *Don't* + infinitive without *to*.

Don't run! NOT ~~Don't~~ to run!

● Reflexive pronouns

Personal pronouns – subject	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
you	yourself
he / she / it	himself / herself / itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

Subject and object the same

- We use a reflexive pronoun after a verb when the **subject** and **object** of a sentence are the same person or thing:

Sven reminded **himself** not to argue with his father.

They enjoyed **themselves** on the beach.

After prepositions

- We can use a reflexive pronoun after prepositions:
They must learn to look **after themselves**.
We kept the information **to ourselves**.

Emphasis

- Reflexive pronouns can be used as emphatic pronouns to give extra importance to the **noun** or **pronoun** subject of a sentence:
She repaired the motorbike **herself**.
The old woman telephoned the police **herself**.

- For an even stronger effect, the emphatic pronoun can come after the subject:
The policeman himself gave the petition to the Mayor.

● may/might

Affirmative	Negative
I may.	I may not.
You may.	You may not.
He may.	He may not..
She may.	She may not.
It may.	It may not.
We may.	We may not.
You may.	You may not.
They may.	They may not.

Affirmative	Negative
I might.	I might not.
You might.	You might not.
He might.	He might not..
She might.	She might not.
It might.	It might not.
We might.	We might not.
You might.	You might not.
They might.	They might not.

- We use **may** and **might** to express the possibility that something can happen.
- We use **may** to suggest something is possible and **might** to suggest a small possibility of something.
- **Might** is more usual than **may** in spoken English.
- **May** and **might** are modal verbs, and therefore the form is the same for all persons.
You may/might meet Brad next week.
She may/might finish her homework soon.
- **May** and **might** are always followed by the infinitive without *to*.
I may/might try something different on the menu.
NOT ~~I may/might~~ to try ...

UNIT 9

going to

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am going to.	I'm going to.
You are going to.	You're going to.
He is going to.	He's going to.
She is going to.	She's going to.
It is going to.	It's going to.
We are going to.	We're going to.
You are going to.	You're going to.
They are going to.	They're going to.

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I am not going to.	I'm not going to.
You are not going to.	You aren't going to.
He is not going to.	He isn't going to.
She is not going to.	She isn't going to.
It is not going to.	It isn't going to.
We are not going to.	We aren't going to.
You are not going to.	You aren't going to.
They are not going to.	They aren't going to.

- We use *going to* + infinitive to talk about:

– Intentions and fixed plans.

Chris is going to study law at university.

They aren't going to stay very long as they've got a long journey.

– Situations where we can see evidence of the outcome.

She's going to have a baby in the autumn.

I'm not going to learn English in a week!

will: predictions based on what you think will happen

- We can use *will* and *won't* to make predictions. We often also use expressions such as *probably* or the verb *think*.

I think I'll go into town on Saturday.

- In the affirmative, the word *probably* goes before the infinitive.
They'll probably buy me an MP3 player for my birthday.
- In the negative, *probably* goes before *won't*.
She probably won't pass her exams.
~~NOT She won't probably pass her exams.~~

- The verb *think* becomes negative, not the main verb.
I don't think we'll try that restaurant again.
~~NOT I think we won't try that restaurant again.~~
- In the interrogative, we use *think* rather than *probably*.
Do you think you'll go to the party?
Why do you think he'll be angry with you?

- We can use *will* and *won't* to make promises, usually after the verb *promise*.
I promise I'll clean the car.
We promise we won't do it again.

Compare:

going to **They aren't going to stay very long.** (That is their intention.)

will/won't **They won't stay very long.** (I predict this.)

– When we use *will probably* or *probably won't*, we are not certain of the outcome.
They probably won't stay very long. (But I'm not sure.)

will: facts

- We can use *will* and *won't* to talk about an outcome or future fact that we are certain about.

She'll be thirteen next week.

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I will.	I'll.
You will.	You'll.
He will.	He'll.
She will.	She'll.
It will.	It'll.
We will.	We'll.
You will.	You'll.
They will.	They'll.

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I will not.	I won't.
You will not.	You won't.
He will not.	He won't.
She will not.	She won't.
It will not.	It won't.
We will not.	We won't.
You will not.	You won't.
They will not.	They won't.

- We don't use the auxiliary verb *do/does* to form the negative.
The plant *won't survive* without water.
NOT The plant *doesn't will* survive without water.

will: questions

Questions
Will I leave?
Will you leave?
Will he leave?
Will she leave?
Will it leave?
Will we leave?
Will you leave?
Will they leave?

Short answers

Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, he will.	No, he won't.
Yes, she will.	No, she won't.
Yes, it will.	No, it won't.
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

- In short answers, we repeat *will*. We don't use the auxiliary verb *do/does*.
Will John *have* his swimming costume with him?
Yes, he *will*.
NOT Yes, he *does*.
- We can also form *wh-* questions with *will*.
What time *will* you *arrive* in Milan?
How much *will* they *pay* you?

Future time expressions

in five *years' time*
 next year
 in the next ten years
 twenty years from now

WORD LIST

UNIT 1a

Favourite things

bike (n) – bicicleta	/baɪk/
book (n) – livro	/bʊk/
camera (n) – máquina fotográfica	/'kæmrə/
cat (n) – gato	/kæt/
clothes (n) – roupa	/kləʊðz/
computer games (n) – jogos de computador	/kəm'pjʊtə geɪmz/
DVD (n) – DVD	/diːviː'diː/
games console (n) – consola de jogos	/geɪmz kən'səʊl/
mobile (n) – telemóvel	/'məʊbaɪl/
MP3 player (n) – MP3	/empiː'əriː 'pleɪə/
piano (n) – piano	/piː'ænəʊ/
trainers (n) – ténis	/'treɪnəz/

Sports

basketball (n) – basquetebol	/'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/
cycling (n) – ciclismo	/'saɪklɪŋ/
football (n) – futebol	/'fʊtbɔːl/
horse riding (n) – equitação	/hɔːs 'raɪdɪŋ/
karate (n) – karaté	/kə'reɪtiː/
rugby (n) – rãguebi	/'rʌɡbi/
skiing (n) – esqui	/'skiːɪŋ/
snowboarding (n) – snowboarding	/'snəʊbɔːdɪŋ/
swimming (n) – natação	/'swɪmɪŋ/
tennis (n) – ténis	/'tenɪs/

English overseas

sneakers (n AmE) – ténis	/'sniːkər/
mobile phone (n BrE) – telemóvel	/'məʊbaɪl fəʊn/
cell phone (n AmE) – telemóvel	/sel fəʊn/
soccer (n AmE) – futebol europeu	/'sɔːkər/

pitch (n BrE) – campo de futebol /pɪtʃ/

field (n AmE) – campo de futebol /fiːld/

English you need

Talk about your country

Where are you from? I'm from Argentina.

