

ACTIVITY BOOK

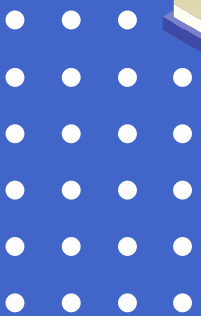
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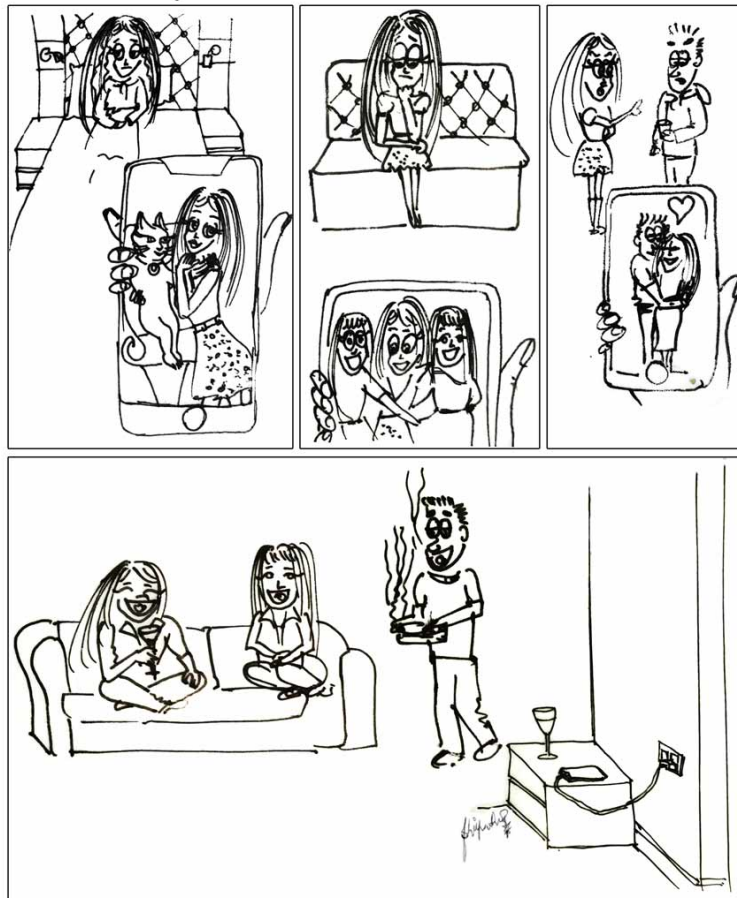


Video watching: Who are you on social media?

Class discussion

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c1FMbTtAyls>

Audrey O.



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Introduction

ANNA: I think that social media does make people more fake.

ALEX: Who's happier, who's richer, who... Who appears to be the best?

TOM: I would say that it's okay to post a version of themselves that's not 100% real.

PAUL: Yeah, I post things that I want other people to see.

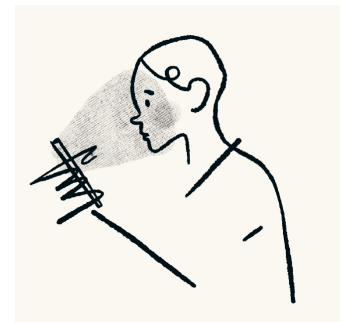
JENNIFER: I do think that social media has an effect on how people act in real life.

ALEX: Carries a lot of weight.

MARY: I do not believe in filters, Photoshopping, Facetuning, none of that.

LISA: Yes, I think some people tend to obsess over their social media.

MASON: It kind of loses the meaning of what the intention of social media was— to, like, connect with other people.



Why do you only post certain things about yourself?

ASHLEY: I spend a lot of time being really careful about what I post on my main account. Mostly because there's people that I don't know who are going to see it. My spam account, however, is just a bunch of really terrible pictures of me.

TOM: It's okay to play a little game of pretend, to, you know, show off, impress your friends.

ELLIS: I'm always thinking, in my mind, like, for validation from other people. But at the same time, I know that none of that is really worth it in the end.

JENNIFER: As I've grown as an individual, I don't see the likes as comments as anything important. I feel like they don't help verify me as an individual.

LISA: I started counting my likes on my posts, and I realized soon enough that that was giving me anxiety. So I stopped doing that.

ANNA: But now I've learned to just post them just for my memories.

MASON: When I look back on, like, my social media page, I kind of relive these memories.

EMILY: I'm also wondering if people will, like, enjoy the content just as much as I do. When it comes to likes, I never really think about that stuff.

PAUL: I don't think I feel pressured to post certain things. I feel the opposite. I feel pressured not to post certain things.

ELLIS: Sometimes I can be pressured to post certain things, but I try not to, because I like to be my own person. I don't like to... I don't like for people to tell me what to do.

MARY: I only post things that portray me as the young African-American scholar that I am. Even if that's not true all the time, that's the only thing I'm going to post about.

LISA: They have one image of themselves, and it's not an entire picture of who they are as a person.

MARY: How I look and how I'm portrayed in society, I'm already expected to act a certain way. So when I put myself out on social media, I really have to watch how I carry myself.

1) Read the Introduction. Do you agree or disagree with the following comments?

1. AGREE/ DISAGREE I think that social media does make people more fake.
2. AGREE/ DISAGREE I would say that it's okay to post a version of themselves that's not 100% real.
3. AGREE/ DISAGREE Yeah, I post things that I want other people to see.
4. AGREE/ DISAGREE I do think that social media has an effect on how people act in real life.
5. AGREE/ DISAGREE I do not use filters, Photoshopping, Facetuning, none of that.
6. AGREE/ DISAGREE Yes, I think some people tend to obsess over their social media.
7. AGREE/ DISAGREE It kind of loses the meaning of what the intention of social media was– to connect with other people.
8. AGREE/ DISAGREE Sometimes I can be pressured to post certain things.

2) Re-read the following opinions from the text. What do they mean? Choose the correct option.

ELLIS: *I'm always thinking, in my mind, like, for validation from other people. But at the same time, I know that none of that is really worth it in the end.*

- A. Ellis wants people's acceptance and approval... but he/she also knows this is not really important.
- B. Ellis wants people's acceptance and approval because that is really important.
- C. Ellis doesn't care for people's opinions.

ELLIS: *Sometimes I can be pressured to post certain things, but I try not to, because I like to be my own person. I don't like to... I don't like for people to tell me what to do.*

- A. Ellis is never pressured to post things.

- B. Ellis always posts things that people like.
- C. Ellis wants to show his real person.

3) Match the words from the text with their Spanish equivalents.

1. fake	A. peso _____
2. appear (appears)	B. sentir _____
3. want	C. querer _____
4. weight	D. contar _____
5. believe	E. parecer _____
6. careful	F. dar _____
7. main	G. recuerdos _____
8. know	H. falso. _____
9. feel	I. creer _____
10. count (counting)	J. saber _____
11. give (giving)	K. re-vivir _____
12. memories	L. principal _____
13. look back on	M. cuidadoso _____
14. relieve	N. recordar _____

Read the second part of the transcript and complete the activities.

What's the impact of curating your social media?

ALEX: Social media, with the internet, you're able to pick and choose what people see. And it has its pros and cons.

ELLIS: I'm an athlete, and I'm going to attend college. With that in mind, I have to pay attention to scouts. I have to pay attention to college, other colleges and teachers and other opportunities that might be coming my way.

MARY: I would say that curating your social media can be positive.

TOM: People can see the very best life that you're living. And people can see you being happy all the time.

MARY: It kind of gives you the power to be who you want to be, and only let people see what you want them to see. It can turn negative really fast.

TOM: If you are constantly displaying yourself as always happy, it can create a lot of anxiety and depression, just a lot of stress.

PATRICK: When I post something, I'm checking it very frequently to see how it's doing compared to my other pictures. If it's not getting as many likes as my other pictures, I might delete it. We only see the greatest moments or the happiest moments of people, and we don't know what happens beyond those moments, or what they've done to get to those moments.

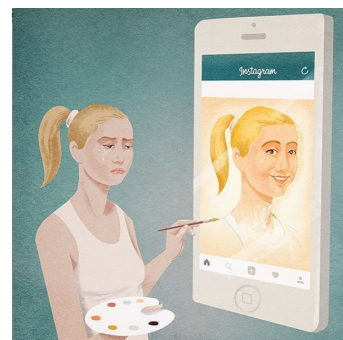
JOAN: I think if someone's posting, like, fake, like, Photoshopped photos or, like, something that's not actually them, I don't think that's okay.

EMILY: Models online, like, sometimes they tend to promote unhealthy beauty expectations for teenagers like us, because teenagers, we're just trying to fit in. And sometimes these beauty expectations, they do get to us.

ASHLEY: There are definitely photos where I've, like, put filters on it, or, like, edited it in some way where I look skinnier or prettier, or have less freckles, or whatever it is.

MIA: My friends are obsessed. "Oh, how do I look in that picture? "Oh, my body looks weird in that picture, I shouldn't post it." I'm, like, "Why does it matter?"

MARY: There's these people who always look so perfect, and they always have the cutest lattes, and they're always traveling with the hot



boyfriend, and that's all they ever post. You expect that to be your real life?

ASHLEY: You have all these opportunities to tell people about who you are, and people tend to edit that because they want to be liked. I tend to edit that because I want to be liked.

ANDREA: *I also definitely think it's possible to overthink it.* If you just feel comfortable with yourself, I think it's okay to post what you want to post.

MASON: Not only does it affect how we are online, but it also affects how we hold ourselves, and our self-importance in real life.

MARY: *That person who you see living that perfect life is kind of curating what they do, so they're not showing you all of them, so don't try to live up to that very small part of their life.*

4) Read the text and extract 4 four examples of people curating what they post on social media. Write 1 example of your own.

5) Extract from the transcript the PROS (+) and CONS(-) of curating your social media. Complete the table.

PROS	CONS

6) Add 3- 4 more personal ideas to the table. You can write them in English or Spanish.

7) Match the words from the text with their Spanish equivalents/synonyms.

1. Choose	A. eliminar
2. Attend	B. pensar demasiado
3. turn	C. estar a la altura
4. display (displaying)	D. encajar (con un grupo)
5. delete	E. mostrar
6. fit in	F. considerar
7. overthink	G. Volverse
8. hold	H. elegir
9. live up to	

8) *How do you curate your life on social media? Give examples and details.*



QUESTIONS



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:
19UV-M7UA-BHIV

1

Complete the dialogues

Complete the dialogues below using the words below.

How What When Where Which Who Whose Why

Dialogue 1

A: _____¹ do you work during weekends? B: Because I can earn more money.

Dialogue 2

A: _____² pen is this? B: I think it's John's pen.

Dialogue 3

A: _____³ did you get here? B: I took a taxi.

Dialogue 4

A: _____⁴ of these designs do you prefer? B: I prefer the design on the left.

Dialogue 5

A: _____⁵ are you writing? B: I'm writing an important email.

Dialogue 6

A: _____⁶ did you get here? B: I arrived 20 minutes ago.

Dialogue 7

A: _____⁷ are you talking to? B: I'm talking to my colleague.

Dialogue 8

A: _____⁸ are you going? B: I'm going to our other office.



2 Question words

Match the words to their meaning.

Question word	Asks about ...
1. why	a. a choice
2. when	b. a method or manner
3. where	c. an owner
4. how	d. a person
5. which	e. a place
6. who	f. a reason
7. whose	g. a thing or activity
8. what	h. a time, day or year

3 Quiz

In pairs, do the quiz below:

1. Who eats pasta and pizza as a national dish?
2. Where is the headquarters of Toyota?
3. Which is the oldest car maker in the world?
4. How do people usually pay for things on the internet?
5. What do journalists do?
6. Why do many business people prefer to communicate by email, not by phone?
7. Whose home is called 'the White House'?

4 Ask about the pictures

Match the questions to the most suitable pictures on the next page.

How does he go to work?

