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Healthy habits

1 Match the halves of the expressions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 don't drink | a your skin |
| 2 don't smoke | b exercise |
| 3 brush | c water |
| 4 protect | d sleep |
| 5 avoid | e alcohol |
| 6 drink plenty of | f your teeth |
| 7 eat a balanced | g cigarettes |
| 8 do regular | h outdoors |
| 9 get enough | i diet |
| 10 spend time | j junk food |

Verbs: Physical activity

2 Find eleven more physical activity verbs.

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

3 Complete the words in the sentences.



Tennis players sometimes b o n c e the ball.

- He wants to j__p into the water.
- Can you l__t this heavy weight?
- Try to c__h the ball when I throw it to you.
- You k__k the ball when you play football.
- Quick! P__s the ball to me!
- I'd love to p__le a canoe along the river.
- You should s__ch before you do exercise.
- I'm too scared to d__e off that high board!

Present tense contrast

4 Underline the correct options.

We often play / 're playing tennis at the weekend.

- I don't wear / 'm not wearing my new trainers today.
- Jack doesn't want / isn't wanting to play football today.
- Do you do / Are you doing your homework at the moment?
- I don't usually enjoy / 'm not usually enjoying team sports.
- We go / 're going to London tomorrow.
- Do you like / Are you liking watching sport on TV?

5 Complete the sentences with the pairs of verb forms in the box.

's eating / eats 'm meeting / meet
are playing / play is using / use

Jack never eats junk food.

Sara 's eating her lunch at the moment.

- I always _____ my friends at the weekend.
I _____ Sam at the cinema on Saturday.
- Paul _____ the exercise bike at the moment.
I usually _____ the rowing machine when I go to the gym.
- We sometimes _____ squash on Fridays.
Jo and Lea _____ tennis now.

Zero conditional

6 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 If I don't study, | a if I have homework. |
| 2 If I use sunscreen, | b if we're hungry. |
| 3 We have a snack | c we often go cycling. |
| 4 I don't go out | d I get bad grades. |
| 5 If Tom stays up late, | e if I eat chocolate. |
| 6 I gain weight | f I don't burn. |
| 7 If the weather's nice, | g he gets tired. |



Entertainment: Events

1 Underline four more words for events.

bj carnival port circus apt ballet irz rock concert knil oper amb

2 Put the letters in the correct order to make words for events.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| rat ehixbintio | <u>art exhibition</u> |
| 1 smuilac | _____ |
| 2 lifm lesftiva | _____ |
| 3 lapy | _____ |
| 4 shfaion owsh | _____ |

A performing arts centre

3 Underline the correct options.

- The audience / queue watches a performance.
- You buy tickets at the **spotlight** / **box office**.
 - The actors perform on the **programme** / **stage**.
 - The **crowd** / **orchestra** plays music.
 - People sit in the **balcony** / **lobby** to watch a show.
 - You find information in the **play** / **programme**.
 - People meet in the **stage** / **lobby** before a show.
 - The **curtain** / **balcony** goes up when the show starts.
 - You can buy drinks in the **box office** / **snack bar**.
 - A **stage** / **crowd** is a large group of people.
 - There was a **queue** / **spotlight** at the box office.
 - A **curtain** / **spotlight** shines on the main actors.

Past simple

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

bought did didn't go didn't start enjoy loved
said watched

- I bought two tickets for the concert.
- We _____ a good play last night.
 - I _____ to the art exhibition because I was ill.
 - They _____ seeing the animals at the circus.
 - The rock concert _____ on time.
 - Elsa _____ that the ballet was amazing!
 - 'Did you _____ the film last night?' 'Yes, I _____. It was great!'

Past continuous

5 Complete the sentences with *was* / *were* (✓) or *wasn't* / *weren't* (✗).

- We were having dinner at seven o'clock. ✓
- Paul _____ waiting in the queue for long. ✗
 - One of my friends _____ taking part in the carnival. ✓
 - We _____ watching TV at ten o'clock. ✗
 - Jon and Mia _____ listening to music. ✓
 - '_____ you enjoying the film?' 'Yes, I _____.'
 - '_____ Jack studying yesterday evening?' 'No, he _____.'

Past tense contrast

6 Underline the correct options.

- Amy phoned me while I had / was having a shower.
- I lost / was losing my wallet while I was walking home.
 - Jack hurt his foot while he played / was playing football.
 - My parents watched / were watching a rock concert when they met.
 - The lights went / were going out while the band was playing.
 - We were waiting outside the theatre when the actors arrived / were arriving.
 - What were you doing when you heard / were hearing the news?
 - We studied / were studying in the library when the fire started.
 - Someone took my bag while I slept / was sleeping on the train.

Question tags

7 Match the questions with the question tags.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 The show was really good, | a didn't they? |
| 2 You like circuses, | b isn't it? |
| 3 They went to the opera, | c were you? |
| 4 The carnival is great, | d wasn't she? |
| 5 He doesn't enjoy ballet, | e don't you? |
| 6 She was talking to Sam, | f wasn't it? |
| 7 You weren't scared, | g does he? |



Experiences

1 Match the halves of the expressions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 travel | a insects |
| 2 compete in a | b charity |
| 3 do a | c abroad |
| 4 raise money for | d marathon |
| 5 meet a famous | e first-aid course |
| 6 eat | f celebrity |

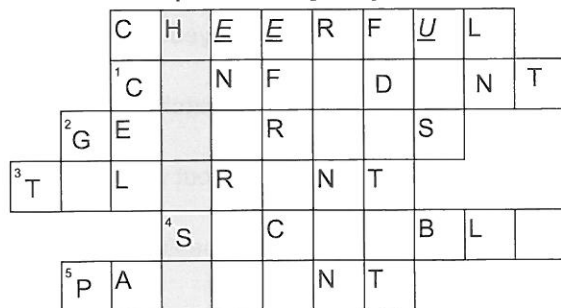
2 Underline the correct options.

I've never been / done on a rollercoaster.

- Have you ever been / had hang-gliding?
- I've been for / on a summer camp.
- Stella has had / given a speech.
- Have you ever won / gained a prize?
- I've never been / done a volunteer.

Personality adjectives

3 Complete the words in the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery word.



Mystery word: _____

4 Put the letters in the correct order to complete the sentences.

My aunt bought me this new phone. She's so generous (negresou)!

- Sam does lots of exciting things. He's very _____ (danevtusour).
- My sister never loses her homework. She's very _____ (gornaizde).
- Jo likes doing things by herself. She's very _____ (deinnepdnet).
- My grandad is nearly 70, but he's still very _____ (neregteci).
- Paula loves making things. She's very _____ (raectvei).
- Mo loves being with other people. He's very _____ (ocsaibel).

Present perfect simple

5 Underline the correct options.

I have / has been a volunteer.

- Jim never has / has never travelled abroad.
- You ever / Have you ever met a celebrity?
- Mike has ate / has eaten insects!
- I just seen / 've just seen Pedro.
- We haven't eaten just / yet.
- We already paid / 've already paid for the tickets.
- I've lived here for / since two years.
- He has known Jack for / since he was eight years old.

Present perfect continuous

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

been for has have have haven't since

How long have you been waiting here?

- My mum _____ been working at this school for three years.
- We've been living here _____ 2012.
- We've _____ watching TV all afternoon.
- Don't worry. We _____ been waiting for very long.
- I've been studying English _____ four years.
- Tom and Ella _____ been arguing all morning!

Past perfect

7 Complete the sentences with the correct past perfect verbs in the box.

~~had hurt~~ had left had passed had seen
had spent hadn't eaten hadn't taken

Ali didn't play football yesterday because he had hurt his leg.

- I didn't go to the cinema with my friends because I _____ the film before.
- I _____ all my money when I got home from my shopping trip.
- When I got to the party, most people _____.
- Maddie was happy because she _____ all her exams.
- I _____ before I went out, so I was really hungry.
- We got wet because we _____ an umbrella with us.



Electronic gadgets

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the electronic gadgets.



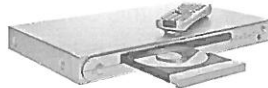
camcorder



1 d__kt_p c__p__r



2 st_r__



3 D_D p__y_r



4 sm__tph__e



5 t_b__t

- 2 Match the halves of the electronic gadgets.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 laptop | a console |
| 2 e- | b drive |
| 3 MP3 | c reader |
| 4 pen | d computer |
| 5 games | e camera |
| 6 digital | f player |

Adjectives: Technology

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

hand paper remote solar touch voice

a remote-controlled toy

- a _____-sensitive screen
- a _____-activated computer program
- a _____-thin smartphone
- a _____-powered car
- a _____-held computer

- 4 Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

This camera is waterproof, so it doesn't matter if it gets wet.

- Some police officers have a m_n__t_re camera on their helmets.
- E__tr_c cars are much better for the planet.
- I've got a new w__el_ss mouse.
- You can put more electricity into r_ch__g__bl_ batteries.
- Most paper and plastic is now r_cy__b__.

be going to

- 5 Underline the correct options.

I / I'm going to buy a new smartphone.

- Matt is going / going to show me his new game.
- Dan and Abbie is / are going to learn computer programming.
- I don't / 'm not going to invite many people to my party.
- My dad doesn't / isn't going to be very happy about this!
- You going to / Are you going to call me later?
- We're go / going to take some photos.

will / won't

- 6 Complete the responses with the phrases in the box.

It won't be ~~I'll carry~~ I'll tidy I won't be
She won't need

'This bag is heavy!' 'I'll carry it for you.'

- 'The film starts at 8:00.' 'Don't worry. _____ late!'
- 'Your room is a mess!' 'OK. _____ it later!'
- 'My exam is tomorrow!' 'Don't worry. _____ difficult!'
- 'Ana's forgotten her bag.' 'It's OK. _____ it.'

- 7 Complete the predictions about the future with will or won't and the verbs in brackets.

Computers will become (become) more powerful. ✓

- We _____ (use) cash to buy things. ✗
- Food _____ (become) more expensive. ✓
- We _____ (send) letters by post. ✗
- We _____ (live) in smaller homes. ✓

First conditional

- 8 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

If I have time, I'll call you later. ✓

- I'll be very happy if I'll win this game! ✓
- If the weather is nice, we'll go to the beach.
- I won't buy a new phone if I won't have enough money.
- My parents will be pleased if I do well in my exams.
- If I don't go to bed early, I'll be tired tomorrow.
- Someone steals your phone if you leave it there!

Your Turn 9



Teen stress

1 Match the halves to make words for teen stress.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 bad | a changes |
| 2 career | b pressure |
| 3 dead | c lines |
| 4 money | d grades |
| 5 peer | e problems |
| 6 physical | f choices |

2 Put the letters in the correct order to complete the sentences.

We have deadlines (addelisen) for all our school work.

- You should go out and meet people if you suffer from _____ (onlelissen).
- I hate it when I have to do _____ (uhsoewkro)!
- Tell a teacher if there are _____ (ullbsie) in your class.
- Sara's always on the phone to her boyfriend. She has a lot of problems with _____ (elratniosihps).

Friendship and love

3 Complete the words in the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery phrase.

P	L	A	Y	A	P	R	A	N	K
1	P		L		G		Z		
2	G	O		N		D		T	
3		T		P	S		T		
4	R			K		P			
5	H		N	G		T			
6	M		K			P			
7	A			G	H				
8	F			C	Y				

Mystery phrase: _ _ _ _ _ V _

Second conditional

4 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 I would be really pleased | <u>c</u> |
| 2 If I had a good bike, | ___ |
| 3 I would buy a sandwich | ___ |
| 4 Martha would be happier | ___ |
| 5 If I was good at maths, | ___ |

- I would go cycling more often.
- if there were no bullies at her school.
- if I won this competition.
- I would enjoy the lessons more.
- if I was hungry.

5 Underline the correct options.

- If I have / had lots of money, I wouldn't work.
- I don't feel / wouldn't feel so stressed if we didn't have so many deadlines!
 - I would get upset if my friends don't / didn't remember my birthday.
 - If I got bad grades, my parents will be / would be angry.
 - You didn't / wouldn't gain weight if you did more exercise.
 - If I were / am really good at singing, I would become a pop star.
 - I would buy more clothes if they aren't / weren't so expensive.

Wishes

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

could go didn't have didn't live had was
would call wouldn't take

- I've got really short hair. I wish I had longer hair!
- It's raining again! I wish the sun _____ shining!
 - I have to stay in and do my homework. I wish I _____ to the cinema with my friends!
 - I wish you _____ my things without asking. It's really annoying!
 - It takes me nearly an hour to walk to my friend's house. I wish she _____ so far away.
 - Where's Dan? I wish he _____ me if he's going to be late.
 - We've got more exams next week. I wish we _____ so many exams!



Advertising

1 Complete the advertising words.

banner

- 1 s _ g _ n
- 2 f _ _ r
- 3 m _ s c _ t
- 4 b _ _ b _ _ r d
- 5 br _ _ d n _ _ e
- 6 l _ g _

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

banner ~~flyer~~ pavement sign pop-up window
slogan window display

Someone handed me a flyer in the street.

- 1 Their _____ is 'Only the best!'
- 2 There was a lovely _____ in the department store.
- 3 I hate it when a _____ comes up on my computer screen.
- 4 There's a colourful _____ outside the door of the shop.
- 5 There was a big _____ across the street to advertise the festival.

Adjectives: Adverts

3 Find nine more advert adjectives.

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

Reported speech

4 Underline the correct options.

Matt said, 'It's raining!'

Matt said that it's / it was raining.

- 1 'We haven't finished yet,' Jo said.
Jo said they hadn't finished / didn't finish yet.
- 2 'I'm going to get a job,' Ana told me.
Ana told me that she is / was going to get a job.
- 3 'I won't forget,' Sam promised.
Sam promised that he wouldn't / won't forget.
- 4 'I don't eat meat,' Sara said.
Sara said that she doesn't / didn't eat meat.
- 5 'Jack can't swim,' Ben told us.
Ben told us that Jack couldn't / can't swim.

Reported questions

5 Put the words in the correct order to make reported questions.

asked / if / She / we / wanted / soup / some
She asked if we wanted some soup.

- 1 where / lived / Paul / me / asked / I
- 2 if / he / I / asked / me / liked / advert / the
- 3 I / Maddie / what / asked / she / doing / was
- 4 asked / we / Carla / she / why / left / early / had
- 5 Tom / me / if / asked / been / Paris / I / to / had

Reported commands and suggestions

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

Jo suggested going to the cinema. ✓

- 1 Dad told us wait in the car.
- 2 They asked us not to make any noise.
- 3 Mo suggested go for a pizza.
- 4 Sam told me to call him later.
- 5 Kyle suggested phoning for a taxi.
- 6 I told my parents don't worry.



Natural habitats

1 Underline six more words for natural habitats.

alcorallreefprotundrassdesertwebscrublandpraestuaryrestpondinterainforestl

2 Complete the sentences with natural habitats.

Tundra is frozen land.

- 1 A m_x_d f_r_t has got different kinds of trees.
- 2 A w_tl_d is often covered with water.
- 3 Farmers often keep animals on gr__l_d.
- 4 A d_s_t is very dry.
- 5 Lots of fish live on a c_r_l r_f.

Environmental issues

3 Match the halves of the environmental issues.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 solid | a pollution |
| 2 air | b spills |
| 3 fossil | c waste |
| 4 hazardous | d species |
| 5 endangered | e waste |
| 6 oil | f fuels |

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

deforestation erosion oil spill overfishing
pesticides

A lot of sea birds died in the oil spill.

- 1 Farmers shouldn't use so many _____.
- 2 _____ means catching too many fish.
- 3 _____ means cutting down trees in forests.
- 4 Wind and water can cause soil _____.

Defining relative clauses

5 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*.

Her father is a biologist who studies snakes.

- 1 That's the place _____ we saw the wild cats.
- 2 I have a friend _____ mother works in a zoo.
- 3 There are many animals _____ are now in danger.

4 My aunt is someone _____ really cares about the environment.

5 The birds _____ we saved are all healthy.

6 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

This is the house my grandfather built. ✓

- 1 Here's the book I bought last week.
- 2 WWF is an organization helps endangered species.
- 3 This is the forest the chimpanzees live.
- 4 Deforestation is a problem is getting worse.
- 5 Environmental campaigners are people I admire.
- 6 The desert is a place very few plants grow.

Non-defining relative clauses

7 Read the sentences and complete the non-defining relative clauses.

Blue whales are very rare now. They are the largest mammals in the world.

Blue whales, which are the largest mammals in the world, are very rare now.

- 1 My sister cares a lot about the environment. She is studying biology.
My sister, _____, cares a lot about the environment.
- 2 The Sahara gets very little rain. It is in Africa.
The Sahara, _____, gets very little rain.
- 3 The Lake District is a national park in the north west of England. I grew up there.
The Lake District, _____, is a national park in the north west of England.
- 4 Jack often travels to the United States. His mother is American.
Jack, _____, often travels to the United States.

either ... or / neither ... nor

8 Underline the correct options.

We can either / neither go to the cinema or watch a movie at home.

- 1 Neither George or / nor his brother came to the party.
- 2 There are either / neither tigers nor bears in this national park.
- 3 We can either travel by train or / nor by boat.
- 4 They're leaving either / neither today or Friday.
- 5 This lake is neither clean or / nor safe to swim in!



Visual and decorative arts

- 1 Write the letters in the correct order to complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the definition.

csupluret

- 1 yottper
- 2 camsoi
- 3 laetmkrow
- 4 acel

A p_____ is a painting of a person.

S	C	U	L	P	I	U	R	E
1		T	T			Y		
2	M		S			C		
3				L				K
4	L							

- 2 Complete the words in the sentences.

We've got new ceramic tiles in the kitchen.

- 1 Look at the lovely e_br__d_ry on that shirt!
- 2 They make g__ssw__e such as glasses and bowls.
- 3 She wears a ring, but no other j_w_ll__y.
- 4 This l__dsc__e p__nt__g shows a river and trees.
- 5 He did an amazing w__dc__v__g of a dog.

Process verbs

- 3 ~~Cross out~~ the incorrect options.

You can carve / polish / ~~weave~~ wood.

- 1 You can mix / sketch / spray paint.
- 2 You can carve / mix / cut stone.
- 3 You can weave / polish / sew cloth.
- 4 You can cut / glue / carve paper.

- 4 Match the halves of the phrases.

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 glue | a your name in the wood |
| 2 assemble | b the liquids together |
| 3 weave | c your T-shirt blue |
| 4 sketch | d a photo onto the form |
| 5 carve | e a new piece of cloth |
| 6 mix | f paint onto a wall |
| 7 tie | g a portrait of a friend |
| 8 dye | h your shoe laces |
| 9 spray | i the book shelves |

Present simple passive

- 5 Underline the correct options.

All our jewellery is / are made by hand.

- 1 A very hot oven is / used to bake the pottery.
- 2 Woodcarving isn't / don't taught in most schools.
- 3 Ceramic tiles is / are sold in this shop.
- 4 My shoes don't / aren't made of leather.
- 5 Their glassware is / bought by people all over the world.
- 6 Are the tiles sold / Are sold the tiles online?
- 7 The market is / are visited by a lot of tourists.
- 8 Is the embroidery done by / from machines?

- 6 Complete the sentences with the passive verbs in the box.

can be added can be made might be chosen
~~must be kept~~ must be stored
 needs to be polished should be encouraged

The wood must be kept dry, or it will rot.

- 1 Valuable paintings _____ carefully to avoid damage.
- 2 She hopes that some of her work _____ for the exhibition.
- 3 Chemicals _____ to give the glass different colours.
- 4 Most things _____ more cheaply by machines.
- 5 He thinks that young people _____ to take up traditional crafts.
- 6 The metal _____ to give it a nice shine.

Past simple passive

- 7 Put the words in order to make sentences or questions in the past simple passive.

museum / opened / was / last / This / year
This museum was opened last year.

- 1 glasses / in / made / Spain / These / were
 _____ .
- 2 invited / I / to / wasn't / exhibition / the
 _____ .
- 3 portrait / painted / This / Rembrandt / was / by
 _____ .
- 4 discovered / until / The / 2012 / mosaics / weren't
 _____ .
- 5 jewellery / Italy / made / Was / this / in
 _____ ?



Characters in fiction

1 Find five more words for characters in fiction.

briandroidmetorphancrovampireorexplorerpincaptainandoutlawwillr

2 Put the letters in the correct order to complete the sentences.

Everyone felt sorry for Clara because she was an orphan (pohran).

- 1 Fran thinks that she saw the _____ (shogt) of her grandfather.
- 2 The _____ (sopirner) managed to escape through a window.
- 3 The _____ (ectidetve) questioned all the people who were at the scene of the crime.
- 4 I thought the strange creature looked like an _____ (liane).
- 5 The _____ (azwird) used his magic powers to keep them safe.
- 6 He spent five years as a _____ (acawsayt) on a desert island.

Compound adjectives

3 Underline the correct options.

Max is a very kind-heart / kind-hearted man.

- 1 Lisa is a hard-worked / hard-working student.
- 2 James is a good-looking / good-looks boy!
- 3 Everyone in my family is brown-haired / brown-hair.
- 4 Why is George always so bad-temper / bad-tempered in the morning?
- 5 It's an award-winning / award-won film!

4 Complete the sentences with the correct compound adjectives.

The athlete broke a record. He gave a record-breaking performance.

- 1 Jenny has blue eyes. She's b _ _ e _ _ d.
- 2 The snake has brown skin. It's a b _ _ n - s k _ _ _ d snake.
- 3 Jake loves having fun. He's a f _ _ - l _ _ v _ _ g boy.
- 4 I speak French. I am F _ _ _ _ h - s _ _ _ k _ _ g.
- 5 Giraffes have very long legs. They are l _ _ g - l _ _ _ _ d animals.

Gerunds and to-infinitives

5 Write the gerund form of the verbs.

watch	<u>watching</u>
1 make	_____
2 go	_____
3 run	_____
4 write	_____
5 win	_____
6 see	_____

6 Underline the correct options.

She continued read / reading her book.

- 1 Study / Studying for exams is difficult.
- 2 She's very keen on playing / play tennis.
- 3 I love see / to see my friends at the weekend.
- 4 It began raining / rain.
- 5 Carrie started cry / to cry.

Gerund or to-infinitive?

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

I'm learning to play the guitar. ✓

- 1 Have you finished to do your homework?
- 2 We're planning to meet at seven o'clock.
- 3 I enjoyed visiting the museum.
- 4 Martha suggested to buy the tickets online.
- 5 I'd like going to Canada next year.
- 6 We decided to leave early.
- 7 They recommend travelling by train.
- 8 Dan offered helping us.

stop, remember, forget

8 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

making meeting playing to give to have
to post to switch

Please don't forget to post this letter for me.

- 1 We stopped _____ lunch.
- 2 I can remember _____ on my bike when I was young.
- 3 I'll never forget _____ him! It was amazing!
- 4 I'm sorry. I forgot _____ him the message.
- 5 Please will you stop _____ all that noise!
- 6 Please remember _____ the lights off when you leave.

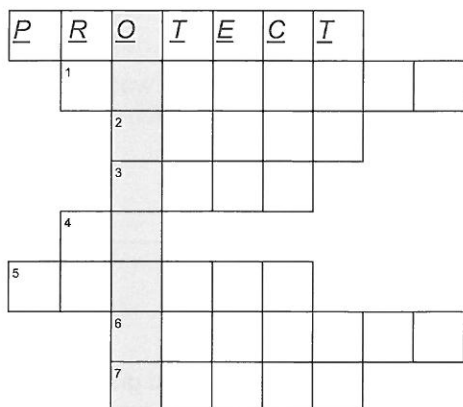
Healthy habits

- 1 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to find the mystery word and complete the sentence.

You use suncream to protect your skin.

- 1 Things like crisps and chocolate are _____.
- 2 You brush these to keep them clean. _____
- 3 This is all the things that you eat. _____
- 4 You should _____ exercise every week.
- 5 Try to get _____ sleep every night.
- 6 _____ exercise means exercise every day or every week.
- 7 You shouldn't _____ cigarettes.

You should spend time _____.



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

alcohol avoid balanced exercise sleep
smoke water

I try to stay healthy. I go to bed early so that I get enough sleep. I also try to eat a (1) _____ diet and (2) _____ junk food. That isn't easy because I love chocolate! I make sure I drink plenty of (3) _____. Some of my friends drink beer, but I never drink (4) _____. I don't (5) _____ cigarettes, and I try to do (6) _____ every day, like riding my bike or walking to school.

Verbs: Physical activity

- 3 Look at the pictures and complete the physical activity verbs.



dive



1 k _____



2 l _____



3 s _____



4 c _____



5 p _____

- 4 Cross-out the incorrect options.

In football, the goalkeeper can **catch** / **kick** / **stretch** the ball.

- 1 You can **bounce** / **kick** / **catch** the ball in basketball.
- 2 You can **kick** / **pass** / **paddle** the ball to another player in football.
- 3 You can **jump** / **hit** / **dive** into water.
- 4 You **stretch** / **throw** / **hit** the ball in baseball.
- 5 Players sometimes **bounce** / **hit** / **dive** the ball in a game of tennis.

Present tense contrast

5 Write sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

Sam / play / football / every day.

Sam plays football every day.

1 I / not wear / my new trainers / today.

2 We / go / to London / tomorrow.

3 Lara / not like / watching / sport on TV.

4 I / usually / do / my homework / after dinner.

5 Jake / never / eat / junk food.

6 Nina / not come / to the party / on Saturday.

6 Complete the questions with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs. Then complete the short answers.

Do you go (you / go) to the gym every day?

Yes, I do.

1 _____ (Mark / play) tennis today?

No, _____.

2 _____ (you / always walk) home?

No, _____. I sometimes get the bus.

3 _____ (you / meet) your friends

this evening?

Yes, _____.

4 _____ (they win) this game?

Yes, _____. I'm really pleased!

5 _____ (you / want) to come to the

cinema later?

No, _____, thanks.

7 Correct the mistakes in bold.

I **cycle** often to school.

I often cycle to school.

1 I'm **liking** your new cycle helmet!

2 George **playing** golf at the moment.

3 I **visit** my cousins next weekend.

4 I'm **not understand** the rules of this game!

5 What **are you do** tomorrow evening?

8 Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi James,

How are you?

I'm feeling (feel) a bit unhappy at the moment. All my friends (1) _____ (do) exciting things today. Laura (2) _____ (play) in a basketball competition at school. She (3) _____ (love) sport! Leo (4) _____ (visit) his cousins in London. He (5) _____ (always / enjoy) seeing them. But I'm just at home! I (6) _____ (finish) my homework at the moment. Boring!

What (7) _____ (you / do) tomorrow? (8) _____ (you / want) to meet in town? We can go and watch a film if you like.

Let me know,

Emma

Zero conditional

9 Underline the correct options.

If I don't study, I get / 'm **getting** bad grades.

1 If I **use** / 'm **using** sunscreen, I don't burn.

2 We **are having** / **have** a snack if we're hungry.

3 I **don't go** / 'm **not going** out if I have homework.

4 If Tom stays up late, he **gets** / 's **getting** tired.

5 I gain weight if I **eat** / 'm **eating** chocolate.

6 If the weather's nice, we **often go** / **are often going** cycling.

10 Complete the zero conditional sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.

I feel (feel) healthy if I do (do) regular exercise.

1 If I _____ (get) plenty of sleep, I

_____ (enjoy) school more.

2 I _____ (hate) cycling if the weather

_____ (be) bad.

3 If I _____ (do) chores at home, my parents

_____ (give) me money.

4 My little sister _____ (cry) if she

_____ (not get) what she wants.

5 If my football team _____ (win), I

_____ (be) happy!

Entertainment: Events

1 Look at the pictures and complete the words.



Carnival

1 c _____



2 b _____

3 r _____ c _____



4 o _____

5 f _____ s _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~art exhibition~~ carnival circus fashion show
film festival musical play

There were some amazing paintings at the art exhibition.

- 1 There's a lot of really good singing and dancing in this _____, and the acting is good, too.
- 2 A _____ is a great place to see some really interesting new movies.
- 3 We watched an interesting _____ about the Second World War.
- 4 The clothes at the _____ were all very expensive.
- 5 I don't think it's right when animals perform in a _____.
- 6 Everyone was wearing colourful costumes at the _____.

A performing arts centre

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

The au d i e n c e watches a performance.

- 1 You buy tickets at the b _ _ o _ _ _ e.
- 2 The actors perform on the st _ _ e.
- 3 The or _ _ _ _ _ a plays music.
- 4 People sit high in the b _ l _ _ _ y to watch a show.
- 5 You find information about a play in the pr _ _ _ _ mme.
- 6 People meet in the l _ _ _ y before a show.
- 7 The c _ _ _ _ _ n goes up at the start of a show.
- 8 You can buy drinks in the s _ _ _ k b _ r.
- 9 A c _ _ _ d is a large group of people.
- 10 Sometimes there is a q _ _ _ e at the box office.
- 11 A sp _ _ l _ _ _ t shines on the main actors.