De onde és? Sou da Argentina.

What's the population of Argentina?

It's about 40 million.

Qual a população da Argentina? Cerca de 40 milhões.

I'm from Santa Rosa. It's in the centre of Argentina.

Sou de Santa Rosa. Fica no centro da Argentina.

It's 591 kilometres from Buenos Aires, the capital city.

É a 591 km de Buenos Aires, a capital do país.

Where are you from in Argentina?

És de que zona na Argentina?

Other words

actor (n) – ator	/'æktə/
actress (n) – atriz	/'æktɹəs/
adventure book (n) – livro de aventuras	/əd'ventʃə bʊk/
brilliant (adj) – brilhante	/'brɪliənt/
capital city (n) – capital de um país	/'kæpɪtl 'sɪti/
comedy (n) – comédia	/'kɒmədi/
cool (adj) – impecável	/kuːl/
east (n) – este	/iːst/
expensive (adj) – caro/a	/ɪk'spensɪv/
fail (vb) – falhar/não passar	/feɪl/
fan (n) – fã	/fæn/
film (n) – filme	/fɪlm/
independent (adj) – independente	/ɪndɪ'pendənt/
indigenous people (n) – povo indígena	/ɪn'dɪdʒənəs 'piːpl/
investigate (vb) – investigar	/ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/
island (n) – ilha	/'aɪlənd/
location (n) – localização	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
north (n) – norte	/nɔːθ/

ocean (n) – oceano	/ˈəʊʃn/
official (adj) – oficial	/əˈfiʃl/
pass (vb) – passar (numa prova)	/pɑ:s/
popular (adj) – popular	/ˈpɒpjələ/
population (n) – população	/pɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/
sheep (n) – ovelha	/ʃi:p/
singer (n) – cantor/a	/ˈsɪŋə/
south (n) – sul	/sauθ/
team (n) – equipa	/ti:m/
west (n) – oeste	/west/

● Expressions

My number one thing is...

A minha coisa preferida é...

to be a fan of something/someone

ser fã de algo/alguém

to be into something/someone

gostar de algo/alguém

UNIT 1b

● Family

aunt (n) – tia	/ɑ:nt/
brother (n) – irmão	/ˈbrʌðə/
children (n pl.) – filhos	/ˈtʃɪldrən/
cousin – primo/a	/ˈkʌzn/
daughter (n) – filha	/ˈdɔ:tə/
father (n) – pai	/ˈfɑ:ðə/
grandfather (n) – avô	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/
grandmother (n) – avó	/ˈgrænmʌðə/
mother (n) – mãe	/ˈmʌðə/
nephew (n) – sobrinho	/ˈnefju:/
niece (n) – sobrinha	/ni:s/
parents (n pl.) – pais	/ˈpeərənts/
sister (n) – irmã	/ˈsɪstə/
son (n) – filho	/sʌn/
stepfather (n) – padrasto	/ˈstepfɑ:ðə/
uncle (n) – tio	/ˈʌŋkl/

● Adjectives for pets

annoying – irritante	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/
clean – limpo/a	/kli:n/

cuddly – amoroso/a	/ˈkʌdli/
friendly – amigável	/ˈfrendli/
unfriendly – hostil	/ʌnˈfrendli/
uncommon – invulgar	/ʌnˈkɒmən/
undesirable – indesejável	/ʌndɪˈzəɪərəbl/
unkind – antipático/a	/ʌnˈkaɪnd/
unusual – invulgar	/ʌnˈju:ʒuəl/
intelligent – inteligente	/ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/
messy – desarrumado/a	/ˈmesi/
noisy – barulhento/a	/ˈnɔɪzi/
quiet – calmo/a	/ˈkwaɪət/
scary – assustador/a	/ˈskeəri/

● English overseas – spelling

favourite (n/adj BrE) – preferido/a	/ˈfeɪvərɪt/
favorite (n AmE) – preferido	/ˈfeɪvərɪt/
honour (n BrE) – honra	/ˈɒnər/
honor (n AmE) – honra	/ˈɑ:nər/
colour (n BrE) – cor	/ˈkʌlə/
color (n AmE) – cor	/ˈkʌlə/
labour (n BrE) – trabalho	/ˈleɪbər/
labor (n AmE) – trabalho	/ˈleɪbər/

● English you need

● Tell the time

What time is it?

Que horas são?

It's ten past seven.

São sete e dez.

What time is the concert tonight?

A que horas é o concerto esta noite?

It starts at quarter past seven.

Começa às sete e um quarto.

When's the next train to Manchester?

Quando é o próximo comboio para Manchester?

At three o'clock.

Às três horas.

● Other words

ant (n) – formiga	/ænt/
bird (n) – pássaro	/bɜ:d/
bite (vb) – morder	/baɪt/

boyfriend (n) – namorado	/ˈbɔɪfrend/
class (n) – turma	/klɑ:s/
dog (n) – cão	/dɒg/
fish (n) – peixe	/fɪʃ/
free time (n) – tempo livre	/fri:taim/
interviewer (n) – entrevistador/a	/ˈɪntəvju:ə/
hamster (n) – hamster	/ˈhæmstə/
rabbit (n) – coelho	/ˈræbɪt/
missing (adj) – desaparecido/a	/ˈmɪsɪŋ/
pocket money (n) – dinheiro de bolso	/ˈpɒkɪt ˈmʌni/
rain (vb) – chover	/reɪn/
rice paddy (n) – arrozal	/raɪs ˈpædi/
separately (adv) – separadamente	/ˈseprətli/
spider (n) – aranha	/ˈspaɪdə/
summer (n) – verão	/ˈsʌmər/
understand (vb) – compreender	/ʌndəˈstænd/
village (n) – aldeia	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/
winter (n) – inverno	/ˈwɪntər/

• Expressions

to be in love estar apaixonado	/tə bi: ɪn lʌv/
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UNIT 2a

🕒 Daily routines

brush my teeth – escovar os dentes	/brʌʃ maɪ ti:θ/
do my homework – fazer o trabalho de casa	/du: maɪ ˈhəʊmwɜ:k/
get up – levantar	/get ʌp/
go to bed – ir para a cama	/gəʊ tə bed/
go to school – ir para a escola	/gəʊ tə sku:l/
have a shower – tomar duche	/hæv ə ˈʃaʊə/
have breakfast – tomar o pequeno-almoço	/hæv ˈbrekfəst/
have dinner – jantar	/hæv ˈdɪnər/
have lunch – almoçar	/hæv lʌntʃ/
wake up – acordar	/weɪk ʌp/