What is he writing?

When did she leave work?

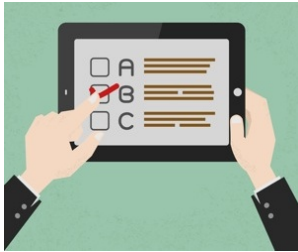
Where does he come from?

Which answer did he choose?

Whose invention is it?



QUESTIONS



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

5 Role play

Make questions to ask your partner:

1. Where do you live ? (where/you/live)
2. ? (how / you / get to work every day)
3. ? (who / you / live with)
4. ? (what / you / do / last weekend)
5. ? (which day of the week / you /prefer)
6. ? (why/ you prefer / this day of the week)
7. ? (when / you / join your company)

Now ask and answer the questions.

Photo of Steve Jobs by Matthew Yohe, CC BY-SA 3.0



MARTIN LUTHER KING



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:
19UV-R7UF-A98S



1

Warm-up

What do you know about Martin Luther King Jr.?

2

Vocabulary

Read the sentences below and try to understand the underlined words.

1. My grandfather was a popular preacher. People travelled long distances to listen to him.
2. Joe believes in equal rights for everyone. It doesn't matter if you are black, white, yellow or brown.
3. Gandhi always promoted non-violent solutions. He hated fighting.
4. At the age of 25, Alison graduated from Cambridge University.
5. The staff are very professional here. They always find the best product for you.
6. Billy was arrested by the police after he tried to steal a car.
7. The younger generation smoke less than their parents did.
8. The protesters were shouting outside the White House. They're not happy with the president's decision.





Now match the words on the left with the definitions on the right. Check with your partner.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. a preacher | a. a person who gives religious speeches |
| 2. equal rights | b. people of about the same age in a society or a country |
| 3. non-violent | c. someone who publicly shows that they disagree with something by standing somewhere, shouting, carrying signs, etc. |
| 4. graduate | d. taken by the police because you broke the law |
| 5. staff | e. the idea that everybody should be treated the same |
| 6. arrested | f. the people who work for a business or organization |
| 7. generation | g. to finish university education |
| 8. a protester | h. without using force |

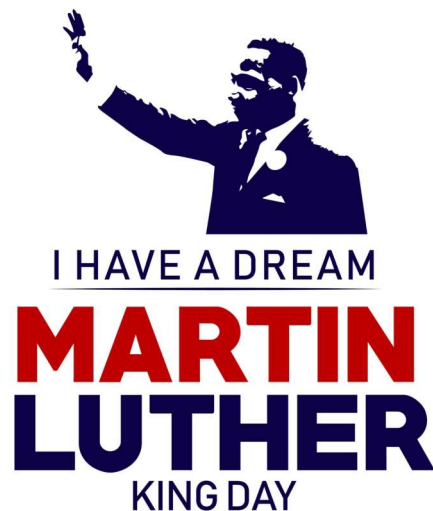
3**Before you listen**

Read the statements below and decide what could be true and false. Talk with your partner about it and then listen to a historian talking about Martin Luther King's life.

Audio



1. Martin Luther King Jr. was born in Africa and then moved to America.
2. He had a good education.
3. He was killed by a sniper.
4. King won two Nobel Peace Prizes.
5. Martin Luther King Day is celebrated every year in January.





4

Checking understanding

Read the questions below and listen again to check what you remember about Martin Luther King. Answer the questions and compare them with your partner.

1. When was Martin Luther King born?
 - a. in 1909
 - b. in 1919
 - c. in 1929
2. What happened in 1960?
 - a. He gave a famous speech.
 - b. He was arrested in the restaurant of a department store.
 - c. He was murdered.
3. How many protesters were arrested in the Magnolia Room?
 - a. 17
 - b. 51
 - c. 75
4. How did Martin Luther King's famous speech begin?
 - a. 'This is my dream.'
 - b. 'I had a dream.'
 - c. 'I have a dream.'
5. Where did it take place?
 - a. in Washington D.C.
 - b. in New York
 - c. in Alabama
6. Where was Martin Luther King murdered?
 - a. in a department store
 - b. in his apartment
 - c. on a balcony

5

Speaking

Discuss any of the questions below.

1. What did you learn about Martin Luther King that you did not know before?
2. What do you think life was like for African Americans in the time of Martin Luther King?
3. How is American society different now because of Martin Luther King?

Why it's time to stop filming strangers in public for social media thrills

Level 1: Elementary / Pre-Intermediate

1 Warmer

a. In pairs or groups, discuss the questions.

1. Do you watch videos online? What types of videos? Where do you watch them?
2. Do you think it is ok to film strangers in public and share it on social media? Why (not)?

2 Key words

a. Match the definitions to these key words from the text.

bullying

in public

social media

strangers

the law

1. people who you don't know _____
2. when you do something where people in general can see or hear you _____
3. platforms that allow people to interact on the Web _____
4. when your behaviour frightens or hurts someone smaller or weaker _____
5. a set of rules or principles that people follow _____

appropriate

permission

pranks

privacy

vaping

6. the freedom to do things without other people watching you or knowing what you are doing _____
7. silly tricks that you play on someone to surprise or embarrass them _____
8. when you are allowed to do something by a person or authority _____
9. smoking electronic cigarettes _____
10. suitable or right for a particular situation _____

Why it's time to stop filming strangers in public for social media thrills

Level 1: Elementary / Pre-Intermediate

Jason Okundaye

25 January, 2023

- 1 When I was younger, I caught a stranger filming me on his phone as I danced on my way to a nightclub. The video never went online but for months I felt worried when I was dancing.
- 2 Filming strangers so they can be in funny videos online has become very popular. But the difference between something funny and online bullying seems to be smaller now than in the past.
- 3 Recently, someone filmed a man dancing at a nightclub called Fabric in London. The video went online with the words: "I'll never go to Fabric again." The video was put online so people could laugh at the man's dancing, and it also received lots of unkind comments.
- 4 The law cannot protect your privacy in public. However, we should show respect to others. Unfortunately, people nowadays don't always show respect because they can make money by making videos of strangers and putting them online.
- 5 Sometimes these videos are pranks; sometimes it's just people filming strangers in the street. Both are unkind things to do, especially because people can make money by putting the videos online. Another problem is permission: as long as a video is taken in public and does not show your personal information, you do not need the permission of the person you are filming.
- 6 There was a recent video of a child shouting at passengers on a train after being asked to stop vaping. (It was viewed several million times on Twitter.) Not many of the people who saw the video thought about the fact that this was a video of a child. The child's behaviour was certainly not appropriate, but what does it mean when people respond to a young person vaping on a train by making fun of them?
- 7 Being able to film videos with your mobile phone has changed the world in many ways. Changing the law to stop the filming of

strangers in public would be too difficult to do. What can change is people's behaviour: we should be polite and kind when we see another person being embarrassed, and respect people's right to privacy.

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First published in *The Guardian*, 25/1/2023

Why it's time to stop filming strangers in public for social media thrills

Level 1: Elementary / Pre-Intermediate

3 Comprehension check

a. Order the paragraph summaries 1 to 7 as they appeared in the article.

- ___ Filming strangers has stopped being funny and is now closer to online bullying.
- ___ We should try to change our behaviour and be kinder to each other instead of filming each other.
- ___ The writer describes a personal experience of being filmed without giving permission.
- ___ The writer describes a recent event where a child was filmed shouting at strangers and asks why people filmed the event.
- ___ The writer describes a recent event where a man was filmed dancing and how people were unkind about the video online.
- ___ People should show respect to each other, but the law cannot stop people from making videos of strangers.
- ___ The writer talks about giving permission to make a video and how sometimes people trick strangers in their videos.

4 Key language

a. Complete the table with the past form of the verbs below. The paragraph numbers have been given to help you.

Infinitive	Past form
to catch	1. (paragraph 1)
to feel	2. (paragraph 1)
to go	3. (paragraph 3)
to see	4. (paragraph 6)

b. Write two personalised sentences using two of the verbs above in past form.

1. _____
2. _____

Why it's time to stop filming strangers in public for social media thrills

Level 1: Elementary / Pre-Intermediate

5 Discussion

a. Use the prompts to have discussions.

- “If you are in a public place, people can film you without permission.”
- “Being in a viral video is embarrassing.”

6 In your own words

- a. In pairs, use your phones or a computer connected to the internet to find a viral video similar to the ones in the article: a prank video or a video where someone has filmed a stranger.
- b. Share your video in small groups. Why do you think this video went viral? Discuss your answers.

Technology: Social networks

1 Read the teenagers' comments and write the form of communication.

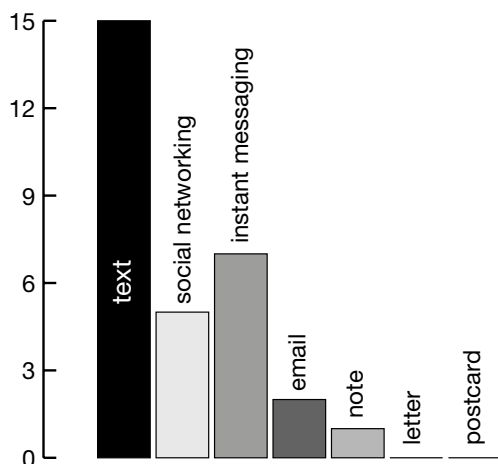
email instant messaging letter note
postcard social networking text

- 1 'It's fun to send one when I'm on holiday but I don't send them from home.'
- 2 'I can contact people with my thumb! And I can do it anywhere.'
- 3 'I send this when I want to write a lot. I click on a button to send it.'
- 4 'I can send and receive messages. I can also see friends' personal webpages, too.'
- 5 'I write a few words and pass it to a friend in class. The teacher gets really angry if she catches us!'
- 6 'I can type a quick message from my computer and receive an answer in real time.'
- 7 'I only write these to say thank you to my grandparents for presents. My friends don't expect to get them from me!'

2 Look at the results of a classroom survey on the different forms of communication. Then answer the questions on the right.

Classroom survey: Communication

We asked a class of thirty students to find out how often they use each form of communication. The survey shows the average number of times each student uses the different forms in a day.



1 Is the survey true for you and your classmates? If not, in what ways is it different?

2 How often do you use each form in a day?

text	<input type="checkbox"/>	note	<input type="checkbox"/>
social networking	<input type="checkbox"/>	letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
instant messaging	<input type="checkbox"/>	postcard	<input type="checkbox"/>
email	<input type="checkbox"/>		

3 What is your favourite form? Why?

4 Do you receive or write any letters? When do you write them? Do you enjoy receiving them?

3 Complete the text about social networking with the words in the box.

access attach browse double-click
log off log on scroll upload

I'm a member of a social networking site. When I want to access it, I turn on my computer and ¹_____ with my email address and password. Tonight I want to ²_____ a new single onto my personal webpage. Then my friends can listen to it, too – it's really great. I've got a lot of different things on my page, including a blog, quizzes and links to funny videos. ³_____ on the links and you can see the videos – I promise they will make you laugh! I also ⁴_____ a lot of photos of myself, my family and friends – there's so much on my webpage you need to ⁵_____ down to see all of it. But I'm not only interested in my page. I like to ⁶_____ through other people's webpages, too. There are some very interesting people in the world! I've made a lot of new friends this way. I must put that single on now – I have to ⁷_____ soon to do my homework.

4 Read the text. Which two pieces of equipment do people use to communicate on social networking websites?

_____ and _____

Making friends the 21st century way

In the dark days of letters and postcards, before social networking began, only your closest friends and family knew everything about you. But since social networking sites appeared on the internet that has changed. You can have friends all over the world, but never meet them. You can share photos and music. You can read about each other's lives. You can even tell each other what you're doing right now. It's really easy – you only need a computer and access to the internet.

Social networking websites offer a lot of services. You can upload photos, music and videos. People can post messages on your personal webpage. You can blog your news on it, too. Some personal webpages are so long it takes ages to scroll down them. The websites allow you to update your page by instant messaging so that people know your latest news. You can also receive messages as emails.