4 Complete the email with the words in the box. There are two words that you don't need.

audience balcony lobby programme queue
~~rock concert~~ snack bar spotlight stage

Hi Eve,

I went to a rock concert with Jez last night. We saw Top Rock, one of my favourite bands. They were great! The (1) _____ all seemed to enjoy the show! We were sitting in the (2) _____, so we had a really good view of the (3) _____. The only problem was that I was really hungry. I wanted to buy something at the (4) _____ during the interval, but there was a really long (5) _____ and we didn't have time to wait. I'm so glad I went to see them and I'm really pleased that I bought a (6) _____, so I've got something to remind me of the evening.

Maybe you'd like to come with us next time we go?

Martin

Past simple

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

buy have love not enjoy not go not start
say watch

I bought two tickets for the concert.

- 1 We _____ a good play last night.
- 2 I _____ to the art exhibition because I was ill.
- 3 My little brother _____ seeing the animals at the circus. He thought they were amazing!
- 4 We were annoyed because the rock concert _____ on time.
- 5 Elsa _____ that the ballet was amazing!
- 6 We _____ a great time at the carnival.
- 7 That film was boring! I _____ it at all.

- 6 Read what Mike says. Complete the questions and write short answers where necessary.

I saw a brilliant musical last weekend with my friends. I bought the tickets online about two weeks ago. They only cost £10 each which was good. We went to the theatre by bus. I really enjoyed the musical – I thought it was great!

Did Mike see the musical with his parents?

No, he didn't.

- 1 _____ the tickets online?
- 2 _____ the tickets _____ £15 each?
- 3 How _____ to the theatre?
By bus.
- 4 _____ Mike _____ the musical?
_____ He thought it was great!

Past continuous

- 7 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs.

We were having (have) dinner at seven o'clock.

- 1 Paul _____ (not wait) in the queue for long.
- 2 One of my friends _____ (take) part in the carnival.
- 3 We _____ (not watch) TV at 10:00 o'clock.
- 4 Jon and Mia _____ (listen) to music.
- 5 Tess _____ (not sit) in her usual seat.

- 8 Look at what Fran was doing last Saturday. Complete the questions. Then write short answers. Use the past continuous.

10:00–12:00 do homework!
12:00–2:00 have lunch with Sophie
2:00–4:00 play tennis
4:00–6:00 do the shopping with Mum
6:00–8:00 eat dinner

Was Fran doing her homework at 11:00?

Yes, she was.

- 1 _____ Fran and Sophie _____ lunch at 1:30?
- 2 _____ Fran _____ tennis at 4:30?
- 3 _____ Fran and her mum _____ shopping at 6:30?
- 4 _____ Fran _____ dinner at 7:00?

Past tense contrast

- 9 Complete the sentences with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs.

Amy phoned (phone) me while I was having (have) a shower.

- 1 I _____ (lose) my wallet while I _____ (walk) home.
- 2 My parents _____ (watch) a rock concert when they _____ (meet).
- 3 The lights _____ (go) out while the band _____ (play).
- 4 What _____ (you / do) when you _____ (hear) the news?
- 5 Someone _____ (take) my bag while I _____ (sleep) on the train.

Question tags

- 10 Complete the question tags.

The show was really good, wasn't it?

- 1 You like circuses, _____ you?
- 2 They went to the opera, _____ they?
- 3 The carnival is great, _____ it?
- 4 They don't enjoy ballet, _____ they?
- 5 You weren't scared, _____ you?
- 6 You didn't see that film, _____ you?
- 7 The film isn't very good, _____ it?

Experiences

1 Complete the words in the speech bubbles.

I've been to India and the USA, so I've travelled abroad a few times.

1

I enjoy running, so I'd like to c_____e in a m_____n one day.

2

It's useful to d_____ a f_____t-a_____ c_____e, so you know what to do if there's an accident.

3

My class has r_____d a lot of m_____y for a children's charity.

4

I've never m_____ a f_____s c_____y, but I'd love to meet Lionel Messi!

5

I've never e_____n i_____s.
I don't think they would taste nice!

2 Correct the mistakes in bold.

I've never **done** on a rollercoaster.
I've never been on a rollercoaster.

1 Have you ever **had** hang-gliding?

2 I've been **for** a summer camp.

3 Stella has **done** a speech to her class.

4 Have you ever **gained** a prize?

5 I've never **done** a volunteer.

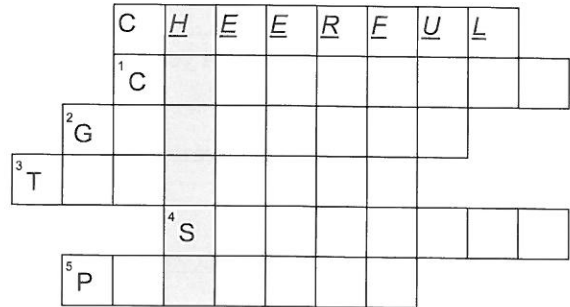
Personality adjectives

3 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery word.

Someone who is cheerful is always happy and smiling.

- Someone who is _____ isn't shy, and knows their own strengths.
- Someone who is _____ is happy to give things to other people or help other people.
- Someone who is _____ doesn't mind if other people are different or disagree with them.
- Someone who is _____ enjoys being with other people.
- Someone who is _____ remains calm and doesn't get annoyed easily.

Mystery word: _____



4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two options that you don't need.

adventurous cheerful confident creative
energetic generous independent organized
honest

My aunt bought me this new phone. She's so generous!

- Sam does lots of exciting things. He's very _____.
- My sister never loses her homework. She's very _____.
- Jo likes doing things by herself. She's very _____.
- My grandad is nearly 70, but he still plays tennis. He's very _____!
- Paula loves making things. She's very _____.
- Mo always tells the truth. He's very _____.

Present perfect simple

5 Write sentences in the present perfect.

I / work / as a volunteer.

I've worked as a volunteer.

1 Jim / never / travel / abroad.

2 Mike / eat / insects / a few times.

3 I / just / see / Pedro.

4 We / not eat / yet.

5 We / already / pay / for the tickets.

6 you / ever / meet / a celebrity?

7 I / live / here / two years.

8 He / know / Jack / he was eight years old.

6 Write questions and short answers in the present perfect.

you / call / Ben / yet? ✕

'Have you called Ben yet?' 'No, I haven't.'

1 the train / leave? ✓

2 Tara / ever / give / a speech? ✕

3 you / eat / raw fish? ✕

4 your parents / ever / win / a prize? ✓

5 you / travel / abroad? ✓

6 Jo and Beth / ever / visit / New York? ✕

7 Cross-out the extra word.

Wait a minute! We haven't just finished yet!

1 I've study studied English for four years.

2 Don't worry. I've already done yet the washing up.

3 We've lived here for since 2012.

4 The film already has just finished.

5 My mum has been a teacher for since ten years.

6 Have the pizzas arrived already yet?

Present perfect continuous

8 Underline the correct options.

How long you been waiting / have you been waiting here?

1 My mum has be working / has been working at this school for three years.

2 Don't worry. We weren't been waiting / haven't been waiting for very long.

3 Rob and Sue have been watching / has been watching TV all afternoon!

4 We're living / We've been living here since last year.

5 They've been studying / Have they been studying French for a long time?

6 My sister haven't been working / hasn't been working in that shop for very long.

9 Complete the conversation with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs. Add *for* or *since* where necessary.

Kate You're late! What have you been doing?
(you / do)

Ollie I (1) _____ (work) in the charity shop.

Kate Really? How long (2) _____
(you / work) there?

Ollie Well, I (3) _____ (help) there as a
volunteer (4) _____ about two years
now. Then they decided that I should get
some money for my work, so they
(5) _____ (pay) me
(6) _____ October.

Kate That sounds great!

Past perfect

10 Complete the sentences with the past perfect of the verbs in the box.

hurt leave not eat not take see spend

Ali didn't play football yesterday because he had hurt his leg.

1 I didn't go to the cinema with my friends because I _____ the film before.

2 I _____ all my money before I got home from my shopping trip.

3 When I got to the party, most people _____.

4 I _____ before I went out, so I was really hungry.

5 We got wet because we _____ an umbrella with us.

Electronic gadgets

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the electronic gadgets.



camcorder



1 d _____ c _____



2 s _____



3 D _____ p _____



4 s _____



5 t _____

- 2 Complete the speech bubbles with the words in the box.

digital camera e-reader games console
laptop computer MP3 player stereo

My favourite gadget is my laptop computer. It's got everything I need. I can watch movies on it, chat online with my friends, and even do my homework.

I love my (1) _____. I'm really into science fiction, but the books are often quite big and heavy. With this, I can carry as many books as I like around with me!

I really couldn't live without my (2) _____. I love listening to music wherever I go. This just sits in my pocket, I put my earplugs in, and I'm happy!

My favourite gadget is my new (3) _____. I keep it in my bedroom because the speakers are quite big. It produces an amazing sound. The only problem is, my parents are always telling me to turn the volume down!

I always have my (4) _____ with me. It's quite small, so I can play on the bus on my way to school, but the graphics are amazing so the games really come to life!

My parents bought me a (5) _____ for my birthday and it's great. I'm really into photography and this takes really good pictures.

Adjectives: Technology

- 3 Complete the sentences with one word from each box.

hand paper remote solar touch voice

activated controlled held powered
sensitive thin

This tablet has a touch-sensitive screen, so it's easy to activate the programs.

- This new _____-_____ toy is great. You use the control pad to move it around from a distance.
- Some people prefer to use _____-_____ computer programs which allow them to speak commands rather than typing them.
- This new _____-_____ smartphone is so thin and light that you hardly feel it in your pocket!
- Many people believe that _____-_____ cars will solve our energy problems. The only problem is that they don't work when the sun isn't shining!
- A lot of business people are now choosing to carry around a small _____-_____ computer rather than a laptop.

- 4 Complete the definitions with the correct adjectives.

An electric car uses electricity for power.

- Something that is m _____ is very small.
- If something is w _____, it won't break or stop working if it gets wet.
- A w _____ gadget has no electric wires and you don't need to plug it into a socket.
- You can use r _____ batteries more than once.
- Most paper and plastic is now r _____, so you shouldn't throw it in the bin.

be going to

5 Correct the mistakes in bold.

I'm **going buy** a new digital camera next week.
I'm going to buy a new digital camera next week.

- Sara **going to do** her homework on her new laptop.

- Dan and Abbie **is going to learn** computer programming.

- I **don't going to invite** many people to my party.

- My dad **not going to be** very happy about this!

- I'm **go to call** Jack later.

- We **aren't going go** to the USA this year.

6 Look at the people's plans for the weekend. Complete the questions and short answers.

	Jon	Ana	You
go swimming	✓	✗	✓
play tennis	✗	✓	✗
meet friends	✓	✓	✓
cook a meal	✗	✗	✗
chat online	✗	✓	✓

'Are you going to go swimming?' 'Yes, I am.'

- '_____ Jon and Ana _____ friends?'
 '_____'
- '_____ Ana _____ tennis?'
 '_____'
- '_____ Jon and Ana _____ a meal?'
 '_____'
- '_____ you _____ tennis?'
 '_____'
- '_____ Jon _____ online?'
 '_____'
- '_____ you _____ friends?'
 '_____'

will / won't

7 Complete the responses with *will / won't* and the verbs in the box.

carry lend not be not fail tidy

- 'This bag is heavy!'
 'I'll carry it for you.'
- 'Your room is a mess!'
 'OK. I _____ it later.'
 - 'The film starts at 8:00.'
 'Don't worry. I _____ late.'
 - 'My exam is tomorrow!'
 'Don't worry. You _____.'
 - 'I've forgotten my wallet.'
 'It's OK I _____ you some money.'

8 Write predictions about the future with *will* or *won't*.

Computers / definitely / become / more powerful.
Computers will definitely become more powerful.

- We / definitely / not use / cash / to buy things.

- Food / probably / become / more expensive.

- We / probably / not send / letters by post.

- Our cities / definitely / be / more crowded.

First conditional

9 Complete the first conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs in the box.

be / do be / go be / win have / call not go / be
 not have / not buy steal / leave

If I have time, I 'll call you later.

- I _____ happy if I _____ this game!
- If the weather _____ nice, we _____ to the beach.
- If I _____ enough money, I _____ a new phone.
- My parents _____ pleased if I _____ well in my exams.
- If I _____ to bed early, I _____ tired tomorrow.
- Someone _____ your phone if you _____ it there!

Teen stress

1 Correct the mistakes in bold.

A lot of **physic** changes happen to teenagers.

A lot of physical changes happen to teenagers.

1 It can be difficult not to give in to peer **press**.

2 Teenagers often find it difficult to make career **chooses**.

3 A lot of teenagers worry about getting **small** grades in exams.

4 Young people often have money **difficult** because they don't have jobs.

5 I must finish this essay before the **endline** on Friday.

2 Complete the words in the speech bubbles.

I have some important deadlines at the end of next week.

You should go out more if you suffer from (1) .

I hate it when I have to do (2) like cleaning!

You should tell a teacher if there are (3) in your class.

Sara's always on the phone to her boyfriend. She has a lot of problems with (4) .

Friendship and love

3 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery phrase.

do something funny to someone as a joke

1 say sorry for something you have done

2 go out with a boyfriend or girlfriend

3 feel sad or hurt

4 end a relationship with someone

5 spend time relaxing with people

6 get on well with someone after an argument

7 show that you find something funny

8 feel attracted to someone

Mystery phrase: _ _ _ _ _ V _

P	L	A	Y	A	P	R	A	N	K
1	P				G				
2	G				D				
3	G			P					
4	B					P			
5	H						T		
6	M				P				
7			G						
8	F			Y					

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

apologize break up fancy get upset hang out
laugh make up

Hi Jade,

I need some advice! It's about my boyfriend, Sam. I think he fancies the new girl in our class. He often

(1) with her at break time

and I know he likes her. When I asked him, he thought I was joking, so he just

(2) . We ended up having a big argument. I (3) to

him later and we (4) , but I still can't stop feeling jealous. I really don't

want to (5) with him. I

(6) every time I think about it. What shall I do?

Write soon,

Tammy

Second conditional

5 Correct the mistakes in bold.

If I had a part-time job, I **won't** have money problems.
If I had a part-time job, I wouldn't have money problems.

- I wouldn't feel so stressed if we **don't** have so many deadlines!

- If I had a good bike, I **will go** cycling more often.

- I would get upset if my friends **wouldn't** remember my birthday.

- Stella **won't** give in to peer pressure if she had more confidence.

- If I **would be** good at maths, I would enjoy the lessons more.

- If Jack didn't suffer from loneliness, he **didn't** spend so much time online.

6 Read the situations and complete the second conditional sentences.

Martha doesn't study much, so she gets bad grades.
 Martha wouldn't get bad grades if she studied more.

- I don't have much free time so I don't see my friends very often.
 If _____ more free time, I _____ my friends more often.
- Paul practises on the guitar every day, so he plays very well.
 Paul _____ the guitar so well if he _____ every day.
- I gain weight because I don't exercise.
 I _____ weight if I _____.
- I'm not very good at singing, so I won't become a pop star.
 If I _____ good at singing, I _____ a pop star.
- Clothes are expensive, so I don't buy many.
 I _____ more clothes if they _____ so expensive.

Wishes

7 Underline the correct options.

I've got really short hair. I wish I've got / I had longer hair.

- It's raining again! I wish the sun **were** / **is** shining!
- I have to stay in and do my homework. I wish I **would** / **could** go to the cinema with my friends!
- I wish you **don't** / **wouldn't** take my things without asking. It's really annoying!
- It takes me nearly an hour to walk to my friend's house. I wish she **wouldn't live** / **didn't live** so far away.
- Where's Dan? I wish he **told** / **would tell** me if he's going to be late.
- We've got more exams next week. I wish we **hadn't** / **didn't have** so many exams!

8 Complete the speech bubbles with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

apologize be build go not have to sing

Matt behaved really badly towards me. I wish he would apologize to me!

My mum asks me to do housework all the time. I wish I (1) _____ do so much at home!

I'm really bad at sport. I wish I (2) _____ better at it.

Abbie's a really good singer. I wish I (3) _____ like her!

There isn't a cinema in my town. I wish they (4) _____ one!

I really fancy Jake! I wish I (5) _____ on a date with him!

Advertising

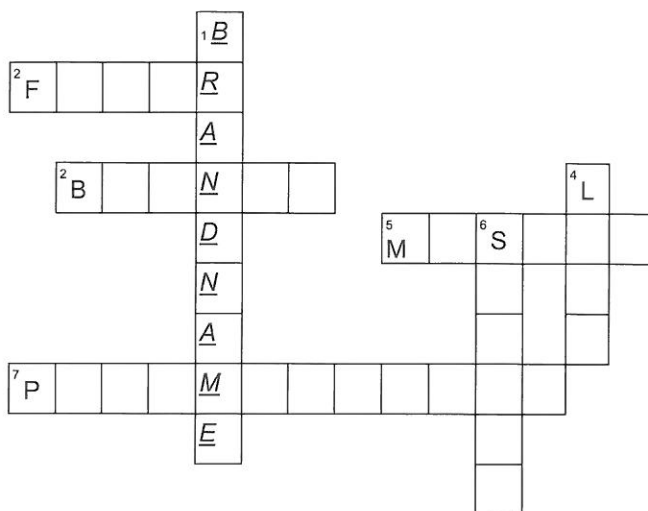
1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Down

- 1 the name of a product or company
- 4 a small design that a company uses as its official sign
- 6 a short phrase used in advertising

Across

- 2 a small piece of paper with an advert on it
- 3 a large piece of cloth advertising something
- 5 a person, animal or toy that represents a team or a company
- 7 a large sign on the street outside a shop



2 Complete the sentences with the correct advertising words.

Someone handed me a flyer in the street.

- 1 The company's s_____ is 'Only the best!'
- 2 There was a large b_____ on the wall advertising some new perfume.
- 3 I hate it when a p_____ w_____ comes up on my computer screen.
- 4 There's a colourful p_____ s_____ outside the door of the shop.
- 5 There's a lovely w_____ d_____ in the department store.
- 6 These jeans are fine. I refuse to pay more for an expensive b_____ n_____!

Adjectives: Adverts

3 Underline the correct options.

The new cafe has an amazing selection of mouth-water / mouth-watering cakes!

- 1 All our carpets were spotty / spotless after we cleaned them with this carpet shampoo!
- 2 Use new WindowBright for sparkling / sparkled clean windows!
- 3 In summer, there's nothing better than a glass of refreshing / refresh lemonade!
- 4 This is a new, state-of-the-art / smart of the art tablet with voice-activated apps.
- 5 The new fashion shop on the High Street has got lots of really nice trendy / trending clothes.

4 Complete the adverts with the words in the box.

genuine guaranteed improved miraculous
state-of-the-art trendy

Bella's Bags

Come and see our collection of beautiful bags. We have all styles, from traditional to modern and trendy, all made from (1) _____ leather!

Camera World

A fantastic collection of cameras, including the latest (2) _____ technology! All our cameras are (3) _____ for five years.

Forever Young

Our new (4) _____ face cream is even better than before! You'll look ten years younger – the effects are absolutely (5) _____!

Reported speech

5 Complete the sentences with reported speech.

Matt said, 'It's raining!'

Matt said that it was raining.

- 'We haven't finished yet,' Jo said.
Jo said they _____ yet.
- 'I'm going to get a job,' Ana told me.
Ana told me that she _____ a job.
- 'I won't forget,' Sam promised.
Sam promised that he _____.
- 'I don't eat meat,' Sara said.
Sara said that she _____ meat.
- 'Jack can't swim,' Ben told us.
Ben told us that Jack _____.
- 'I bought my camera online,' Gabbie said.
Gabbie said that she _____ her camera online.

6 Complete the sentences with **said** or **told**.

Jake told me that he felt ill.

- Lisa _____ that she would be here by 5:00.
- Paul _____ us that he was leaving.
- I _____ to Jamie that I would call him later.
- Sam _____ his teacher that he hadn't done his homework.
- Ali _____ to me that he couldn't come to the party.

7 Read the speech bubble and complete the reported speech.

Liam

I love TV adverts. They're so clever! I saw a really good one last night. It was for a new car and it was the best advert I've ever seen! I'm going to work in advertising one day if I can. It will be a really cool job!

Liam said that he loved TV adverts. He said they (1) _____ so clever! He said he (2) _____ a really good one the night before and it was the best advert he (3) _____! He said he (4) _____ in advertising one day if he (5) _____ and it (6) _____ a really cool job!

Reported questions

8 Complete the reported questions.

'Do you want some soup?'

Mum asked us if we wanted some soup.

- 'Where do you live?'
Paul asked me _____.
- 'Do you like the advert?'
She asked me _____.
- 'What are you doing?'
I asked Ana _____.
- 'Why did you leave early, Carla?'
We asked Carla _____.
- 'Have you been to Paris?'
Tom asked me _____.

9 Correct the mistakes in bold.

She asked me which school **did I go to**.

She asked me which school I went to.

- They asked me **did I want** to go with them.

- My mum asked me what **was I doing**.

- I asked Paul **where was the key**.

- Georgie asked me **had I ever been** to New York.

- Tom asked me **will I help** him.

Reported commands and suggestions

10 Complete the reported commands and suggestions with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

go not make not worry order phone tidy wait

Jo suggested going to the cinema.

- Dad told us _____ in the car for a few minutes.
- They asked us _____ any noise.
- Mo suggested _____ some pizzas from the Italian restaurant.
- My mum told me _____ my room.
- Kyle suggested _____ for a taxi.
- I told my parents _____ about me.

Natural habitats

1 Look at the photos and complete the natural habitats words.



desert



1 e _____



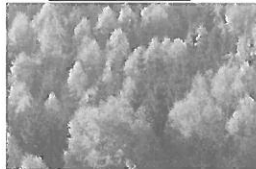
2 g _____



3 t _____



4 p _____



5 m _____ f _____

2 Complete the words in the text.

Australia has a large number of different habitats. You can see sheep grazing on rich grassland in some parts of the country, whereas in other parts there are areas of dry (1) s _____ where very little grows. There's a large area of (2) w _____ in the north, where the ground never completely dries out, and conditions are ideal for growing rice. There are also areas of (3) r _____ close to the northern and eastern coast, where the dense trees and warm, wet climate are perfect for all kinds of interesting plants and animals. And, of course, everyone knows about the Great Barrier Reef, the most famous (4) c _____ r _____ in the world!

Environmental issues

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

air pollution deforestation erosion fossil fuels
oil spill overfishing

A lot of sea birds died in the oil spill.

- 1 _____ means catching too many fish.
- 2 _____ means cutting down trees in forests.
- 3 Wind and water can cause soil _____.
- 4 In some cities there are lots of cars, so there can be _____.
- 5 Oil, coal and gas are all _____.

4 Read the descriptions and complete the environmental problems.

In the winter, high winds blow soil off the land. This means it's more difficult to grow crops.

erosion

There's so much of this now that it's a real problem. It isn't dangerous, but we can't keep on dumping it in the ground.

1 s _____ w _____

Farmers use these to kill insects that harm their crops. The problem is, they also kill bees and other useful insects.

2 p _____

This is a real problem. There are lots of dangerous chemicals that we don't need and it's really difficult to get rid of them safely.

3 h _____ w _____

I worry a lot about this problem. So many wonderful animals are in danger now and they could disappear completely.

4 e _____ s _____

Defining relative clauses

5 Underline the correct options.

I know someone who / which lives in Canada.

- Deforestation is a problem who / that is very serious.
- The river is a place which / where you can often see animals.
- There's the boy who / whose father is an environmental campaigner.
- David Attenborough is a TV presenter that / which makes a lot of wildlife programmes.
- Many people live in cities which / who have a lot of air pollution.

6 Read the sentences and complete the defining relative clauses.

Her father is a biologist. He studies snakes.

Her father is a biologist who studies snakes.

- That's the forest. We saw the wild cats there.
That's the _____ cats.
- I have a friend. Her mother works in a zoo.
I have _____ a zoo.
- Tigers are beautiful animals. They are an endangered species now.
Tigers _____ now.
- I have an aunt. She really cares about the environment.
I have _____ the environment.
- We saved the birds. They are all healthy now.
The birds _____ now.

7 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

This is the house my grandfather built. ✓

- Here's the book I bought last week.
- WWF is an organization helps endangered species.
- This is the forest the chimpanzees live.
- Deforestation is a problem is getting worse.
- Environmental campaigners are people I admire a lot.
- The desert is a place very few plants grow.

Non-defining relative clauses

8 Read the sentences and complete the non-defining relative clauses.

Blue whales are very rare now. They are the largest mammals in the world.

Blue whales, which are the largest mammals in the world, are very rare now.

- My sister cares a lot about the environment. She is studying biology.
My sister, _____ the environment.
- The Sahara Desert gets very little rain. It is in Africa.
The Sahara Desert, _____ rain.
- The Lake District is a national park in the north west of England. I grew up there.
The Lake District, _____ England.
- Jack often travels to the United States. His mother is American.
Jack, _____ United States.

either ... or / neither ... nor

9 Complete the mini dialogues with *either ... or* / *neither ... nor*.

- A What do you want to do this evening?

B We can either go to the cinema or watch a movie at home. You choose!
- A Did George and his brother come to the party?

B No, _____ George _____ his brother came. They were on holiday.
- A Are there tigers in this national park? And what about bears?

B I'm afraid there are _____ tigers _____ bears. But there are elephants!
- A How shall we get to the airport?

B We can _____ drive _____ go by train. I don't mind.
- A When is Paul leaving on his rainforest trip?

B He's _____ leaving on Thursday _____ Friday. I'm not sure which.
- A Can we swim in the lake?

B No, I'm sorry. The lake is _____ clean _____ safe to swim in.

Visual and decorative arts

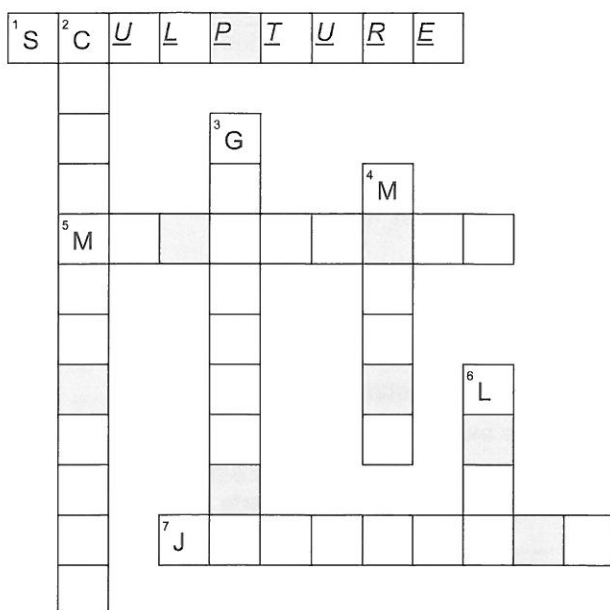
1 Read the clues and complete the crossword. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery word.

Across

- 1 an object made by an artist from wood or stone
- 5 objects made from metal
- 7 rings, necklaces and other things that people wear for decoration

Down

- 2 flat squares of baked clay for decorating walls or floors
 - 3 objects made of glass
 - 4 a picture or pattern made from lots of small pieces of coloured glass or stone
 - 6 fine cloth with a pattern of holes in it
- Mystery word: _ _ _ _ _



2 Complete the words in the sentences.

We've got some lovely new ceramic tiles in the kitchen.

- 1 Look at the lovely e_____ on that shirt!
- 2 You need good quality clay to make nice p_____.
- 3 She wears a ring, but no other j_____.
- 4 In the hall was a beautiful l_____ p_____ showing a river and some trees.
- 5 He used the wood to make an amazing w_____ of a dog.
- 6 There's a huge stone s_____ of a lion in front of the museum.

Process verbs

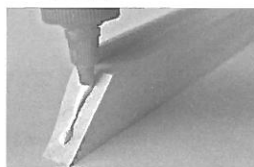
3 Look at the photos and complete the process verbs.



carve



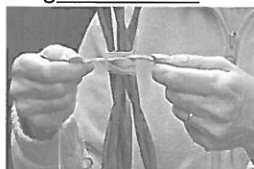
1 d_____



2 g_____



3 s_____



4 t_____



5 w_____

4 Cross-out the incorrect options.

You can carve / polish / weave wood.

- 1 You can mix / sew / spray paint.
- 2 You can carve / mix / cut stone.
- 3 You can weave / polish / sew cloth.
- 4 You can cut / glue / carve paper.

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

assemble carve dye glue mix sketch spray
tie weave

You have to fill in the form and then glue your photo in the top corner.