🕒 Free time activities

chat on the Internet – conversar na internet	/tʃæt ɒn ðə ˈɪntənət/
do exercise – fazer exercício	/du: ˈeksəsaɪz/
go shopping – ir às compras	/gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/
listen to music – ouvir música	/lɪsən tə ˈmju:zɪk/
play basketball – jogar basquetebol	/pleɪ ˈbɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/
play computer games – jogar computador	/pleɪ kəmˈpjʊ:tə geɪmz/
read – ler	/ri:d/
see friends – estar com amigos	/si: frenz/

🕒 English overseas – spelling

memorise (vb BrE) – memorizar	/ˈmeməraɪz/
memorize (vb AmE) – memorizar	/ˈmeməraɪz/
analyse (vb BrE) – analisar	/ˈænləaɪz/
analyze (vb AmE) – analisar	/ˈænləaɪz/
organise (vb BrE) – organizar	/ˈɔ:ɡənəaɪz/
organize (vb AmE) – organizar	/ˈɔ:rgənəaɪz/
realise (vb BrE) – perceber	/ˈri:əlaɪz/
realize (vb AmE) – perceber	/ˈri:əlaɪz/

🕒 English you need

• Say the date

the twenty-second of January
vinte e dois de janeiro

the first of September
um de setembro

the nineteenth of April
19 de abril

My birthday is on the 30th April.
O meu aniversário é a 30 de abril.

I start school in September.
Começo as aulas em setembro.

The film starts at five o'clock.
O filme começa às 5 horas.

🕒 Other words

alarm clock (n) – despertador	/əˈlɑ:m klɒk/
busy (adj) – ocupado/a	/ˈbɪzi/
calendar (n) – calendário	/ˈkælɪndər/

canteen (n) – refeitório	/kæn'ti:n/
carry (vb) – transportar	/'kæri/
celebrate (vb) – celebrar	/'selibreit/
chill (vb) – esfrear	/tʃɪl/
costume (n) – traje	/'kɒstju:m/
firework (n) – fogo de artifício	/'faɪəwɜ:kz/
hobby (n) – passatempo	/'hɒbi/
lantern (n) – lanterna/lampião	/'læntən/
late (adj) – tarde	/leɪt/
luck (n) – sorte	/lʌk/
meet (vb) – conhecer	/mi:t/
midnight (n) – meia-noite	/'mɪdnɑ:t/
mosque (n) – mesquita	/mɒsk/
neighbour (n) – vizinho/a	/'neɪbə/
online (adj) – estar ligado à Internet	/ɒn'laɪn/
parade (n) – desfile	/pə'reɪd/
present (n) – presente	/'prezənt/
relax (vb) – descontraír	/rɪ'læks/
ring (vb) – tocar (à campainha)	/rɪŋ/
rule (n) – regra	/ru:l/
school bell (n) – campainha da escola	/sku:l bel/
send (vb) – enviar	/send/
sing (vb) – cantar	/sɪŋ/
spectacular (adj) – espetacular	/spek'tækjələ/
tired (adj) – cansado/a	/'taɪəd/
turkey (n) – peru	/'tʊ:ki/

UNIT 2b

Food

bacon (n) – toucinho fumado	/'beɪkən/
cheese (n) – queijo	/tʃi:z/
cucumber (n) – pepino	/'kju:kʌmbə/
ham (n) – fiambre	/hæm/
lettuce (n) – alface	/'letɪs/
mayonnaise (n) – maionese	/meɪə'neɪz/
onion (n) – cebola	/'ʌnjən/
roast beef (n) – carne assada	/rəʊst bi:f/
salmon (n) – salmão	/'sæmən/

salami (n) – salame	/sə'la:mi/
tomato (n) – tomate	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/
tuna (n) – atum	/'tju:nə/

School subjects

art (n) – Educação Visual	/ɑ:t/
drama (n) – Expressão Dramática	/'dra:mə/
French (n) – Francês	/frentʃ/
geography (n) – Geografia	/dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/
history (n) – História	/'hɪstri/
ICT (Information and Communication Technology) (n) – TIC (Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação)	/aɪsɪ'ti:/
maths (n) – Matemática	/mæθs/
music (n) – Música	/'mju:zɪk/
PE (Physical Education) (n) – Educação física	/'pi:ɪ:/
science (n) – Ciências da Natureza	/'saɪəns/

English overseas – vocabulary

math (n <i>AmE</i>) – Matemática	/,mæθ/
holiday (n <i>BrE</i>) – férias	/'hɒlɪdeɪ/
vacation (n <i>AmE</i>) – férias	/veɪ'keɪʃən/
mate (n <i>BrE</i>) – colega	/meɪt/
colleague (n <i>AmE</i>) – colega	/'kɒli:g/
playtime (n <i>BrE</i>) – intervalo	/'pleɪtaɪm/
recess (n <i>AmE</i>) – intervalo	/rɪ'ses/

English you need

• Order food

Can I help you?

Posso ajudá-lo?

Anything to drink?

Deseja beber alguma coisa?

Can I have a large cola, please?

Pode trazer-me uma cola grande, por favor?

Anything else?

Deseja mais alguma coisa?

Other words

attendant (n) – assistente	/ə'tendənt/
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avocado (n) – abacate	/ævə'kɑ:dəʊ/
brain (n) – cérebro	/breɪn/
calorie (n) – caloria	/'kæləri/
cap (n) – boné	/kæp/
chip (n) – batata frita	/tʃɪp/
competition (n) – competição	/kəmpe'tɪʃn/
customer (n) – cliente	/'kʌstəmə/
dessert (n) – sobremesa	/dɪ'zɜ:t/
drink (n) – bebida	/drɪŋk/
energy (n) – energia	/'enədʒi/
equivalent (n) – equivalente	/'kwɪvələnt/
fruit (n) – fruta	/fru:t/
immune system (n) – sistema imunitário	/'ɪmjʊ:n 'sɪstəm/
meal (n) – refeição	/mi:l/
meat (n) – carne	/mi:t/
mountain (n) – montanha	/'maʊntɪn/
race (n) – corrida	/reɪs/
recipe (n) – receita	/'resəpi/
spinach (n) – espinafre	/'spɪnɪʃ/
takeaway food (n) – comida para fora	/'teɪkəweɪ fu:d/
toast (n) – torrada	/təʊst/
uniform (n) – uniforme	/'ju:nɪfɔ:m/
vegetable (n) – vegetal	/'vedʒtəbl/
veggie burger (n) – hambúrguer vegetariano	/'vedʒɪ 'bɜ:gə/
delicious (adj) – delicioso/a	/dɪ'liʃəs/
healthy (adj) – saudável	/'heləi/
ready (adj) – pronto/a	/'redi/
cook (vb) – cozinhar	/kʊk/
cut (vb) – cortar	/kʌt/
need (vb) – precisar	/'ni:d/
protect (vb) – proteger	/prə'tekt/
usually (adv) – geralmente	/'ju:ʒuəli/