But there's more. Social networking is moving beyond the computer. You can now update your personal webpage from your mobile phone. This service allows people to follow each other around in their daily lives. You can find out what people are doing in real time from text updates to your phone. Social networking has become a constant activity, and you can do it anywhere.

Social networking is great for communication, but you must think carefully before you share information about yourself on these websites. One girl invited twenty of her friends on a social network site to a party at her house. The problem was that other people read it too and about a hundred strangers arrived and seriously damaged the girl's house. You never know who is reading about you!

5 Read the text again. Then answer the questions.

1 Who were the people who knew everything about you before social networking began?

2 What can other people do on your personal webpage? Describe three things.

3 What can you do on your webpage with instant messaging?

6 Write *True* or *False* for sentences 1–5 about the text. Correct the false sentences.

1 Social networking is an easier way of sharing information about yourself than letters and postcards.

2 On social networking sites you can only share information with people you've already met.

3 You don't have to log on to a social networking site to receive messages from people.

4 Social networks now allow you to find out people's latest news through conversations on the phone.

5 A girl invited a hundred friends to her house party but only twenty people arrived.

7 Create your own personal webpage on a sheet of paper. Include photos of yourself and your friends. Use the headings to help you.

- your horoscope sign
- your favourite music
- your top five films
- your hobbies
- your latest news and messages from your friends
- links to new singles or videos with brief descriptions and your opinions next to them

used to

- 1 Complete the sentences with *used to* or *use to*.
 We didn't use to have a car.
- Abigail _____ wear only skirts.
 - Did you _____ work in a supermarket?
 - Our family _____ eat dinner together.
 - I didn't _____ buy many gadgets.
 - Dylan _____ be a basketball fan.
 - Did Martha _____ go swimming on Fridays?
 - When we were kids we _____ play in the garden.
 - My parents didn't _____ let me watch *Star Wars*.

Past continuous

- 2 Order the words to complete the sentences.
 (laughing / were / you)
 Why were you laughing?
- (chatting / she / was)
 _____ to her friends.
 - (reading / were / you)
 _____ this book?
 - (not / were / eating)
 Jude and Ben _____ pizza.
 - (singing / I / was)
 _____ too loud?
 - (not / listening / was)
 He _____ to the radio.
 - (it / raining / was)
 _____ last night.

Past simple and past continuous

- 3 Choose the correct words.
 We are / were watching TV when the phone rang / was ringing.
- When Dave **arrived** / was arriving home, his mum **was** / were making the dinner.
 - While I **did** / was doing my homework, I **did listen** / was listening to some music.
 - I **was** / were buying a hoodie when I **met** / was meeting my friend.
 - When they **saw** / were seeing her, she **is** / was crying.
 - Dan **didn't** / wasn't sleeping when we **get** / got home.
 - Were you playing** / Did you play video games yesterday at seven o'clock?

Popular interests

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

app fad fan followers gadget
 games console post social media

Jessie is a fan of John Green. She's read all his books.

- My friends often _____ their photos online.
- Louis writes a blog about computer games. He has a lot of _____ who love what he writes about.
- People stopped wearing loom bands after 2015 because they were only a _____.
- Erin often uses this _____ to make notes on her smartphone.
- A Fitbit is a _____ which tells you how much exercise you do every day.
- When it rains we stay at home and play video games on a _____.
- I don't often text my friends. I usually use _____ to communicate with them.

Fashion

- 5 Tick (✓) the clothes that you wear on your legs or feet.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| jeans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 6 jacket <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1 boots <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 shirt <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 hoodie <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 trainers <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 shorts <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 socks <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 trousers <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 hat <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 skirt <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Summary

Popular interests

app comic craze fad fan follower
gadget games console post (n, v)
social media toy tweet (n, v) views

Fashion

baggy blouse boots colourful cool dress
hat hoodie jacket jeans patterned plain
shirt short-sleeved shorts skirt smart
socks tight top trainers trousers

Popular interests

1 Match the definitions with words from the summary.

- 1 a book that tells a story using pictures

- 2 a thing you use to play video games

- 3 a message that you write on Twitter

- 4 websites and programs which allow people to communicate online _____
- 5 a short text that you write online

- 6 a person who reads what you write on social media _____
- 7 something that is popular for a short time
_____, _____
- 8 the number of times people visit a website

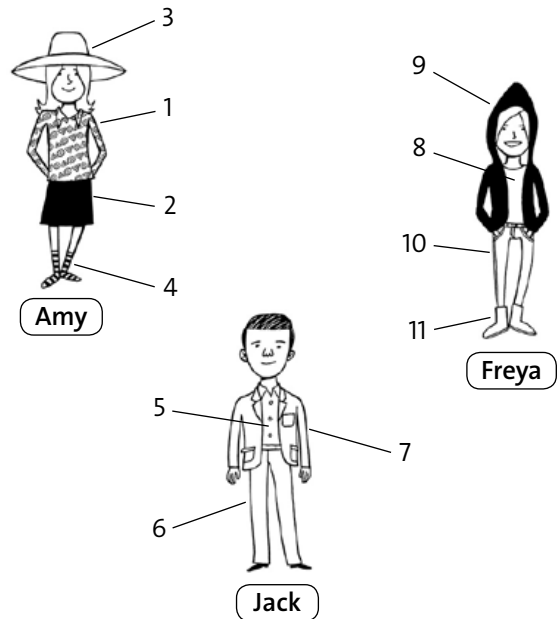
- 9 a small and clever thing that you can use to do something _____

2 Complete the sentences with words from the summary.

- 1 My little brother's favourite t_____ is a teddy bear.
- 2 Ella is a football f_____. She watches all the matches.
- 3 This a_____ helps you stay fit. You should download it.
- 4 Our school website doesn't get a lot of v_____.
- 5 Marco didn't p_____ any photos from our trip to London on his blog.
- 6 There's a new f_____ for sports clothes and trainers. Everyone wears them!

Fashion

3 Complete the sentences.



Amy is wearing a ¹_____ blouse, a ²_____, a big ³_____ and ⁴_____.

Jack is wearing a plain ⁵_____, smart ⁶_____ and a ⁷_____.

Freya is wearing a white ⁸_____, a ⁹_____, ¹⁰_____ and ¹¹_____.

4 Replace the underlined words in the sentences with the words in the box.

cool blouse tight dress baggy plain short-sleeved trainers

- 1 My sister wears a plain hoodie and a skirt when she goes to work. _____
- 2 When I go for a run I wear boots, shorts and a T-shirt. _____
- 3 These jeans are too plain. I need a bigger size. _____
- 4 On a hot day Mia usually wears a smart top. _____
- 5 My new jeans are really short-sleeved. All my friends want to have the same ones. _____
- 6 If you want to look good in a photo, wear a cool top, not a patterned one. _____
- 7 My sister is getting married next week. Her skirt is amazing! _____
- 8 Mum can't wear colourful jeans to work. Her trousers have to be smart. _____

Popular interests

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

app craze followers games console
post social media tweet views

Clarissa Have you checked Twitter today? If so, I'm sure you've seen Mrs Brandon's
1 _____.

Matt Our history teacher? Does she use
2 _____?

Clarissa Yes, she does! She also uses Instagram and has a blog.

Matt What does she³ _____ on her blog?

Clarissa School stuff like projects or homework. The problem is she hasn't told anyone about her blog, so she's only got thirty
4 _____. Sometimes her blog doesn't get any⁵ _____ in a week. Anyway, she wrote about a new school competition.

Matt What is it about?

Clarissa Last year there was a⁶ _____ for this app which helped you learn maths. This year Mrs Brandon wants us to create or find a good⁷ _____ for revising important dates before a history test.

Matt Good idea!

Clarissa The class which gets the best results in the history test can play on a
8 _____ like Xbox in their next history class.

Matt I'm in!

2 Write sentences using the words in the box.

app comic fad fan gadget
post tweet toy views

I don't want to post any personal photos on my blog.

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

Fashion

3 Use the Wordlist pictures in the Workbook, or your dictionary, to check the meaning of these words.

casual flat high-heeled stripy
sleeveless waterproof

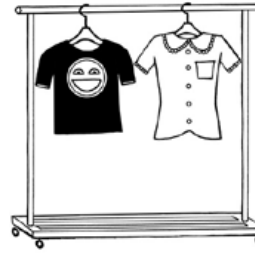
4 Label the pictures with the styles of clothes.



1 p _____
2 p _____



3 b _____
4 t _____



5 c _____
6 s _____



7 sh _____
8 sl _____

5 Complete the sentences about you and your family. Use the words in the box to help you.

blouse boots colourful cool dress flat
hat high-heeled hoodie jacket jeans
shirt shorts skirt socks stripy top
trainers trousers waterproof

1 When I go for a walk on a cold day I wear _____.

2 My dad usually wears _____ when he goes to work.

3 On a hot summer day I love wearing _____.

4 At school I usually wear _____.

5 My favourite clothes are _____.

6 When my mum goes to a party she usually wears _____.

7 When I go to London I'll take _____.

8 I never wear _____.

2A GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Complete the conversations with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1
- A Is this your first time in the UK, Anna?
- B No, I ¹ *had* (have) a holiday in Scotland last year.
- A Really? I love Scotland! Where ² _____ you _____ (stay)?
- B We ³ _____ (stay) in Edinburgh. We ⁴ _____ (book) a hotel online, but unfortunately when we ⁵ _____ (arrive) we ⁶ _____ (not like) it. So we ⁷ _____ (leave) that hotel and ⁸ _____ (rent) an apartment. It was great! What about you? When ⁹ _____ (be) you in Scotland?
- A Oh, a long time ago. I ¹⁰ _____ (start) a university course there. I ¹¹ _____ (not finish) the course, but I ¹² _____ (love) Scotland!



- 2
- A Hi, Oliver. Welcome home! How ¹³ _____ (be) your flight?
- B Hi, Mum. It ¹⁴ _____ (not be) bad. I ¹⁵ _____ (not sleep) much, but I ¹⁶ _____ (watch) some good films.
- A And ¹⁷ _____ you _____ (like) New Zealand?
- B Yes! It ¹⁸ _____ (be) fantastic. I ¹⁹ _____ (have) a great time. It's a really beautiful country and I ²⁰ _____ (meet) some amazing people. I ²¹ _____ (not want) to come home!
- A ²² _____ you _____ (take) many photos?
- B Yes, I ²³ _____ (take) a lot. I can show you when we get home.



- 3
- A Ruth! You're back! ²⁴ _____ you _____ (have) a good holiday?
- B No. It ²⁵ _____ (be) awful.
- A Why? What happened?
- B We ²⁶ _____ (stay) in a horrible apartment, and Tom ²⁷ _____ (think) the city was dangerous at night, so we ²⁸ _____ (not go) out much in the evening.
- A What ²⁹ _____ you _____ (do) during the day? ³⁰ _____ you _____ (go) sightseeing?
- B Yes, we ³¹ _____ (visit) all the famous places. But we ³² _____ (argue) a lot. Tom ³³ _____ (buy) very expensive souvenirs for all his family! I ³⁴ _____ (not buy) anything.



ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Cover the conversations and look at the pictures. Try to remember what happened to Anna, Oliver, and Ruth and Tom.

used to

1 Write affirmative and negative sentences and questions using *used to*.

They live in a big house now, but they lived in a small house for ten years.

(✓) They used to live in a small house.

(X) They didn't use to live in a big house.

(?) Did they use to live in a big house?

He collects toy cars.

1 (✓) _____

2 (X) _____

3 (?) _____

Her hair is pink.

4 (✓) _____

5 (X) _____

6 (?) _____

2 Replace the underlined verbs with the correct form of *used to*.

My grandma had a big garden.

My grandma used to have a big garden.