- 1 I took the bookshelves out of their box and _____ them.
- 2 People first learned how to _____ cloth thousands of years ago.
- 3 While I was waiting, I got out my pencil and _____ the house.
- 4 When they were young, they _____ their names onto this old tree.
- 5 If you _____ blue and yellow together, you get green.
- 6 Can you wait a minute? I need to _____ my shoelaces.
- 7 I'm going to _____ this T-shirt black.
- 8 I hate it when people _____ graffiti onto walls.

Present simple passive

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct present simple passive form of the verbs.

All our jewellery is made (make) by hand.

- 1 A very hot oven _____ (use) to bake the pottery.
- 2 Woodcarving _____ (not teach) in most schools.
- 3 Ceramic tiles _____ (sell) sold in this shop.
- 4 My shoes _____ (not make) of leather.
- 5 _____ (these ceramic tiles / make) locally?
- 6 _____ (this pattern / base) on an old design?

- 7 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box.

can / add can / make might / choose
must / keep must / store needs to / polish
should / encourage

The wood must be kept dry, or it will rot.

- 1 Valuable paintings _____ carefully to avoid damage.
- 2 Most things _____ more cheaply by machines.
- 3 She hopes that some of her work _____ for the exhibition.
- 4 Chemicals _____ during the production process to give the glass different colours.
- 5 He thinks that young people _____ to take up traditional crafts.
- 6 The metal _____ to make it shine.

- 8 Make the sentences passive. Use **by + agent** where necessary.

Local craftsmen organize the craft market.

The craft market is organized by local craftsmen.

- 1 They heat the metal to melt it.

- 2 Specialists have to check all the paintings.

- 3 Local businesses support the festival.

- 4 You must keep the wood dry.

- 5 Tourists buy the crafts.

Past simple passive

- 9 Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box.

bring ~~build~~ carve not design not impress
show use

Hi Chloe,

I'm having a great time here in India. We visited the Taj Mahal yesterday. Do you know it? It's an amazing building! It was built in the 17th century by the emperor Shah Jahan. The stone for the building (1) _____ from all over India, and over 1,000 elephants (2) _____ to transport it to the site. All the fine details on the stone (3) _____ by hand by skilled craftsmen. The building looks like a palace. In fact it (4) _____ as a palace, but as a tomb for the emperor's wife.

We (5) _____ around the building by a really interesting guide who told us all about it. I could tell that some of the visitors (6) _____, but I thought it was fantastic!

See you when I get home,
Tara

- 10 Correct the mistakes in bold.

The museum **was open** last year.

The museum was opened last year.

- 1 These glasses **wasn't made** in Spain.

- 2 **Was painted this portrait** by Rembrandt?

- 3 The mosaics **didn't discovered** until 2012.

- 4 Where **this jewellery was made**?

- 5 200 sculptures **were create** by the artist.

- 6 **You were invited** to the exhibition?

Characters in fiction

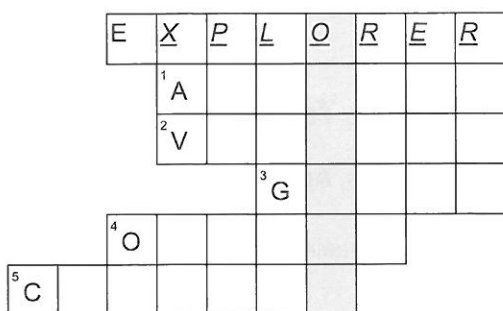
- 1 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery word. Then choose the correct clue.

someone who travels to new places to find what they are like

- 1 a machine that looks and acts like a person
- 2 a creature that lives by drinking blood
- 3 the spirit of a dead person
- 4 someone who has broken the law and is not protected by the law
- 5 the person in charge of a ship or plane

Mystery word: _____

- a) someone who has no brothers or sisters
- b) someone whose parents are dead



- 2 Complete the words in the sentences.

Fran thinks that she saw the ghost of her grandfather, who's been dead for two years.

- 1 The p_____ managed to escape through a window.
- 2 The d_____ questioned all the people who were at the scene of the crime.
- 3 I thought the strange creature looked like an a_____ from another planet.
- 4 The w_____ used his magic powers to keep them safe.
- 5 He spent five years as a c_____ on a desert island.

Compound adjectives

- 3 Complete the speech bubbles with the words in the box. There are two words that you don't need.

award bad fun good hard kind long record

I love this athlete because he has given so many record-breaking performances. He's very (1) _____-legged, which probably helps him run so fast!

Daniel Radcliffe is an (2) _____-winning actor who starred in the Harry Potter films. A lot of girls like him because they think he's (3) _____-looking!

My brother Leo is cheerful and (4) _____-loving, but my sister is never cheerful – she's always (5) _____-tempered!

- 4 Correct the mistakes in bold.

James is a **good-looks** boy!

James is a good-looking boy!

- 1 The detective was a tall, **brown-eyes** man.

- 2 Sophie is a very **kind-heart** girl.

- 3 He's from Germany, so all his family are **German-speak**.

- 4 A **blonde-hair** woman walked into the room.

- 5 **Hard-work** students usually do well in exams.

- 6 A huge **red-skin** creature was standing in front of us!

Gerunds and to-infinitives

- 5 Complete the email with the gerund form of the verbs in the box. There is one word that you don't need.

cycle do go have learn study

Hi Emma,
How are you? I'm revising for the history test tomorrow. Studying is so difficult when the weather's nice and I'm not very good at (1) _____ facts about history! Gabbie and Jade have gone for a bike ride. I'm not very keen on (2) _____, but it would be better than sitting here working! Are you interested in (3) _____ to the cinema on Friday evening? I think there are some good movies on and (4) _____ something to look forward to would really cheer me up!
Sara

- 6 Underline the correct options. Underline both if they are both correct.

She continued to read / reading her book.

- 1 She's very keen on play / playing tennis.
- 2 I love to see / seeing my friends at the weekend.
- 3 I'm not very good at write / writing essays.
- 4 It began raining / to rain.
- 5 I hate to wait / waiting for buses
- 6 Carrie started cry / crying.

Gerund or to-infinitive?

- 7 Complete the book review with the gerund or to-infinitive form of the verbs.

In this new novel, two friends, Brad and Jo, are enjoying exploring (explore) Scotland. They would like (1) _____ (learn) more about an old castle near their hotel. They keep (2) _____ (hear) stories about ghosts and want (3) _____ (find out) if they're true. They ask some of the locals, but everyone suggests (4) _____ (stay) away from the castle! However, they decide (5) _____ (visit) the castle one evening ...

- 8 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

come do give go play watch write

- Maria What are you planning to do this weekend?
Tom I'm hoping (1) _____ to the cinema with Sam. There's a new science fiction film and everyone recommends (2) _____ it.
Maria How are you going to get there?
Tom My brother Patrick has offered (3) _____ us a lift. Do you want (4) _____ with us?
Maria Maybe, but I need to finish (5) _____ my geography essay first. And I'm learning to (6) _____ the guitar, so I need to find time to practise every day! But I'll come with you if I can!

stop, remember, forget

- 9 Read the sentences. Are the facts true (T) or false (F)?

I can remember seeing a police car outside the school.

I didn't see the police car. F

- 1 I stopped watching that programme.
I watched that programme in the past. ____
- 2 Jack forgot to invite her to the party.
She didn't go to the party because Jack didn't invite her. ____
- 3 You must remember to book the tickets!
You haven't booked the tickets yet. ____
- 4 I saw Carrie, so I stopped to chat.
I was talking to Carrie, and then I stopped. ____

- 10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

Please don't forget to post (post) this letter for me.

- 1 We stopped at a café _____ (have) lunch.
- 2 I can remember _____ (play) on my bike when I was young.
- 3 I'll never forget _____ (meet) him! It was amazing!
- 4 I'm sorry. I forgot _____ (give) him the message.
- 5 Please will you stop _____ (make) all that noise!
- 6 Please remember _____ (switch) the lights off when you leave.

Healthy habits

1 Complete the texts with appropriate words.

Jo

I try to stay healthy. I go to bed early so that I get enough sleep. I also try to eat a (1) _____ diet and (2) _____ junk food. That isn't easy because I love chocolate! I make sure I drink plenty of (3) _____. Some of my friends drink beer, but I never drink (4) _____ and I don't (5) _____ cigarettes.

Beth

I think it's important to spend time (6) _____ rather than staying inside all the time. I try to do regular (7) _____ like cycling, or jogging. I always use suncream to (8) _____ my skin when the sun's out, so I don't get burnt. I hate going to the dentist, so I make sure I brush my (9) _____ every day to keep them clean and healthy.

2 Read the descriptions and complete the expressions for healthy habits.

not eat foods such as crisps and chocolate
avoid junk food

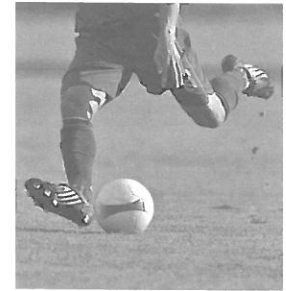
- 1 go to bed early so you aren't tired the next day
g _____ e _____ s _____
- 2 be active and every day or every week
d _____ r _____ e _____
- 3 make sure your body has enough liquid
d _____ p _____ o _____ w _____
- 4 eat all the different kinds of food that your body needs
e _____ a b _____ d _____
- 5 cover your body or use suncream when the sun is hot
p _____ y _____ s _____
- 6 don't stay in your house or flat all the time
s _____ t _____ o _____

Verbs: Physical activity

3 Look at the pictures and write the physical activity verbs.



dive



1 k _____



2 l _____



3 s _____



4 c _____



5 p _____

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of an appropriate verb.

It's important to stretch before you do exercise, or you might get an injury.

- 1 In football, it's often better to _____ the ball to one of your teammates rather than trying to dribble it yourself.
- 2 In some horse races, the horses _____ over fences.
- 3 In squash, you _____ the ball against a wall.
- 4 In baseball, one player _____ the ball and a player from the other team hits it with a bat.
- 5 In volleyball, you try to punch the ball over the net, but you can't _____ it and hold it in your hands.
- 6 I don't think I'm brave enough to _____ off the high board head first.
- 7 Tennis players often _____ the ball a few times before they serve it.
- 8 I love cycling downhill because you don't have to _____ !

Present tense contrast

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

go need never / eat not come not see play
rain usually / do wear

Sam plays football every day.

- 1 Lara _____ junk food.
- 2 Remember, you _____ to bring some money to school tomorrow.
- 3 I _____ my homework after dinner.
- 4 We _____ to London tomorrow.
- 5 We can't go outdoors at the moment because it _____.
- 6 Nina _____ to my party next Saturday.
- 7 We _____ our cousins very often.
- 8 Oh, look. Jane _____ her new dress.

- 6 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Then write short answers.

go like meet watch

Mia Do you go to the gym every day, Leo?

Leo No, I don't. But I go three or four times a week.

- 1 Tina _____ TV at the moment?
Mark _____ It's a really interesting programme.
- 2 Paul _____ football on TV, Jo?
Jo _____, especially when my team wins!
- 3 Tara We need to leave soon. _____ the others at the cinema?
Greg _____ We're meeting them at the bus stop.

- 7 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

I cycle often to school.

I often cycle to school.

- 1 I'm liking your new cycle helmet!

- 2 George playing golf at the moment.

- 3 I visit my grandparents next weekend.

- 4 I'm not understand the rules of this game!

- 5 What are you do tomorrow evening?

- 8 Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

do do feel get love play study visit want

Hi James,

How are you?

I 'm feeling a bit unhappy at the moment.

All my friends (1) _____ exciting

things today. Sue (2) _____ in a

basketball competition at school. She

(3) _____ sport! Dale

(4) _____ his uncle in London. They

(5) _____ on really well together.

And I'm just at home! I (6) _____ for

my exams at the moment. Boring!

What (7) _____ you _____

tomorrow? (8) _____ you

_____ to meet in town? We can go

and watch a film if you like.

Let me know,

Emma

Zero conditional

- 9 Complete the zero conditional sentences.

I don't study, and then I get bad grades!

If I don't study, I get bad grades.

- 1 I use suncream and then I don't burn.
I don't _____.
- 2 We get hungry and then we have a snack.
If we _____.
- 3 I sometimes have homework, so I don't go out.
I don't _____.
- 4 Every time Tom stays up late, he gets tired.
If _____.
- 5 I sometimes eat chocolate, and then I gain weight.
I gain _____.
- 6 Sometimes the weather is nice, so we go cycling.
If _____.
- 7 I do chores at home, and then my parents give me money.
If _____.
- 8 Sometimes my little sister doesn't get what she wants, and then she cries.
My _____.

Entertainment: Events

- 1 Look at the pictures and write the words for events.



Carnival

1 _____



2 _____

3 _____



4 _____

5 _____

- 2 Complete the text with the correct words.

What's on this week?

- Don't miss the brilliant new art exhibition at the Walker Gallery with over 200 fabulous paintings.
- *Don't stop dancing!* is a new (1) _____ with some brilliant singing and dancing, and great acting too. On at the Theatre Royal.
- The Burton (2) _____ is on all week. A chance to see some of this year's best new movies.
- If you enjoy theatre, go and see *War Hero*. The acting is top-quality in this moving new (3) _____ about the Second World War. On at the Central Theatre.
- If you're interested in clothes, you'll love the (4) _____ at the Ritz Hotel on Friday. Clothes by top designers!
- Children will love the clowns and animals at Tom Sharpe's (5) _____ on Thursday.
- The whole town will be celebrating on Saturday for the Burton (6) _____ – come and see the amazing procession through the town, with singing, dancing and some fantastic costumes!

A performing arts centre

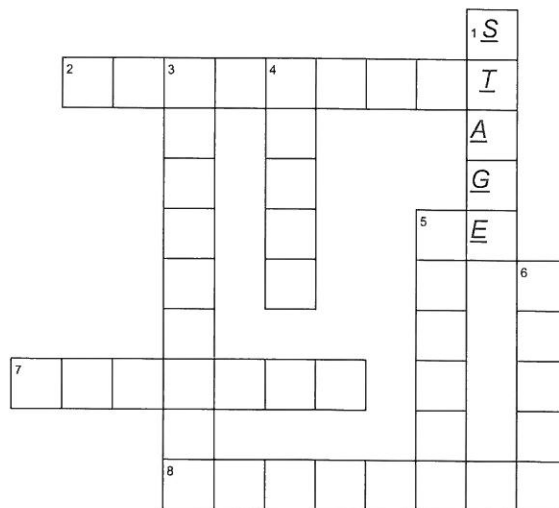
- 3 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Down

- the place where people perform in a theatre
- a group of musicians who play together
- the area at the entrance to a theatre
- an area of seating on the first floor of a theatre
- a line of people waiting for something

Across

- a powerful light that shines on people who are performing
- the piece of cloth that covers the front of a stage
- the people watching a performance



- 4 Complete the events and performing arts centre words.

I went to a (1) _____ last night with Jez. We saw *Top Rock*, one of my favourite rock bands. They were great. The (2) _____ all seemed to enjoy the show – they certainly clapped and cheered a lot! We were sitting quite high up in the (3) _____, so we had a really good view of the (4) _____. The only problem was that I was really hungry. I wanted to buy something at the (5) _____ during the interval, but there was a long (6) _____ and we didn't have time to wait. I'm so glad I went to see them, and I'm really pleased that I bought a (7) _____ from the (8) _____ when I collected my ticket. I've got something to remind me of a great evening!

Past simple

5 Complete the speech bubbles. Use the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

be buy have not go not lose not rain sell try watch

I bought two tickets for a pop concert last month, but then I (1) _____ because I (2) _____ ill. Luckily, I (3) _____ the tickets to a friend, so I (4) _____ any money.

We (5) _____ an amazing time at the carnival last week. We (6) _____ all the floats as they went along the High Street and luckily it (7) _____, so we stayed dry! There were also loads of food stalls, so we (8) _____ some interesting dishes from around the world.

6 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

That film was boring. I don't enjoy it at all!

That film was boring. I didn't enjoy it at all!

1 'Were you go to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, I was.'

2 We didn't bought the tickets online.

3 Elsa sayed that the ballet was amazing.

4 'How much cost the tickets?' 'They cost £15.'

5 'You enjoy the show last night?' 'Yes, I thought it was great!'

Past continuous

7 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

have listen not sit not wait not watch take

We were having dinner at seven o'clock.

1 Paul _____ in the queue for long.

2 One of my friends _____ part in the carnival.

3 We _____ TV at 10:00 o'clock.

4 Jon and Mia _____ to music.

5 Tess _____ near the front, so she couldn't see the stage very well.

8 Complete the conversation. Use the past continuous form of the verbs in the box. Write short answers where necessary.

Emma / wear they / sit watch you / do

Jo Hi Fran. I called you last night, but you didn't answer. Were you doing your homework?

Fran No, I (1) _____. I (2) _____ a musical at the theatre, so my phone was switched off.

Jo Oh, I think Tom and Emma were there last night, too. (3) _____ near you?

Fran Yes, they (4) _____. They were just in front of us.

Jo Really? (5) _____ her new dress? She told me all about it at school.

Fran No, she (6) _____. She was wearing jeans because it was cold.

Past tense contrast

9 Complete the sentences with the pairs of verbs in the box.

do / hear go / play lose / walk phone / have take / sleep watch / meet

Amy phoned me while I was having a shower.

1 I _____ my wallet while I _____ home.

2 My parents _____ a rock concert when they _____.

3 The lights _____ out while the band _____.

4 What _____ when you _____ the news?

5 Someone _____ my bag while I _____ on the train.

Question tags

10 Write the question tags.

The show was really good, wasn't it?

1 You like circuses, _____?

2 They went to the opera, _____?

3 The carnival is great, _____?

4 They don't enjoy ballet, _____?

5 You weren't scared, _____?

6 You didn't see that film, _____?

7 The film isn't very good, _____?

Experiences

- 1 Complete the speech bubbles with expressions for experiences.

I've been to India and the USA, so I've travelled abroad a few times.

1

I enjoy running and I'm sure I could do a long race, so I'd like to _____ in a _____ one day.

2

I think it's useful to do a _____ so you know how to help people if there's an accident and they're injured.

3

My class has _____ a lot of _____ for a children's charity. I think we collected over £3,000!

4

I've never _____ a famous _____, but I'd love to meet Lionel Messi one day!

5

I've never _____.
I really don't think that bugs and beetles would taste nice!

- 2 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

I've never done on a rollercoaster.

I've never been on a rollercoaster.

- 1 Have you ever had hang-gliding?

- 2 I've been for a summer camp.

- 3 Stella has done a speech to her class.

- 4 Have you ever gained a prize?

- 5 I've never done a volunteer.

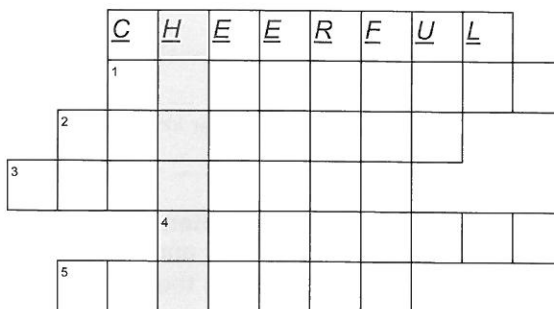
Personality adjectives

- 3 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to find the mystery word.

Someone who is cheerful is always happy and smiling.

- Someone who is _____ isn't shy, and knows their own strengths.
- Someone who is _____ is happy to give things to other people or help other people.
- Someone who is _____ doesn't mind if other people are different or disagree with them.
- Someone who is _____ enjoys being with other people.
- Someone who is _____ remains calm and doesn't get annoyed easily.

Mystery word: _____



- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct personality adjectives.

My aunt bought me this amazing new phone.

She's so generous!

- Sam does lots of exciting things and he's always keen to try something new. He's very _____.
- My sister never loses her homework and she always arrives everywhere on time. She's very _____.
- Jo doesn't often ask for help. She likes doing things by herself. She's very _____.
- My grandad is nearly 70, but he still plays tennis every day. He's very _____!
- Paula loves making things. She's very _____.
- Mo always tells the truth and he doesn't tell lies. He's very _____.

Present perfect simple

- 5 Complete the dialogues with the present perfect form of the verbs in the box. Write short answers where necessary.

always / be always / want he / ever / compete
never / happen never / like not win
you / ever / be you / ever / meet

- A Have you ever been on a roller coaster?
B No, I (1) _____. I (2) _____
afraid of heights and I (3) _____ scary
rides. I'm not very adventurous!
- A Your brother does a lot of running, doesn't
he? (4) _____ in a marathon?
B Yes, he (5) _____. He
(6) _____ any prizes, but he really
enjoys taking part.
- A (7) _____ a famous celebrity?
B No, I (8) _____. I (9) _____ to
meet a famous tennis player like Rafael
Nadal, but it (10) _____, unfortunately!

- 6 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. One sentence has got two mistakes and two sentences are correct. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

Wait a minute! We haven't yet finished!

Wait a minute! We haven't finished yet!

- 1 I've study English for four years. _____
2 We're expecting Sam, but he hasn't arrived yet. _____
3 Don't worry. I've done already the washing up. _____
4 We've lived here for 2012. _____
5 You're too late. The train has already left. _____
6 The film has finished just. _____
7 My mum is a teacher since ten years. _____
8 Have the pizzas yet arrived? _____

Present perfect continuous

- 7 Write sentences with the present perfect continuous and *for* or *since*.

Mr Phillips became a teacher at this school three years ago.

Mr Phillips has been teaching at this school for three years.

- 1 I started playing the guitar when I was six years old.

2 Dan and Tina turned the TV on four hours ago!

3 Neil picked up the newspaper half an hour ago.

4 My mum competed in her first marathon when she was eighteen.

5 My sister got a job in a charity shop last July.

Past perfect

- 8 Complete the email with the past perfect form of the verbs in the box. There are two options that you don't need.

go hurt leave not have not take not tell
play see

Hi Paul,

I had a really bad day yesterday! First, I was hungry all morning because I hadn't had time to have breakfast before I left home. Then I couldn't play football at school because I (1) _____ my leg a few days earlier. That was annoying. After school, some friends invited me to the cinema, but when we got there, I discovered that I (2) _____ the film before! I decided to go home, so I went to the bus stop to catch a bus. But guess what? I (3) _____ my wallet at home! I had to walk back, and I got really wet because I (4) _____ an umbrella with me! When I got home, my parents were really angry because I (5) _____ them where I was going! Let's hope tomorrow is better!

Liam

Unit 4 Vocabulary ★★★

Electronic gadgets

1 Look at the photos and write the electronic gadgets.



camcorder



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

2 Complete the speech bubbles with the correct words.

My favourite gadget is my laptop computer. I can carry it around with me and it's got everything I need. I can watch movies on it, chat online with my friends, and even do my homework.

I love my (1) _____. I'm really into science fiction, but the books are often quite big and heavy. With this, I can carry as many books as I like around with me!

I really couldn't live without my (2) _____. I love listening to music wherever I go. Some people have their music on their smartphone, but I prefer to have a gadget just for music. This just sits in my pocket, I put my earplugs in, and I'm happy!

My favourite gadget is my new (3) _____. I keep it in my bedroom because the speakers are quite big. It produces an amazing sound. The only problem is, my parents are always telling me to turn the volume down!

I always have my (4) _____ and a few spare game discs with me. It's quite small, so I can play on the bus on my way to school, but the graphics are amazing so the games really come to life!

My parents bought me a (5) _____ for my birthday and it's great. I'm really into photography and this takes really good pictures.

Adjectives: Technology

3 Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives.

This tablet has a touch-sensitive screen, so you just touch the screen to activate the programs.

- 1 This new r_____ - _____ toy is great. You use the control pad to move it around from a distance.
- 2 Some people prefer to use v_____ - _____ computer programs which allow them to speak commands rather than typing them.
- 3 This new p_____ - _____ smartphone is so thin and light that you hardly feel it in your pocket!
- 4 Many people believe that s_____ - _____ cars will solve our energy problems. The only problem is that they don't work when the sun isn't shining!
- 5 A lot of business people are now choosing to carry around a small h_____ - _____ computer rather than a laptop.

4 Complete the definitions with the correct adjectives.

An electric car uses electricity for power.

- 1 Something that is _____ is very small.
- 2 If something is _____, it won't break or stop working if it gets wet.
- 3 A _____ gadget has no electric wires and you don't need to plug it into a socket.
- 4 You can use _____ batteries more than once.
- 5 Most paper and plastic is now _____, so you shouldn't throw it in the bin.

be going to

- 5 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. Tick (✓) the two correct sentences.

I'm going buy a new digital camera next week.
I'm going to buy a new digital camera next week.

- 1 Sara going to do her homework on her new laptop.

- 2 Is Paul going to come with us?

- 3 I don't going to invite many people to my party.

- 4 You going to watch a film this evening?

- 5 My dad not going to be very happy about this!

- 6 I'm going to call Jack later.

- 7 Dan and Abbie is going to learn computer programming.

- 8 We aren't going go to the USA this year.

- 6 Complete the dialogues. Use **be going to** and the words in the box. Use short answers where necessary.

Rob and Sue / cook Tom / sell we / meet
 you / come you / study

'Are you going to come swimming with us on Saturday?'

'Yes, I am. I'm looking forward to it!'

- 1 '_____ his old computer?'
 '_____ He's going to keep it.'
- 2 '_____ a meal for us later?'
 '_____ They're going to order some pizzas.'
- 3 '_____ outside the shopping centre?'
 '_____ That's the best place for everyone.'
- 4 '_____ English next year?'
 '_____ It's a very important subject!'

will / won't

- 7 Complete the responses with **will / won't** and an appropriate verb.

'This bag is heavy for me to carry!'

'I'll carry it for you.'

- 1 'Your room is a mess! You need to tidy it.'

'OK. I _____ it later.'

- 2 'The film starts at 8 o'clock.'

'Don't worry. I _____ late.'

- 3 'I've forgotten my wallet.'

'It's OK I _____ you some money.'

- 4 'This party's really boring!'

'We _____ for long. We'll leave soon.'

- 8 Find and correct four more mistakes with **will / won't** in the text.

Scientists believe that life will be definitely very different in the future. We probably won't use cash in shops. We use cards or even our phones to buy things. Most communication will be by phone or email. We won't probably send letters by post. We probably will live in smaller homes because the world will be more crowded. And food definitely be more expensive, so we'll probably all eat less.

life will definitely be very different

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

First conditional

- 9 Complete the first conditional sentences with the verbs in the box.

be be be go leave not be not buy not do
 not go not have steal win

I 'll be happy if I win this game!

- 1 If the weather _____ nice, we _____ to the beach.
- 2 If I _____ enough money, I _____ a new phone.
- 3 My parents _____ pleased if I _____ well in my exams.
- 4 Someone _____ your phone if you _____ it there!
- 5 If I _____ to bed early, I _____ tired tomorrow.

Teen stress

1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

A lot of physic changes happen to teenagers.

A lot of physical changes happen to teenagers.

1 It can be difficult not to give in to peer press.

2 Teenagers often find it difficult to make career chooses.

3 A lot of teenagers worry about getting small grades in exams.

4 Young people often have money difficult because they don't have jobs.

5 I must finish this essay before the endline on Friday.

2 Complete the speech bubbles with appropriate words.

I'm working hard at the moment because I've got some important deadlines at the end of next week.

You should go out and meet people more if you suffer from (1) _____.

I hate it when I have to do (2) _____ like cleaning and ironing!

There are two (3) _____ in my class who are always unkind to me.

Sara's always on the phone to her boyfriend. She has a lot of problems with (4) _____.

Friendship and love

3 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery phrase.

do something funny to someone as a joke

1 say sorry for something you have done

2 go out with a boyfriend or girlfriend

3 feel sad or hurt

4 end a relationship with someone

5 spend time relaxing with people

6 get on well with someone after an argument

7 show that you find something funny

8 feel attracted to someone

Mystery phrase: _ _ _ _ _ V _

	P	L	A	Y	A	P	R	A	N	K
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

4 Complete the email with appropriate words.

Hi Jade,
I need some advice! It's about my boyfriend, Sam. I think he fancies the new girl in our class. He often (1) _____ with her at break time and I know he likes her. When I asked him, he thought I was joking, so he just (2) _____. We ended up having a big argument. I felt sorry later, so I (3) _____ to him and we (4) _____, but I still can't stop feeling jealous. I don't want to (5) _____ with him because I really like him. But I (6) _____ and start crying every time I think about it all. What shall I do?
Write soon,
Tammy

Second conditional

5 Read the situations and complete the second conditional sentences.

Martha doesn't study much, so she gets bad grades.

Martha wouldn't get bad grades if she studied more.