UNIT 3a

The weather

cloudy (adj) – nublado/a	/'klaʊdi/
cold (adj) – frio/a	/kəʊld/
foggy (adj) – nebuloso/a	/'fɒgi/

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hot (adj) – quente	/hɒt/
rainy (adj) – chuvoso/a	/'reɪni/
snowy (adj) – com neve	/'snəʊi/
sunny (adj) – ensolarado/a	/'sʌni/
warm (adj) – ameno/a	/wɔ:m/
windy (adj) – ventoso/a	/'windi/

Collocations

answer the phone – atender o telefone	/'ɑ:nsə ðə fəʊn/
do my homework – fazer os meus trabalhos de casa	/'du: maɪ 'həʊmwɜ:k/
drink milk – beber leite	/drɪŋk mɪlk/
eat cereal – comer cereais	/i:t 'siəriəl/
listen to music – ouvir música	/'lɪsən tə 'mju:zɪk/
read a newspaper – ler um jornal	/'ri:d ə 'nju:zpeɪpə/
rob a bank – roubar um banco	/rɒb ə bæŋk/
watch TV – ver televisão	/wɒtʃ 'ti:vi:/

English overseas – vocabulary

(phone) call (vb <i>AmE</i>) – telefonar	/fəʊn kɔ:l/
film (n <i>BrE</i>) – filme	/fɪlm/
movie (n <i>AmE</i>) – filme	/'mu:vi/
ring (somebody) up (vb <i>BrE</i>) – telefonar	/rɪŋ ʌp/
timetable (n <i>BrE</i>) – horário	/'taɪmteɪbl/
schedule (n <i>AmE</i>) – horário	/'skedʒu:l/

English you need

• Talk on the phone

Can I speak to Ally, please?

Posso falar com a Ally, por favor?

Yes, who's calling?

Sim, quem fala?

It's Zach.

É o Zach.

Just a moment.

Só um momento.

Do you want to go to the cinema?

Queres ir ao cinema?

See you soon!

Até breve.

Other words

Expressions

climb (vb) – subir	/klaɪm/
connect (vb) – juntar	/kə'nekt/
countryside (n) – campo	/'kʌntrisaɪd/
crazy (adj) – louco/a	/'kreɪzi/
destination (n) – destino	/destɪ'neɪʃn/
drive (vb) – conduzir	/draɪv/
enormous (adj) – enorme	/ɪ'noʊməs/
equator (n) – equador	/ɪ'kwetə/
grass (n) – relva	/grɑ:s/
guided tour (n) – visita guiada	/'gaɪdɪd tuə/
hardly ever (adv) – quase nunca	/'hɑ:dlɪ evə/
help (vb) – ajudar	/help/
incredible (adj) – incrível	/ɪn'kredɪbl/
invisible (adj) – invisível	/ɪn'vɪzɪbl/
lie (vb) – mentir	/laɪ/
martial art (n) – artes marciais	/'mɑ:ʃl ɑ:t/
orbit (vb) – orbitar	/ɔ:bit/
police commissioner (n) – comissário de polícia	/pə'li:s kə'mɪʃnə/
satellite dish (n) – parabólica	/'sætələɪt dɪʃ/
seat (n) – assento	/si:t/
shine (vb) – brilhar	/ʃaɪn/
sightseeing (n) – vistas	/'saɪtsi:ŋ/
sing (vb) – cantar	/sɪŋ/
space junk (n) – lixo espacial	/speɪs dʒʌŋk/
stadium (n) – estádio	/'steɪdiəm/
tour guide (n) – guia turístico	/tuə gaɪd/

Expressions

to be careful ser cuidadoso	/tə bi: keəfl/
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UNIT 3b

Rooms of the house

bathroom (n) – casa de banho (com banheira)	/bə:θrʊm/
dining room (n) – sala de jantar	/daɪnɪŋ ru:m/

garage (n) – garagem	/gæra:ʒ/
guest room (n) – quarto de visitas	/gest ru:m/
kitchen (n) – cozinha	/kɪtʃn/
pantry (n) – despensa	/pæntri/
sitting room (n) – sala de estar	/sɪtɪŋ ru:m/
toilet (n) – casa de banho (sem banheira)	/tɔɪlət/
utility room (n) – casa das máquinas	/ju:tɪlɪti ru:m/

Prepositions of place

above – acima	/ə'baʊv/
behind – atrás	/bɪ'haɪnd/
between – entre	/bɪ'twi:n/
in – dentro	/ɪn/
in front of – em frente de	/ɪn frʌnt əv/
next to – ao lado de	/nekst tu:/
on – em cima de	/ɒn/
under – debaixo de	/'ʌndə/

Furniture/objects

carpet (n) – tapete	/'kɑ:pɪt/
cooker (n) – fogão	/'kʊkə/
cupboard (n) – armário	/'kʌbəd/
floor (n) – chão	/flɔ:/
mirror (n) – espelho	/'mɪrə/
pillow (n) – almofada	/'pɪləʊ/
plant (n) – planta	/plɑ:nt/
shelf (n) – prateleira	/ʃelf/
sound system (n) – aparelhagem de som	/saʊnd 'sɪstəm/
wall (n) – parede	/wɔ:l/
wardrobe (n) – guarda-roupa	/'wɔ:drəʊb/
window (n) – janela	/'wɪndəʊ/

English overseas – vocabulary

loo (n BrE) – casa de banho	/lu:/
bathroom (n AmE) – casa de banho	/'bæθru:m/
cupboard (n BrE) – armário	/'kʌbəd/
closet (n AmE) – armário	/'klɒzɪt/

curtain (n BrE) – cortina	'kɜ:tən/
drapes (n AmE) – cortina	/dreɪps/
sofa (n BrE) – sofá	/'səʊfə/
couch (n AmE) – sofá	/kaʊtʃ/

English you need

onto – para cima/para dentro	/ɒntu/
off – para fora	/əv/
up – para cima	/ʌp/
down – para baixo	/daʊn/
over – sobre	/'əʊvər/
through – através	/θru:/
(a)round – à volta	/(ə)'raʊnd/
along – ao longo	/ə'ləŋ/
across – através	/ə'krɒs/
towards – em direção a	/tə'wɔ:dz/