1 Did you read comics when you were younger?
_____ comics when you were younger?

2 Luke was often late, but now he comes on time.
Luke often _____ late, but now he comes on time.

3 My mum didn't wear trainers to work.
My mum _____ trainers to work.

4 These patterned tops weren't trendy in the past.
These patterned tops _____ trendy in the past.

5 Did Eva have a red bike?
_____ a red bike?

6 I played football in primary school.
I _____ football in primary school.

3 Order the words to make sentences or questions. There is one word you don't need.

used / ~~did~~ / to / school / go / we / together / to / .

We used to go to school together.

1 town / there / cinema / be / is / one / used / my / in / to / .

2 to / did / eat / used / a / of / they / use / lot / ice cream / ?

3 like / my / to / liked / didn't / brother / piano lessons / use / .

4 bank / working / used / mum / work / to / in / a / Freddie's / .

5 use / to / did / bring / to / didn't / I / lunch / school / .

Past continuous

4 Write affirmative and negative sentences and questions using the past continuous.

we / listen / to music (X)

We weren't listening to music.

1 I / read / a book (X)

2 you / watch / TV (?)

3 they / speak / French (X)

4 he / sleep (✓)

5 who / you / talk to (?)

6 I / chat / to a friend (✓)

Past simple and past continuous

5 Complete the sentences using the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

When I arrived (arrive), Fiona and Steve were watching (watch) TV.

1 I _____ (do) my homework while Dad _____ (cook) the dinner.

2 When I _____ (see) David, he _____ (have) lunch in the park.

3 _____ Dan's parents _____ (live) in Vienna when he _____ (be) born?

4 I _____ (not send) any text messages while we _____ (watch) the film.

5 Why _____ you _____ (laugh) when I _____ (walk) into the room?

6 It _____ (not rain) when we _____ (leave) the sports centre.

7 The old lady _____ (carry) a heavy shopping bag, so I _____ (stop) to help.

8 We _____ (decide) to get off the bus and we _____ (walk) home.

used to

1 Correct the mistakes. Some sentences are correct. Put a tick (✓) next to the correct sentences.

- 1 Harry used to watched football on TV.

- 2 We didn't used to played tennis.

- 3 Did your grandad use to was a bus driver?

- 4 I didn't use to like trainers.

- 5 Isabelle use to live in London.

- 6 Did Tanya and Leo use to have a blue car?

2 Read about Dylan in the past and now. Use *used to* to write six sentences about the things Dylan used to do and didn't use to do.

Dylan, age 4

Dylan collects football cards. His favourite player is Wayne Rooney. Every weekend Dylan and his parents go to the park to play football. Dylan is very active. He enjoys playing in the playground and goes to swimming lessons twice a week.

Dylan, age 13 now

Dylan isn't a football fan any more, but he still goes to the park to play football with his friends at the weekends. Now Dylan is into video games. He often plays on his new games console with his friends. He doesn't do any sports, but two months ago he started to learn to play the guitar.

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

- 4 _____

- 5 _____

- 6 _____

Past continuous

3 A police officer is interviewing Jack Stone about his friend Tony Adams, who disappeared last night. Read Jack's statement about what he did last night. Then write the police officer's questions and Jack's answers using the past continuous form.

I left home at 6.45 p.m. and walked to the café. I arrived at 7.15 p.m. My friend, Tony Adams, brought his coffee over from another table and we had a drink together. Then my other friends arrived and they went to order their drinks. When I left the café at 10.30 p.m., Tony started speaking to the waitress. I arrived home at 11.00 p.m.

- 1 what / you / do / 7.00 p.m.
Q _____?
A I _____.
- 2 why / you and Tony / sit / together
Q _____?
A We _____.
- 3 what / your / other friends / do
Q _____?
A They _____.
- 4 what / Tony / do / at 10.30 p.m.
Q _____?
A He _____.

Past simple and past continuous

4 Complete the sentences using the past simple or past continuous form of the correct verbs in brackets.

- 1 My dad _____ the TV while we _____ a scary film. (turn off / watch)
- 2 The teacher _____ a question when the lesson _____. (ask / end)
- 3 When we _____ Carol last week, she _____ a new blouse. (see / wear)
- 4 I _____ some new blog posts, then I _____ to bed. (read / go)
- 5 I _____ Sally the news and she _____ quite badly. (tell / react)
- 6 The incident _____ when the train _____ through the tunnel. (happen / travel)



SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:
19UV-K7UD-SFM6

1 Warm up

Match the pictures of clothes with the words.

jeans	dress	socks	sweater
coat	skirt	shirt	shoes



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

1. What are you wearing today?
2. Which three items have a plural form? Why?
3. How many pairs of jeans do you own?



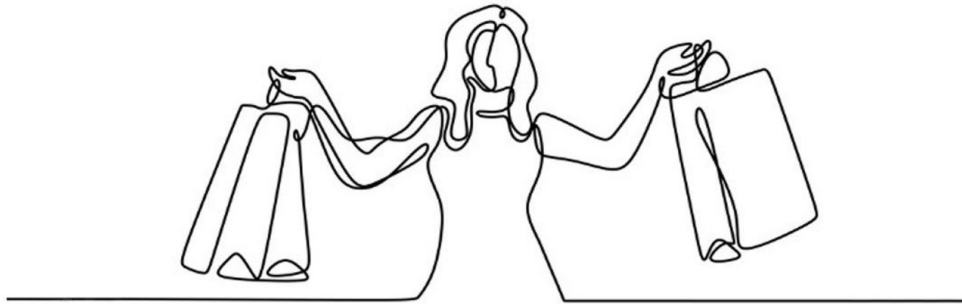
2

Listening



Claire is in a clothes shop. Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. What does Claire want?
2. What size is she?
3. How much does it cost?
4. How does she pay?



You can also watch a short animation with this dialogue.



Listen again and write the one missing word in each gap.

- Shop assistant: Can I help you?
- Claire: Yes. _____¹ you _____² any shirts?
- Shop assistant: Yes, we do. _____³ size are you?
- Claire: A small.
- Shop assistant: Here you are.
- Claire: Thanks. _____⁴ can I try it on?
- Shop assistant: The changing rooms are over there. ... It looks really good on you.
- Claire: Hmmm. How _____⁵ is it?
- Shop assistant: It's thirty pounds.
- Claire: Fine.
- Shop assistant: Are you _____⁶ in cash?
- Claire: No, by credit card.



changing rooms



3 Language point

Look at the useful language for shopping. Write S (sales assistant) or C (customer) in each box to show who is talking.

Who says it?

S - sales assistant	C - customer
---------------------	--------------

size	What size are you? ¹	I'm a small/medium/large. ²
the changing room	Where can I try it on? ³	The changing rooms are over there. ⁴
do you like it?	It looks good on you. / It suits you. ⁵	Thanks! / It doesn't fit. ⁶
colours	How many colours does it come in? ⁷	It comes in red, yellow or green. ⁸
price	How much is it? ⁹	It's £30. / It's on sale - only \$50! ¹⁰
paying	Are you paying in cash? ¹¹	By credit card. / In cash. ¹²

Now decide where these phrases fit best and put the numbers next to each phrase.

How would you like to pay?	What colours does it come in?
Where are the changing rooms?	I don't think I like it.
I usually take a small/medium/large.	How much does it cost?

Study these sentences and the information.

- How **many** colours does it come in?
- How **much** is it?

We use **many** and **much** to refer to **quantity**. We use **many** to refer to **countable** things and **much** to refer to **uncountable** things.

Countable things have both **singular** and **plural** forms - colour/colours.

Uncountable things **only have a singular form** - the noun money is uncountable.



4 Practice

Choose the correct phrase to complete the dialogues.

1. What size are you? I'm very large. / It's a large. / I'm a large.
2. Where I can try it on? / Where can I try it on? / Where do I can try it on? The changing rooms are at the back of the shop.
3. It looks good on you. It doesn't fit. / It don't fit. / It fits not.
4. It suits you. Why don't you like it? / I don't think I like it. / I not like it.
5. What does colours come in? / It does come in what colours? / What colours does it come in? Blue, black and green.
6. How much do these shoes cost? / How many do these shoes cost? / How do these shoes cost? / They're \$40.
7. Are you paying in cash? No, I'm paying in credit card. / No, I paying by credit card. / No, I'm paying by credit card.
8. Where the changing rooms? / Where are the changing rooms? / The changing rooms are where? They're over there.

Work in pairs to read the dialogues.

Test your partner - read the first part of the dialogue and see if they can remember the second part.

5 Speaking

Work in pairs to roleplay a dialogue between a sales assistant and a customer in a shop. Follow the numbered ideas in the plan below. Invent the details about size, colour and price.

sales assistant	customer
1 Greet the customer	2 Say what you want to buy
3 Ask about size	4 Give information about size
5 Show the customer something	6 Say you want to try it on and ask about changing rooms
7 Give information about the changing rooms / 8 Say you like it	(try in on) 9 Disagree / 10 Ask for another size or colour
11 Bring another size or colour / 12 Say you like it	(try it on) / 13 Agree and say you want to buy it
14 Ask about payment	15 Explain about payment



6 Extra practice/homework

Put the sentences in order to make a dialogue in a shop.

Here you are.	Do you have any jeans?	Thanks! How much do they cost?
They're on sale – only £60!	In cash, please.	How would you like to pay?
Yes, we do. What size are you?	I usually take a medium.	They're over there. Those jeans really suit you.

- Sales assistant: Hello, what are you looking for today?
- Customer: _____
- Sales assistant: _____
- Customer: _____
- Sales assistant: _____
- Customer: Thanks. Where are the changing rooms?
- Sales assistant: _____
- Customer: _____
- Sales assistant: _____ !
- Customer: Fine.
- Sales assistant: _____
- Customer: _____



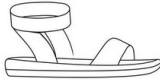


Work in pairs and practise reading the dialogue out loud.



7

Optional extension

Match the words with the pictures showing different types of shoes.

slippers	sandals	trainers	boots	heels
				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

1. Which type of shoe are you wearing now?
2. When and where did you buy this pair of shoes?
3. How much did they cost?
4. Why do you like them?
5. Which other types of shoes do you have at home?

1 Warmer

a. Discuss these questions with a partner. Then share your ideas.

1. Do men and women do the same kinds of jobs in your community? Why do you think that is?
2. Is there gender equality in your work place? Explain.

Gender: the roles, behaviours, activities, and characteristics that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women

Gender equality: a situation in which rights and opportunities are the same for people of all genders

b. Read the article. Take notes of the ideas you consider interesting.

Women at work: a constant struggle for gender equality

by Engeli Haupt

- 1 More women are now working in roles traditionally done by men, including physically difficult jobs like building, working on ships, and driving trains. These women are inspiring examples for others, encouraging all women to try new things.
- 2 More women have jobs in government, law and sports organizations, but men are still leaders in these areas. In 2021, only 24 per cent of parliament seats were occupied by women. Even in areas that include many women, such as health, men have more important senior positions. Men are often considered to be better at arguing their point of view than women and this contributes to the problem.
- 3 Work activities can also be unfairly organized around men's lives. For example, women around the world spend three times as many hours as men doing unpaid work around the house or helping to care for children. This usually means they can't attend early morning meetings and evening social activities away from the office.
- 4 The COVID pandemic made things even less equal for the genders. Many men were able to work even more in peace at home, while women were not so lucky. In 2020, 54 million women left or lost their jobs. This was because many women worked in service jobs, most affected by lockdowns, and many others had to take care of their children.
- 5 But the problem does not stop there. Women are studying hard to get good qualifications, but they are still in a worse position than men. Women who get the same jobs as men don't get paid the same.

Around the world, women earn 20 per cent less than men. The US applied a few changes, but things have not improved since 2015.