- I don't have much free time so I don't see my friends very often.
If _____ more often.
- Paul practises the guitar every day, so he plays very well.
Paul _____ every day.
- I gain weight because I don't exercise much.
I _____ more.
- I'm not very good at singing, so I won't become a pop star.
If _____ a pop star.
- Clothes are expensive, so I don't buy many.
I _____ so expensive.

6 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

If I had a part-time job, I won't have money problems.

If I had a part-time job, I wouldn't have money problems.

- I wouldn't feel so stressed if we don't have so many deadlines!

- If I had a good bike, I will go cycling more often.

- I would get upset if my friends wouldn't remember my birthday.

- Stella won't give in to peer pressure if she had more confidence.

- If I would be good at maths, I would enjoy the lessons more.

- If Jack didn't suffer from loneliness, he didn't spend so much time online.

Wishes

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

I've got really short hair. I wish I had (have) longer hair.

- It's raining again! I wish the sun _____ (be) shining!
- I have to stay in and do my homework. I wish I _____ (go) to the cinema with my friends!
- I wish you _____ (not take) my things without asking. It's really annoying!
- It takes me nearly an hour to walk to my friend's house. I wish she _____ (not live) so far away.
- Where's Dan? I wish he _____ (tell) me if he's going to be late.
- We've got more exams next week. I wish we _____ (not have) so many exams!

8 Complete the speech bubbles with the correct form of an appropriate verb.

Matt behaved really badly towards me. I wish he would apologize to me, or show he's sorry at least!

My mum asks me to do housework all the time. I wish I (1) _____ do so much!

I'm really bad at sport. I wish I (2) _____ better at it.

Abbie's a really good singer. I wish I (3) _____ like her!

There isn't a cinema in my town. I wish they (4) _____ one!

I really fancy Jake! I wish I (5) _____ on a date with him!

Advertising

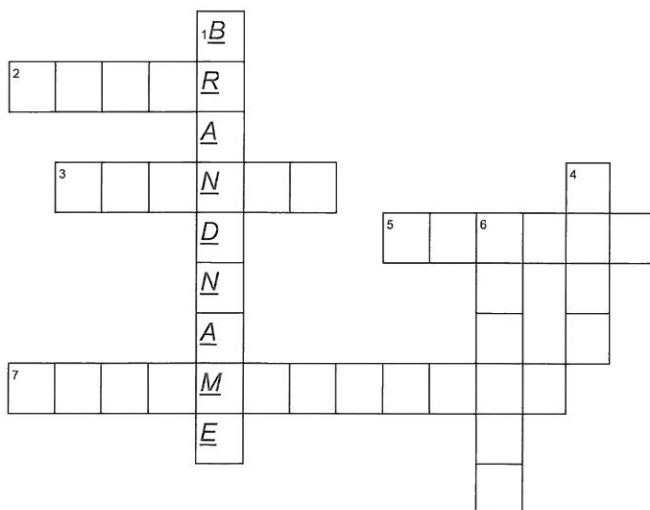
1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.

Down

- 1 the name of a product or company
- 4 a small design that a company uses as its official sign
- 6 a short phrase used in advertising

Across

- 2 a small piece of paper with an advert on it
- 3 a large piece of cloth advertising something
- 5 a person, animal or toy that represents a team or a company
- 7 a large sign on the street outside a shop



2 Complete the sentences with the correct advertising words.

Someone handed me a flyer advertising a new restaurant.

- 1 The company's _____ is 'Only the best!'
- 2 There was a large _____ on the wall outside the station, advertising some new perfume.
- 3 I hate it when a _____ comes up on my computer screen.
- 4 There's a colourful _____ outside the shop, inviting people to come in.
- 5 As I walked past the department store, I saw their lovely _____.
- 6 These jeans are fine. I refuse to pay more for an expensive _____!

Adjectives: Adverts

3 Complete the sentences with appropriate adjectives.

The new café has an amazing selection of really mouth-watering cakes!

- 1 All our carpets were dirty, but now we have cleaned them with this carpet shampoo, they are _____!
- 2 Use new WindowBright for bright, _____ clean windows!
- 3 In summer there's nothing better than a glass of cool _____ lemonade!
- 4 Come to Giovanni's for _____ Italian pizzas, made by real Italians!
- 5 If you're tired of old-fashioned clothes, this new fashion shop has got a great selection of modern, _____ clothes.

4 Complete the adverts with appropriate adjectives.

Bella's Bags

Come and see our collection of beautiful bags. We have all styles, from traditional to modern and trendy, all made from (1) _____ leather!

Camera World

A fantastic collection of cameras, including the latest (2) _____ technology! All our cameras are (3) _____ for five years.

Forever Young

Our new (4) _____ face cream is even better than it was before! You'll look ten years younger – the effects are absolutely (5) _____!

Reported speech

5 Complete the reported speech sentences.

Matt said, 'It's raining!'

Matt said that it was raining.

- 1 'We haven't finished yet,' Jo said.

Jo said _____.

- 2 'I'm going to get a job,' Ana told me.

Ana told me _____.

- 3 'I won't forget,' Matt promised.

Matt promised _____.

- 4 'I don't eat meat,' Sara said.

Sara said _____.

- 5 'Jack can't swim,' Ben told us.

Ben told us _____.

- 6 'I bought my camera online,' Gabbie said.

Gabbie said _____.

6 Correct the mistakes in the sentences, but do not change the verb. Tick (✓) the two correct sentences.

Jake said me that he felt ill.

Jake said to me that he felt ill.

- 1 Lisa said that she would be here by five o'clock.

- 2 We saw Paul and he told that he was leaving.

- 3 I said to Jamie that I would call him later.

- 4 Sam told to me that he had done his homework.

- 5 Ali said me that he couldn't come to the party.

7 Read the speech bubble and complete the reported speech.

I love TV adverts because they're so clever! I saw a really good one last night. It was for a new car and it was the best advert I've ever seen! I'm going to work in advertising one day if I can. It will be a really cool job!

Liam said that he loved TV adverts. He said

(1) _____ so clever! He said

(2) _____ a really good one the night before and it was the best advert

(3) _____! He said

(4) _____ in advertising one day if

(5) _____ and that

(6) _____ a really cool job!

Reported questions

8 Complete the reported questions.

Mum to us: 'Do you want some soup?'

Mum asked us if we wanted some soup.

- 1 Paul to me: 'Where do you live?'

- 2 Kelly to me: 'Do you like the advert?'

- 3 Me to Ana: 'What are you doing?'

- 4 Us to Carla: 'Why did you leave early, Carla?'

- 5 Tom to me: 'Have you been to Paris?'

9 Correct the mistakes in the reported questions.

She asked me which school did I go to.

She asked me which school I went to.

- 1 They asked me did I want to go with them.

- 2 My mum asked me what was I doing.

- 3 I asked Paul where was the key.

- 4 Georgie asked me had I ever been to New York.

- 5 Jude asked me will I help him.

Reported commands and suggestions

10 Write reported commands and suggestions with *tell* or *suggest*.

Jo said, 'Why don't we go to the cinema?'

Jo suggested going to the cinema.

- 1 Dad said to me, 'Wait in the car for a few minutes.'

- 2 They said to us, 'Please don't make any noise.'

- 3 Mo said, 'We could order some pizzas.'

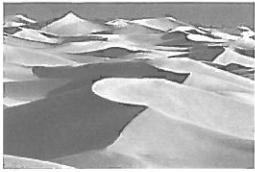
- 4 My mum said, 'Please tidy your room!'

- 5 Kyle said, 'I think we should phone for a taxi.'

- 6 I said to my parents, 'Don't worry about me.'

Natural habitats

1 Look at the photos and write the natural habitats words.



desert



2 _____



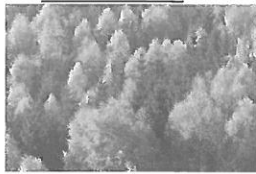
4 _____



1 _____



3 _____



5 _____

2 Complete the words in the text.

Australia has a large number of different habitats. You can see sheep grazing on rich grassland in some parts of the country, whereas in other parts there are areas of dry (1) _____ where only a few small bushes grow. There's a large area of (2) _____ in the north, where the ground never completely dries out, and conditions are ideal for growing rice. There are also areas of (3) _____ close to the northern and eastern coast, where the dense trees and warm, wet climate are perfect for all kinds of interesting plants and animals. And, of course, everyone knows about the Great Barrier Reef, the most famous (4) _____ in the world, where you can see some amazing fish and other sea creatures!

Environmental issues

3 Complete the sentences environmental issues words.

A lot of sea birds died in the oil spill.

- 1 _____ means catching too many fish.
- 2 _____ means cutting down trees in forests.
- 3 Wind and water can cause soil _____.
- 4 In some cities there are lots of cars, so there can be _____.
- 5 Oil, coal and gas are all _____.

4 Read the descriptions and write the environmental problems.

In the winter, high winds blow soil off the land. This means it's more difficult to grow crops.

erosion

There's so much of this now that it's a real problem. It isn't dangerous, but we can't keep on dumping it in the ground.

1 _____

Farmers use these to kill insects that harm their crops. The problem is, they also kill bees and other useful insects.

2 _____

This is a real problem. There are lots of dangerous chemicals that we don't need and it's really difficult to get rid of them safely.

3 _____

I worry a lot about this problem. So many wonderful animals are in danger now and they could disappear completely.

4 _____

Defining relative clauses

5 Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns. If two are possible, write both.

I know someone who / that lives in Canada.

- Erosion is a problem _____ is very serious.
- The river is a place _____ you can often see animals.
- There's the boy _____ father is an environmental campaigner.
- David Attenborough is a TV presenter _____ makes a lot of wildlife programmes.
- Many people live in cities _____ have a lot of air pollution.

6 Join the sentences with relative pronouns.

Her father is a biologist. He studies snakes.

Her father is a biologist who studies snakes.

- That's the forest. We saw the wild cats there.

- I have a friend. Her mother works in a zoo.

- Tigers are beautiful animals. They are very rare.

- I have an aunt. She lives in New York.

- We saved the birds. They are all healthy now.

7 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. Two more sentences are correct. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

This is the house my grandfather built. ✓

- Here's the book I bought last week.

- WWF is an organization helps animals.

- This is the forest you can see chimpanzees.

- Deforestation is a problem is getting worse.

- She's someone I admire a lot.

- The desert is a place very few plants grow.

Non-defining relative clauses

8 Join the sentences with non-defining relative clauses.

Blue whales are very rare now. They are the largest mammals in the world.

Blue whales, which are the largest mammals in the world, are very rare now.

- My sister cares a lot about the environment. She is studying biology.

- The Sahara Desert gets very little rain. It is in Africa.

- The Lake District is a national park in the north west of England. I grew up there.

- Jack often travels to the United States. His mother is American.

either ... or / neither ... nor

9 Complete the mini dialogues with *either ... or* / *neither ... nor*.

A What shall we do? Go to the cinema? Watch a movie at home?

B We can either go to the cinema or watch a movie at home. You choose!

- A Did George and his brother come to the party?

B No, _____. They were on holiday.

- A Are there tigers in this national park? And what about bears?

B I'm afraid there are _____. But there are elephants!

- A How shall we get there? Drive? Go by train?

B We can _____. I don't mind.

- A When are they leaving? Thursday? Friday?

B They're _____. I'm not sure which.

Visual and decorative arts

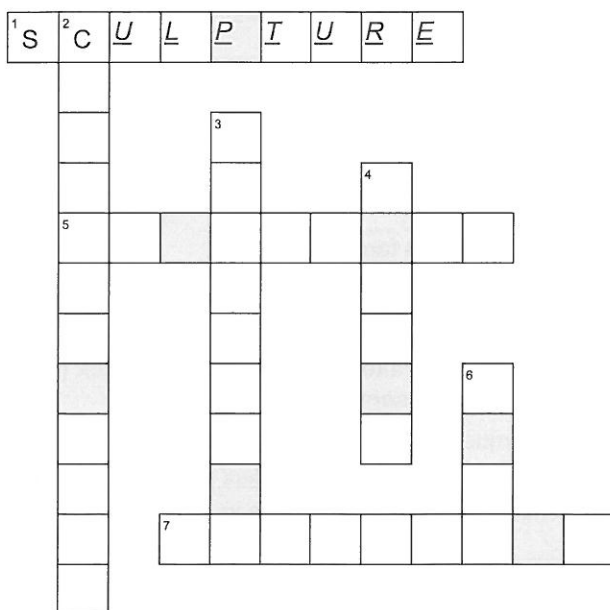
- 1 Read the clues and complete the crossword.
Use the grey letters to complete the mystery word.

Across

- 1 an object made by an artist from wood or stone
- 5 objects made from metal
- 7 rings, necklaces and other things that people wear for decoration

Down

- 2 flat squares of baked clay for decorating walls or floors
 - 3 objects made of glass
 - 4 a picture or pattern made from lots of small pieces of coloured glass or stone
 - 6 fine cloth with a pattern of holes in it
- Mystery word: _ _ _ _ _



- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

We've got some new ceramic tiles in the kitchen.

- 1 Look at the lovely _____ on that shirt!
There are lots of different coloured threads.
- 2 You need good quality clay to make nice _____.
- 3 She wears a ring, but no other _____.
- 4 In the hall was a beautiful _____
_____ showing a river and some trees.
- 5 He used the wood to make an amazing _____
_____ of a dog.
- 6 There's a huge stone _____ of a lion in
front of the museum.

Process verbs

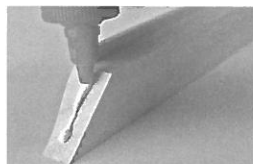
- 3 Look at the photos and write the process verbs.



carve



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

- 4 Cross out the two incorrect options.

You can carve / ~~mix~~ / cut / ~~weave~~ stone.

- 1 You can mix / ~~sketch~~ / sew / ~~spray~~ paint.
- 2 You can carve / sew / polish / ~~weave~~ wood.
- 3 You can polish / ~~weave~~ / carve / ~~sew~~ cloth.
- 4 You can cut / glue / carve / polish paper.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs.

You have to fill in the form and then glue your photo in the top corner.

- 1 I took the bookshelves out of their box and _____ them.
- 2 People first learned how to _____ cloth from wool thousands of years ago.
- 3 While I was waiting, I got out my pencil and _____ the house.
- 4 When they were young, they _____ their names into this old tree.
- 5 If you _____ blue and yellow together, you get green.
- 6 Can you wait a minute? I need to _____ my shoelaces.
- 7 I'm going to _____ this T-shirt black.
- 8 I hate it when people _____ graffiti onto walls.

Present simple passive

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct present simple passive form of the verbs in the box.

make not make not teach paint sell use

All our jewellery is made (make) by hand.

- 1 A very hot oven _____ to bake the pottery.
- 2 Woodcarving _____ in most schools.
- 3 Ceramic tiles _____ in this shop.
- 4 My shoes _____ of leather.
- 5 The designs _____ on by hand.

- 7 Read the information from a furniture-maker and complete the passive sentences.

To make good furniture, you first need to choose good quality wood. You can use different kinds of wood, depending on the kind of furniture you're making. You must dry the wood carefully before you start working with it. We have to use machines to cut the wood into planks, but after that we can do all the work by hand. Making quality furniture takes time. We might spend three weeks on one piece!

Good quality wood needs to be chosen.

- 1 Different kinds of wood _____.
- 2 The wood _____ carefully.
- 3 Machines _____ to cut the wood into planks.
- 4 After that, the work _____ by hand.
- 5 Three weeks _____ on one piece of furniture.

- 8 Make the sentences and questions passive. Use **by + agent** where necessary.

Local craftsmen organize the craft market.

The craft market is organized by local craftsmen.

- 1 They heat the metal to melt it.

- 2 Specialists have to check all the paintings.

- 3 Do local businesses support the festival?

- 4 You must keep the wood dry.

- 5 Do tourists buy the crafts?

Past simple passive

- 9 Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in the box. There are two options that you don't need.

bring ~~build~~ carve destroy not design
not impress see show use

Hi Chloe,

I'm having a great time here in India. We visited the Taj Mahal yesterday. Do you know it? It's an amazing building! It was built in the 17th century by the emperor Shah Jahan. The stone for the building (1) _____ from all over India, and over 1,000 elephants (2) _____ to transport it to the site. All the fine details on the stone (3) _____ by hand by skilled craftsmen. The building looks like a palace. In fact it (4) _____ as a palace, but as a tomb for the emperor's wife.

We (5) _____ around the building by a really interesting guide who told us all about it. I could tell that some of the visitors (6) _____, but I thought it was fantastic!
See you when I get home,
Tara

- 10 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. Tick (✓) the two correct sentences.

The museum was open last year.

The museum was opened last year.

- 1 These glasses wasn't made in Spain.

- 2 Was painted this portrait by Rembrandt?

- 3 The mosaics didn't discovered until 2012.

- 4 The wood for this carving was imported from Africa.

- 5 Where this jewellery was made?

- 6 200 sculptures were create by the artist.

- 7 Machines weren't used in the past.

- 8 You were invited to the exhibition?

Characters in fiction

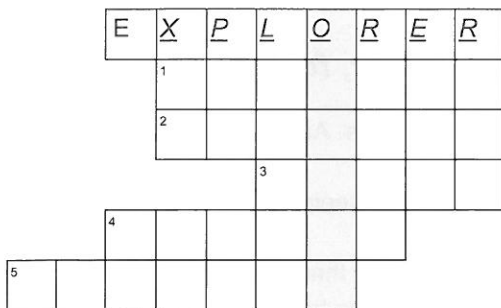
- 1 Read the clues and complete the puzzle. Use the grey letters to complete the mystery word. Then choose the correct clue.

someone who travels to new places to find what they are like

- 1 a machine that looks and acts like a person
- 2 a creature that lives by drinking blood
- 3 the spirit of a dead person
- 4 someone who has broken the law and is not protected by the law
- 5 the person in charge of a ship or plane

Mystery word: _____

- a) someone who has no brothers or sisters
- b) someone whose parents are dead



- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct words for characters in fiction.

Fran thinks that she saw the ghost of her grandfather, who's been dead for two years.

- 1 The _____ managed to escape through a window.
- 2 The _____ questioned all the people who were at the scene of the crime.
- 3 I thought the strange creature looked like an _____ from another planet.
- 4 The _____ used his magic powers to keep them safe.
- 5 He spent five years as a _____ on a desert island.

Compound adjectives

- 3 Complete the speech bubbles with compound adjectives. Use one word from each box.

award bad fun good long record

breaking legged looking loving
tempered winning

I love this athlete because he has given so many record-breaking performances. He's very (1) _____, which probably helps him run so fast!

Daniel Radcliffe, star of the Harry Potter films, is an (2) _____ actor with several important awards! A lot of girls think he's (3) _____ and I agree that he is quite handsome!

My brother Leo loves having a laugh with his friends. He's a (4) _____ person! But my sister is never cheerful – she's always (5) _____, especially in the mornings!

- 4 Rewrite the sentences with compound adjectives.

We saw a dog that looked fierce.

We saw a fierce-looking dog.

- 1 The detective was a tall man with brown eyes.

- 2 Sophie is a girl with a very kind heart.

- 3 He's from Germany, so all his family speak German.

- 4 A woman with blonde hair walked into the room.

- 5 Students who work hard usually do well in exams.

- 6 A huge creature with red skin was standing in front of us!

Gerunds and to-infinitives

- 5 Complete the email with appropriate verbs in the gerund form.

Hi Emma,
How are you? I'm revising for the history test tomorrow. Studying is so difficult when the weather's nice and I'm not very good at (1) _____ facts about history – I always forget them!
Gabbie and Jade have gone for a bike ride. I'm not very keen on (2) _____, but it would be better than sitting here working! Are you interested in (3) _____ to the cinema on Friday evening? I think there are some good movies on and (4) _____ something to look forward to would really cheer me up!
Sara

- 6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. If two forms are possible, write both.

She continued to read / reading (read) her book.

- 1 She's very keen on _____ (play) tennis.
- 2 I love _____ (see) my friends at the weekend.
- 3 I'm not very good at _____ (write) essays.
- 4 It began _____ (rain).
- 5 I hate _____ (wait) for buses
- 6 Carrie started _____ (cry).

Gerund or to-infinitive?

- 7 Complete the book review with the gerund or to-infinitive form of the verbs in the box.

explore find hear learn stay visit

In this new novel, two friends, Brad and Jo, are enjoying exploring Scotland. They would like (1) _____ more about an old castle near their hotel. They keep (2) _____ stories from local people about ghosts, and want (3) _____ out if they're true. They ask a few people, but everyone suggests (4) _____ away from the castle! However, they decide (5) _____ the castle one evening ...

- 8 Complete the conversation with the correct form of appropriate verbs.

Maria What are you planning to do this weekend?
Tom I'm hoping (1) _____ to the cinema with Sam. There's a new science fiction film and everyone recommends (2) _____ it.
Maria How are you going to get there?
Tom My brother Patrick has offered (3) _____ us a lift. Do you want (4) _____ with us?
Maria Maybe, but I need to finish (5) _____ my geography essay first. And I'm learning (6) _____ the guitar, so I need to find time to practise every day! But I'll come with you if I can!

stop, remember, forget

- 9 Read the sentences. Are the facts true (T) or false (F)?

I can remember seeing a police car outside the school.

This is a memory that I have. T

- 1 I stopped watching that programme.
This is something I did in the past, but don't do now. F
- 2 Jack forgot to invite her to the party.
She didn't go to the party because Jack didn't invite her. F
- 3 You must remember to book the tickets!
This is something you should do in the future. T
- 4 I saw Carrie, so I stopped to chat.
I talked to Carrie for a while, then I stopped. T

- 10 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

give have make meet play post switch

Please don't forget to post this letter for me.

- 1 We stopped at a cafe _____ lunch.
- 2 I can remember _____ on my bike when I was young.
- 3 I'll never forget _____ him! It was amazing!
- 4 I'm sorry. I forgot _____ him the message.
- 5 Please will you stop _____ all that noise!
- 6 Please remember _____ the lights off when you leave.

Unit 1 Spoken interaction

Sports: Student A

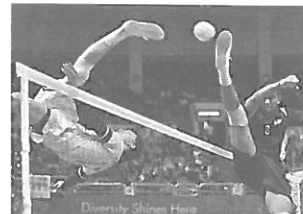
- 1 You want to try a new sport. Ask Student B to suggest a new sport for you. Answer Student B's questions. Do you agree with the sport Student B suggests for you?
- 2 Student B asks you to suggest a new sport for him / her. Look at your sports. Ask Student B questions to find out which sport is most suitable. Use the questions below and your own ideas. Then suggest the best sport for Student B to try.

Do you like team sports or individual sports?
Do you prefer traditional sports, or would you like to try something new?
Are you good at throwing / catching / kicking / hitting a ball?
Do you enjoy water sports?
Are you keen on fighting?
Do you enjoy excitement and danger?

- 3 Discuss all the sports. Which would you most like to try? Why?



judo



kick volleyball



rafting



badminton



basketball

Sports: Student B

- 1 Student A asks you to suggest a new sport for him / her. Look at your sports. Ask Student B questions to find out which sport is most suitable. Use the questions below and your own ideas. Then suggest the best sport for Student A to try.

Do you like team sports or individual sports?
Do you prefer traditional sports, or would you like to try something new?
Are you good at throwing / catching / kicking / hitting a ball?
Do you enjoy water sports?
Are you keen on fighting?
Do you enjoy excitement and danger?

- 3 Discuss all the sports. Which would you most like to try? Why?



kickboxing



tennis



wakeboarding



BMX biking



baseball

- 2 You want to try a new sport. Ask Student A to suggest a new sport for you. Answer Student A's questions. Do you agree with the sport Student A suggests for you?

Unit 2 Spoken interaction

Where shall we go?: Student A

You are planning an evening out with Student B. Ask questions about the different events and complete the notes. Then discuss which one you would both like to go to. Arrange a time and place to meet.

Useful phrases

What time does ... start / finish?
Where is the ...?
How much are the tickets?
How about ...?
Where / What time shall we meet?

Cirque Mondiale

An amazing circus show with music and circus skills.
At the Central Arena
Shows at (4) _____ and (5) _____
Tickets £25

Film festival special – Science Fiction Day

A day of fantastic (1) _____ films.
At the AB Cinema
11 a.m. till late. Tickets only £15!

Forever Rock

Brand new musical, with spectacular song and dance routines.
At the (2) _____
Shows at 2:00 and 8:00 Tickets £18

Charity fashion show

Top designer fashions at half price or less!
At the Ritzer Hotel
2 p.m. till (3) _____ Tickets £12

Comedy Club

An evening of fun and laughter with three top comedians.
At the Hampton Club
Tickets (6) £ _____

The O.D.s in Concert

Top rock band the O.D.s give the final concert of their tour.
At the (7) _____
Starts 8 p.m. Tickets £35

Where shall we go?: Student B

You are planning an evening out with Student A. Ask questions about the different events and complete the notes. Then discuss which one you would both like to go to. Arrange a time and place to meet.

Useful phrases

What time does ... start / finish?
Where is the ...?
How much are the tickets?
How about ...?
Where / What time shall we meet?

Cirque Mondiale

An amazing circus show with music and circus skills.
At the (5) _____
Shows at 2:30 and 7:30
Tickets £25

Film festival special – Science Fiction Day

A day of fantastic science fiction films.
At the (1) _____
11 a.m. till late. Tickets only £15!

Forever Rock

Brand new (2) _____, with spectacular song and dance routines.
At the Theatre Royal
Shows at 2:00 and 8:00 Tickets (3) £ _____

Charity fashion show

Top designer fashions at half price or less!
At the Ritzer Hotel
2 p.m. till 6 p.m. Tickets (4) £ _____

Comedy Club

An evening of fun and laughter with three top comedians.
At the (6) _____ Club
Tickets £15

The O.D.s in Concert

Top rock band the O.D.s give the final concert of their tour.
At the City Stadium.
Starts (7) _____ Tickets £35

Unit 3 Spoken interaction

Volunteering: Student A

You want to go on a volunteering holiday when you leave school. Student B is a travel agent.

You want a holiday that is ...
outside Europe for six weeks
working with young people not expensive

Ask questions about the three projects below.

Ecuador Conservation Project
Kenya Wildlife Project
Vietnam Children's Project

Useful phrases

Where is the project?
How long is the job for?
What's the weather like?
What does the work involve?
What do I have to pay for?

Which project do you choose? Why?

Peru Children's Project

Location: Lima, Peru	Duration: 2 months
Average August temperature: 20 degrees	
Job: Working with homeless children, helping with school work and sports coaching	
Costs: Pay your own flight. Free accommodation.	

Botswana Animals Project

Location: National parks in Botswana	Duration: 6–8 weeks
Average August temperature: 30 degrees	
Job: Helping our conservation team. Office work.	
Costs: Pay your own flight and accommodation.	

India Conservation Project

Location: Kerala, South India	Duration: 8–10 weeks
Average August temperature: 25 degrees	
Job: Working in national parks to help protect animals and plants. Outdoor, physical work.	
Costs: Free accommodation. Pay your own flight.	

✂

Volunteering: Student B

You want to go on a volunteering holiday when you leave school. Student A is a travel agent.

You want a holiday that is ...
somewhere warm for two months
helping the environment doing physical work

Ask questions about the three projects below.

Peru Children's Project
Botswana Animals Project
India Conservation Project

Useful phrases

Where is the project?
How long is the job for?
What's the weather like?
What does the work involve?
What do I have to pay for?

Which project do you choose? Why?

Ecuador Conservation Project

Location: Ecuador	Duration: 6–10 weeks
Average August temperature: 20 degrees	
Job: Cleaning beaches and protecting wildlife	
Costs: Pay your own flight. Free accommodation.	

Kenya Wildlife Project

Location: National parks in Kenya	Duration: 8–12 weeks
Average August temperature: 24 degrees	
Job: Working with young animals, e.g. elephants	
Costs: Pay your own flight and accommodation.	

Vietnam Children's Project

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam	Duration: 4–8 weeks
Average August temperature: 28 degrees	
Job: Working in schools to help with school lessons and out-of-school activities	
Costs: Free flight, accommodation and food.	

Unit 4 Spoken interaction

Futurology: Student A

- 1 Futurologists try to predict the future. Read some of their predictions for life 100 years from now. Decide how likely you think they are and add your scores to the chart.
- 2 Read your predictions to Student B. Add Student B's scores to your chart.
- 3 Listen to Student B's predictions and decide on your score for each one.
- 4 Work together. Read what the experts say. Give one point for each score that is the same as the experts' score. Who got the most points?

Prediction	You	Student B
1 We will be able to communicate with other people through our thoughts.		
2 We will be able to control the weather.		
3 There will be one currency for the whole world.		
4 Everyone in the world will speak English, Spanish or Mandarin.		
5 Space travel will be cheap and easy.		