Other words

air (n) – ar	/eə/
breathe (vb) – respirar	/bri:ð/
dark (adj) – escuro/a	/dɑ:k/
desk (n) – secretária	/desk/
discover (vb) – descobrir	/dɪs'kʌvə/
elegant (adj) – elegante	/'elɪɡənt/
furniture (n) – mobiliário	/'fɜ:nɪtʃə/
gladiator (n) – gladiador/a	/'glædiətə/
identical (adj) – idêntico/a	/aɪ'dentɪkl/
instrument (n) – instrumento	/'ɪnstɾəmənt/
key (n) – chave	/ki:/
meteorite (n) – meteorito	/'mi:tɪərɪt/
monument (n) – monumento	/'mɒnjumənt/
move (vb) – mover	/mu:v/
mystery (n) – mistério	/'mɪstri/
noise (n) – ruído	/nɔɪz/
outside (adv) – fora	/aʊt'saɪd/
piece of paper (n) – pedaço de papel	/pi:s əv 'peɪpə/
smoke (n) – fumo	/sməʊk/
star (n) – estrela	/stɑ:/
statue (n) – estátua	/'stætʃu:/
tourist (n) – turista	/'tʊərɪst/

treasure (n) – tesouro	/'treʒə/
treasure chest (n) – arca do tesouro	/'treʒə tʃest/
wear (vb) – vestir	/weə/

UNIT 4

Physical descriptions

• Eye colour

blue (adj) – azul	/blu:/
brown (adj) – castanho/a	/braʊn/
green (adj) – verde	/ɡri:n/

• Hair colour

black (adj) – preto/a	/blæk/
blond(e) (adj) – loiro/a	/blɒnd/
brown (adj) – castanho/a	/braʊn/

• Hair

curly (adj) – encaracolado	/'kɜ:li/
long (adj) – comprido	/ləŋ/
short (adj) – curto	/ʃɔ:t/
straight (adj) – liso	/streɪt/
wavy (adj) – ondulado	/'weɪvi/

• Build

short (adj) – baixo/a	/ʃɔ:t/
slim (adj) – magro/a	/slɪm/
tall (adj) – alto/a	/tɔ:l/

Jobs

artist (n) – artista	/'ɑ:tɪst/
astronaut (n) – astronauta	/'æstrənɔ:t/
doctor (n) – doutor(a)	/'dɒktə/
mountaineer (n) – montanhista	/maʊntɪ'niə/
tennis player (n) – tenista	/'tenɪs 'pleɪə/
princess (n) – princesa	/prɪnses/
scientist (n) – cientista	/'saɪəntɪst/
writer (n) – escritor(a)	/'raɪtə/

English overseas – vocabulary

trousers (n BrE) – calças	/'traʊzəz/
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pants (n <i>AmE</i>) – calças	/pænts/
waistcoat (n <i>BrE</i>) – colete	/'weɪst kəʊt/
vest (n <i>AmE</i>) – colete	/vest/
jumper (n <i>BrE</i>) – camisola	/'dʒʌmpə/
sweater (n <i>AmE</i>) – camisola	/'swetə/
polo neck (n <i>BrE</i>) – camisola de gola alta	/'pəʊləʊ nek/
turtle neck (n <i>AmE</i>) – camisola de gola alta	/'tɜːtl̩ nek/

🕒 English you need

• Go shopping

I'm looking for a top.

Estou à procura de um top.

Have you got it in size 40?

Tem o número 40?

Can I try it on?

Posso experimentar?

OK, I'll take it.

Muito bem. Fico com ele.

How much is it?

Quanto custa?

It's perfect.

Está ótimo.

🕒 Other words

already (adv) – já	/ɔ:l'reɪdi/
belt (n) – cinto	/belt/
build (n) – estatura	/bɪld/
clothes label (n) – etiqueta de roupa	/kləʊðz 'leɪbl/
create (vb) – criar	/kri'eɪt/
dedicate (vb) – dedicar	/'dedɪkeɪt/
famous (adj) – famoso/a	/'feɪməs/
go-kart (n) – go-kart	/'gəʊkɑ:t/
land (vb) – aterrar	/lænd/
marry (vb) – casar	/'mæri/
material (n) – material	/mə'tɪəriəl/
primary school (n) – escola de 1.º ciclo	/'praɪməri sku:l/
rich (adj) – rico/a	/rɪtʃ/
size (n) – tamanho	/saɪz/
strong (adj) – forte	/strɒŋ/
twin (n) – gémeo/a	/twɪn/

UNIT 5

🕒 Things you read

blog (n) – blogue	/blɒg/
comic (n) – banda desenhada	/'kɒmɪk/
diary (n) – diário	/'daɪəri/
magazine (n) – revista	/mægə'zi:n/
newspaper (n) – jornal	/'nju:zpeɪpə/
novel (n) – romance	/'nɒvl/
sign (n) – sinal	/saɪn/
song lyric (n) – letra de música	/sɒŋ 'lɪrɪk/
text message (n) – mensagem de texto	/'tekst 'mesɪdʒ/
textbook (n) – manual escolar	/'tekstbuk/

🕒 Adjectives of opinion

all right – certo	/ɔ:l raɪt/
amazing – surpreendente	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/
awful – terrível	/'ɔ:fl/
boring – chato/a	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/
cool – impecável	/ku:l/
fantastic – fantástico/a	/fæn'tæstɪk/
fun – divertido/a	/fʌn/
good – bom/boa	/ɡʊd/
great – excelente	/ɡreɪt/
interesting – interessante	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/
terrible – terrível	/'terəbl/

🕒 English you need

• Describe a process

First you find a provider.

Primeiro encontras um fornecedor.

Next you register.

De seguida registas-te.

Then you select a design.

Depois seleccionas um design.

After that you create your site.

E depois disso crias o teu site.

And finally you can change the colours.

E finalmente podes mudar as cores.

Other words

attic (n) – sótão	/ˈætɪk/
bridge (n) – ponte	/brɪdʒ/
card (n) – cartão	/kɑːd/
dream (n) – sonho	/driːm/
event (n) – evento	/ɪˈvent/
fall (vb) – cair	/fɔːl/
fridge (n) – frigorífico	/frɪdʒ/
frightened (adj) – assustado/a	/ˈfraɪnd/
hole (n) – buraco	/həʊl/
jewellery (n) – joias	/ˈdʒuːlri/
ladder (n) – escada	/ˈlædə/
password (n) – palavra passe	/ˈpɑːswɜːd/
private (adj) – privado/a	/ˈpraɪvət/
provider (n) – fornecedor/a	/prəˈvaɪdə/
register (vb) – registar	/ˈredʒɪstə/
ship (n) – navio	/ʃɪp/
smile (vb) – sorrir	/smaɪl/
stay (vb) – ficar	/steɪ/
suddenly (adv) – repentinamente	/ˈsʌdnli/
war (n) – guerra	/wɔː/