- 6 Iceland and Sweden have the best opportunities for women, while Poland has made the biggest improvements over the last year. India and China would benefit a lot from giving women more opportunities to work; women can make more money for their countries' economies.
- 7 There has been a positive change in how we look at gender at work, but companies and leaders have a lot of work to do. Teachers and parents should encourage girls to study subjects such as mathematics and science to help them get jobs in these areas. The government needs to help make changes in society that will improve salary differences. UK laws say that companies must tell the public how much their employees earn (according to gender), but not everyone shares these numbers.
- 8 Across the world, men and women should have the same opportunities to develop in more senior roles. These opportunities allow women to lead others and share their knowledge and skills. If companies make these positive changes, it will be possible to solve the differences between genders, but the facts suggest that we are many years away from gender equality at work.

Parliament: an official elected group of people in some countries who meet to make the laws of the country and discuss national issues

2 Reading comprehension

a. Are these statements True (T) or False (F) according to the article? Correct the false ones.

1. More women than men are working on ships.
2. More than 75 per cent of people in parliament are men.
3. Women occupy the most senior roles in areas that include their gender, including health and sports.
4. Now that men spend most of their time with their children, women can attend more evening social activities with their colleagues.
5. Working from home allows more women to find new jobs.
6. Globally, women earn twenty per cent less than their male colleagues.
7. Iceland and Poland offer the best opportunities for women.
8. Teachers and parents should encourage girls to study science and mathematics.
9. Some companies don't share their gender pay information, even if the law says they must.
10. Many countries in the world have finally achieved gender equality at work.

3 Vocabulary practice

a. Complete the sentences with the correct word.

encourage improvement inspiring opportunities qualifications senior traditionally unfairly

1. In many cultures, boys _____ wear blue, and girls wear pink.
2. She gave a very _____ talk about how she became a famous biologist.
3. Teachers and parents should _____ girls to use their voices.
4. Only _____ managers were allowed to go to the meeting.
5. Sarah was treated _____ at work because she had to leave early to pick up her daughter.
6. They have the same teaching _____, but she has more experience working as a high-school teacher.
7. Equality is about giving all people the same _____ at home, work, and school.
8. There has been a big _____ in their reading skills since they started reading together every day.

4 Grammar practice

a. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences from the article.

1. Many women can't **attend / to attend** early morning meetings and evening social activities away from the office.
2. Many men were able **work / to work** even more in peace at home, while women were not so lucky.
3. During the pandemic period, many women had **take / to take** care of their children.
4. Women can **make / to make** more money for their countries' economies.
5. Lots still has **be / to be** done.
6. Teachers and parents should **encourage / to encourage** girls to study subjects such as mathematics and science.
7. The government needs **help / to help** to make changes in society that will help solve the pay problem.
8. UK laws say that companies must **tell / to tell** the public how much their employees earn.
9. Across the world, men and women should **have / to have** the same opportunities to develop in more senior roles.

b. Reorder the words to form comparative sentences.

1. more time / Women / spend / unpaid work / doing

2. than women / Men / higher salaries / earn

3. Women / Men / senior positions / more important / than / have

4. lower roles / are / than men / Many women / still in

5. their point of view / arguing / often better at / are / than / women / Men

5 Communicative practice

a. Choose one area of gender inequality at work that you want to focus on. Research or make notes of the differences between men and women at work. Support your ideas with data or any other type of information.

- salary
- work benefits
- senior / leadership roles
- Your own idea: _____

b. You are the Human Resources manager in a company. You are pitching some change initiatives to improve gender equality at work. Prepare a short presentation explaining the benefits of these ideas. Use the information you prepared in Activity 5a.

c. Discuss the questions with a partner using the expressions below.

- What are some of the most important differences that men and women experience at work in the area you chose?
- Do you think your company/country has inequality issues in that area? Why do you think so?
- Why do you think some people still support ideas of inequality?
- What are the possible strategies to give everyone the same opportunities?

Useful language: <i>According to a recent report, women ... than men.</i> <i>We believe that women/the company should...The company/management needs to ...</i>	 <i>I think that (women/men) ...</i> <i>In my opinion ... is a problem because ...</i> <i>I believe that (women/men/companies) should/need to ...</i>
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READING

1 Look at the text. What is it?

- a A blog b A personal diary c A story



Dear diary,
I have cried all day! I can't stop.
What should I do? I hate Max,
I'm totally heartbroken. NO, I
don't hate him. Or do I? I can't
think! And there's this difficult
exam tomorrow. I must study,
but concentration is out of the
question now. Oh, my eyes!!!
They're all red. I know I mustn't
use medicine on my own, but I
can't go to school like this. And
make up is a big NO at school.
Why????
I've phoned Shelby, and she said
I should delete all his photos. I've
done that, but it hasn't helped.
I'm still down.

Should I ask mum? She's divorced,
maybe she knows what to do, and
she is not going to judge me. She
can understand me and help me.
I don't know, if I cry, I think I am
giving Max too much importance.
And he said "I'm going to phone
you." I think I shouldn't speak with
him; I don't want him to notice I
am so sad. Everybody notices when
you're sad, and they start asking
questions. What's happened? Why
are you sad? Well, he knows why,
so he shouldn't ask me.
Oh, that's mum. She's arrived
home and is calling me for dinner.

Marion

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

- a Who is Max? _____
b Why are Marion's eyes red? _____
c What has she done to her photos? _____
d What is Max going to do? _____

3 Read again and write T (true) or F (false).

- a Marion is sure she hates Max. _____
b It's easy to concentrate. _____
c She can wear make up to school. _____
d Shelby has given her some advice. _____
e Marion has deleted her photos. _____
f Marion's mum is sympathetic. _____
g Marion gets upset when people ask questions. _____
h It's early in the afternoon. _____

can, could, be able to

1 Order the words in brackets to complete the sentences. There is one word you don't need.

Jill couldn't play the piano two years ago. (couldn't / wasn't / play)

- 1 We _____ to get into college soon. (will / able / be / can)
- 2 I _____ anything with these glasses. (able / see / can't)
- 3 They _____ to do an apprenticeship next year. (could / will / able / be)
- 4 Ruby _____ when she was four. (can / could / read)
- 5 She _____ very well when she was young. (could / to / sing)
- 6 I _____ English and Spanish. (speak / can / be)

have to / need to / must / should

2 Write sentences using *have to* or *need to*.

you / have to / take a bus / to school every day / ?
Do you have to take a bus to school every day?

we / not / need to / wear trainers / in the dance class.

We don't need to wear trainers in the dance class.

- 1 I / not / have to / apply for / a journalism course / .

- 2 Zoe / need to / obey the rules / .

- 3 they / have to / do homework / every day / ?

- 4 my brother / not / have to / take maths classes / .

- 5 the boys / need to / get / the right qualifications / ?

- 6 Tyler / have to / study / a lot / .

3 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

I don't have to get up early. (don't / should)

- 1 Ivy doesn't _____ tidy her room today. (have to / must)
- 2 He _____ practise his English more. (should / need to)
- 3 You _____ to wear a uniform at this school. (need / must)

- 4 We _____ chat in lessons. (don't must / shouldn't)
- 5 Students _____ use phones in class. (mustn't / doesn't have to)
- 6 We _____ have to stay in tonight. We can go out. (mustn't / don't)

School and exams

4 Cross out the incorrect word in the phrases.

- do ~~make~~ homework
 1 get good makes marks
 2 pass exams school
 3 obey classes rules
 4 leave go to lessons
 5 take classes homework
 6 enrol get a qualification
 7 have get into college
 8 fail obey exams

Courses and careers

5 Complete the phrases in the table with the phrases in the box.

apply for attend do ~~get~~ study
 train to be

<u>get</u>	good marks a job the right qualifications
1 _____	a lawyer an engineer a physicist
2 _____	journalism management engineering
3 _____	university college school
4 _____	a position a job a course
5 _____	a degree an apprenticeship a course

can, could, be able to

1 Complete the sentences using *can, could or will be able to* and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 will be able to finish (finish) the work by next Friday.
- 1 We _____ (spend) next weekend in the mountains.
- 2 I'm sorry but I _____ (not come) now. I've got other plans.
- 3 _____ (you / do) a course in IT next month?
- 4 Hannah _____ (not help) me with the project. She was too busy.
- 5 I _____ (not meet) you tomorrow. I'm going to visit my grandparents.
- 6 My friend _____ (not lend) me his book today. He hasn't finished it.

2 Complete the text using the affirmative or negative form of *could, can or will be able to*.

Jason is my English friend. We first met about three years ago, in the queue for the cinema. I didn't have my wallet, so I ¹_____ buy a ticket. Jason bought one for me. The film was in Spanish and it didn't have any subtitles, but Jason ²_____ understand all the words and I thought he was very clever. We both love films. When we haven't got any money and we ³_____ go out, we watch films at home. Sometimes we go to special evenings at our local cinema where you ⁴_____ watch two films, one after the other. But we don't agree on everything. We're going to the cinema tomorrow. He wants to watch a 3D film, but I'm not keen. I ⁵_____ wear the glasses because they'll make me feel sick. But it's his birthday, so I mustn't complain. And it's OK because I ⁶_____ choose the film next time!

have to / need to / must / should

3 Complete the sentences with *have to, should, shouldn't, must or mustn't*.

- 1 You _____ eat in class. It's against the school rules.
- 2 You _____ do your homework on the bus. It's better to do it at home or in the library.

- 3 At my school we _____ wear a school uniform. We aren't allowed to wear our own clothes.
- 4 You _____ go home now if you want to watch your favourite TV programme at 6.00 p.m.
- 5 We _____ bring any electronic gadgets to school. The school doesn't allow it.
- 6 Our school is very strict. We _____ stand up when the head teacher enters the classroom.

4 Complete the text using *have to or need to* and the verbs in the box. Use the symbols below to decide which verb to use.

cook do help put spend
stay tidy wear wear

★ – have to ▲ – need to

Sometimes life isn't fair. I ★ have to wear a horrible school uniform, which I hate. My brother ▲ doesn't need to wear one because he's older and goes to a different school. But he ¹★ _____ a lot of homework and he complains about that. He ²▲ _____ at home after school to study because he's got important exams soon. I'm younger, so I ³★ _____ so much time studying or doing homework. I can go out with my friends or relax. Of course, we both ⁴▲ _____ our bedrooms and we hate doing that! We also ⁵★ _____ our mum in the kitchen a bit. We ⁶▲ _____ the dinner – our mum does it – but we ⁷★ _____ the dirty plates into the dishwasher. Luckily it isn't much work.

5 Choose the correct words.

- 1 You **don't have to / must / should** have a driving licence to drive a car.
- 2 I **shouldn't / need to / don't have to** waste time playing video games before the exam next week.
- 3 Caleb **mustn't / should / doesn't need to** do well in this exam. He already has a college place for next year.
- 4 Students **mustn't / don't need to / have to** run in the classroom. It's against the rules.
- 5 Amy **has to / needs / mustn't** practise her Spanish every day. If she doesn't do it, she forgets a lot.

can, could, be able to

1 Match 1–6 with a–f. Then complete sentences 1–6 using the affirmative or negative form of *can, could* or *will be able to*.

- 1 My big brother _____ attend college in London next year.
 - 2 Joseph _____ speak Spanish before he moved to Barcelona,
 - 3 You _____ answer all the questions in the test tomorrow.
 - 4 My grandma _____ go to a boarding school.
 - 5 We _____ sail around the island today if you like.
 - 6 Molly _____ hear us.
- a Her parents didn't have enough money.
 - b She's listening to music in her room.
 - c He failed his exams because he wasn't studying much.
 - d but now he has no problems communicating.
 - e I've heard that the beaches are amazing.
 - f You've worked hard and you remember everything.

2 Order the words. Use the correct form of *can, could* or *will be able to* to make sentences or questions.

- yesterday / not talk / us / to / she / .
She couldn't talk to us yesterday.
- 1 six / Dave / old / piano / play / years / was / the / when / he / .

- 2 with / not kayak / tomorrow / you / I / .

- 3 journalism / classes / not enrol / the / in / I / today / .

- 4 swim / Layla / she / was / when / little / .

- 5 next / this / you / climb / mountain / up / week / ?

- 6 draw / with / his / circle / eyes closed / a / Sam / .