Scores: 5 = will almost certainly happen, 4 = will probably happen, 3 = quite likely to happen, 2 = not very likely to happen, 1 = will definitely not happen

✂

Futurology: Student B

- 1 Futurologists try to predict the future. Read some of their predictions for life 100 years from now. Decide how likely you think they are and add your scores to the chart.
- 2 Listen to Student A's predictions and decide on your score for each one.
- 3 Read your predictions to Student A. Add Student A's scores to your chart.
- 4 Work together. Read what the experts say. Give one point for each score that is the same as the experts' score. Who got the most points?

Prediction	You	Student A
6 We will link our brains to computers to make us more intelligent.		
7 There will be one government for the whole world.		
8 Most kinds of wild animals will be extinct.		
9 We will have clean forms of energy.		
10 Humans will live for over 200 years.		

Scores: 5 = will almost certainly happen, 4 = will probably happen, 3 = quite likely to happen, 2 = not very likely to happen, 1 = will definitely not happen

✂

What the experts say

1 5 (We can already read electrical signals from brains.) 2 4 (There are already technologies to cause rain.) 3 2 (There will probably be more currencies, not fewer.) 4 4 (Most people in the world already speak one of these languages.) 5 3 (There will be more space travel, but it will still be expensive and dangerous.) 6 5 (This will happen quite soon.) 7 2 (There will probably still be wars and fighting.) 8 4 (Animals are dying out very quickly already.) 9 5 (The most likely is nuclear fusion.) 10 5 (Companies are already working on drugs to prevent ageing.)

Unit 7 Spoken interaction

A new campaign: Student A

- 1 Look at the newspaper articles for five minutes. Then answer Student B's questions.
- 2 Ask Student B these questions to find out about more environmental problems.

Why are coral reefs in danger? What will the situation be like in 2030?

Why are coral reefs important to humans?

In the local news, what is planned near the city?

Why are people worried about this?

What harm are pesticides doing to the environment?

Why is this dangerous for humans?

- 3 Discuss all the problems and agree which one you would most like to start a campaign for.

Estuary under threat

The estuary of the River Tay is under threat because a tourism company plans to build a new hotel complex. Thousands of birds that live on the estuary might die if the plan goes ahead.

Rainforest destruction speeds up

More and more rainforest is destroyed each year, both for the wood and to clear the land for farming. Rainforests are important because they remove CO₂ from the atmosphere and so slow down climate change.

Local news

Air pollution increases in the city

A new survey has found that air pollution in our city has increased by 23% over the last two years. This is mainly because of increased traffic on the roads. Many people are concerned about this, and feel there should be better public transport, to encourage people to leave their cars at home.

A new campaign: Student B

- 1 Ask Student A these questions to find out about more environmental problems.

Why is the estuary in danger?
What wildlife might suffer if the building plan goes ahead?

Why do people destroy the rainforest?

Why is the rainforest important?

In the local news, what has increased by 23%?

What has caused the increase?

What do many people believe is the solution to this problem?

- 2 Look at the newspaper articles for five minutes. Then answer Student A's questions.
- 3 Discuss all the problems and agree which one you would most like to start a campaign for.

Coral reefs in danger

Coral reefs around the world are in danger from pollution and climate change. If we don't take action now, by 2030 90% of reefs will be in great danger. Millions of people around the world depend on fish from coral reefs for food.

Local news

New Hazardous waste site planned

A new hazardous waste site is planned near our city. Although the company says the site is completely safe, local people are worried that dangerous chemicals could pollute local rivers, and even get into drinking water.

Pesticides kill bees

A new report says that pesticides that farmers use to protect their crops from pests are also killing honey bees. The number of bees has declined dramatically over the last 30 years. Bees are necessary to pollinate crops, and without them many food crops could fail.

Unit 8 Spoken interaction

Two artists: Student A



- 1 Read the texts about two artists. Take turns with Student B and ask questions to complete the two texts.
- 2 Discuss the two artists and look at the paintings by them. Which do you prefer? Why?

Useful phrases

When was ... born?
Where was ... born?
How old was ... when he held his first exhibition?
How old was ... when his family moved to Le Havre?
What does ... use a lot of in his works?
What was ... only interested in painting?
What is ... now known as?

Salvador Dali was born on 11th May (1) _____, in the town of Figueres, in Spain. He was talented at drawing from a young age and his first exhibition was held in his home town when he was only (2) _____ years old.

Dali soon began producing paintings and they were far from conventional. His works are known for being strange and surreal. A lot of (3) _____ is used in his works, too, such as 'melting watches' to show that time is not fixed.

Claude Monet was born in 1840 in (4) _____, but his family moved to the port of Le Havre when he was (5) _____ years old. He knew from a young age that he wanted to be an artist. While other artists at that time spent a lot of time copying famous paintings from the past, Monet was only interested in painting (6) _____. He avoided details, preferring to create paintings which conveyed an overall impression of a scene. Monet is now known as the first (7) _____ painter.

Two artists: Student B



- 1 Read the texts about two artists. Take turns with Student A and ask questions to complete the two texts.
- 2 Discuss the two artists and look at the paintings by them. Which do you prefer? Why?

Useful phrases

Where was ... born?
When was ... born?
Where did ... family move to when he was five years old?
Where was ... first exhibition held?
What did other artists spend a lot of time doing?
What are ... works known for being?
What did ... avoid?

Salvador Dali was born on 11th May 1904, in the town of (1) _____, in Spain. He was talented at drawing from a young age and his first exhibition was held in (2) _____ when he was only fifteen years old.

Dali soon began producing paintings and they were far from conventional. His works are known for being (3) _____. A lot of symbolism is used in his works, too, such as 'melting watches' to show that time is not fixed.

Claude Monet was born in (4) _____ in Paris, but his family moved to the port of (5) _____ when he was five years old. He knew from a young age that he wanted to be an artist. While other artists at that time spent a lot of time (6) _____, Monet was only interested in painting what he could see in real life. He avoided (7) _____, preferring to create paintings which conveyed an overall impression of a scene. Monet is now known as the first Impressionist painter.

Unit 9 Spoken interaction

Book reviews: Student A

- 1 Read out your book review of *Stormbreaker*. Student B will listen and then suggest sentences to fill the gaps. Write the correct sentences.

- 2 Listen to Student B reading sentences from another book review. Suggest sentences to complete the review.

The book tells an alternative history of the world.

However, she becomes friends with Callum, a Nought.

It was first published in 2003.

The Africans, known as Crosses, control everything.

- 3 Work together. Read both book reviews and discuss which book you would prefer to read and why.

Stormbreaker by Anthony Horowitz

Stormbreaker is an adventure novel by the British author Anthony Horowitz, which was first published in 2000. (1) _____

It has also been made into a successful film. The hero is a fourteen-year-old boy called Alex Rider. (2) _____

Alex doesn't believe the story that he is told, that his uncle died in a car crash. (3) _____

_____ He discovers his uncle's car with bullet holes in it and begins to suspect that he was murdered.

(4) _____ He learns that his uncle was in fact a spy, working for the British government. Alex is asked to continue his uncle's work on a vitally important project ...

Book reviews: Student B

- 1 Listen to Student A reading sentences from a book review. Suggest sentences to complete the review.

He decides to investigate.

Alex is then invited to visit the place where his uncle worked.

Since then, it has sold millions of copies worldwide.

The story begins with the death of Alex's uncle.

- 2 Read out your book review of *Noughts and Crosses*. Student A will listen, and then suggest sentences to fill the gaps. Write the correct sentences.

- 3 Work together. Read both book reviews and discuss which book you would prefer to read and why.

Noughts and Crosses by Malorie Blackman

Noughts and Crosses is an action novel by the British writer Malorie Blackman.

(1) _____ Since then, Blackman has written several more novels in the same series.

(2) _____ In this version of history, humans evolve and develop while Africa and Europe are still connected in one large land mass, Panagaea. Europeans become slaves to people from Africa. (3) _____

The *Noughts*, the Europeans, are kept separate. The main character, Sephy, is a Cross.

(4) _____ Their friendship causes problems for both of them, especially when Callum joins a group fighting for the freedom of the Noughts ...

Unit 1 Cross-curricular worksheet

PE: Training routines

1 Read the article. Add the paragraph headings.

A Strength and stamina B The daily routine C Diet D Stretching

1 The daily routine

The daily routine for any serious athlete is very demanding and needs a lot of commitment. The training program includes training for general fitness as well as for a specific sport. Cardio training is important for all athletes, as it makes the body work intensively for an extended period of time. This stimulates oxygen production, which improves your health.

2 _____

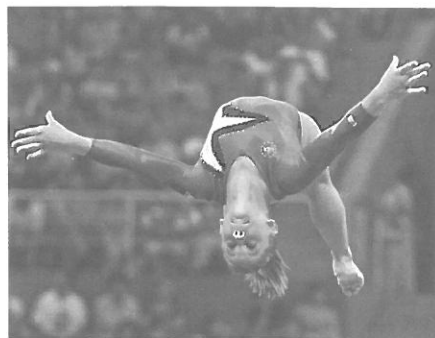
You need strong muscles and a lot of stamina for any sport. Gymnasts do about an hour of strength training every day to keep their backs, legs and arms strong. Cyclists vary their speed during cycling training, so they have short periods when they are riding at 100 per cent. This helps to keep their legs strong and able to move faster. The heart is important for strength and stamina. For cyclists, cardio training is part of their general cycling training. Gymnasts might do about three hours of separate cardio training in the gym each week.

3 _____

It's important for athletes, especially gymnasts, to be flexible. Gymnasts do stretching exercises to keep their muscles soft and flexible. This kind of training is less important for other sports, but all sportspeople have to stretch their muscles after exercise, to stop them getting stiff and painful.

4 _____

Cyclists need a lot of energy to perform well. They may need to eat up to 7,000 calories when they're racing. They eat a lot of carbohydrates, protein, and fresh fruit and vegetables. The diet for a gymnast is similar, but gymnasts must be very slim and light, so they don't eat much fat, and they usually eat no more than 3,000 calories a day.



2 Match the words 1–6 with the definitions a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 specific | a food such as pasta and rice |
| 2 cardio | b able to move and bend easily |
| 3 vary | c particular |
| 4 flexible | d to do with the heart |
| 5 stiff | e change |
| 6 carbohydrates | f not easy to move |

3 Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the article.

A cyclist ...

- 1 varies their _____ during cycling training.
- 2 does _____ training as part of their routine training.
- 3 needs a lot of _____ to perform well.

A gymnast ...

- 4 does _____ of strength training a day.
- 5 does separate cardio training in the _____.
- 6 does _____ exercises to keep their muscles flexible.

Unit 2 Cross-curricular worksheet

Português: *Romeo and Juliet*

1 Read the text. Have you seen or read *Romeo and Juliet*?

William Shakespeare is England's most famous **playwright**. His plays can be classed into three different **genres** – tragedy, comedy and history. He wrote many plays, including *A Midsummer Night's Dream* – a comedy; *Hamlet* – a tragedy; and *Henry V* – a history play.

He wrote *Romeo and Juliet* between 1594 and 1596. Today it remains one of his most popular and performed plays. There are more than eighteen film versions of the play, and it is also a ballet, a musical and an opera.

The play takes place in Verona, Italy, and tells the story of Romeo and Juliet, who fall in love. They have to keep their love secret because their two families, the Montagues and the Capulets, are enemies. The couple get married in secret, but Romeo is **exiled** from the city because he murders a Capulet **rival**. At the end of the play both characters die, and it is only this tragedy which ends the long **feud** between the two families.

Romeo and Juliet

(Romeo is in the garden of Juliet's house. Juliet is on the **balcony**, and doesn't know that Romeo is listening to her as she talks.)

¹ **Juliet:** O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?

Deny thy father and refuse thy name;
Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

⁵ **Romeo** [*aside*]: Shall I hear more, or shall I speak at this?

Juliet: 'Tis but thy name that is my enemy;
Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.
What's Montague? it is nor hand, nor foot,
Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part
¹⁰Belonging to a man. O, be some other name!
What's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet;
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd,
Retain that dear perfection which he owes
¹⁵Without that title. Romeo, doff thy name,
And for that name which is no part of thee
Take all myself.



2 Match the bold words in the text with the definitions.

types or kinds genres

- 1 enemy _____
- 2 an area outside a window _____
- 3 sent away from your home _____
- 4 an argument lasting a long time _____
- 5 a person who writes plays _____
- 6 say something isn't true _____

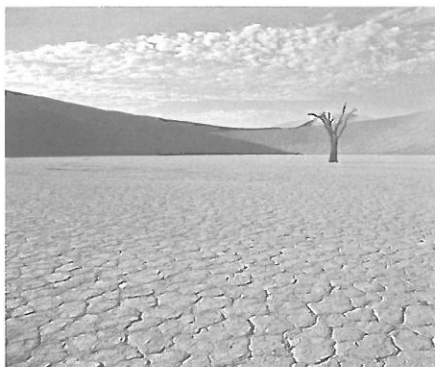
3 Read the text and the extract from the play. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do Romeo and Juliet have to keep their love secret?
- 2 Why is Romeo exiled from the city?
- 3 What happens at the end of the play?
- 4 What does Juliet ask Romeo to do in line 2 of the extract?
- 5 What does Juliet offer to do in line 4?
- 6 Why does Juliet talk about a rose?

Unit 3 Cross-curricular worksheet

Geography: World poverty

1 Read the text. What was the focus of the World Summit in 2005?



Nearly half the world's population, or about three billion people, live on less than two dollars a day. The poorest 40% of the world's population accounts for 5% of global income; the richest 20% accounts for 75% of world income.

There are several causes of poverty including:

- environmental factors, for example poor soil fertility, **desertification** and overgrazing, **deforestation** and **drought**;
- geographical factors, for example lack of access to fertile land, fresh water, minerals, energy, and other natural resources;
- economic factors, for example unemployment, rising costs of necessities like oil and food, unfair trade and protective tariffs in the developed world;

- health factors, for example poor access to health care and inadequate **nutrition**, which makes people more susceptible to disease.

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, more than 189 nations, plus the world's leading development institutions, signed the Millennium Declaration, adopting eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These target the challenges facing world development. The first of these goals is to **eradicate** extreme poverty and hunger. They hope to reduce the proportion of people living on less than one dollar a day; achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people; and cut down the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Five years later, in 2005, there was the World Summit. This focussed on human rights and peacekeeping issues to protect people, as well as confirming the UN's commitment to the original Millennium Declaration.

The world today is richer than ever before. Advances in technology, science and medicine, amongst other things, have provided us with fantastic opportunities to improve people's lives and reduce hunger. These advances must benefit the poorest as well as the richest members of society.

2 Match the bold words in the text with the definitions.

- 1 cutting down trees over a large area _____
- 2 the food that you eat and the way it affects your growth and health _____
- 3 a long period without rain _____
- 4 the process of becoming a desert or of making an area of land into a desert _____
- 5 to destroy or get rid of something completely _____

3 Read the text again. Complete the sentences with words in the box.

goals income one dollar population poverty

- 1 The poorest 40% of the world's _____ has got only 5% of global income.
- 2 75% of the world's _____ benefits 20% of the population.
- 3 There are several causes of _____, including environmental, geographical, economic and health factors.
- 4 At the Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed on _____ to improve development around the world.
- 5 They hope to increase the number of people living on more than _____ a day.

Unit 4 Cross-curricular worksheet

History: A computing revolution

1 Read the text. How is the Apple Watch similar to the iPhone and iPad?

When Steve Jobs was 21, he and a friend, Steve Wozniak, formed a computer company called Apple. Early computers were too large to use at home, so they decided to make smaller machines. They launched the Apple II in 1977. This used graphics and sound, and could download and store information. Computers were never the same again.

Jobs was not the technical expert, but he knew what made a good product: usability and design. The iMac, the iBook, the iPod and the iPad are all attractive and very functional. When Apple launched the iMac in 1998, it was the first 'designer' computer. It was brightly coloured and stylish, not grey and boring like other machines at that time.

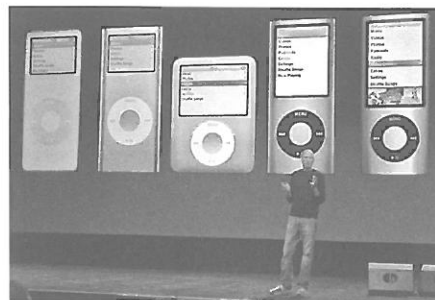
A few years later, the company launched the iPod – an MP3 player. Now people could have their whole music collection on a slim gadget that they could put in their pocket or bag. It was cool, and it changed the way people bought music. Downloading music became normal.

The two later products – the iPhone and the iPad – were even more important. In the early 2000s, Jobs decided to produce a phone that worked as a computer which people could carry. The iPhone wasn't like ordinary computers or mobile phones. It didn't have a keyboard or a mouse. People tapped the screen to make it work. It had an Internet connection so people could surf for information, send and receive emails, watch TV and more. It could take photos and make videos. It changed the way people used mobile phones.

Apple used the same technology but on a larger scale in the iPad. This is a 'tablet' computer, which has a fast connection to the Internet and a very sharp screen. It's easy to watch films, look at photos and read text.

In 2015, Apple released the Apple Watch. You wear this around your wrist like a regular watch, but it contains similar technology to the iPhone and the iPad.

Steve Jobs died in 2011. He was only 56, but in his short life he helped change the way we use technology and the way we think about it forever.



2 Complete the definitions with the words in the box.

download functional gadget launch MP3 player
screen tap

- 1 When you _____ something, you show it to the public for the first time.
- 2 When you _____ something, you transfer it from the Internet onto a computer.
- 3 A _____ is a small piece of equipment, especially a new one.
- 4 An _____ is a small machine you use for listening to music.
- 5 To _____ is to hit something gently.
- 6 A _____ is the bit of a computer or phone you read and write on.
- 7 _____ things work well and are useful.

3 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 In the early 1970s, home computing was popular. ____
- 2 You could use the Apple II in new ways. ____
- 3 Steve Jobs was an expert in technology. ____
- 4 The iMac looked like a serious machine. ____
- 5 People bought music from the Internet when MP3 players became popular. ____
- 6 The technology in an iPad is different from in an iPhone. ____

Unit 5 Cross-curricular worksheet

Natural science: The science of attraction

1 Read the text quickly. How many stages are there when people fall in love?

Why do people go out with each other? Why are they attracted to each other? Is love at first sight really possible? Psychologists and scientists are still looking for the answers, but they think it might be to do with chemical reactions in the brain.

There is proof that people go through three different stages when they fall in love. Psychologists and scientists can prove that each stage has different emotions, and that the body produces different chemicals during each stage.

Interest

The first stage is interest. At this point, we try to let another person know that we like them and that we might be falling in love. The body produces pheromones. These are like 'smell prints' and are unique to each person. If you are trying to attract someone, they may sense your pheromones and they may be attracted to you.

Researchers think that women find men more attractive if they have a smell which is very different from their own. This might prove the theory that opposites attract.

Attraction

Psychologists call the second stage attraction. The physical signs are a loss of appetite, being unable to sleep and not being able to concentrate. The body produces chemicals called monoamines. These chemicals can change the way the body behaves, for example your hands might be sweatier than usual, you might find it difficult to speak and you may find your breathing is different. Your stomach has butterflies and feels as if it is doing somersaults.

Attachment

The third stage of love is attachment. This is when couples stay together. Research shows that if people did not move into the attachment phase, they would not be able to work as they might spend all day thinking about the person they fell in love with and nothing else! During this third stage, the body produces another chemical called oxytocin. Sometimes this is called the 'cuddling chemical' and it is what makes people want to stay together.



2 Match the words 1–6 with the definitions a–f.

- 1 the act of seeing ____
- 2 information that shows something is true ____
- 3 part of a process ____
- 4 a particular moment ____
- 5 not having something any more ____
- 6 the feeling of liking another person ____

- a stage
- b loss
- c sight
- d point
- e attraction
- f proof

3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do psychologists and scientists think happens when people fall in love?

- 2 What do psychologists and scientists think happens at each stage?

- 3 What are pheromones?

- 4 What do scientists think women like?

- 5 What are the physical signs of attraction?

Unit 6 Cross-curricular worksheet

History: Brands: they are after you!

1 Read the text. Which age group is usually the number one 'target' for advertisers?

- A By the time an American goes to sleep, he or she will have seen 3,000 advertisements during the day. Europeans will have seen almost as many. But none of these advertisements will have provided useful product information. Advertising agencies know that shoppers are controlled by their feelings, so they try to connect peoples' emotions with branded products. Advertisers want people to buy with their hearts, not their heads.
- B To achieve their goal, advertisers divide society into groups, and adverts with different emotional messages are created for each one – including for teenagers. Teenagers are just beginning their lives as consumers and have only a few brand preferences. Adults rarely change brands that they have been using for some time. As a result, companies know that if a teenager becomes loyal to their brands, they might have a customer for life. Consequently, teenagers are often advertisers' number one target.
- C Advertising for teenagers is very visual. It also uses music and simple but effective slogans that stay in people's memories. 'I'm lovin' it', 'Just do it' and 'Impossible is nothing' are just a few memorable examples. Interactive games, brand websites and pop music events have also been introduced by advertisers who are keen for teenagers to associate cool activities with the brands that they represent.
- D Of course, most of us think that we cannot be influenced so easily and that we are aware of the advertisers' tricks. We are not going to buy things because of a clever slogan or a pop concert! But go online and you will find websites where brand fans talk about how cool they feel thanks to certain products. Walk along the street and you will see people dressed in designer clothes that they can only just afford. Perhaps we cannot be manipulated, but a lot of people can be!



2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 faithful to something (*paragraph B*) _____
- 2 the particular group of people that something is aimed at (*paragraph B*) _____
- 3 a short phrase that is easy to remember (*paragraph C*) _____
- 4 something you do to make people believe something (*paragraph D*) _____
- 5 to be made to think or behave in a particular way (*paragraph D*) _____

3 Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Europeans see:
 - a advertisements that provide information.
 - b fewer than 3,000 advertisements a day.
 - c as many advertisements as Americans see.
- 2 When people go shopping:
 - a they think carefully before buying something.
 - b their feelings influence what they buy.
 - c they try to find information about each product.
- 3 Advertisers target teenagers because:
 - a they hope that teenagers will buy their products for many years.
 - b teenagers have preferences for certain brands.
 - c teenagers like emotional messages.
- 4 Advertising directed at teenagers uses:
 - a a lot of words.
 - b memorable websites.
 - c a lot of images.
- 5 The last paragraph suggests that:
 - a nobody is manipulated by advertising.
 - b people don't always realize that they are being manipulated by advertising.
 - c wearing a T-shirt with a logo doesn't mean that you have been manipulated by advertising.

Unit 7 Cross-curricular worksheet

Geography: Setting a good example?

1 Read the text. What environmentally-friendly habits do people in the West have today?

Setting a good example?

A For a lot of people, there is no doubt: the environmental changes that are happening are caused by human activity. Over 200 years of industrialization have had a very negative effect on the planet. Water and air pollution, a growing number of endangered species, and the loss of natural resources are just a few of the consequences.

B These environmental problems are mostly the responsibility of Western countries. However, during the nineteenth century and most of the twentieth century, nobody was aware of the damage that we were causing. Now, the situation is different and ecologists in the West are warning that the new industrial nations in the developing world are damaging the planet too.

C Over the last 30 years, people in the West have adopted a number of 'green' habits. Many people recycle materials, and leave their cars at home and cycle to work. However, the same people also listen to MP3 players or talk on mobile phones. In fact, thanks to the dramatic increase in the use of electronic gadgets, instead of reducing their carbon footprint, people in the UK are using 20% more energy at home than they were twenty years ago.

D Our love of gadgets has no end, and the sale of these energy-consuming devices is going to increase in the near future. According to the Energy Saving Trust, in Britain, 45% of the electricity used in homes in 2020 will be powering computers and electronic gadgets. The International Energy Agency has predicted that the amount of energy used globally to power gadgets will have increased by 100% between 2009 and 2022. Perhaps before warning others about their environmentally damaging practices, we should first make a genuine effort to stop our own.



2 Find words in the text that mean:

- 1 threatened or at risk (*paragraph A*) _____
- 2 knowing about something (*paragraph B*) _____
- 3 harm or injury caused (*paragraph B*) _____
- 4 small tools or devices that have particular uses (*paragraph C*) _____
- 5 a measure of the amount of carbon dioxide that each person produces (*paragraph C*) _____

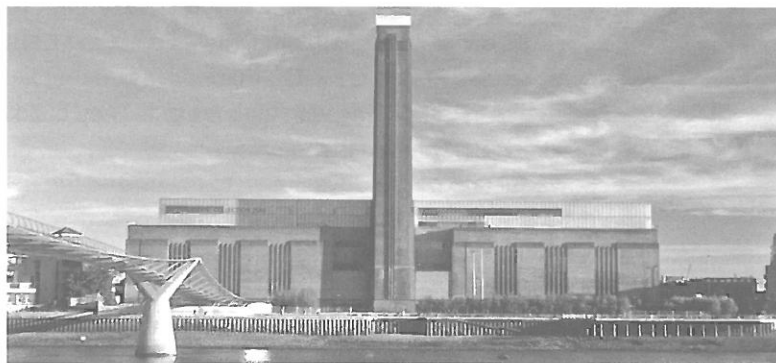
3 Read the text again. Match the sentences 1–5 with the times and percentages a–e.

- 1 People in the West have acted in a more environmentally friendly way over this period of time. ____
 - 2 The amount of extra energy that some people predict we will be using for gadgets in 2022. ____
 - 3 When we started damaging the planet. ____
 - 4 The amount of energy that computers and other devices will be using in British homes in 2020. ____
 - 5 The amount of extra energy that people in the UK are now using compared with twenty years ago. ____
-
- a Over 200 years ago
 - b 20%
 - c 45%
 - d 100%
 - e The last 30 years

Unit 8 Cross-curricular worksheet

Art: Art in the UK

1 Read the text. Do you enjoy visiting art galleries? Why? Why not?



Tate Modern is Britain's national museum of international modern art. It is in London, on the south **bank** of the River Thames, opposite St Paul's Cathedral and the City of London. It displays examples of modern art from 1900 to the present day.

Tate Modern opened in 2000. The building was originally the Bankside Power Station, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, who also designed Waterloo Bridge and the famous British red telephone box. The power station closed in 1981 and architects Herzog and de Meuron helped convert it into an art gallery. The building is more than 200 metres long and its chimney is 99 metres high. There are five levels and the vast **Turbine Hall**. This is where the Tate displays large installations by **contemporary** artists. One famous example of an **installation** was a series of huge slides that visitors could go down, leading from the different levels of the building to the hall floor. This, and other popular installations, has helped capture the imagination of the public, and Tate Modern is now one of the biggest tourist attractions in London. There are plans to build a glass pyramid extension dedicated to photography and video exhibitions.

Many art galleries arrange art **chronologically**, but Tate Modern organizes its works of art according to the important **movements** in twentieth century art. There is Abstraction, with paintings by artists like Wassily Kandinsky; Surrealism, including artists like Salvador Dali and Max Ernst; Cubism, including works by Picasso; and Pop Art, represented by artists like Andy Warhol.

There are three other Tate galleries – Tate Britain (also in London), Tate Liverpool and Tate St Ives, in Cornwall. Tate Modern is, however, the most popular. Since it opened in 2000, more than 40 million people have visited Tate Modern, and it is one of the UK's top three tourist attractions.

2 Match the bold words in the text with the definitions.

- 1 belonging to the present time _____
- 2 arranged in the order in which they happened _____
- 3 a piece of modern sculpture that can be made using sound, light or objects _____
- 4 the side of a river _____
- 5 groups of people who share the same ideas or aims _____
- 6 a machine to generate electricity _____

3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Tate Modern?

- 2 Who designed the original building?

- 3 What is the Turbine Hall used for?

- 4 How are they planning to extend Tate Modern?

- 5 How does Tate Modern organize its galleries?

- 6 Where are the other Tate galleries?

Unit 9 Cross-curricular worksheet

Literature: The novel

1 Read the text. When was the first cinema adaptation of *War of the Worlds*?



H.G. Wells wrote the scientific fiction novel *War of the Worlds* in 1898. The novel tells the story of a Martian invasion of the Earth at the end of the 19th century. The Martians land in England inside metal cylinders, which create deep pits in the ground with their impact. They build war machines to attack buildings and humans. The army tries to retaliate, but the Martians are too powerful and cause devastation to towns and the countryside. In the end, the Martians are killed by tiny microbes because they have no immunity to terrestrial diseases.

In 1938, a radio adaptation of the novel was made by Orson Welles, an American actor, producer and director. When this was played on 30th October, it sounded very realistic. Many people were terrified that aliens had invaded Earth, and they panicked and tried to escape from the cities.

In 1953, a film version was made. It was very successful and won an Oscar for its special effects. Other film adaptations were made later, including three which were released in 2005. The most successful was directed by Steven Spielberg and starred Tom Cruise. This was set in the USA. The version produced by Timothy Hines was closer to the novel, and showed the story in the original setting of England in 1898.