UNIT 6

Shops

baker's (n) – padaria	/ˈbeɪkəz/
bookshop (n) – livraria	/ˈbʊkʃɒp/
chemist's (n) – farmácia	/ˈkemɪsts/
florist's (n) – florista	/ˈflɔːrɪsts/
jeweller's (n) – joalheiro	/ˈdʒuːələz/
mobile phone shop (n) – loja de telemóveis	/ˈməʊbaɪl fəʊn ʃɒp/
music shop (n) – loja de música	/ˈmjuːzɪk ʃɒp/
newsagent's (n) – quiosque de jornais	/ˈnjuːzeɪdʒənts/
pet shop (n) – loja de animais	/pet ʃɒp/
post office (n) – correios	/pəʊst ˈɒfɪs/
shoe shop (n) – sapataria	/ʃuː ʃɒp/
sweet shop (n) – loja de doces	/swiːt ʃɒp/

Music genres

classical (adj) – clássica	/ˈklæsɪkəl/
country (adj) – country	/ˈkʌntri/
electronic (adj) – eletrónica	/ɪlekˈtrɒnɪk/
hip-hop (adj) – hip-hop	/ˈhɪphɒp/
jazz (adj) – jazz	/dʒæz/
Latin (adj) – latina	/ˈlætɪn/
pop (adj) – pop	/pɒp/
reggae (adj) – reggae	/ˈregeɪ/
rock (adj) – rock	/rɒk/

English you need

• Make requests

Excuse me. Could you take a photo of us, please?

Desculpe. Pode tirar-nos uma fotografia?

Yes, of course.

Sim, claro.

Can you get me a drink, please?

Pode trazer-me uma bebida, por favor?

I can't right now. I'm busy.

Neste preciso momento não posso. Estou ocupado/a.

Could I have your autograph, please?

Pode dar-me um autógrafo, por favor?

Sure. No problem.

Com certeza. É para já.

Can you help me with my homework?

Podes ajudar-me com o meu trabalho de casa?

I'm sorry, I can't.

Desculpa. Não posso.

Other words

beast (n) – besta	/biːst/
celebrity (n) – celebridade	/səˈlebrəti/
department store (n) – armazém	/dɪˈpɑːtmənt stɔː/
escalator (n) – escada rolante	/ˈeskəleɪtə/
feeling (n) – sentimento	/ˈfiːlɪŋ/
paparazzo (n) – paparazzo	/pæpərˈætsəʊ/
philography (n) – colecionar autógrafos	/fɪˈlɒgrəfi/
shopping centre (n) – centro comercial	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˈsentə/
signature (n) – assinatura	/ˈsɪgnətʃə/

teddy bear (n) – urso de peluche	/ˈtedi beə/
TV channel (n) – canal de televisão	/tiːˈviː ˈtʃænəl/
producer (n) – produtor/a	/prəˈdjuːsər/
smash hit (n) – êxito estrondoso	/smæʃ hɪt/
download (vb) – descarregar algo da Internet	/daʊnˈləʊd/
reply (vb) – responder	/rɪˈplai/
sign (vb) – assinar	/saɪn/
underline (vb) – sublinhar	/ˈʌndəleɪn/
guess (vb) – adivinhar	/ges/
imagine (vb) – imaginar	/ɪməˈdʒɪn/

● Expressions

by hand à mão	/baɪ haend/
it's worth ... vale (= ok)	/ɪts wɜːθ/

UNIT 7

● Transport

bicycle (n) – bicicleta	/ˈbaɪsɪkl/
bus (n) – autocarro	/bʌs/
car (n) – carro	/kɑː/
helicopter (n) – helicóptero	/ˈhelɪkɒptər/
motorbike (n) – motocicleta	/ˈməʊtəbaɪk/
plane (n) – avião	/pleɪn/
rollerblades (n) – patins em linha	/ˈrəʊləbleɪdʒ/
skateboard (n) – skate	/ˈskeɪtbɔːd/
taxi (n) – táxi	/ˈtæksi/
train (n) – comboio	/treɪn/
tram (n) – eléctrico	/træm/

● Places in a city

art gallery (n) – galeria de arte	/ɑːt ˈgæləri/
canal (n) – canal	/kəˈnæl/
cathedral (n) – catedral	/kəˈθiːdrəl/
museum (n) – museu	/mjuːˈziːəm/
railway station (n) – estação de comboios	/ˈreɪlweɪ ˈsteɪʃən/

river (n) – rio	/ˈrɪvə/
square (n) – praça	/skweə/
street (n) – rua	/striːt/
theatre (n) – teatro	/ˈθiətə/
town hall (n) – câmara municipal	/taʊn hɔːl/

● English overseas – vocabulary

tube/underground (n BrE) – metropolitano	/tjuːb/ /ʌndəgraʊnd/
subway (n AmE) – metropolitano	/sʌbwei/
coach (n BrE) – autocarro/ camioneta	/kəʊtʃ/
bus (n AmE) – autocarro/ camioneta	/bʌs/
taxi (n BrE) – táxi	/ˈtæksi/
cab (n AmE) – taxi	/kæb/
lorry (n BrE) – camião	/ˈlɒri/
truck (n AmE) – camião	/trʌk/

● English you need

● Ask for travel information

Where's the nearest underground station?
Onde é a estação de metro mais próxima?

What time is the next train to Wimbledon?
A que horas é o próximo comboio para Wimbledon?

Can I have a ticket, please?
Pode dar-me um bilhete, por favor.

Would you like a single or a return?
Deseja uma viagem só de ida ou ida e volta?

How much is a single?
Quanto custa uma viagem só de ida?

I'd like a return, please.
Quero uma viagem de ida e volta, por favor.

● Other words

day return (n) – bilhete diário	/deɪ rɪˈtʃːn/
festival (n) – festival	/ˈfestɪvəl/
ghost (n) – fantasma	/gəʊst/
passenger (n) – passageiro/a	/ˈpæsəndʒər/
quarter (n) – quarto	/ˈkwɔːtə/
return (ticket) (n) – bilhete de ida e volta	/rɪˈtʃːn ˈtɪkɪt/

single (ticket) (n) – viagem só de ida /'sɪŋɡl 'tɪkɪt/

site (n) – local /saɪt/

the Tube (n) – o metro /ðə tʃuːb/

tunnel (n) – túnel /'tʌnəl/

UNIT 8

Healthy habits

do regular exercise – fazer exercício regularmente

drink a lot of caffeine – beber muita cafeína

drink plenty of water – beber bastante água

eat a balanced diet – comer uma dieta equilibrada

eat junk food – comer comida de plástico

get stressed – ficar stressado

sleep eight hours – dormir oito horas

spend a lot of time watching TV – passar muito tempo a ver televisão

stay inside all the time – ficar o tempo todo fechado/a em casa

stay up late – ficar acordado/a até tarde

take a break – fazer um intervalo

take time to relax – tirar algum tempo para relaxar

Body words

back (n) – costas /bæk/

exhale (vb) – exalar /eks'heɪl/

feel (vb) – sentir /fi:l/

inhale (vb) – inalar /ɪn'heɪl/

lie down (vb) – deitar-se /laɪ daʊn/

sit down (vb) – sentar-se /sɪt daʊn/

stand up (vb) – levantar-se /stænd ʌp/

English overseas – vocabulary

rubbish (n BrE) – lixo /'rʌbɪʃ/

trash (n AmE) – lixo /træʃ/

pence (n BrE) – pence /pents/

cent (n AmE) – centimo /sent/

air hostess (n BrE) – hospedeira de bordo /eər həʊstəs/

flight attendant (n AmE) – hospedeira de bordo /flaɪt ə'tendənt/

English you need

Give opinions

Do you think so?