3 Complete the sentences about you or your family.

- 1 I can _____.
- 2 My mum can _____.
- 3 I could _____.
- 4 My dad will be able to _____.
- 5 My grandparents couldn't _____.
- 6 I won't be able to _____.

have to, need to, must, should

4 Use the ideas to write sentences about rules in your school. Use the correct form of *should, must, have to* or *need to*.

- 1 homework in the break between classes

- 2 mobile phones in class

- 3 school uniform and clothes at school

- 4 eating and drinking in the classroom

- 5 borrowing books from the school library

5 Read the situation. Then complete the sentences.

Zac is missing school and spending days in the park because he doesn't understand everything in lessons and finds school very difficult. He wants to be an actor, but his parents want him to attend university.

- 1 Zac must _____.
- 2 He shouldn't _____.
- 3 Zac mustn't _____.
- 4 Zac doesn't have to _____.
- 5 Zac's parents need to _____.
- 6 They mustn't _____.
- 7 Zac's teachers should _____.

7C GRAMMAR *have to, don't have to, must, mustn't*

Complete the sentences with *have to, don't have to, must, or mustn't* + a verb from the list.

be come drive pay (x2) play put take touch ~~turn off~~ wear (x2)



1 You must turn off your phone.



2 Children _____
_____.



3 You _____
a jacket.



4 You _____
the door.



5 You _____
your feet on the seats.



6 You _____
photos.



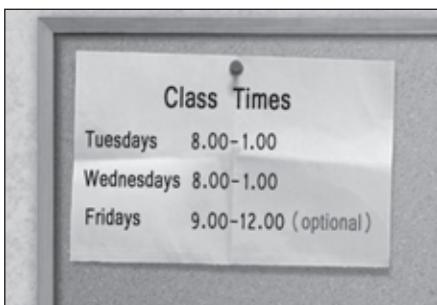
7 You _____
over 18 to see this film.



8 You _____
football here.



9 You _____
anything now.



10 You _____
to class on Fridays.



11 You _____
in one direction.



12 You _____
sports shoes here.

ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Cover the sentences. Look at the signs and remember the sentences.

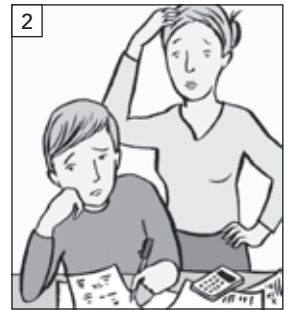
8A GRAMMAR *should / shouldn't*

Look at pictures 1–10. Complete the conversations with *should / shouldn't* + a verb from the list.

ask get get up go (x2) learn sit tell think ~~use~~



- 1 A What are you doing?
B I'm trying to open this packet.
A You shouldn't use a knife! You'll cut yourself!



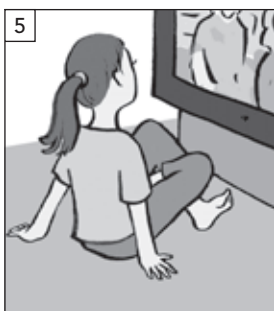
- 2 A I can't do this exercise. It's too difficult.
B You _____ the teacher for some help.



- 3 A I'm really annoyed with Paula.
B Why?
A Because she's always on the computer. She never talks to me!
B You _____ her how you feel. Maybe she doesn't know.



- 4 A Angela's leaving work at the end of the month. She's going to have a baby.
B We _____ her a present.



- 5 A You _____ so near the television.
B Why not?
A It isn't good for your eyes.



- 6 A I miss the bus for college nearly every day.
B You _____ earlier.



- 7 A Good luck for the match!
B Thanks, but I'm sure I'm going to lose.
A You _____ like that! Be positive! Say to yourself, 'I'm going to win! I'm going to win!'



- 8 A Come on. Get up. It's 9.30.
B But I'm tired.
A You _____ to bed so late.



- 9 A Can you make me an omelette, please?
B Make it yourself!
A I don't know how to.
B You _____ how to cook then!



- 10 A I'd love to travel round the world.
B Do you have enough money for the trip?
A Well, yes.
B Then I think you _____!

ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Cover the conversations. Look at the pictures and remember the advice.

Summary

Schools and exams

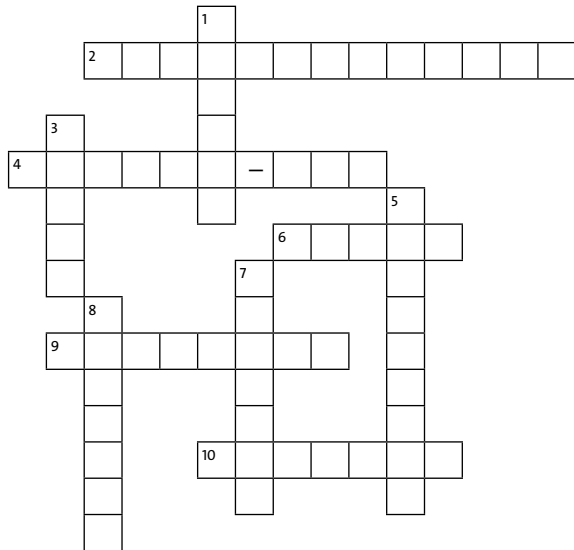
boarding school do homework enrol in
fail exams get good marks get a qualification
get into college go to lessons homeschooling
mixed school obey rules pass exams
primary school school holiday school leaver
school rules school uniform secondary school
single-sex school take classes

Courses and careers

apply (for a course, etc.) attend (college, etc.)
do (a course, etc.) get (a job, etc.)
study (engineering, etc.)
train to be (a lawyer, etc.)
construction engineering entertainment
IT journalism law management nursing
science teaching

School and exams

1 Complete the crossword with school words.



Across

- 2 ___ means learning at home with your parents.
- 4 ___ schools have only boys or only girls.
- 6 It's important to obey school ___.
- 9 I live at ___ school.
- 10 British children aged four to eleven go to ___ school.

Down

- 1 A school ___ has just finished school.
- 3 ___ schools have boys and girls.
- 5 You go to ___ school when you finish primary school.
- 7 I have to wear a school ___.
- 8 In the school ___ we often go camping.

2 Match 1–7 with a–g to make sentences.

- 1 I passed all my exams at school, so now
 - 2 Kate failed an exam today –
 - 3 I get good marks because
 - 4 If you don't obey school rules,
 - 5 Ben has enrolled in a French course because
 - 6 If we go to lessons at 8.00 a.m.,
 - 7 Every summer we take art classes, so now
- a we're very sleepy.
 - b she only got twenty-one per cent.
 - c the teacher will talk to your parents.
 - d I work hard.
 - e we're very good at drawing.
 - f he wants to study in Paris.
 - g I've got a lot of qualifications.

Courses and careers

3 Read the sentences and write *true* or *false*. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 You can apply for a position as a teacher when you are a secondary school student.

- 2 You do an apprenticeship to teach other people how to do a job.

- 3 If you like to dance, sing or act, you should work in entertainment.

- 4 First you train to be a lawyer, then you study law. _____
- 5 If you want to specialize in the construction of houses, you should train to be a physicist.

- 6 You attend university to do a degree.

4 Answer each question with one word. What should you study if you ...

- want to be a boss? management
- 1 want to build houses and other buildings?

- 2 plan to write articles for a newspaper?

- 3 like computers? _____
- 4 want to work in a school? _____
- 5 dream of helping sick people?

School and exams

- 1 Use the Wordlist pictures in the Workbook, or your dictionary, to check the meaning of these words.

check answers compare with each other
 discuss in pairs research a topic
 revise for an exam solve a problem
 take notes

- 2 Complete the sentences using one word in each gap.

- 1 During an exam I always _____ my answers twice.
- 2 I don't like _____ notes because very often I can't read my own handwriting.
- 3 You'll _____ your exam unless you _____ for it.
- 4 I love _____ maths problems, so last week I _____ in a summer maths course in our school.
- 5 It's important to _____ school rules.
- 6 At school we often _____ a topic first and then _____ it in pairs.
- 7 Max _____ a judo class on Wednesday afternoons.

- 3 Write the questions for the answers. Use the *School and exams* vocabulary you learned in Unit 6.

What is a boarding school?

It's a type of school where you study and live.

- 1 _____
No, I prefer schools with boys and girls together.
- 2 _____
My parents and I usually go abroad.
- 3 _____
My parents get angry with me.
- 4 _____
I don't like the fact that your mum is your teacher and you have no school friends.
- 5 _____
It's a white shirt, a blue jacket and blue trousers.
- 6 _____
For example, we mustn't talk in class.

Courses and careers

- 4 What do you need to do to become an engineer? Complete the sentences using one word in each gap.

- 1 _____ school and _____ good marks.
- 2 _____ all your exams.
- 3 Get into a _____ or college that offers an _____ course.
- 4 Do the _____ so that you have the right _____.
- 5 Do an _____, or _____ to be an engineer.
- 6 Apply _____ a position.
- 7 Congratulations! You have now _____ a job as an _____ in a construction company.

- 5 Write definitions for the words.

- 1 physicist

- 2 journalism

- 3 entertainment

- 4 law

- 5 management

- 6 degree

- 7 nursing

- 8 apprenticeship

- 6 Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you want to do in the future? Discuss your education and job.

- 2 What should you do to make sure you get the job you want in the future?



TRAVEL PLANS



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:
19UV-T7U9-CTK2

1 Warm-up

When were you at an airport? Where did you go? Why?

2 Before you listen

Write the words below each picture.

a bus stop
an underground station

a departure lounge
a platform

a museum
a train



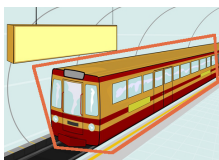
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

3 Listening

Audio

Listen to three conversations. Where is Alice in each situation?



1. At ...

2. At ...

3. At ...



4 Checking understanding

Listen again and complete the table about Alice's travel plans.

	DIALOGUE 1	DIALOGUE 2	DIALOGUE 3
Where?			
What for?			
For how long?		-----	-----

5 Complete the dialogue

We often use 'be going to + infinitive' to talk about plans and predictions, for example 'I'm going to read a book tomorrow'. Look at these sentences from the dialogues. Complete with 'be going to' + one of the verbs below. Listen again to check your answers.

visit (x2) stay meet (x3) enjoy be buy (x2) do (x3) watch

Dialogue 1

1. So what _____ in Madrid?
2. I _____ my relatives.
3. And how long _____ there?
4. I imagine _____ all your cousins, aunts and uncles.
5. It _____ great.

Dialogue 2

6. What _____ on Oxford Street?
7. I _____ some shopping.
8. And what _____ ?
9. I _____ some clothes.
10. I _____ some friends. We _____ a film together.

Dialogue 3

11. I _____ a friend for coffee.
12. I _____ the museum.
13. I'm sure you _____ it.



6 Grammar practice

Now complete the sentences with 'going to' and the correct verbs below.

be buy call cook give
order rain start stay watch

- I've decided to go to Thailand this summer. It _____ amazing.
- It's Joe's birthday tomorrow. What present _____ you _____ him?
- OK, I've decided. I _____ the chicken and rice. Waiter!
- Look at those dark clouds. I think it _____ .
- I'm looking forward to my trip to Japan. I _____ there for one month.
- _____ you _____ the football match tonight?
- "Have you spoken to Mike yet?" "No, I haven't. I _____ him later."
- Michael's laptop can't be fixed, so he _____ a new one.
- What _____ you _____ for dinner tonight?
- What time _____ the film _____ ?

7 Role play

In pairs, have a conversation about your travel plans. Use the information below.

At a departure lounge

	Student A	Student B
Where?	Tokyo	London
What for?	learn Japanese	go sight-seeing

At an underground station

	Student A	Student B
Where?	Victoria station	Bond Street
What for?	visit Buckingham Palace	meet a friend for lunch

At a bus stop

	Student A	Student B
Where?	Main Square	Church Street
What for?	visit a bookshop	watch a film

Superstitions



Superstitions have been part of human life since time began. They are passed down from generation to generation and most of them are culturally bound.