A sudden chill came over me. There was a loud shriek from a woman behind. I half turned, keeping my eyes fixed upon the cylinder still, from which other tentacles were now projecting, and began pushing my way back from the edge of the pit. I saw astonishment giving place to horror on the faces of the people about me. I heard inarticulate exclamation on all sides. There was a general movement backwards. I saw the shopman struggling still on the edge of the pit. I found myself alone, and saw the people on the other side of the pit running off, Stent among them. I looked again at the cylinder, and ungovernable terror gripped me. I stood petrified and staring.

(Chapter 4, *War of the Worlds*)

2 Match the words 1 – 6 with the definitions a – f.

- 1 invasion ____
- 2 cylinder ____
- 3 impact ____
- 4 retaliate ____
- 5 devastation ____
- 6 microbes ____

- a extreme damage
- b to fight back
- c a strong effect
- d a long container with rounded sides, shaped like a pen
- e tiny organisms
- f an attack on a country

3 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The novel is about an invasion of the Earth in modern times. ____
- 2 At first, the Martians want to be friends with people on Earth. ____
- 3 The army tries to stop the Martians. ____
- 4 In the end, the Martians are killed by an illness. ____
- 5 When people heard the radio program, they thought Martians had invaded Earth. ____
- 6 The most popular version of the film was set in 1898. ____

4 Read the extract. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the narrator looking at?
- 2 How many people does the narrator mention in the passage?
- 3 What do the people on the other side of the pit do?
- 4 How does the narrator feel?

Independence Day Teaching notes

Aims

- To present vocabulary to do with the American celebration of Independence Day and to practise question forms.
- To encourage creativity and group co-operation, and to stimulate students' interest in festivals in other cultures.

What do you need?

- Pens; scrap paper; access to research materials or the Internet.

Reading

Exercise 1

- Students match the words and the photos of food and ways of celebrating.

Answers

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 f | 4 b |
| 2 e | 5 c |
| 3 d | |

Exercise 2

- Pre-teach *independence*, *sign*, *military* and *patriotic*.
- Students read the text and answer the question.

Answer

Blueberry pie

Exercise 3

- Students decide whether the statements are true or false.

Answers

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 T | 4 T |
| 2 T | 5 F |
| 3 F | |

Exercise 4

- Students complete the chart individually. Ask some students to share their answers with the class.

Answers

What activities do people do?	People dress and decorate buildings in red, white and blue. Families watch patriotic parades. People have a picnic or barbecue for lunch. They watch big firework displays and sing patriotic songs.
-------------------------------	--

Project: Independence Day quiz

Exercise 1

- Students answer the questions in groups of three.

Answers

- 1 1776
2 Firework displays

Exercise 2

- Students should do some research on Independence Day to find some questions not answered in the text. However, they will probably know a lot about the USA from popular culture. Ask them what they know about the history of Independence Day, and about Independence Day celebrations from films, TV or books.
- Encourage groups to find interesting information so that they can write challenging quizzes for each other.

Exercises 2 & 3

Students' own answers.

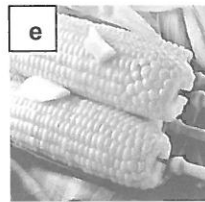
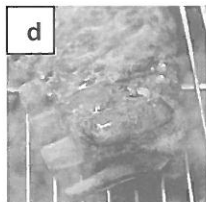
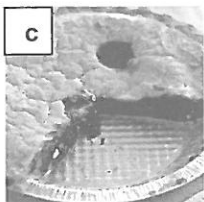
Independence Day

Reading

1 Match 1–5 with the pictures a–f.

picnic a

- 1 barbecue _____
- 2 corn on the cob _____
- 3 ribs _____
- 4 fireworks _____
- 5 blueberry pie _____



2 Read about Independence Day. What sweet thing do Americans eat on Independence Day?

On 4th July, people in the USA celebrate one of the most important days of the year, Independence Day. During the American Revolution in the eighteenth century, the Americans took control of their country from the British. On 4th July 1776 they signed the Declaration of Independence, one of the most important papers in American history. The USA was born.

Today, Independence Day is a national holiday. All over the country, people dress and decorate buildings in red, white and blue, the colours of the national flag. For most Americans, Independence Day is a family celebration, and because it is in the summer, most of the celebrations take place outside. In the morning, families watch patriotic parades, where floats, military bands and people dressed as eighteenth-century soldiers parade through the streets.

Americans often have a picnic or barbecue for lunch on Independence Day. The menu usually includes corn on the cob, hamburgers, barbecue ribs and salads. For dessert, nearly everyone eats blueberry pie, a dish that was eaten by the first Europeans in America and is still very popular. In the evenings, enormous crowds watch big firework displays. A lot of people also buy their own fireworks, although in some places people are not allowed to buy fireworks because they are dangerous. People sing patriotic songs at these displays.

3 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Britain became independent in 1776. F

- 1 The USA was born on 4th July 1776. _____
- 2 Most Independence Day celebrations are held outdoors. _____
- 3 Families march in parades. _____
- 4 Blueberry pie has been popular for centuries. _____
- 5 You can't buy fireworks anywhere in the USA. _____

4 Complete the chart.

Why is 4 th July celebrated?	<u>The USA became independent from Britain on that day in 1776.</u>
What activities do people do?	

Reading

1 Match the bold words in the text with the definitions.

walk and dance in public parade

- 1 people who decide on the winner _____
- 2 dancing or acting in public _____
- 3 people who watch an event _____
- 4 happens _____
- 5 abilities _____
- 6 decorated vehicles _____
- 7 try to beat _____



2 Read about carnival. What is the name of the place in the picture?



Carnival **takes place** in the week before Lent. It is a way to say goodbye to bad things and to prepare for Easter.

There are carnival celebrations in many Christian countries, but one of the most famous is in Rio de Janeiro. The Rio Carnival lasts for four days and four nights, from Saturday to Tuesday.

The Rio de Janeiro carnival is organized by samba schools. These schools focus on practising and **performing** samba, an African-Brazilian dance. Each school represents an area in Rio de Janeiro and has got thousands of members. A school chooses a theme, and its members build **floats** and make costumes that match their theme. They spend the whole year making their costumes and planning their carnival dance routines. Different samba schools **compete** with each other during the carnival. They parade through the Sambadrome, a stadium built specifically for carnivals. The stadium is 700 metres long and holds 90,000 **spectators**. Each school has got 90 minutes to show its **skills** to the **jury**. The day after carnival ends, the jury announces the winning samba school, which takes part in the **Parade of Champions** on the following Saturday.

3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

When is carnival?

In the week before Lent.

- 1 Why do people celebrate carnival?

- 2 Where do people celebrate carnival?

- 3 What is samba?

- 4 What happens the day after the Rio Carnival?

4 Complete the chart.

Who organizes the Rio Carnival?	<u>Samba schools</u>
What do the samba schools do?	
What is the Sambadrome?	
What happens in the Sambadrome?	

Project: Carnival fact file poster

- 1 Work in a group of three. Choose six topics to write about in a carnival fact file. Use the ideas in the box to help you.

costumes dancing date events
family and friends food location music
participants preparation themes weather



- 2 Work alone. Prepare two of the topics your group has chosen. Make notes on your topics. Find some photos to illustrate your topics.
 - 3 Work in your group. Plan your poster. How will you write your fact file information? Where will you put your photos? Use the verbs in the box to help you write the fact file.
- choose compete finish last organize parade
perform practise start take place
- 4 Make your poster.
 - 5 Display your poster in your classroom. Look at the other groups' posters. Read the fact files the other students have written.



Photo of the city

Location facts

Photo of people celebrating

Time facts

Photo of the stadium

Preparation facts

Photos of costumes for theme 1

Photos of costumes for theme 2

Photos of costumes for theme 3

Event facts

Santa Lucia Teaching notes

Aims

- To present vocabulary to do with patron saints and to practise the present and past simple tenses.
- To encourage creativity and group co-operation, and to stimulate students' interest in festivals in other cultures.

What do you need?

- Pens; paper; access to research material or the Internet.

Reading

Exercise 1

- Students skim the text to find words for the definitions. The words are in bold in the text.

Answers

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1 prayed | 4 sets |
| 2 blind | 5 rises |
| 3 get better | 6 wreath |

Exercise 2

- Pre-teach *procession*, *candle*, *crown*, *ceremony* and *Christmas carol*.
- Students read the text and answer the questions.

Answers

Sweden.
Syracuse, in Sicily, Italy.
Christmas carols.

Exercise 3

- Students write the number of the paragraph that discusses each point.

Answers

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 B | 4 C |
| 2 A | 5 B |
| 3 B | |

Exercise 4

- Students complete the chart individually. Ask some students to share their answers with the class.

Answers

What's special about the date?	It's the shortest day of the year in Sweden.
What do people do?	They choose girls at schools and on TV to be their 'Santa Lucias'. They hold special ceremonies to crown the 'Santa Lucias' with a wreath that has candles in it. The 'Santa Lucias' wear white costumes and carry candles in their hands. They lead processions and everybody sings Christmas carols. People give each other special buns called Lussekatt.

Project: Our patron saint

Exercise 1

- Try to get as much information as possible from students about the local patron saint and the way the town celebrates its saint.

Answers will differ from town to town.

Exercise 2

- In pairs, students discuss and make notes on what they know and can find out about the local patron saint and local celebrations. Encourage them to add more questions to the list.

Answers will differ from town to town.

Exercise 3

- Put students with new partners. Students present their information to each other.
- Encourage students to listen to each other and note any new information that they learn from each other. Ask selected pairs to report back on what they have learned from each other.

Extra activities

- Ask students to produce written versions of their presentations and display them on the classroom wall.

Reading

1 Match the bold words in the text with the definitions.

small cakes

buns

1 spoke to God

2 unable to see

3 become healthy after you have been ill

4 goes down (the sun)

5 comes up (the sun)

6 ring of flowers or leaves

2 Read about Santa Lucia. Where do they celebrate Santa Lucia? Where was Santa Lucia from? What do people sing on the day of Santa Lucia?

A

A lot of places in Spain celebrate the shortest night of the year, San Juan. In Sweden, they celebrate the longest night of the year, Santa Lucia, on 13th December. In Stockholm, the capital city, on this day the sun **rises** at 9 a.m. and **sets** at 3 p.m. In the north of the country, they don't even see the sun!

B

Lucia was a rich young woman from Syracuse, a town in Sicily, Italy. Her mother was very ill and Lucia **prayed** a lot and asked for her mother to get better. Happily, her mother did **get better**, so Lucia gave all her money to the poor. She also decided never to get married because she wanted to give her life to God. A man who wanted to marry her was very angry about this, so he told people that she was a Christian. This was not allowed by the Roman government in Italy at that time. People tried to burn her to death but they couldn't, so they cut her eyes out and killed her. Today, Santa Lucia is the patron saint of **blind** people.

C

In Sweden, schools choose a girl to be their 'Santa Lucia' and they hold a special ceremony to crown her with a **wreath** that has candles in it. They also choose 'Santa Lucias' to represent different areas in Sweden and there is a TV programme where people choose a national 'Santa Lucia'. The 'Santa Lucias' wear white costumes and carry candles in their hands. They lead processions through their towns and everybody sings Christmas carols. People also give each other special **buns**, called Lussekatt, that are made to celebrate Santa Lucia.



3 Read the text again. Match paragraphs (A-C) with the information.

Typical food eaten on Santa Lucia C

- 1 Santa Lucia's death ____
- 2 The number of hours of daylight ____
- 3 The saint of the blind ____
- 4 A special TV programme ____
- 5 Someone's health ____

4 Complete the chart.

Where is Santa Lucia celebrated?	<u>Sweden</u>
What's special about the date?	
What do people do?	

Project: Our patron saint

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is the patron saint of your town?

- 2 When do you celebrate your local patron saint's day?

2 You are going to prepare a short presentation on the patron saint of your town. Work in pairs. Find information about the patron saint of your town. Make notes about him or her. Use the words in the box and the questions to help you.

ceremony costume food procession

Our patron saint

- 1 Who is our patron saint?

- 2 When did he or she live?

- 3 What did he or she do?

- 4 Why is he or she a saint?

- 5 When do we celebrate our patron saint's day?

- 6 How do we celebrate our patron saint's day?

3 Use your notes to tell another student about the patron saint of your town. Listen to the other student's presentation. Write down any new information that you have learned.



Pronunciation bank

Vowels		Consonants	
/ɪ/	happy	/p/	pen
/ɪ/	it	/b/	big
/i:/	he	/t/	two
/æ/	cat	/d/	dog
/ɑ:/	art	/k/	can
/e/	egg	/g/	good
/ɜ:/	girl	/tʃ/	cheap
/ɒ/	not	/dʒ/	job
/ɔ:/	four	/f/	food
/ʊ/	look	/v/	very
/u:/	you	/θ/	think
/ə/	sugar	/ð/	then
/ʌ/	mum	/s/	speak
/eɪ/	day	/z/	zoo
/aɪ/	why	/ʃ/	she
/ɔɪ/	boy	/ʒ/	television
/aʊ/	how	/h/	hat
/əʊ/	go	/m/	meat
/ɪə/	ear	/n/	now
/eə/	wear	/ŋ/	sing
/ʊə/	tourist	/l/	late
		/r/	red
		/j/	yes
		/w/	we

Unit 1

The sounds /g/ and /dʒ/

- 1 4.17 Listen. Pay attention to the difference between the /g/ and /dʒ/ sounds.

/g/ go	/dʒ/ judo
1 regular	2 junk
3 get	4 vegetables
5 sugar	6 juice

- 2 4.17 Listen again and repeat.

- 3 4.18 Do the words have the /g/ sound, the /dʒ/ sound or both? Listen and tick (✓).

	/g/ go	/dʒ/ judo	/g/ and /dʒ/ jog
		✓	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

- 4 4.18 Listen again and repeat.

Unit 2

Intonation in question tags

- 1 4.19 Listen to the intonation in the question tags.

We're meeting at the cinema, aren't we? ↓
= The speaker is **sure**.

The performance starts at eight, doesn't it? ↑
= The speaker **isn't** sure and is asking for information.

- 2 4.20 Listen to the question tags. Does the intonation rise or fall? Write [↑] or [↓].

You can hear the intonation, can't you? [↓]

- 1 She loves going to the theatre, doesn't she? ____
- 2 You didn't enjoy that concert, did you? ____
- 3 I can go to the party, can't I? ____
- 4 They don't go to outdoor events, do they? ____
- 5 It isn't raining now, is it? ____
- 6 He wasn't at the fashion show, was he? ____
- 7 We bought tickets for Friday, didn't we? ____
- 8 The carnival's in July, isn't it? ____

- 3 4.20 Listen again and repeat.

Pronunciation Bank

Unit 3

The sound /h/

- 1 4.21 Listen to the pairs of words. Pay attention to the /h/ sounds.

- 1 it hit / it hit
- 2 ear hear / ear hear
- 3 ill hill / ill hill
- 4 eat heat / eat heat

- 2 4.21 Listen again and repeat.

- 3 4.22 Listen and count the /h/ sounds.

- 1 Harry, have you ever been hang-gliding? 3
- 2 Mum and I have already had our lunch.
- 3 Has Anna ever been in hospital?
- 4 Why not lend him a hand?
- 5 I haven't seen Harriet for three hours.
- 6 Who was helping her at the charity event?

- 4 4.22 Listen again and repeat.

Unit 4

The contraction 'll

- 1 4.23 Listen to the 'll contraction in the sentences.

- 1 I'll give you my number.
- 2 They'll be smaller.
- 3 That'll be amazing!
- 4 We'll show you the photos tomorrow.
- 5 There'll be home robots.

- 2 4.23 Listen again and repeat.

- 3 4.24 Listen and tick (✓) the sentences you hear.

- a) I use my laptop.
- b) I'll use my laptop. ✓
- 1 a) They arrive at 10 in the morning.
- b) They'll arrive at 10 in the morning.
- 2 a) You always help me.
- b) You'll always help me.
- 3 a) We take the bus to school.
- b) We'll take the bus to school.

- 4 4.25 Listen and repeat the b) sentences.

Unit 5

The sounds /ʃ/ and /tʃ/

- 1 4.26 Listen. Pay attention to the difference between the /ʃ/ and /tʃ/ sounds.

/ʃ/ shoe	/tʃ/ change
pressure	charity
fashion	question
special	choice
position	suggestion

- 2 4.27 Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 1. Then listen and check.

Can you answer question 3?

- 1 That's a very interesting career .
- 2 I hope my will be helpful.
- 3 In her , I would talk to someone.
- 4 She volunteers at a shop.
- 5 Do you feel a lot of peer ?
- 6 I love exhibitions by designers.
- 7 It's nothing – don't buy it!

- 3 4.27 Listen again and repeat.

Unit 6

The sounds /ə/ and /ɜ:/

- 1 4.28 Listen. Pay attention to the difference between the short /ə/ and the long /ɜ:/ sounds.

/ə/ writer /ɜ:/ person

- 2 4.29 Listen and underline the word with the short /ə/ sound.

offer prefer

- 1 perfume customer
- 2 voucher return
- 3 concert deserve
- 4 advert advertising
- 5 information perfect
- 6 learn superior

- 3 4.30 Listen, check and repeat the words with the short /ə/ sound.

- 4 4.31 Listen and repeat the words with the long /ɜ:/ sound.

Pronunciation Bank

Unit 7

Syllables and stress

- 1 4.32 Listen. How many syllables have the words got?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 pollution <u>3</u> | 6 development ____ |
| 2 hazardous ____ | 7 conservation ____ |
| 3 endangered ____ | 8 temperature ____ |
| 4 deforestation ____ | 9 population ____ |
| 5 pesticide ____ | 10 environmental ____ |

- 2 4.32 Listen, check and repeat.

- 3 4.33 Listen again. Which syllable is stressed? Complete the chart and underline the stressed syllables.

1 st syllable	2 nd syllable
	<u>pollution</u>
3 rd syllable	4 th syllable

- 4 4.33 Listen, check and repeat.

Unit 8

The sound /r/ and silent r

- 1 4.34 Listen to the sentence first in a British accent and then in an American accent. Pay attention to the letter r.

She was born in Russia in 1899, but later moved to the USA.

- 2 4.35 Listen and tick (✓) the words that have a /r/ sound in a British English accent.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 reason ✓ | 6 century ____ |
| 2 award ____ | 7 reject ____ |
| 3 sculpture ____ | 8 carve ____ |
| 4 rough ____ | 9 region ____ |
| 5 world ____ | 10 figure ____ |

- 3 4.36 Listen, check and repeat the words in two groups: with /r/ and without /r/ in a British English accent.

- 4 4.37 Listen and write A (American) or B (British).

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 first <u>A</u> | 4 Portugal ____ |
| 2 large ____ | 5 weren't ____ |
| 3 work ____ | 6 market ____ |

Unit 9

The sounds /s/ and /z/

- 1 4.38 Listen. Pay attention to the difference between the /s/ and /z/ sounds.

/s/ sister /z/ cousin

- 2 4.39 Listen to the words in the box. Then complete the chart.

busy city cruise decide desert dinosaur
disagree easy evidence fantasy ghost lose
missing notice peaceful please Portuguese
positive prisoner puzzling

/s/	/z/
<u>evidence</u>	

- 3 4.40 Listen, check and repeat.

BEFORE YOU READ

- 1 Read about Jack London. Where did he go looking for gold?
- 2 Read the background to the story on page 323. Is Buck a human?

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Jack London (John Griffith Chaney)

Born: 1876 in San Francisco, California

Died: 1916 in Sonoma County, California

Important works: *The Call of the Wild* (1903), *White Fang* (1906), *The Iron Heel* (1908)

Jack London was born John Griffith Chaney in 1876 in San Francisco in the USA. He came from a poor family and from a young age he hunted, stole and worked at many different jobs – factory-worker, sailor, journalist – to make money to live. Like many men, he hurried to the Yukon in northern Canada to look for gold during the Klondike 'gold rush' of 1897. He wrote his first book of stories *The Son of the Wolf* (1900), about his life there. He became well-known as a writer in 1903, after writing *The Call of the Wild*, which is also about the dangerous, frozen land of the north.

He wrote many other books. Some were adventure stories about sailors, hunters or fishermen, who fight both other men and the dangers of nature; and another famous story, *White Fang* (1906), was also about a dog. But London never forgot his difficult early years and he felt deeply about poor people and the hard lives they had. He was a socialist all his life and, as well as his adventure stories, he wrote serious books about the class system and the need for social change.

Although he became rich and famous during his short life, Jack London was an unhappy man. He had a problem with alcohol and died when he was only forty, in 1916.

READING AND LISTENING

- 1 4.41 Read and listen to the extract on page 323. When and where is the story set? Who is the main character of the story?

- 2 4.41 Read and listen to the extract again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where did Buck live?
- 2 Why was he different from the other dogs?
- 3 Why did Manuel steal Buck from Mr Miller?
- 4 Where did Manuel and the man put Buck?
- 5 What did Buck do to the man when he woke up?

SPEAKING

- 3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 How do you think Mr Miller and his family felt when they found out that Buck had disappeared?
- 2 Where do you think the man was taking Buck? Why?
- 3 In what ways do you think Buck's new life will be different from his old life?

- 4 Read what happens next. What happens when the box is opened?

READ ON

Buck is taken to San Francisco, where the men who stole Buck sell him to another man. He is then put inside a dark box, and the box is put onto another train. The train travels north for two days. During this time, Buck eats no food and drinks no water. When the train reaches its destination in Seattle, Washington, Buck is hungry and thirsty. He is also very angry. The box is opened and Buck attacks the first man he sees. But the man is stronger than Buck, and the man has a weapon – a club – which he uses to hit Buck. Buck is beaten and he learns to obey always the man with the club. The man gives Buck some food and Buck realizes that there are other dogs here. These dogs are also beaten and given food. Buck knows that these dogs have also been stolen. Soon they will all begin their journey to the north of Canada, where they will work as sledge dogs in the goldfields of the Yukon.



SPEAKING

- 5 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you think that Buck likes the man with the club? Why? Why not?
- 2 What relationship do you think Buck will have with the other dogs?

WRITING

- 6 Imagine it is 1898 and you're a gold prospector. You're travelling to Klondike in the Yukon to look for gold. Write a paragraph for your diary describing your journey. Include details about the weather, the geographical features and your feelings.

BACKGROUND TO THE STORY

In 1896, gold was found in the Yukon region in the cold, far north of Canada. An estimated 40,000 men, known as gold prospectors, travelled to this area from different parts of Canada and the USA. They all wanted to find some gold and make some money. Many more tried to reach Yukon, but because of its location – surrounded by high mountains and steep valleys – and the freezing cold temperatures, they found the journey too difficult. Many died attempting the journey while others turned around and went home.

The men who arrived in the Yukon based themselves in the town of Klondike and it was from here that they searched for gold in nearby rivers. This is why it is called the Klondike Gold Rush. To help the men to travel to the goldfields and to help them carry all of their food and equipment, big dogs were used to pull sledges. These dogs were brought to the Yukon from all over North America and often they had been stolen.

The Call of the Wild

Buck did not read the newspapers. He did not know that trouble was coming for every big dog in California. Men had found gold in the Yukon, and these men wanted big, strong dogs to work in the cold and snow of the north.

Buck lived in Mr Miller's big house in the sunny Santa Clara valley. There were large gardens and fields of fruit trees around the house, and a river nearby. In a big place like this, of course, there were many dogs. There were house dogs and farm dogs, but they were not important. Buck was chief dog; he was born here, and this was his place. He was four years old and weighed sixty kilos. He went swimming with Mr Miller's sons, and walking with his daughters. He carried the grandchildren on his back, and he sat at Mr Miller's feet in front of the fire in winter.

But this was 1897, and Buck did not know that men and dogs were hurrying to north-west Canada to look for gold. And he did not know that Manuel, one of Mr Miller's gardeners, needed money for his large family. One day, when Mr Miller was out, Manuel and Buck left the

garden together. It was just an evening walk, Buck thought. No one saw them go, and only one man saw them arrive at the railway station. This man talked to Manuel, and gave him some money. Then he tied a piece of rope around Buck's neck.

Buck growled, and was surprised when the rope was pulled hard around his neck. He jumped at the man. The man caught him and suddenly Buck was on his back with his tongue out of his mouth. For a few moments he was unable to move, and it was easy for the two men to put him into the train.

When Buck woke up, the train was still moving. The man was sitting and watching him, but Buck was too quick for him and he bit the man's hand hard. Then the rope was pulled again and Buck had to let go.



BEFORE YOU READ

- 1 Read about Robert Louis Stevenson. What is the name of his first novel?
- 2 Read the background to the story on page 325. What does Ebenezer Balfour promise to give David on the second night?

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson

Born: 1850 in Edinburgh, Scotland

Died: 1894 in Upolu, Samoa

Important works: *Treasure Island* (1883), *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886), *Kidnapped* (1886)

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh, in Scotland, in 1850. His father, Thomas, was an engineer, as was his grandfather, Robert, who built several important lighthouses and bridges in Scotland. To carry on the family tradition, Robert Louis Stevenson went to Edinburgh University to study engineering himself. He found that engineering did not interest him, so he trained to become a lawyer. This didn't interest him either. However, he had already decided to become a writer and several magazines published his work.

In 1873 during a visit to France, Stevenson met his future wife – Fanny Van de Grift Osbourne. Fanny was American, ten years older than Stevenson, and a married woman with two children. They fell in love, and after her divorce, she and Stevenson got married in 1880, in San Francisco in the USA. Three years later, Stevenson published his first novel, *Treasure Island*.

Stevenson liked to travel, although much of the time his health was poor. As a child he possibly suffered from a serious lung problem called tuberculosis. In 1888, he and Fanny went to live on Samoa, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, because the weather there was good for his health. The islanders called him 'The Teller of Tales'. He died suddenly on Samoa in 1894, aged only 44.

READING AND LISTENING

- 1 4.42 *Kidnapped* is set in Scotland. Match the Scottish words (1–3) with the definitions (a–c). Then read and listen to the extract on page 325 to check your answers.

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1 Lad | a you |
| 2 ye | b yes |
| 3 aye | c boy |

- 2 4.42 Read and listen to the extract again. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why couldn't David see where he was when he first woke up?
- 2 Who did he think had organised his kidnap?
- 3 Why did Mr Riach take Captain Hoseason to see David?

- 4 What would happen if they didn't move David?
- 5 Where did they move David to?

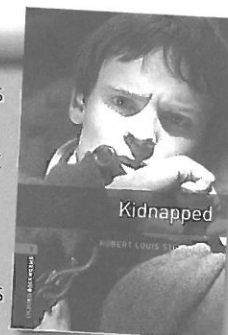
- 3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions. Use your own ideas to explain your answers.

- 1 Why do you think David couldn't move his hands or feet?
- 2 When do you think he got the cut on his head?
- 3 What qualities did Mr Riach possess?
- 4 What do you think the captain was going to do with David?

- 4 Read what happens next. What do David and the soldier plan to do?

READ ON

David becomes friendly with the sailors on the ship and he learns that the ship is sailing to the USA. He also learns that when the ship arrives in the USA, he will be sold as a slave. David is made to work as a slave on the ship, serving food to the captain and his two officers – Mr Riach and Mr Shuan. One night during bad weather, the ship runs into a small boat. All of the passengers on the small boat die except for one man, who is rescued. David soon discovers this man is a Scottish soldier, who has been fighting against the king of England. He offers to pay Captain Hoseason a lot of money if they will take him to France. The captain refuses and, with Mr Riach and Mr Shuan, he secretly plots to kill the soldier and take all of his money. David overhears this plot and he tells the soldier of the captain's intentions. David and the soldier plan to escape from the ship.



SPEAKING

- 5 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you think David will be sold as a slave?
- 2 Do you think David and the soldier will escape from the ship? If so, how?

WRITING

- 6 As David and the soldier were planning their escape, a huge wave knocked David and some of the sailors into the sea. Write a short paragraph about what you think happened to David.

BACKGROUND TO THE STORY

David is a Scottish boy, who becomes an orphan following the death of his parents. Before he died, his father gave him a letter. The letter tells David to travel to a village called Cramond, where he will find a man by the name of Ebenezer Balfour. Ebenezer is David's uncle and he is a very rich man. When he arrives in the village, David asks where he can find the house of Ebenezer Balfour. Many people seem afraid or angry at this question and refuse to answer. Finally, an old lady shows David where Ebenezer lives. It is an old, large house in a very bad condition.

Ebenezer Balfour is an old man and he is surprised to see David. He is also surprised to learn of his brother's death. But he asks David to stay at the house. On the second night, Ebenezer promises to give David some money. After Ebenezer has given him the money, he asks him to go to a dangerous part of the house to retrieve some important documents. While he is doing this, David has an accident and nearly dies. Ebenezer is shocked when David returns. Did Ebenezer intend for David to have this terrible accident? The next day, David accompanies his uncle to a nearby port, where Ebenezer has arranged to do some business. David is tricked onto a sailing ship. All of a sudden, he is attacked...