Achas mesmo?

I think it's exciting.

Acho emocionante.

I don't think that's true.

Não creio que seja verdade.

In my opinion, basketball's more exciting.

Quanto a mim, basquetebol é mais entusiasmante.

Yes, but it's always the same.

Sim, mas é sempre a mesma coisa.

OK, but sometimes they don't score any goals.

Certo, mas às vezes eles/elas não marcam golos nenhuns.

I don't really agree.

Não concordo mesmo nada.

Let's agree to disagree.

Ficas com a tua opinião e eu fico com a minha.

Other words

advertising campaign (n) – campanha publicitária /'ædvətaɪzɪŋ kæm'peɪn/

challenge (n) – desafio /'tʃælɪndʒ/

facility (n) – recurso /fə'sɪləti/

goal (n) – objetivo /gəʊl/

mouse (computer) (n) – rato (computador) /maʊs/

originate (vb) – originar /ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt/

puzzle (n) – quebra-cabeças /'pʌzl/

riddle (n) – enigma /'rɪdl/

score (vb) – marcar /skɔːr/

seatbelt (n) – cinto de segurança /'si:tbel/

solve (vb) – resolver /sɒlv/

tip (n) – sugestão /tɪp/

training (n) – treino /'treɪnɪŋ/

visualisation (n) – visualização /vɪʒuəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/

UNIT 9

Holidays

boot (n) – bota /bu:t/

compass (n) – bússola	/ˈkʌmpəs/
guidebook (n) – guia turístico	/ˈgaɪdbʊk/
passport (n) – passaporte	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/
penknife (n) – canivete	/ˈpennaɪf/
shorts (n) – calções	/ʃɔːts/
sun cream (n) – protetor solar	/sʌn kriːm/
swimsuit (n) – fato de banho	/ˈswɪmsuːt/
toothbrush (n) – escova de dentes	/ˈtuːθbrʌʃ/
torch (n) – tocha	/tɔːtʃ/
towel (n) – toalha	/taʊəl/
umbrella (n) – chapéu de chuva	/ʌmˈbrelə/

Life plans

be famous – ser famoso	/biː ˈfeɪməs/
be rich – ser rico	/biː rɪtʃ/
be successful – ser bem-sucedido	/biː səkˈsesfəl/
do voluntary work – fazer trabalho de voluntariado	/duː ˈvɒləntəri wɜːk/
get a flat – arranjar apartamento	/get ə flæt/
get a job – arranjar trabalho	/get ə dʒɒb/
get married – casar-se	/get ˈmærid/
go to university – ir para a universidade	/gəʊ tu juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/
have a good time – divertir-se	/hæv ə gʊd taɪm/
have children – ter filhos	/hæv ˈtʃɪldrən/
have good friends – ter bons amigos	/hæv gʊd frendz/
leave home – sair de casa	/liːv həʊm/
leave school – deixar a escola	/liːv skuːl/
live abroad – viver no estrangeiro	/lɪv əˈbrɔːd/
live in another city – viver noutra cidade	/lɪv ɪn əˈnʌðə sɪti/
travel around the world – viajar pelo mundo	/ˈtrævl əˈraʊnd ðə wɜːld/

English overseas – vocabulary

post code (n BrE) – código postal	/pəʊst kəʊd/
zip code (n AmE) – código postal	/zɪp kəʊd/

hire (vb BrE) – alugar	/haɪər/
rent (vb AmE) – alugar	/rent/

English you need

• Make plans

Let's go to the cinema. That's a good idea.

Vamos ao cinema. É uma boa ideia.

Why don't we go to the park? That's boring.

Porque não vamos ao parque? É chato.

Let's go to the café.

Vamos ao café.

I don't know. It isn't very exciting.

Não sei. Não é muito entusiasmante.

Shall we go ice skating?

Vamos patinar no gelo?

What a great idea!

Que ideia bestial!

Other words

accommodation (n) – alojamento	/əkəməˈdeɪʃn/
bag (n) – mala	/bæg/
break (vb) – partir	/breɪk/
ceiling (n) – teto	/ˈsiːlɪŋ/
cover (vb) – cobrir	/ˈkʌvə/
flag (n) – bandeira	/flæg/
flat (n) – apartamento	/flæt/
fly (vb) – voar	/flaɪ/
hit (vb) – bater	/hɪt/
lift (vb) – erguer	/lɪft/
loud (adj) – alto (som)	/laʊd/
piercing (n) – <i>piercing</i>	/ˈpɪəsɪŋ/
stick (n) – pau/vara	/stɪk/
sunbathe (vb) – bronzear	/ˈsʌnbeɪð/
tattoo (n) – tatuagem	/təˈtuː/

• Expressions

in case em caso de/no caso	/ɪn keɪs/
sooner or later mais cedo ou mais tarde	/suːnə ɔː leɪtə/

Review keys

Review A

page 61

- 1** b. desk; c. fish; d. bike; e. wardrobe;
f. clothes; g. book; h. computer;
i. trainers; j. games console.

READING

- 2** b. This is Lee's laptop.
c. These are Salma's cats.
d. These are Amanda's sisters.
- 3** 2. He likes playing video games.
3. She comes from a big family.
4. Her cats are really intelligent.
5. He's really into sport.
6. She doesn't live with her dad.
- 4** 2. Has Liam got a favourite football player? Yes, he has: Leo Messi.
3. Has Salma got a dog? No, she hasn't.
4. Has Amanda got any brothers and sisters? Yes, she has two brothers and two sisters.
5. Have you got any pets?

LISTENING

- 1** Julie can hear people.
Millie says history homework and then she says science homework.
Julie can hear her dog, Rufus.
- 2** 2. History and science.
3. Jack.
4. On Julie's birthday.
5. Goes shopping.
6. A top.
- 3** 2. Is ... raining; 3. rains; 4. are you doing; 5. 'm shopping; 6. go.
- 4** 2. I always do it on Saturday.
3. She's buying a top for her.
4. Julie likes them a lot.
5. Can you help us to organise the party?
6. Millie: "He's helping me with my science homework."
- 5** b. drama
c. maths
d. geography
e. ICT
f. music

SONG

- 1** 2. The USA.
3. The late 1950s.
4. Rhythm and blues ... gospel music.
5. Call and response / the chorus (backing singers) respond to the singer.
6. Aretha Franklin.
- 2** hair – wear; heart – part; be – me;
bus – us; take – break; you – too.
- 3** 2. wear; 3. part; 4. me; 5. us;
6. break; 7. too.