We can take them as a funny part of our folklore or we can take them seriously. Our freedom will depend on our choice.

In South America, if a black cat crosses your path, you will have bad luck. On the other hand, in Egypt, cats are welcomed because they bring good luck to homes.

If you wear yellow underwear in Colombia on New Year's Eve, you will have a lucky year. In Argentina, the colour changes to pink.

Four is an unlucky number in Japan, Korea and Hawaii, while for western cultures

number 13 is the reject. To add to this mix, some countries consider Friday 13th to be a black day, while in Greece people choose Tuesday 13th.

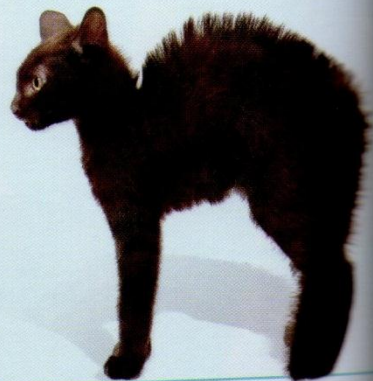


Different professions have developed their own superstitions. Doctors say that if they exchange their night duties, they will have a tough night. Firefighters believe that if they clean their boots while on duty, a fire call will follow soon. If a teacher arrives late to his or her first lesson, he or she will not be able to make a good career at school.

Sailors consider that women on board bring bad luck. And they will never point their finger at the sky before departure, because it may cause a storm.

Charms, talismans or even a piece of clothing can give us confidence when facing a stressful situation.

Why not use superstitions in our favour to calm our anxiety? But beware of becoming a slave to the superstition!



52 How to be successful - Chapter 3: Superstitions

1 Read the text. In your opinion, does the author believe in superstitions? Why / Why not?

2 Reread the text and answer.

- Where are cats considered lucky animals?
- What does the article say about colours?
- What will happen if firefighters clean their boots while on duty?

3 Read again. True or false? Justify your answer.

- Believing in superstitions is a new trend.
- Superstitions are the same everywhere.
- The number 4 is an unlucky number.
- Teachers don't believe in superstitions.
- Superstitions can be positive.

First conditional with *if* and *unless*

1 Choose the correct words.

If people go / will go to this terrible shop, it doesn't / won't improve.

- 1 People **don't** / **won't** come to the meeting **unless** / **if** you **tell** / **will tell** them about it.
- 2 If it **doesn't** / **won't** rain on Sunday, we **go** / **will go** to the beach.
- 3 Matt **doesn't** / **won't** help you unless you **will ask** / **ask** him.
- 4 We **have** / **will have** fun if we **go** / **will go** to London.
- 5 If I **bring** / **will bring** eggs, **do** / **will** you bake a cake?
- 6 You **don't** / **won't** watch a film **if** / **unless** you **finish** / **will finish** your homework.

might vs. will

2 Complete the sentences with *might* or *will*.

- 1 I might go to the park. I'm not sure.
- 1 He _____ settle down. You never know.
- 2 I'm sure this _____ be a great day!
- 3 Look at the clock! We _____ be late. I know it!
- 4 Our team _____ win, but I don't know.
- 5 Scarlett _____ come back home soon, I'm sure.

will and be going to

3 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *will* (prediction) or *be going to* (plan).

Prediction

I 'll feel _____ (feel) tired after walking all day.

- 1 You probably _____ (not like) the book.
- 2 I'm sure Jack _____ (help) you.
- 3 Your plan is awful. It _____ (not work)!
- 4 I know that our lives _____ (change).

Plan

James isn't going to go (not go) to university.

- 5 Jenny _____ (clean) the kitchen.
- 6 They _____ (not buy) a new sofa.
- 7 _____ (you / watch) the football match?
- 8 When _____ (you / visit) your grandparents?

Future continuous

4 Write sentences or questions using the future continuous form.

Sarah / cook / dinner / on Saturday afternoon

Sarah will be cooking dinner on Saturday afternoon.

you / perform / in the school show / ?

Will you be performing in the school show?

1 we / travel / around Europe / in June / .

2 they / not / work / tomorrow morning / .

3 the girls / study / all Sunday evening / .

4 you / use / the camera / on Monday at 6.00 p.m. / ?

5 I / not / wait / for you / .

6 Jamie / take / a test / this time tomorrow / .

Uses of *get*

5 Complete the table with the phrases in the box.

get a degree get a job get a new hobby
get a pension get a social media account
get married **get rich**

free time	education	work	family
		get rich	

Lifestyle choices

6 Match 1–10 with a–j to make phrases.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 have a | a time |
| 2 get involved | b myself down |
| 3 make a | c a sport |
| 4 take some | d time out |
| 5 settle | e own business |
| 6 tie | f young |
| 7 take up | g million dollars |
| 8 start up my | h family |
| 9 retire | i with a charity |
| 10 waste | j down |

Summary

Uses of get

get a bank account get a boyfriend / girlfriend
 get a degree get a driving licence get a job
 get married get a new hobby get old
 get a pension get a phone get rich
 get a social media account

Lifestyle choices

earn money enjoy yourself
 get involved with a charity have a family
 have fun look after yourself
 make a million dollars retire young
 settle down spend some time abroad
 start up your own business take some time out
 take up a sport tie yourself down
 travel around waste time

Uses of get

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

get a bank account get a driving licence
 get a job get old get a new hobby
 get a phone **get married**

My cousin is going to get married soon. She's asked me to help her choose her dress for the big day.

- Jake wants to _____ so that his friends can call him anytime.
- I'd like to _____ in a big company. I want to work as a secretary.
- I think Tom should _____. He might like tennis.
- My uncle doesn't want to _____. He's afraid that he'll lose his memory.
- I want to _____ to help me save money.
- I'm learning to drive. I will _____ in October if I pass the test.

2 Read the sentences and write true or false.

When you get a job you start earning money.
true

- To get a degree you must finish a university course. _____
- When you get a summer job, you get a pension. _____
- When people get rich they often buy expensive cars or bigger houses. _____

- You can only get a bank account when you have a job. _____
- You have to pay a lot of money to get a social media account. _____
- In the UK people usually get married before they finish school. _____

Lifestyle choices

3 Complete each sentence with one word.

- Diego earned some _____ when he worked in a grocery shop during the summer.
- Jessie has got involved _____ a charity. She's collecting money to help sick children.
- My uncle _____ young. He was only 40 when he stopped working.
- I _____ a lot of time at the weekend. I just sat and watched TV most of the time.
- My dad took some time _____ last week. He wanted to visit my grandparents.
- Mrs Millar started _____ her own business last month. She opened a fitness club.

4 Choose the correct answers.

Where will I be when I'm 30?

I hope I will ¹_____ in a nice small town and ²_____: a husband and two kids. I want to stay fit, so I'll ³_____ myself. I'll ⁴_____ different sports with my friends. Some people say that I shouldn't ⁵_____ myself down to a family. Instead I should ⁶_____ the world and ⁷_____ myself. But that's not for me! I don't want to ⁸_____ either. I don't need to be rich, just happy.

- a waste time b settle down
c travel around
- a have a family b have fun
c spend some time abroad
- a look after b tie down c earn money
- a take out b take up c took after
- a have b enjoy c tie
- a spend some time b travel around
c start up
- a have fun b settle down c enjoy
- a make a million dollars
b get involved with a charity c waste time

Uses of get

1 Use the Wordlist pictures in the Workbook, or your dictionary, to check the meaning of these words.

get angry get ill get lost get out
 get ready get a shock get a summer job
 get wet

2 Write a sentence for each picture. Use a phrase with the verb *get* from exercise 1.

1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



3 Complete the sentences. Write about your plans for the future.

- 1 When I'm 18 years old, I might _____

- 2 When I'm 25, _____

- 3 When I'm 35, _____

- 4 When I'm 50, _____

- 5 When I'm 70, _____

4 Answer the questions with your own ideas.

- 1 Why do you get angry?

- 2 How long does it take you to get ready for school?

- 3 What can we do to stop ourselves getting ill?

- 4 How do people spend time when they get their pension and retire?

- 5 What do you need to do to get a degree?

- 6 Why do people get social media accounts?

- 7 How can you get rich?

- 8 Have you ever got lost in a big city?

Lifestyle choices

5 Complete the phrases with the correct words.

- 1 get _____ with a charity
- 2 take _____ a sport
- 3 _____ yourself down
- 4 _____ up my own business
- 5 _____ a family
- 6 retire _____
- 7 take some _____ out
- 8 _____ after yourself

6 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 My older brother wants to get enough money to buy a nice guitar. _____
- 2 A lot of people settle up when they get married. _____
- 3 I'm not going to take time learning Latin – it's a dead language! _____
- 4 Let's make fun and go to the cinema.

- 5 If I work hard, I might waste a million dollars.

- 6 My friends were tying themselves at the concert. _____
- 7 My parents got around Asia when they were young. They saw so many places!

- 8 I want to spend some time myself. I might go to the UK to improve my English.

6A GRAMMAR *will / won't* (predictions)

Read sentences 1–12 and match them to predictions a–l. Complete the predictions with *will / won't*. Use the verbs in brackets.

1 'The meeting starts at 2.30.' **b**

2 'John is going to see a film in French tonight.'

3 'There's a new drinks machine in the office.'

4 'The teacher isn't going to be here today.'

5 'My brother's going to sell his car.'

6 'I've started going swimming every day.'

7 'Esther's going to buy another phone.'

8 'My daughter has a degree in IT.'

9 'My new coat was really expensive!'

10 'I don't believe it. I've broken my brother's laptop.'

11 'I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.'

12 'We're going to Brazil next month.'

a 'He _____ much money for it. It's very old.' (not get)

b 'Yes, and I'm sure it ill be really boring!' (be)

c 'Don't worry. You _____ easily.' (pass)

d 'Yes, but you _____ it a lot.' (wear)

e 'That's good. You _____ much healthier.' (feel)

f 'Oh no. He _____ really angry.' (be)

g 'The coffee _____ very good.' (not be)

h 'He _____ anything!' (not understand)

i 'Great! We _____ the exam!' (not have)

j 'Lucky you! You _____ the people and the scenery.' (love)

k 'She _____ it, just like the other two.' (lose)

l 'She _____ a good job, I'm sure.' (get)

ACTIVATION

Work with a partner. **A** read sentences 1–12. **B** read the predictions. Then swap roles.

6B GRAMMAR *will / won't / shall* (other uses)

Complete the conversations with *will / won't* or *shall* and the correct verb from the list.

ask be call have help make ~~not be~~ not forget not happen take turn on think

1 A What would you like for dinner tonight?

B Sorry, I won't be home for dinner.
I'm working late.

2 A It's hot in here.

B _____ I _____ the air
conditioning?

3 A Please can you post this letter for me
today? It's very important.

B Don't worry, I _____.

4 A Oh, hello, Nina. I can't talk now.
I'm at work.

B No problem. I _____ you back
this evening.

5 A So, a mineral water and an egg
sandwich. Anything else?

B Yes, I _____ a packet of crisps,
please.

6 A The coffee machine you bought doesn't
work.

B I _____ it back tomorrow. They
can change it.

7 A Please don't go!

B Don't worry. I _____ back soon.

8 A I'm going to paint my flat at the
weekend.

B I _____ you if you like.

9 A You're 15 minutes late!

B I'm very sorry. It _____ again.

10 A What are your plans for the summer?

B I'm going to travel around Italy. Why
don't you come with me?