KIDNAPPED

When I woke up in darkness, my head was hurting badly, and I was unable to move my hands or feet. I could hear the sailors' shouts and the sound of the wind and the waves. The whole seemed to go up, up, up, and then down again. I felt very ill, and at first could not understand what was happening. After a while I realized that I must be somewhere inside the ship, which was moving very fast through the water. 'I've been kidnapped!' I thought angrily. It was clear that my uncle and the captain had planned it together. I began to feel frightened and hopeless, as I lay there in the dark.

Some hours later, a light shone in my face. Mr Riach, one of the ship's officers, stood looking down at me. He washed the cut on my head, gave me some water, and told me kindly to go to sleep. The next time he came, I was feeling very hot and ill. He had brought Captain Hoseason with him.

'Now, sir, see for yourself,' said Mr Riach. 'The lad's seriously ill. We must take him out of this unhealthy hole at once.'

'That's none of your business,' answered the captain. 'Ye're paid to do your job, not worry about the boy. He's staying down here.'

'I'm only paid to be an officer on this ship,' replied Mr Riach sharply. He looked hard at the captain. 'I'm not paid, like you, to kidnap and murder—'

Hoseason turned on him angrily. 'What did ye say?' he cried. 'What do ye mean?'

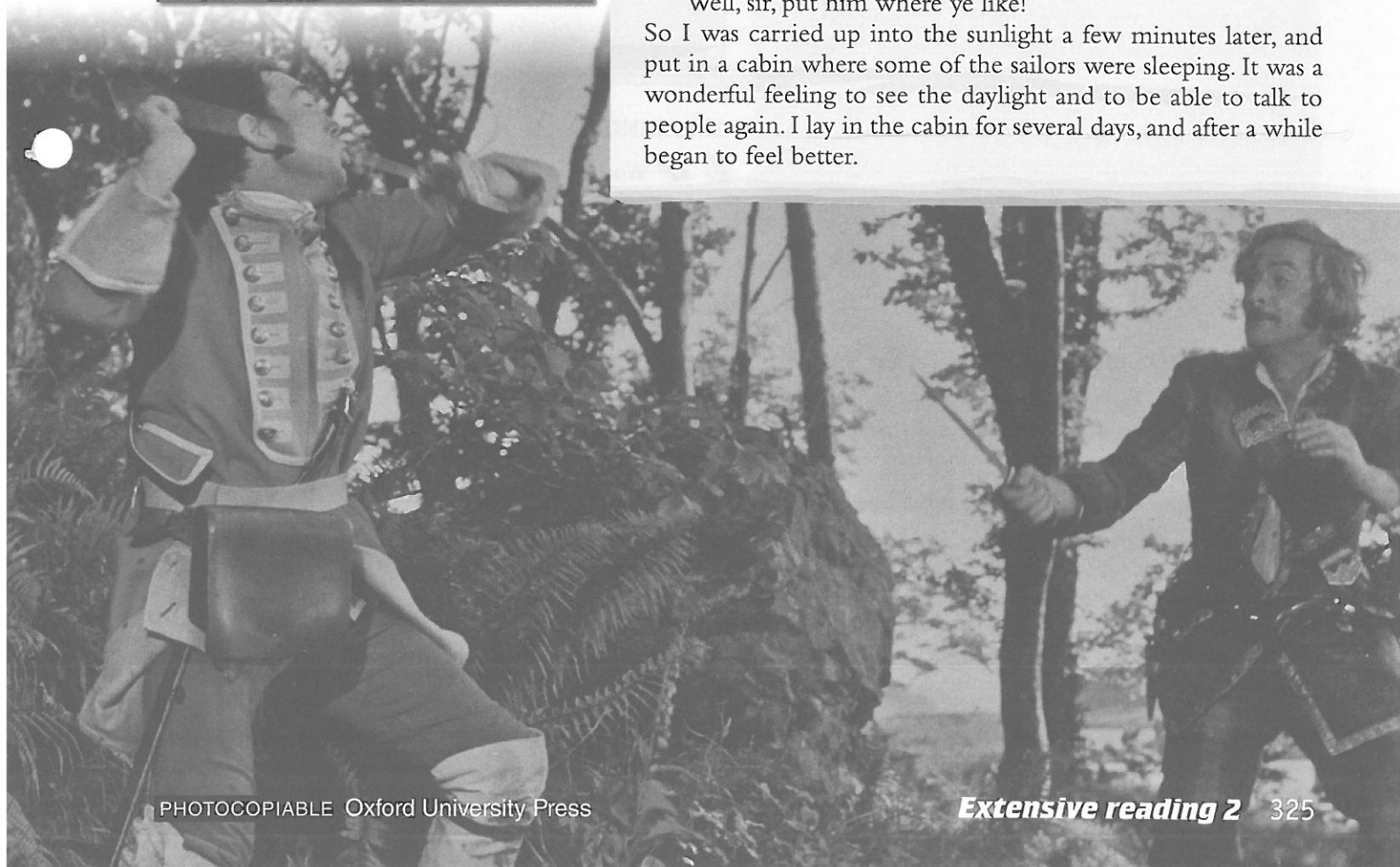
'You understand,' said Mr Riach, looking calmly at him.

'You should know me by now, Mr Riach. I'm a hard man. But if ye say the lad will die—'

'Aye, he will!' said Mr Riach.

'Well, sir, put him where ye like!'

So I was carried up into the sunlight a few minutes later, and put in a cabin where some of the sailors were sleeping. It was a wonderful feeling to see the daylight and to be able to talk to people again. I lay in the cabin for several days, and after a while began to feel better.



BEFORE YOU READ

- 1 Read about Jonathan Swift. What is the name of the hospital that he helped to build?
- 2 Read the background to the story on page 327. What is the name of the island?

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Jonathan Swift

Born: 1667 in Dublin, Ireland

Died: 1745 in Dublin, Ireland

Important works: *A Tale of a Tub* (1704), *Gulliver's Travels* (1726)

Although Jonathan Swift was born and raised in Dublin, Ireland, both of his parents were English. When he was twenty-two, he moved to England to work as a secretary to Sir William Temple, an important English nobleman. This gave him the chance to meet important people in English society and government, and he became very involved in the political life of the times. He returned to Ireland to become a priest, but continued to spend a lot of time in England, visiting his many friends.

During his life Swift published a great number of works, most of which were attacks on political and religious ideas. His writing made him many enemies in the church and government, but made his readers laugh at well-known people, and look with a fresh eye at fashionable ideas and beliefs.

In 1713 Swift became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin, and most of his remaining years were spent in that city. He continued with his political writing, and also worked hard to make life better for the Irish. He gave a third of the money that he earned to the poor, and donated another third on starting a new hospital, St Patrick's. His death in 1745 greatly saddened the Irish people.

Swift's most famous book, *Gulliver's Travels*, was published in 1726. It was a great success at the time and was read by everyone, from politicians to children. It is still enjoyed by readers of all ages today, both for its sharp attack on eighteenth-century ideas and customs, and for the amusing and fantastic adventures of its hero.

READING AND LISTENING

- 1 4.43 Read and listen to the extract on page 327. How are the Lilliputians different from Gulliver?

- 2 4.43 Read and listen to the extract again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What did Gulliver want the king to do?
- 2 What were the officers looking for in Gulliver's pockets?
- 3 How did they get into his pockets?
- 4 What was the device with an engine?
- 5 What did the Lilliputians do when Gulliver fired the gun?

SPEAKING

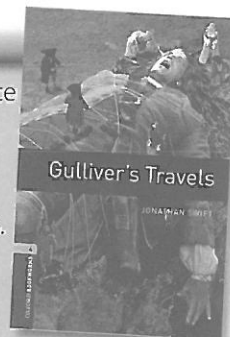
- 3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions. Use your own ideas to explain your answers.

- 1 How do you think Gulliver felt when he first saw the Lilliputians? Why?
- 2 What type of person do you think the king was?
- 3 What do you think Swift's message was about guns?
- 4 Do you think Gulliver escaped? Why? Why not?

- 4 Read what happens next. What does Gulliver steal from the island of Blefuscu?

READ ON

Gulliver eventually manages to convince the Lilliputians to take the chains from his legs. He is free to wander around the island and visit the capital city. He soon learns more about the Lilliputians. Although some of their customs seem strange to Gulliver, he realizes that the Lilliputians are no different from regular humans. For instance, the society of Lilliput is divided and one group of people dislikes the other group of people for unimportant reasons. Gulliver also discovers that Lilliput is at war with the people of a nearby island called Blefuscu. The king asks Gulliver for his help in defeating the army of the Blefuscans, and he accepts. Gulliver swims to Blefuscu and he steals the Blefuscans' warships. The king of Lilliput is happy about this and he asks Gulliver to return to Blefuscu to destroy all of the people who live there. Gulliver refuses to do this and the king is unhappy. Instead, Gulliver starts to become friendly with the people of Blefuscu. Gulliver becomes increasingly unhappy with his life on the island of Lilliput, so he decides to escape.



SPEAKING

- 5 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Gulliver thinks that the Lilliputians have some strange customs. What do you think these strange customs are?
- 2 Why do you think the king of Lilliput wants to destroy the Blefuscans?

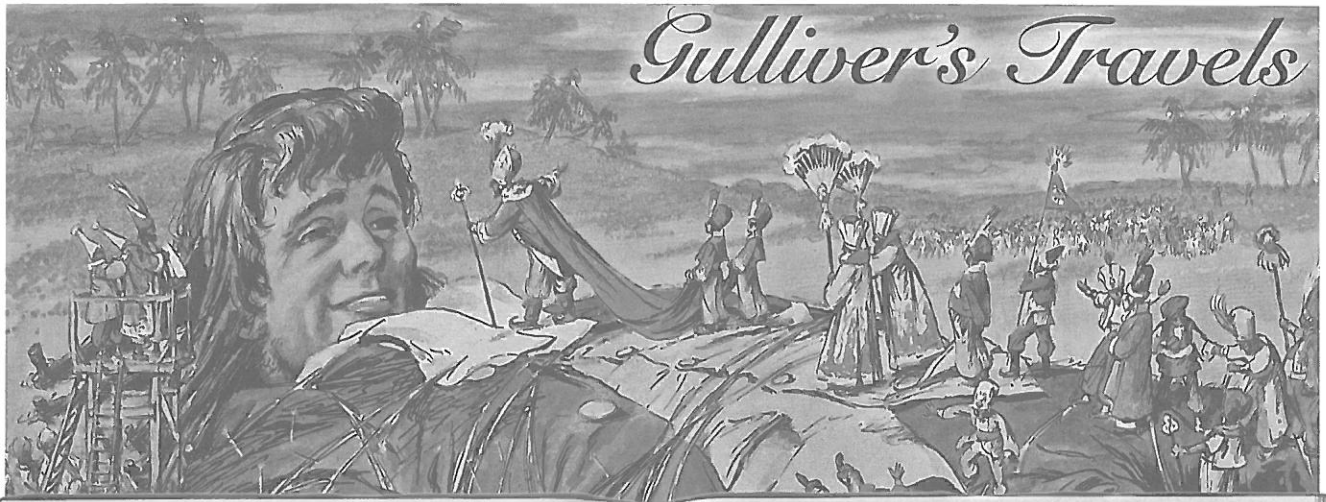
WRITING

- 6 Imagine you are a Lilliputian. Choose a modern device and write a short description of it.

BACKGROUND TO THE STORY

Gulliver is a doctor who wants to travel. He, therefore, becomes a doctor on a ship. He sets sail on a voyage to a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, before a disastrous event happens. As the ship is sailing in the South Pacific Ocean, there is a violent and terrible storm. The ship starts to sink, but Gulliver manages to escape with several other sailors on a lifeboat. As Gulliver and the sailors are rowing to safety, a huge wave covers the lifeboat and this too starts to sink. Gulliver swims to a nearby island and, very tired, he falls asleep on the beach. None of the sailors manages to escape.

When Gulliver wakes up, he discovers that his arms and legs are tied to the ground. Even his hair is tied to the ground. He is a captive and his captors are very small humans who speak a strange language. Gulliver is on the island of Lilliput and his captors are Lilliputians. The Lilliputians are friendly and they give Gulliver something to eat and drink. Eventually, the Lilliputians realize that Gulliver is not dangerous, so they make him welcome on the island. However, they keep his legs tied together with chains.



And so in about three weeks I began to speak the language of Lilliput. The King often visited me, and every time he came, I asked him to take off my chains. He explained that first I must promise not to fight against Lilliput or hurt Lilliputians, and that I must be searched for weapons. I agreed to both these things and carefully picked up two of his officers in my hands. I put them first in one pocket, then moved them to all my other pockets, except two which I kept secret. As they searched, they wrote down in a notebook details of all the things they found.

Afterwards I read some of their report:

'In the second coat pocket we found two very large pieces of wood, and inside them were great pieces of metal, very sharp. In another pocket there was a most wonderful engine, at the end of a long chain. The engine was inside a huge round container, which was made half of silver and half of another metal. This second metal was very strange as we could see through it to some mysterious writing and pictures. The engine made a continuous loud noise.'

The officers could not guess what these things were, but they were, of course, my two pocket knives and my watch. They also found my comb, a purse with several gold and silver coins, my gun and bullets.

The King wanted to know what the gun was used for.

'Bring it out,' he ordered me, 'and show me how it works.'

I took the gun out and put a bullet into it.

'Don't be afraid,' I warned the King. Then I fired the gun into the air.

It was the loudest noise the Lilliputians had ever heard. Hundreds of them thought they were dead, and fell down. The King himself was very frightened. As I gave my gun to the officials to keep, I warned them to be careful with it. They allowed me to keep all my other things, and I hoped that one day soon I would be free.

BEFORE YOU READ

- 1 Read about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Why did he decide to become a writer?
- 2 Read the background to the story on page 329. What type of animal is a hound?

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Born: 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland

Died: 1930 in Crowborough, England

Important works: *A Study in Scarlet* (1887), *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (1902), *The Lost World* (1912)

Before he became a successful writer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle worked as a doctor for eight years. He started writing shortly after his first marriage in order to earn more money, and soon people were reading his stories in weekly magazines.

In the opening pages of his first novel, *A Study in Scarlet* (1887), Sherlock Holmes appeared for the first time – a strange, coldly intelligent detective, who smokes a pipe, plays the violin, and lives at 221B Baker Street in London. He can find the answer to almost any problem, and enjoys explaining how easy it is to his slow-thinking friend, Dr James Watson ('Elementary, my dear Watson!'). Readers began to show great interest in Holmes when *The Sign of Four* was published in 1890.

Conan Doyle himself preferred writing novels about history, like *The White Company* (1891), and he soon became bored with the Sherlock Holmes character. So, in *The Final Problem* (1893), he killed him off, when Holmes and his famous enemy, Moriarty, fell to their deaths in the Reichenbach Falls in Switzerland. But because people kept asking for more stories about Holmes, Conan Doyle had to bring him back to life. In 1902, Conan Doyle wrote *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, which is one of his most exciting and popular stories.

Today, you can read Sherlock Holmes stories in almost any language, and there are many plays and films about the great detective.

- 2 4.44 Read and listen to the extract again.
Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Mortimer believe in sensible explanations?
- 2 Why was Sir Charles worried before his death?
- 3 What did Sir Charles see when Mortimer visited?
- 4 What did Barrymore say that was untrue?
- 5 What did Mortimer see close to the body?

SPEAKING

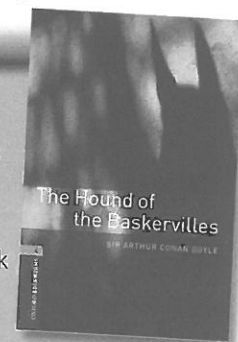
- 3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions. Use your own ideas to explain your answers.

- 1 Do you think Dr Mortimer was telling the truth? Why? Why not?
- 2 Sir Charles believed the story of the Hound of the Baskervilles. What do you think happened in it?
- 3 At what point do you think Mortimer started thinking Sir Charles might be right?
- 4 Why do you think Mortimer whispered when he explained about the footprints to Holmes?

- 4 Read what happens next. What happens after Sir Henry Baskerville receives the anonymous letter?

READ ON

Following the death of Sir Charles, an American man called Sir Henry Baskerville becomes the new owner of Baskerville Hall. Dr Mortimer, however, is afraid that Sir Henry will become the next victim of the family curse. Sherlock Holmes arranges to speak to both Sir Henry and Dr Mortimer in his office on Baker Street the following day. When Sir Henry arrives at the office, he tells Sherlock Holmes about two strange events that happened the night before. Firstly, he received an anonymous letter at the hotel where he is staying. The letter warned him not to go to Baskerville Hall. And then one of his shoes mysteriously disappeared. Sir Henry tells Sherlock Holmes that nothing will prevent him from travelling to the family home despite the warning. Sherlock Holmes becomes suspicious. He decides to secretly follow Sir Henry and Dr Mortimer when they leave his office. But while he is following Sir Henry and Dr Mortimer, Sherlock Holmes sees a taxi driving very slowly behind the two men. Inside the taxi, another man is watching Sir Henry and Dr Mortimer. Is this man the sender of the mysterious letter?



READING AND LISTENING

- 1 4.44 Read and listen to the extract on page 329.
Who are the characters in the story? Match 1–5 with a–e.

1 Dr Mortimer	a the deceased owner of Baskerville Hall
2 Sir Henry	b Sir Charles' butler
3 Sir Charles	c the detective
4 Barrymore	d Sir Charles' doctor
5 Mr Holmes	e the heir to Baskerville Hall

SPEAKING

- 5 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who do you think sent the anonymous letter to Sir Henry Baskerville? Why?
- 2 Do you believe the family curse really exists? Why? Why not?

BACKGROUND TO THE STORY

A man visits Sherlock Holmes in his office at 221B Baker Street in London. The man is called James Mortimer and he claims to be a doctor. Dr Mortimer tells Sherlock Holmes of some frightening events that involved a nobleman by the name of Sir Charles Baskerville.

Sir Charles Baskerville – Dr Mortimer tells Sherlock Holmes – died three months ago in sudden, unexplained circumstances. Before he died, however, Sir Charles gave Dr Mortimer a letter. In this letter, Sir Charles describes how generations of his family, the Baskervilles, have been cursed for many hundreds of years. Sir Charles continues that a mysterious animal, believed to be a very large dog, roams the countryside at night around the family home, Baskerville Hall. And, according to Sir Charles, when a male member of the Baskerville family sees this beast, he suddenly dies.

Dr Mortimer then reads a report about Sir Charles' death from a local newspaper. The report claims that the nobleman died while he was walking at night in the garden of Baskerville Hall. Did Sir Charles Baskerville see this evil animal? And does the curse really exist?

The Hound of the Baskervilles

'Thank you for informing me about this interesting case,' Holmes said. 'I read about it at the time, but I heard none of the details. The newspaper gives the facts that everybody knows. Now I want you to tell me all the other facts that you know. What do you know about the strange stories?'

'I haven't told anyone these other facts,' said Dr Mortimer. 'I am a man of science, as you know. I have always believed that there are sensible explanations for everything. I didn't want to say anything that could stop Sir Henry from coming to live at the Hall. But I will tell you the details that were not in the report.'

'In the months before his death,' Dr Mortimer went on, 'Sir Charles was a very worried man. He was near to breaking down. He believed the story of the Hound of the Baskervilles. He refused to go out at night. He often asked me whether I had seen any strange animal or heard the cry of a hound on the moor at night. He always got very excited when he asked this question.'

'I remember driving up to the Hall one evening about three weeks before he died. He was standing at the door. I went up to him, and saw him staring at something behind me. There was a look of horror on his face. I turned quickly and saw something moving between the trees. It looked like a small black cow. He was so frightened that I went to look for the animal. It had disappeared but Sir Charles was very worried. I stayed with him all the evening. It was then he gave me the old papers I have read to you. What I saw that evening may be important when you consider what happened

on the night of his death.

'When Barrymore, the butler, found Sir Charles' body, he sent someone to fetch me. I checked all the facts. I have just read them to you, and they are all true.'

'But Barrymore said one thing that was not true. He said that there were no other prints on the ground around the body. He did not notice any. But I did. They were not close to the body, but they were fresh and clear.'

'Footprints?' asked Holmes.

'Yes. Footprints,' said Mortimer.

'A man's or a woman's?' asked Holmes.

Dr Mortimer looked at us strangely for a moment. His voice became a whisper as he answered:

'Mr Holmes, they were the footprints of a huge hound!'



Worksheet answer keys

Vocabulary and Grammar

Unit 1 ★

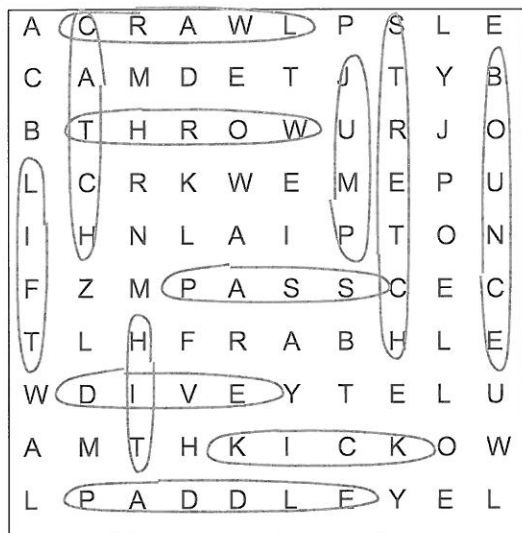
Healthy habits

1

2 g 3 f 4 a 5 e 6 c 7 l 8 b
9 d 10 h

Verbs: Physical activity

2



3

- 1 jump
- 2 lift
- 3 catch
- 4 kick
- 5 pass
- 6 paddle
- 7 stretch
- 8 dive

Present tense contrast

4

- 1 'm not wearing
- 2 doesn't want
- 3 Are you doing
- 4 don't usually enjoy
- 5 're going
- 6 Do you like

5

- 1 meet; 'm meeting
- 2 is using; use
- 3 play; are playing

Zero conditional

6

2 f 3 b 4 a 5 g 6 e 7 c

Unit 1 ★★

Healthy habits

1

- 1 junk food
- 2 teeth
- 3 diet
- 4 do
- 5 enough
- 6 regular
- 7 smoke

You should spend time outdoors.

2

- 1 balanced
- 2 avoid
- 3 water
- 4 alcohol
- 5 smoke
- 6 exercise

Verbs: Physical activity

3

- 1 kick
- 2 lift
- 3 stretch
- 4 crawl
- 5 paddle

4

- 1 kick
- 2 paddle
- 3 hit

Present tense contrast

5

- 1 I'm not wearing my new trainers today.
- 2 We're going to London tomorrow.
- 3 Lara doesn't like watching sport on TV.
- 4 I usually do my homework after dinner.
- 5 Jake never eats junk food.
- 6 Nina isn't coming to the party on Saturday.

6

- 1 Is Mark playing; he isn't
- 2 Do you always walk; I don't
- 3 Are you meeting; I am / we are
- 4 Are they winning; they are
- 5 Do you want; I don't

7

- 1 like
- 2 is playing
- 3 'm visiting
- 4 don't understand
- 5 are you doing

8

- 1 are doing
- 2 is playing
- 3 loves
- 4 is visiting
- 5 always enjoys
- 6 'm finishing
- 7 are you doing
- 8 Do you want

Zero conditional

9

- 1 use
- 2 have

Worksheet answer keys

- 3 don't go
- 4 gets
- 5 eat
- 6 often go

10

- 1 get; enjoy
- 2 hate; is
- 3 do; give
- 4 cries; doesn't get
- 5 wins; am

Unit 1 ★★

Healthy habits

1

- 1 balanced
- 2 avoid
- 3 water
- 4 alcohol
- 5 smoke
- 6 outdoors
- 7 exercise
- 8 protect
- 9 teeth

2

- 1 get enough sleep
- 2 do regular exercise
- 3 drink plenty of water
- 4 eat a balanced diet
- 5 protect your skin
- 6 spend time outdoors

Verbs: Physical activity

3

- 1 kick
- 2 lift
- 3 stretch
- 4 crawl
- 5 paddle

4

- 1 pass
- 2 jump

- 3 hit
- 4 throws
- 5 catch
- 6 dive
- 7 bounce
- 8 pedal

Present tense contrast

5

- 1 never eats
- 2 need
- 3 usually do
- 4 're going
- 5 's raining
- 6 isn't coming
- 7 don't see
- 8 's wearing

6

- 1 Are you watching; Yes, I am.
- 2 Do you like; Yes, I do
- 3 Are we meeting; No, we aren't.

7

- 1 I like your new cycle helmet!
- 2 George is playing golf at the moment.
- 3 I'm visiting my grandparents next weekend.
- 4 I don't understand the rules of this game!
- 5 What are you doing tomorrow evening?

8

- 1 are doing
- 2 is playing
- 3 loves
- 4 is visiting
- 5 get
- 6 'm studying
- 7 are; doing
- 8 Do; want

Zero conditional

9

- 1 burn if I use suncream
- 2 get hungry, we have a snack
- 3 go out if I have homework
- 4 Tom stays up late, he gets tired
- 5 weight if I eat chocolate
- 6 the weather is nice, we go cycling
- 7 I do chores at home, my parents give me money
- 8 little sister cries if she doesn't get what she wants

Unit 2 ★

Entertainment: Events

1

bjcarnivalportcircusaptballetirzroc
kconcertkriloperamb

2

- 1 musical
- 2 film festival
- 3 play
- 4 fashion show

A performing arts centre

3

- 1 box office
- 2 stage
- 3 orchestra
- 4 balcony
- 5 programme
- 6 lobby
- 7 curtain
- 8 snack bar
- 9 crowd
- 10 queue
- 11 spotlight

Worksheet answer keys

Past simple

4

- 1 watched
- 2 didn't go
- 3 loved
- 4 didn't start
- 5 said
- 6 enjoy; did

Past continuous

5

- 1 wasn't
- 2 was
- 3 weren't
- 4 were
- 5 Were; was
- 6 Was; wasn't

Past tense contrast

6

- 1 lost
- 2 was playing
- 3 were watching
- 4 went
- 5 arrived
- 6 heard
- 7 were studying
- 8 was sleeping

Question tags

7

2 e 3 a 4 b 5 g 6 d 7 c

Unit 2 ★★

Entertainment: Events

1

- 1 circus
- 2 ballet
- 3 rock concert
- 4 opera
- 5 fashion show

2

- 1 musical
- 2 film festival
- 3 play
- 4 fashion show
- 5 circus
- 6 carnival

A performing arts centre

3

- 1 box office
- 2 stage
- 3 orchestra
- 4 balcony
- 5 programme
- 6 lobby
- 7 curtain
- 8 snack bar
- 9 crowd
- 10 queue
- 11 spotlight

4

- 1 audience
- 2 balcony
- 3 stage
- 4 snack bar
- 5 queue
- 6 programme

Past simple

5

- 1 watched
- 2 didn't go
- 3 loved
- 4 didn't start
- 5 said
- 6 had
- 7 didn't enjoy

6

- 1 Did he buy; Yes, he did.
- 2 Did, cost; No, they didn't.

3 did they go

4 Did, enjoy; Yes, he did.

Past continuous

7

- 1 wasn't waiting
- 2 was taking
- 3 weren't watching
- 4 were listening
- 5 wasn't sitting

8

- 1 Were, having; Yes, they were.
- 2 Was, playing; No, she wasn't.
- 3 Were, doing the; No, they weren't.
- 4 Was, eating; Yes, she was.

Past tense contrast

9

- 1 lost; was walking
- 2 were watching; met
- 3 went; were playing
- 4 were you doing; heard
- 5 took; was sleeping

Question tags

10

- 1 don't
- 2 didn't
- 3 isn't
- 4 do
- 5 were
- 6 did
- 7 is

Unit 2 ★★★

Entertainment: Events

1

- 1 circus
- 2 ballet
- 3 rock concert

Worksheet answer keys

- 4 opera
- 5 fashion show

2

- 1 musical
- 2 film festival
- 3 play
- 4 fashion show
- 5 circus
- 6 carnival

A performing arts centre

3

Down

- 1 stage
- 3 orchestra
- 4 lobby
- 5 balcony
- 6 queue

Across

- 2 spotlight
- 7 curtain
- 8 audience

4

- 1 rock concert
- 2 audience
- 3 balcony
- 4 stage
- 5 snack bar
- 6 queue
- 7 programme
- 8 box office

Past simple

5

- 1 didn't go
- 2 was
- 3 sold
- 4 didn't lose
- 5 had
- 6 watched
- 7 didn't rain
- 8 tried

6

- 1 'Did you go to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, I did.'
- 2 We didn't buy the tickets online.
- 3 Elsa said that the ballet was amazing.
- 4 'How much did the tickets cost?' 'They cost £15.'
- 5 'Did you enjoy the show last night?' 'Yes, I thought it was great.'