Review B

page 89

- 1** b. Ruth; c. Marc; d. Sarah; e. Damien;
f. Helen.
- 2** **Ruth:** jeans, t-shirt and boots; **Marc:** Jeans, t-shirt, cap, zipper and trainers; **Sarah:** Jeans, t-shirt and trainers; **Damien:** Jeans, t-shirt, trainers and belt; **Helen:** T-shirt and leggings.
- 3** **Ruth** has got a red T-shirt, jeans and boots.
Marc has got blue jeans, a red jacket, a yellow t-shirt, a blue cap and blue trainers.
Sarah is wearing a pink t-shirt, blue jeans and orange trainers.
Damien has got blue jeans, a blue t-shirt and white trainers.
Helen is wearing a purple dress and a pink t-shirt.
- 4** 2. black; 3. tall; 4. wavy; 5. brown;
6. blonde

READING

- 2** 1. A puzzle; 2. Spice Girl CD; 3. Harry Potter book; 4. The Titanic DVD
- 3** 1. Tenterden is in the south of England.
2. She exercises her brain every day.
3. Her favourite singer is Gerry / Ginger Spice.
4. She finished reading the book last week.
- 4** 1. was; 2. finished; 3. visited;
4. weren't; 5. saw; 6. went
- 5** 1. were you doing; 2. was reading;
3. was she watching; 4. was listening;
5. were watching; 6. was building.
- 6** 2. came, were; 3. phoned, was;
4. was, interrupted.

LISTENING

- 1** The present.
- 2** 2. True
3. True
4. False – It should be strong.
5. True
6. False – They're good to include.
- 3** 2. actress; 3. collection; 4. capsule;
5. container; 6. food

SONG

- 2** It's a typical blues song because it's about personal problems, and because it has the typical structure of a repeated line followed by a conclusion.
- 3** 2. trail; 3. broom; 4. jail;
5. itches; 6. howlin'.
- 4** When his right hand itches it brings good luck. It means he'll get some money.

Review C

page 117

- 1** b. a passport
c. a programme for a karate championship
d. sunglasses
e. a digital camera
f. a toothbrush
- 2** a camera; a guidebook; a karate jacket; an MP3 player; a passport; a penknife; a phone / a mobile; a plane ticket; a programme for a karate championship; sunglasses; a swimsuit; (swimming trunks); a toothbrush; a towel; trainers; a T-shirt

READING

- 1** They belong to a karate team.
- 2** 2. Jack; 3. Justin and Kirk; 4. Sal.
- 3** 2. himself; 3. themselves; 4. myself
- 4** 2. You should learn how to swim.
3. You should eat something.
4. You should go to a shop.
- 5** 2. bigger than; the biggest.
3. better than; the best.
4. healthier than; the healthiest.
5. worse than; the worst.
6. easier than; the easiest.
- 6** 2. Will Justin bring
3. will take
4. Will Jack meet
5. will use
6. won't have
- 7** 2. Don't smoke; 3. Call;
4. Dial; 5. Don't leave.

LISTENING

- 1** 1. They're at a street market.
2. They're going to be in Kingston.
3. They have to be at the karate championship.
- 2** 2. 2,000
3. fantastic
4. Bob Marley Museum
5. alarm clock
6. shouldn't
- 3** 2. visited; 3. 'm going to print;
4. love; 5. will come; 6. isn't

SONG

- 1** 1. b; 2. a; 3. b; 4. c.
- 3** 1. It's the morning.
2. He feels happy. We know this because he smiled.
3. He can see three birds.
- 4** 2. bass; 3. keyboard; 4. drums.

Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	lay	laid	laid
beat	beat	beaten	learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
become	became	become	leave	left	left
begin	began	begun	let	let	let
bite	bit	bitten	lose	lost	lost
break	broke	broken	make	made	made
bring	brought	brought	mean	meant	meant
build	built	built	meet	met	met
buy	bought	bought	pay	paid	paid
catch	caught	caught	put	put	put
choose	chose	chosen	read (/rid/)	read (/red/)	read (/red/)
come	came	come	ride	rode	ridden
cost	cost	cost	ring	rang	rung
cut	cut	cut	run	ran	run
do	did	done	say	said	said
draw	drew	drawn	see	saw	seen
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	sell	sold	sold
drink	drank	drunk	send	sent	sent
drive	drove	driven	shoot	shot	shot
eat	ate	eaten	show	showed	shown
fall	fell	fallen	shut	shut	shut
feed	fed	fed	sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt	sink	sank	sunk
fight	fought	fought	sit	sat	sat
find	found	found	sleep	slept	slept
fly	flew	flown	smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
forget	forgot	forgotten	speak	spoke	spoken
freeze	froze	frozen	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tell	told	told
hide	hid	hidden	think	thought	thought
hit	hit	hit	understand	understood	understood
hold	held	held	wear	wore	worn
keep	kept	kept	win	won	won
know	knew	known	write	wrote	written

Phonetic chart

Symbol	Examples
Consonants	
/p/	pen, please, stop
/b/	bus, bike, web
/t/	time, cat, Thames
/d/	day, read, rained
/k/	can, black, chemist
/g/	go, get, big
/tʃ/	cheese, antique, watch
/dʒ/	job, juice, fridge
/f/	four, French, photo
/v/	very, of, live
/θ/	think, three, thanks
/ð/	this, clothes, father
/s/	some, pass, peace
/z/	zoo, cousin, plays
/ʃ/	she, sugar, machine
/ʒ/	decision, television, usually
/h/	he, here, hot
/m/	my, many, summer
/n/	no, night, run
/ŋ/	song, think, going
/l/	lemon, clock, sell
/r/	rain, real, sorry
/j/	yes, unit, Europe
/w/	work, white, quick
Vowels	
/i:/	see, he, teacher
/ɪ/	in, women, busy
/i/	happy, really, very
/e/	tem, friend, said
/æ/	hat, bad, exam
/ɔ:/	car, heart, laugh
/ɒ/	on, watch, cough
/ɔ:/	door, walk, law
/ʊ/	put, book, foot
/u:/	food, rule, blue
/ʌ/	up, money, couple
/ɜ:/	girl, heard, prefer
/ə/	about, colour, culture
Diphthongs	
/eɪ/	name, eight, age
/əʊ/	home, know, potato
/aɪ/	time, sky, buy
/aʊ/	house, town, shout
/ɔɪ/	oil, toy, voice
/ɪə/	ear, here, year
/eə/	air, care, parents
/ʊə/	poor, sure, pure

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