Past continuous

7

- 1 wasn't waiting
- 2 was taking
- 3 weren't watching
- 4 were listening
- 5 wasn't sitting

8

- 1 wasn't
- 2 was watching
- 3 Were they sitting
- 4 were
- 5 Was Emma wearing
- 6 wasn't

Past tense contrast

9

- 1 lost; was walking
- 2 were watching; met
- 3 went; were playing
- 4 were you doing; heard
- 5 took; was sleeping

Question tags

10

- 1 don't you
- 2 didn't they
- 3 isn't it
- 4 do they
- 5 were you

6 did you

7 is it

Unit 3

Experiences

1

2 d 3 e 4 b 5 f 6 a

2

- 1 been
- 2 on
- 3 given
- 4 won
- 5 been

Personality adjectives

3

- 1 confident
- 2 generous
- 3 tolerant
- 4 sociable
- 5 patient

Mystery word: honest

4

- 1 adventurous
- 2 organized
- 3 independent
- 4 energetic
- 5 creative
- 6 sociable

Present perfect simple

5

- 1 has never
- 2 Have you ever
- 3 has eaten
- 4 've just seen
- 5 yet
- 6 've already paid
- 7 for
- 8 since

Worksheet answer keys

Present perfect continuous

6

- 1 has
- 2 since
- 3 been
- 4 haven't
- 5 for
- 6 have

Past perfect

7

- 1 had seen
- 2 had spent
- 3 had left
- 4 had passed
- 5 hadn't eaten
- 6 hadn't taken

Unit 3 ★★

Experiences

1

- 1 compete; marathon
- 2 do; first-aid course
- 3 raised; money
- 4 met; famous celebrity
- 5 eaten insects

2

- 1 been
- 2 been on
- 3 given
- 4 won
- 5 been

Personality adjectives

3

- 1 confident
 - 2 generous
 - 3 tolerant
 - 4 sociable
 - 5 patient
- Mystery word: honest

4

- 1 adventurous
- 2 organized
- 3 independent
- 4 energetic
- 5 creative
- 6 honest

Present perfect simple

5

- 1 Jim has never travelled abroad.
- 2 Mike has eaten insects a few times.
- 3 I've just seen Pedro.
- 4 We haven't eaten yet.
- 5 We've already paid for the tickets.
- 6 Have you ever met a celebrity?
- 7 I've lived here for two years.
- 8 He's known Jack since he was eight years old.

6

- 1 'Has the train left?' 'Yes, it has.'
- 2 'Has Tara ever given a speech?' 'No, she hasn't.'
- 3 'Have you eaten raw fish?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 4 'Have your parents ever won a prize?' 'Yes, they have.'
- 5 'Have you travelled abroad?' 'Yes, I have.'
- 6 'Have Jo and Beth ever visited New York?' 'No, they haven't.'

7

- 1 study
- 2 yet
- 3 for
- 4 already

5 since

6 already

Present perfect continuous

8

- 1 has been working
- 2 haven't been waiting
- 3 have been watching
- 4 We've been living
- 5 Have they been studying
- 6 hasn't been working

9

- 1 've been working
- 2 have you been working
- 3 've been helping
- 4 for
- 5 've been paying
- 6 since

Past perfect

10

- 1 had seen
- 2 had spent
- 3 had left
- 4 hadn't eaten
- 5 hadn't taken

Unit 3 ★★★

Experiences

1

- 1 compete; marathon
- 2 first aid course
- 3 raised; money
- 4 met; celebrity
- 5 eaten insects

2

- 1 Have you ever been hang-gliding?
- 2 I've been on a summer camp.
- 3 Stella has given a speech to her class.

didn't remember my birthday.

3 I would get upset if my friends go cycling more often.

2 If I had a good bike, I would deadlines.

we didn't have so many

1 I wouldn't feel so stressed if

5

Second conditional

6 get upset
5 break up
4 made up
3 apologized
2 laughed
1 hangs out

4

Mystery phrase: fall in love

8 fancy
7 laugh

6 make up
5 hang out
4 break up
3 get upset
2 go on a date
1 apologize

3

Friendship and love

4 relationships
3 bullies
2 homework
1 loneliness

2

the deadline on Friday.

5 I must finish this essay before they don't have jobs.

money problems because

4 Young people often have

exams.

about getting bad grades in

3 A lot of teenagers worry

choices.

difficult to make career

2 Teenagers often find it

to peer pressure.

1 It can be difficult not to give in

1

Teen stress

Unit 5 ★★

6 didn't have
5 would call
4 didn't live
3 wouldn't take
2 could go
1 was

6

Wishes

6 weren't
5 were
4 wouldn't
3 would be
2 didn't
1 wouldn't feel

5

2 a 3 e 4 b 5 d

4

Second conditional

Mystery phrase: fall in love

8 fancy
7 laugh

6 make up
5 hang out
4 break up
3 get upset
2 go on a date
1 apologize

3

Friendship and love

4 relationships
3 bullies
2 homework
1 loneliness

2

2 f 3 c 4 e 5 b 6 a

1

Teen stress

Unit 5 ★

5 don't go; 'll be
4 will steal; leave
3 won't be; don't do
2 don't have; won't buy
1 is; 'll go

9

First conditional

4 And food will definitely be more expensive
3 We will probably live in smaller homes
2 We probably won't send letters by post
1 We'll use cards or even our phones

8

4 won't stay
3 'll lend
2 won't be
1 'll tidy

7

Will / won't

am.

4 Are you going to study; Yes, I

we are.

3 Are we going to meet; Yes,

4 Stella wouldn't give in to peer pressure if she had more confidence.
5 If I was / were good at maths, I would enjoy the lessons more.
6 If Jack didn't suffer from loneliness, he wouldn't spend so much time online.

6
1 I had; would see
2 wouldn't play; didn't practise
3 wouldn't gain; exercised
4 was / were; would become
5 would buy; weren't

Wishes

7

1 apologize
2 go on a date
3 get upset

Friendship and love

1 loneliness
2 homework
3 bullies
4 relationships

5 I must finish this essay before the deadline on Friday.
they don't have jobs.
money problems because

6

4 I was / were very good at singing, I would become
5 would buy more clothes if they weren't
1 I wouldn't feel so stressed if we didn't have so many deadlines!

2 If I had a good bike, I would go cycling more often.
3 I would get upset if my friends didn't remember my birthday.
4 Stella wouldn't give in to peer pressure if she had more confidence.
5 If I was / were good at maths, I would enjoy the lessons more.
6 If Jack didn't suffer from loneliness, he wouldn't spend so much time online.

Wishes

7

1 was / were
2 could go
3 wouldn't take
4 didn't live
5 would tell
6 didn't have

8

1 didn't have to
2 was / were
3 could sing
4 would build
5 could go

Second conditional

1 hangs out
2 laughed
3 apologized
4 made up
5 break up
6 get upset

Mystery phrase: fall in love

8 fancy
7 laugh
6 make up
5 hang out
4 break up
3 get upset

4

Teen stress

Unit 5

1 didn't have to
2 was / were
3 could sing
4 would build
5 could go

1 It can be difficult not to give in to peer pressure.
2 Teenagers often find it difficult to make career choices.
1
1 It can be difficult not to give in to peer pressure.

Unit 6 ★

Advertising

- 1 slogan
- 2 flyer
- 3 mascot
- 4 billboard
- 5 brand name
- 6 logo

Adjectives: Adverts

- 1 slogan
- 2 window display
- 3 pop-up window
- 4 pavement sign
- 5 banner

Reported questions

- 1 Paul asked me where I lived.
- 2 He asked me if I liked the advert.
- 3 I asked Maddie what she was doing.
- 4 We asked Carla why she had left early.
- 5 Tom asked me if I had been to Paris.

Reported commands and suggestions

- 1 hadn't finished
- 2 was going to get
- 3 wouldn't forget
- 4 didn't eat
- 5 couldn't swim
- 6 had bought

Adjectives: Adverts

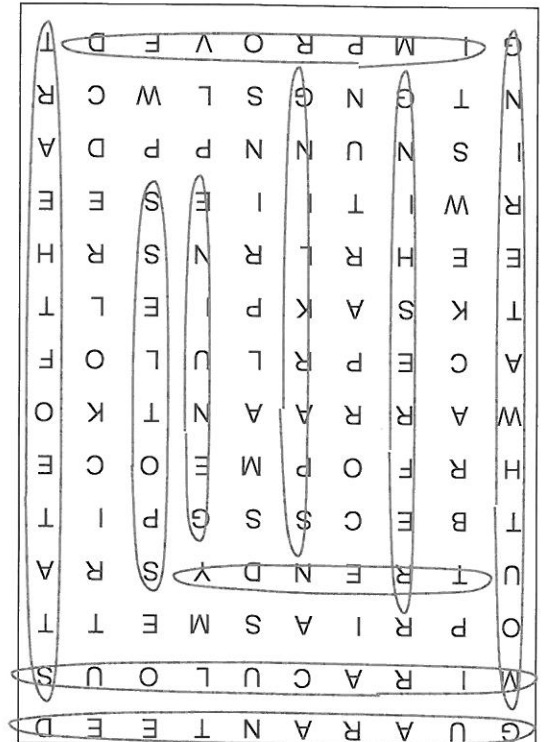
- 1 spotless
- 2 sparkling
- 3 refreshing
- 4 state-of-the-art
- 5 trendy
- 6 genuine
- 7 state-of-the-art
- 8 guaranteed
- 9 improved
- 10 miraculous

Reported speech

- 1 said
- 2 told
- 3 said
- 4 told
- 5 said
- 6 were
- 7 had seen
- 8 had ever seen
- 9 was going to work
- 10 could
- 11 would be

Reported questions

- 1 where I lived
- 2 if I liked the advert
- 3 what she was doing



Advertising

Across

- 1 slogan
- 2 logo

Down

- 1 slogan
- 2 mascot
- 3 pavement sign
- 4 billboard
- 5 pop-up window
- 6 pavement sign
- 7 window display
- 8 brand name

Unit 6 ★★

The correct sentences are 2, 4 and 5.

- 9
- 4 why she had left early
- 5 if I had been to Paris

- 1 They asked me if I wanted to go with them.
- 2 My mum asked me what I was doing.
- 3 I asked Paul where the key was.
- 4 Georgie asked me if I had ever been to New York.
- 5 Tom asked me if I would help him.

Reported commands and suggestions

Unit 6

- 1 to wait
- 2 not to make
- 3 ordering
- 4 to tidy
- 5 phoning
- 6 not to worry

Advertising

- 1
- Down
- 4 logo
- 6 slogan
- Across
- 2 flyer
- 3 banner
- 5 mascot
- 7 pavement sign
- 2
- 1 slogan
- 2 billboard
- 3 pop-up window
- 4 pavement sign

Adjectives: Adverts

- 5 window display
- 6 brand name

Reported speech

- 3
- 1 spotless
- 2 sparkling
- 3 refreshing
- 4 genuine
- 5 trendy
- 4
- 1 genuine
- 2 state-of-the-art
- 3 guaranteed
- 4 improved
- 5 miraculous

- 1 ✓
- 2 We saw Paul and he told us that he was leaving.
- 3 ✓
- 4 Sam told me that he had done his homework.
- 5 Ali said to me that he couldn't come to the party.
- 7
- 1 they were
- 2 he had seen
- 3 he had ever seen
- 4 he was going to work

Reported questions

- 5 he could
- 6 it would be

- 8
- 1 Paul asked me where I lived.
- 2 Kelly asked me if I liked the advert.
- 3 I asked Ana what she was doing.
- 4 We asked Carla why she had left early.
- 5 Tom asked me if I had been to Paris.
- 9
- 1 They asked me if I wanted to go with them.
- 2 My mum asked me what I was doing.
- 3 I asked Paul where the key was.
- 4 Georgie asked me if I had ever been to New York.
- 5 Jude asked me if I would help him.
- Reported commands and suggestions.
- 10
- 1 Dad told me to wait in the car for a few minutes.
- 2 They told us not to make any noise.
- 3 Mo suggested ordering some pizzas.
- 4 My mum told me to tidy my room.
- 5 Kyle suggested phoning for a taxi.
- 6 I told my parents not to worry about me.

Worksheet answer keys

either ... or / neither ... nor

Unit 7 ★

Natural habitats

1 coral reef / pond / intertidal forest
scrubland / prairie / wetland / forest
desert / grassland / mixed forest
coral reef

2

Environmental issues

2 a 3 f 4 e 5 d 6 b

4

Defining relative clauses

5

1 where
2 whose
3 which
4 who
5 which

6

The correct sentences are 1 and 5.

7

Non-defining relative clauses

1 who is studying biology
2 which is in Africa
3 where I grew up
4 whose mother is American

5

Defining relative clauses

1 Overfishing
2 Deforestation
3 erosion
4 air pollution
5 fossil fuels
1 solid waste
2 pesticides
3 hazardous waste
4 endangered species

4

Environmental issues

1 scrubland
2 wetland
3 rainforest
4 coral reef

2

Natural habitats

Unit 7 ★★

1 nor
2 neither
3 or
4 either
5 nor

8

Non-defining relative clauses

1 who is studying biology, cares a lot about
2 which is in Africa, gets very little
3 where I grew up, is a national park in the north west of
4 whose mother is American, often travels to the

8

either ... or / neither ... nor

9

Unit 7 ★★

1 neither, nor
2 neither, nor
3 either, or
4 either, or
5 neither, nor

Natural habitats

1 estuary
2 grassland
3 tundra

1

4 pond

5 mixed forest

Environmental issues

1 scrubland

2 wetland

3 rainforest

4 coral reef

2

1 Overfishing

2 Deforestation

3 erosion

4 air pollution

5 fossil fuels

4

1 solid waste

2 pesticides

3 hazardous waste

4 endangered species

Defining relative clauses

5

1 which / that

2 where

3 whose

4 who / that

5 which / that

6

1 That's the forest where we

saw the wild cats.

2 I have a friend whose mother

works in a zoo.

3 Tigers are beautiful animals

which / that are very rare.

4 I have an aunt who / that lives

in New York.

5 The birds which / that we

saved are all healthy now.

7

1 ✓

2

WWF is an organization

which / that helps animals.

3 This is the forest where you

can see chimpanzees.

4 Deforestation is a problem

which / that is getting worse.

5 ✓

6 The desert is a place where

very few plants grow.

Non-defining relative clauses

8

1 My sister, who is studying

biology, cares a lot about the

environment.

2 The Sahara Desert, which is

in Africa, gets very little rain.

3 The Lake District, where I

grew up, is a national park in

the north west of England.

4 Jack, whose mother is

American, often travels to the

United States.

either ... or / neither ... nor

9

1 neither George nor his

brother came (to the party)

2 neither tigers nor bears

either drive or go by train

4 leaving on either Thursday or

Friday / either leaving on

Thursday or Friday

Unit 8

Visual and decorative arts

1

1 pottery

2 mosaic

3 metalwork

4 lace

A portrait is a painting of a

person.

2

1 embroidery

2 glassware

3 jewellery

4 landscape painting

5 woodcarving

Process verbs

3

1 sketch

2 mix

3 polish

4 carve

4

2! 3 e 4 g 5 a 6 b 7 h 8 c

g f

Present simple passive

5

1 used

2 isn't

3 are

4 aren't

5 bought

6 Are the tiles sold

7 is

8 by

6

1 must be stored

2 might be chosen

3 can be added

4 can be made

5 should be encouraged

6 needs to be polished

Past simple passive		Unit 8		Visual and decorative arts		Across		Down		2		Process verbs		3		1		2		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47		48		49		50		51		52		53		54		55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63		64		65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73		74		75		76		77		78		79		80		81		82		83		84		85		86		87		88		89		90		91		92		93		94		95		96		97		98		99		100		101		102		103		104		105		106		107		108		109		110		111		112		113		114		115		116		117		118		119		120		121		122		123		124		125		126		127		128		129		130		131		132		133		134		135		136		137		138		139		140		141		142		143		144		145		146		147		148		149		150		151		152		153		154		155		156		157		158		159		160		161		162		163		164		165		166		167		168		169		170		171		172		173		174		175		176		177		178		179		180		181		182		183		184		185		186		187		188		189		190		191		192		193		194		195		196		197		198		199		200		201		202		203		204		205		206		207		208		209		210		211		212		213		214		215		216		217		218		219		220		221		222		223		224		225		226		227		228		229		230		231		232		233		234		235		236		237		238		239		240		241		242		243		244		245		246		247		248		249		250		251		252		253		254		255		256		257		258		259		260		261		262		263		264		265		266		267		268		269		270		271		272		273		274		275		276		277		278		279		280		281		282		283		284		285		286		287		288		289		290		291		292		293		294		295		296		297		298		299		300		301		302		303		304		305		306		307		308		309		310		311		312		313		314		315		316		317		318		319		320		321		322		323		324		325		326		327		328		329		330		331		332		333		334		335		336		337		338		339		340		341		342		343		344		345		346		347		348		349		350		351		352		353		354		355		356		357		358		359		360		361		362		363		364		365		366		367		368		369		370		371		372		373		374		375		376		377		378		379		380		381		382		383		384		385		386		387		388		389		390		391		392		393		394		395		396		397		398		399		400		401		402		403		404		405		406		407		408		409		410		411		412		413		414		415		416		417		418		419		420		421		422		423		424		425		426		427		428		429		430		431		432		433		434		435		436		437		438		439		440		441		442		443		444		445		446		447		448		449		450		451		452		453		454		455		456		457		458		459		460		461		462		463		464		465		466		467		468		469		470		471		472		473		474		475		476		477		478		479		480		481		482		483		484		485		486		487		488		489		490		491		492		493		494		495		496		497		498		499		500		501		502		503		504		505		506		507		508		509		510		511		512		513		514		515		516		517		518		519		520		521		522		523		524		525		526		527		528		529		530		531		532		533		534		535		536		537		538		539		540		541		542		543		544		545		546		547		548		549		550		551		552		553		554		555		556		557		558		559		560		561		562		563		564		565		566		567		568		569		570		571		572		573		574		575		576		577		578		579		580		581		582		583		584		585		586		587		588		589		590		591		592		593		594		595		596		597		598		599		600		601		602		603		604		605		606		607		608		609		610		611		612		613		614		615		616		617		618		619		620		621		622		623		624		625		626		627		628		629		630		631		632		633		634		635		636		637		638		639		640		641		642		643		644		645		646		647		648		649		650		651		652		653		654		655		656		657		658		659		660		661		662		663		664		665		666		667		668		669		670		671		672		673		674		675		676		677		678		679		680		681		682		683		684		685		686		687		688		689		690		691		692		693		694		695		696		697		698		699		700		701		702		703		704		705		706		707		708		709		710		711		712		713		714		715		716		717		718		719		720		721		722		723		724		725		726		727		728		729		730		731		732		733		734		735		736		737		738		739		740		741		742		743		744		745		746		747		748		749		750		751		752		753		754		755		756		757		758		759		760		761		762		763		764		765		766		767		768		769		770		771		772		773		774		775		776		777		778		779		780		781		782		783		784		785		786		787		788		789		790		791		792		793		794		795		796		797		798		799		800		801		802		803		804		805		806		807		808		809		810		811		812		813		814		815		816		817		818		819		820		821		822		823		<	
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Process verbs

- 3 is the festival supported by
local businesses?
4 The wood must be kept dry.
5 Are the crafts bought by tourists?

Past simple passive

Compound adjectives

- 5 wizard
6 castaway

- 1 hard-working
2 good-looking
3 brown-haired
4 bad-tempered
5 award-winning

3

- 1 blue-eyed
2 brown-skinned
3 fun-loving
4 French-speaking
5 long-legged

Gerunds and to-infinitives

- 1 making
2 going
3 running
4 writing
5 winning
6 seeing

5

- 1 Studying
2 playing
3 to see
4 raining
5 to cry

Gerund or to-infinitive?

Sentences 2, 3, 6 and 7 are correct.

stop, remember, forget

- 1 to have
2 playing
3 meeting

8,

- 1 dye
2 glue
3 sketch
4 tie
5 weave

- 1 sketch, sew
2 sew, weave
3 polish, carve
4 carve, polish

- 1 assembled
2 weave
3 sketched
4 carved
5 mix
6 tie
7 dye
8 spray

Present simple passive

- 1 is used
2 isn't taught
3 are sold
4 aren't made
5 are painted

6

- 1 exhibition?
8 Were you invited to the

by the artist.

- 6 200 sculptures were created

- 5 Where was this jewellery made?

- 3 The mosaics weren't discovered until 2012.

- 2 Was this portrait painted by Rembrandt?

- 1 These glasses weren't made in Spain.

- 10 6 weren't impressed

- 5 were shown

- 4 wasn't designed

- 3 were carved

- 2 were used

- 1 was brought

9

- 6 weren't impressed

- 5 were shown

- 4 wasn't designed

- 3 were carved

- 2 were used

- 1 was brought

9

- 6 weren't impressed

- 5 were shown

- 4 wasn't designed

- 3 were carved

- 2 were used

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- 5 were shown

- 4 wasn't designed

- 3 were carved

- 2 were used

- 1 was brought

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- 6 weren't impressed

- 5 were shown

- 4 wasn't designed

Characters in fiction

Unit 9 ★★

- 4 to give
- 5 making
- 6 to switch
- 1 playing
- 2 to see / seeing
- 3 writing
- 4 raining / to rain
- 5 to wait / waiting
- 6 crying

6

Gerund or to-infinitive?

- 5 captain
- Mystery word: orphan (b)

2

Compound adjectives

- 1 prisoner
- 2 detective
- 3 alien
- 4 wizard
- 5 castaway

3

- 1 long-legged
- 2 award-winning
- 3 good-looking
- 4 fun-loving
- 5 bad-tempered

4

- 1 The detective was a tall,
- 2 Sophie is a very kind-hearted
- 3 He's from Germany, so all his
- 4 A blonde-haired woman
- 5 Hard-working students
- 6 A huge, red-skinned creature

Gerunds and to-infinitives

- 1 learning
- 2 cycling
- 3 going
- 4 having

5

- 1 playing
- 2 to see / seeing
- 3 writing
- 4 raining / to rain

6

Compound adjectives

- 1 prisoner
- 2 detective
- 3 alien
- 4 wizard
- 5 castaway

2

Mystery word: orphan (b)

- 1 android
- 2 vampire
- 3 ghost
- 4 outlaw
- 5 captain

1

Gerunds and to-infinitives

- 1 brown-eyed
- 2 kind-hearted
- 3 German-speaking
- 4 blonde-haired
- 5 Hard-working
- 6 red-skinned

4

- 1 long
- 2 award
- 3 good
- 4 fun
- 5 bad

3

Characters in fiction

Unit 9 ★★

- 1 to have
- 2 playing
- 3 meeting
- 4 to give
- 5 making
- 6 to switch

10

- 1 T 2 T 3 T 4 F

9

stop, remember, forget

- 1 to go
- 2 watching
- 3 to give
- 4 to come
- 5 writing
- 6 to play

8

- 1 to learn
- 2 hearing
- 3 to find out
- 4 staying
- 5 to visit

7

1

- 1 android
- 2 vampire
- 3 ghost
- 4 outlaw

1

Gerund or to-infinitive?

- 5 to wait / waiting
- 6 crying / to cry

7

- 1 to learn
- 2 hearing
- 3 to find
- 4 staying
- 5 to visit

stop, remember, forget

9

- 1 T 2 T 3 T 4 F

10

- 1 to have
- 2 playing
- 3 meeting
- 4 to give
- 5 making
- 6 to switch

Pairwork

Unit 1

Students' own answers.

Unit 2

Student A:

- 1 science fiction films
- 2 Theatre Royal
- 3 6 p.m.
- 4 2:30
- 5 7:30
- 6 15
- 7 8 p.m.

346

Your Turn 9

Student B:

- 1 ABC cinema
- 2 musical
- 3 18
- 4 12
- 5 central arena
- 6 Hampton Club
- 7 8 p.m.

Unit 3

Students' own answers.

Unit 4

Students' own answers.

Unit 5

Students' own answers.

Unit 6

Students' own answers.

Unit 7

Students' own answers.

Unit 8

Student A:

- 1 1904
- 2 fifteen
- 3 symbolism
- 4 Paris
- 5 five
- 6 what he could see in real life
- 7 impressionist

Student B:

Figures

his home town

strange and surreal

1840

Le Havre

copying famous paintings

from the past

details

Unit 9

Student A:

- 1 Since then, it has sold millions of copies worldwide.
- 2 The story begins with the death of Alex's uncle.
- 3 He decides to investigate.
- 4 Alex is then invited to visit the place where his uncle worked.

Student B:

- 1 It was first published in 2003.
- 2 The book tells an alternative history of the world.
- 3 The Africans, known as Crosses, control everything.
- 4 However, she becomes friends with Callum, a Nought.

Cross-curricular

Unit 1

- 1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c

2

- 1 c 2 d 3 e 4 b 5 f 6 a

3

speed

cardio

energy

an hour

gym

stretching

Unit 2

1

Students' own answers

2

1 rival

2 balcony

3 exiled

2

3

1 B 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 B

Unit 7

1

recycling, cycling instead of driving

2

1 endangered

2 aware of

3 damage

4 gadgets

5 carbon footprint

3

1 E 2 D 3 A 4 C 5 B

Unit 8

1

Students' own answers

2

1 contemporary

2 chronologically

3 installation

4 bank

5 movements

6 turbine

3

1 In London, on the south bank

of the River Thames.

2 Sir Giles Gilbert.

3 Displaying large installation

pieces.

4 By building a glass pyramid

for photography and video

exhibitions.

5 According to important

movements in art.

6 In London, Liverpool and St

Ives.

4 feud

5 playwright

6 deny

3

1 Because their families are

enemies.

2 Because he murders a

Capulet.

3 Romeo and Juliet both die.

4 To change his name – to stop

being a Montague.

5 To change her name – to

stop being a Capulet.

6 She says that a rose would

still be lovely, even if it had a

different name. She uses this

example to show that names

are not important.

Unit 3

1

human rights and peacekeeping

issues

2

1 deforestation

2 nutrition

3 drought

4 desertification

5 eradicate

3

1 population

2 income

3 poverty

4 goals

5 one dollar

Unit 4

1

The Apple Watch contains similar

technology to the iPhone and

iPad.

5

manipulated

4 trick

3 slogan

2 target

1 loyal

2

teenagers

1

Unit 6

able to concentrate.

unable to sleep, not being

5 A loss of appetite, being

from their own.

4 A smell which is very different

each person.

prints' which are unique to

3 They are chemicals like 'smell

stage.

2 The body produces different

chemicals at each different

in the brain

1 There are chemical reactions

3

1 c 2 f 3 a 4 d 5 b 6 e

2

people fall in love.

There are three stages when

1

Unit 5

3

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T 6 F

7 Functional

6 screen

5 tap

4 MP3 player

3 gadget

2 download

1 launch

2

Worksheet answer keys

Unit 9

1

in 1953

2

1 f 2 d 3 c 4 b 5 a 6 e

3

1 f 2 f 3 t 4 t 5 t 6 f

4

- 1 a cylinder with an alien coming out of it
- 2 three (a woman, the shopman and Stent)
- 3 run away
- 4 terrified

Pronunciation Bank

Unit 1

3

Audio script:	/g/	/dʒ/	go	judo	jog
page	✓				
1 forget	✓				
2 gym	✓				
3 dangerous	✓				
4 sunglasses	✓				
5 language		✓			
6 enjoyable	✓				
7 longer	✓				
8 jump	✓				
9 game	✓				
10 yoga	✓				
11 luggage		✓			
12 yoghurt	✓				

2

1 down 2 down 3 up 4 down
5 up 6 up 7 down 8 up

Unit 2

1st syllable	2nd syllable	hazardous	pesticide	temperature	3rd syllable	4th syllable	conservation	deforestation	population	environmental
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3

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

Unit 7

1

- 1 customer
- 2 voucher
- 3 concert
- 4 advertising
- 5 information
- 6 superior

2

Unit 6

- 1 career
- 2 suggestion
- 3 position
- 4 charity
- 5 pressure
- 6 fashion
- 7 special

2

Unit 5

1 a 2 b 3 b 4 a

3

Unit 4

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

3

Unit 3

Unit 8

2

1, 4, 6, 7, 9

4

1 A 2 B 3 A 4 A 5 B 6 B

Unit 9

4

/s/	/z/	evidence	prisoner	fantasy	please	ghost	cruise	city	desert	dinosaur	busy	decide	positive	notice	puzzling	missing	easy	disagree	Portuguese	peaceful	lose
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