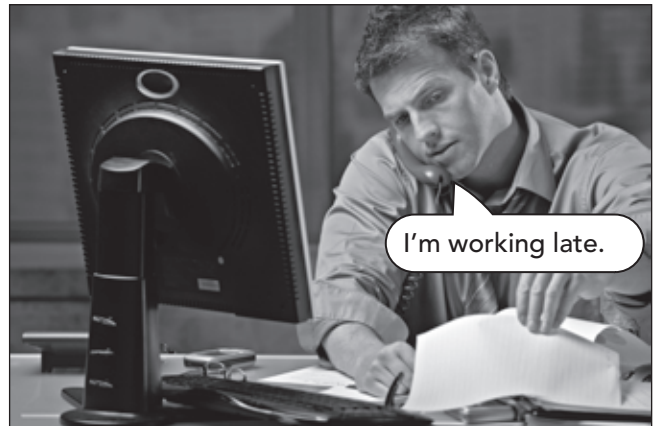
A Maybe! I _____ about it.

11 A I'm nervous about the test tomorrow.

B Don't worry. Give me the book, and I
_____ you some of the questions.

12 A I've had a terrible day at work today.

B Sit down, and I _____ you a cup of
tea.



ACTIVATION

Practise the conversations with a partner.

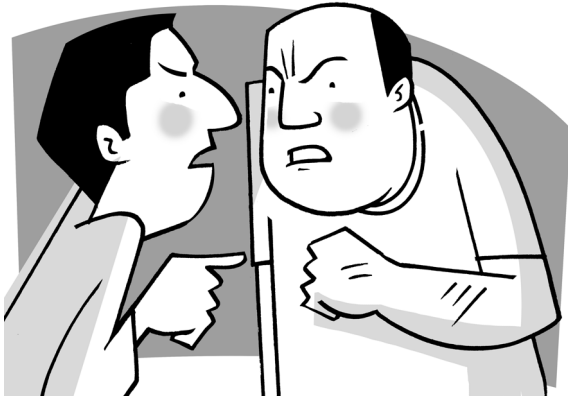
6B**will and going to**

A Talk about your intentions and predictions for the future with a partner. Find and write down answers that are true for **both** of you.

- 1 Something you're definitely going to do before you go to bed tonight
- 2 A job you're definitely not going to do after you leave school
- 3 Someone you'll probably text this week
- 4 Somewhere you probably won't visit this weekend
- 5 A country you'll probably visit in the future
- 6 A hobby you're definitely not going to take up in the future

B Complete the mini-dialogues below with the correct form of **will** or **going to**.

- 1 **A** Can you keep a secret?
B Yes, don't worry. I _____ tell anyone.
- 2 **A** What _____ (you) get Mum for her birthday?
B Oh, I forgot about that! I think I _____ buy her some flowers.
- 3 **A** Has Tina decided about the trip to Rome?
B Yes. She _____ go, because it's too expensive.
- 4 **A** Oh no! I need to be at the airport by seven o'clock and the first bus leaves at eight.
B It's OK, don't panic! I _____ give you a lift.
- 5 **A** Can you make sure you're home by six o'clock?
B OK. I _____ work late tonight.
- 6 **A** Look! Those two men over there look really angry.
B Oh yes! I think they _____ have a fight!



C In the questions, choose the correct form. Then, ask your partner the questions. Remember to give as much information as possible!

- 1 Do you think **you'll travel** / **you're travelling** abroad for your next holiday?
- 2 **Will you go** / **Are you going** shopping next Saturday?
- 3 **Are you going definitely to** / **Are you definitely going to** have kids in the future?
- 4 When do you think **you're leaving** / **you'll leave** home?
- 5 Do you think **you'll probably earn** / **you probably will earn** a high salary in your future job?
- 6 Who **will you meet** / **are you meeting** after school today?

Imagine and describe your future

Writing rule

Don't use the same structure too many times.

I won't get married. I won't have any children. I might have a girlfriend.

I might live in a city. ✘

To avoid repetition:

a) Use connectors.

*I won't get married **or** have children.*

*I might have a girlfriend **and** live in a city.*

b) Use different structures.

I won't get married and I don't think I will have children. I might have a girlfriend and I will probably live in a city.



1 Read the text about Patrick's future.

In twenty years' time I'll be 35. This is what I predict: I think I'll be married by that time. If I go back to Canada, I'll probably live on a farm in the countryside. I'll adopt some kids, perhaps 5 or 6. I'll probably work on my farm with my wife and children. We might grow organic vegetables and fruits to provide food for the people of our community. I don't think I'll have a lot of money, but I think I'll have the kind of life I deserve, surrounded by relatives and friends. I hope I'll be happy.

Patrick.

2 What does Patrick write about?

Tick (✓).

a. house

b. children

c. girlfriend

d. hobbies

e. job

f. car

g. money

h. pets

3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. What is Patrick sure about?
2. What is he not sure about?

4 Write a text predicting your future in twenty years' time. Use these questions to guide you.

- How old will you be?
- Where will you live?
- Will you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?
- What type of job will you have?
- What hobbies / interests will you have?
- What friends will you have?
- What do you hope for your future?

4 Read the text. Then match the names 1–3 with a–d to make sentences. You won't need one of the options.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1 Edward | a isn't a vampire. |
| 2 Bella | b is a vampire who drinks people's blood. |
| 3 James | c becomes a vampire in the film. |
| | d is a vampire but doesn't drink people's blood. |

Twilight the movie

Bella Swan **isn't like other teenagers**. She doesn't have the same interests as the other girls at her high school in Phoenix, Arizona, and she doesn't want to. When **her mother finds a new husband** and Bella moves back to her father's home in Washington, she doesn't expect her life to change very much. But she is very wrong.

In her new town, Bella starts high school. There she meets Edward Cullen, one of the pupils. **He isn't the same as any other boy** she's ever met. In fact, he's very different. Although she thinks he's unfriendly at the beginning of the film, they become friends and Bella realizes that she **has been wrong about him**.

As Bella and Edward fall in love, Bella starts to learn some strange things about him. He can stop a moving car with his hands and can run faster than a lion. His skin is always freezing cold. And **he hasn't got older since 1918**. A human can't do these things. Bella discovers that Edward is a vampire.

However, Edward isn't a typical vampire. He hasn't got long teeth – that's only in films – and he doesn't drink blood from humans! But although he loves her, he finds the smell of Bella's blood almost irresistible. They have the added problem that Bella's father doesn't agree with their relationship.

But the trouble really starts **when a visitor that Edward didn't know about** comes to town. This visitor, James, is also a vampire and has an unhealthy appetite for Bella. James bites her. Will she now become a vampire, too?

Edward can save Bella if he takes out the poison from James's bite. But then she can only spend her lifetime with him and not eternity. Edward's love for Bella influences his decision. If you don't know the end of the story, I won't tell you. Watch the film and find out!

5 Read the text again. Then answer the questions.

- Why is Bella different from the girls at her high school in Phoenix?

- Who does she live with in Washington?

- Describe two things that Edward can do that are impossible for a human.

- Why isn't Edward a typical vampire?

- Why is James a danger to Bella?

- What helps Edward decide what he should do for Bella?

6 Look at the bold words in the text. Complete the sentences using the words in the box and their correct prefixes.

conventional expected judged
like marries mortal

Bella Swan is an **unconventional teenager**.

- When _____ and Bella moves ...
- _____ she's ever met.
- Bella realizes that _____
- He _____
- But the trouble really starts _____ comes to town.

7 Think about Edward Cullen's life. What are the good and bad things for him about being immortal? Write 80–100 words with your opinion.

Language and literature: Word building (adjectives and verbs)

1 You can change the meaning of a word by adding a prefix (a group of letters). But be careful: adding a prefix doesn't always change the word to its opposite meaning. Complete the table with the meanings of the prefixes. Use the words in the box.

again not (x4) wrong

Prefix	Meaning	Example words
dis	1 _____	disapprove, disagree
mis	2 _____	misjudge, misuse
ir	3 _____	irrelevant, irresistible
im	4 _____	impossible, immortal
un	5 _____	unexpected, unlike
re	6 _____	remarry, rewrite

2 Read the teenagers' comments about films. Then complete the speech bubbles with a prefix and the words in the boxes.

dis ir mis
re un un

appears conventional healthy
likes responsible understood

My brother ¹_____ romances. They make him feel embarrassed. *Scott, 14*

I only like watching historical documentaries, whereas most of my classmates like watching action films. I'm an ⁴_____ teenager. *Jessica, 15*

My brother spends all his time watching DVDs and eating junk food. I think that's ²_____. *Lucy, 16*

In *Superman*, Clark Kent goes into a phone box. When he ⁵_____, he's a superhero! *Dan, 13*

My mum thinks the film *Ratatouille* is about a vegetable sauce. I think she's ³_____ the title. *Callum, 16*

I let my little sister watch a horror film. She cried all night. Mum and dad said I was really ⁶_____. *Stuart, 14*

3 Use your dictionary to find another word for each of the prefixes. They can be verbs or adjectives. Write a sentence with each word.

	<u>dis</u>	<u>disappear</u>	<u>My bag has disappeared - I can't find it.</u>
1	dis	_____	_____
2	mis	_____	_____
3	ir	_____	_____
4	im	_____	_____
5	un	_____	_____
6	re	_____	_____

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 Write the past participles.

- do done
 1 want _____
 2 be _____
 3 eat _____
 4 try _____
 5 have _____
 6 speak _____
 7 visit _____
 8 buy _____

2 Choose the correct answers.

Penny _____ swum in national competitions.

a **has** b haven't c have

1 Clive and Liz _____ painted their house.

a have they b hasn't c have

2 They _____ eaten shark soup.

a have never b have ever c has never

3 Sean _____ a famous rock star.

a has met b have met c has never

4 Ivan _____ his homework.

a done b has do c hasn't done

5 We _____ been to Ireland.

a have ever b haven't c never

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative (✓) or negative (X) present perfect form of the verbs.

He hasn't ridden (ride) a horse. (X)

1 She _____ (be) to Vietnam. (✓)

2 We _____ (meet) Orlando Bloom. (X)

3 I _____ (buy) a present for my sister. (X)

4 They _____ (never / fall) off their bikes. (✓)

5 You _____ (read) *The Lord of the Rings*. (✓)

Present perfect: questions

4 Choose the correct words.

Have you ever **visited** / stayed a volcano?

1 Have you ever **fallen** / climbed up a mountain?

2 Have you ever **travelled** / seen to a different country?

3 Have you ever **been** / visited on an aeroplane?

4 Have you ever **fallen** / broken your arm?

5 Have you ever **driven** / slept in a tent?

6 Has your friend ever **bought** / won a competition?

7 Have you ever **met** / spoken a famous person?

8 Have you ever **swum** / met in the ocean?

Feelings

5 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: about, at, on or of.

I'm not very interested in skateboarding.

1 Sian wasn't at all happy _____ the party decorations.

2 My brother's very keen _____ football. He talks about it all the time!

3 Are you good _____ swimming?

4 Dave's really scared _____ spiders.

5 We were worried _____ the exams.

Injury collocations

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

broken injured bruised burned
cut sprained

I fell down the stairs and I think I've sprained my ankle.

1 The sun is very hot. I think my nose is _____.

2 He can't play football for two weeks. He's _____ his shoulder.

3 Ouch! I've _____ my finger with this knife.

4 We must phone an ambulance, I think he's _____ his leg.

5 Poor Jonas! He's fallen and _____ his knee.

Summary

Feelings

bad at enthusiastic about fond of good at
 happy about interested in keen on
 nervous about scared of worried about

Injury collocations

break, broken, a break bruise, bruised, a bruise
 burn, burned, a burn cut, cut, a cut
 injure, injured, an injury
 sprain, sprained, a sprain

Feelings

1 Choose the correct words.

- Steven isn't very **interested / enthusiastic / good** in boxing. He doesn't like aggressive sports.
- All my life I've been really **bad / keen / scared** of spiders.
- Are you **happy / enthusiastic / good** at maths? I really need someone's help with this exercise.
- Bruce is quite **fond / happy / worried** of spicy Mexican food. He loves enchiladas.
- I love watching athlete Yelena Isinbayeva. She's so confident. She never looks **bad / scared / worried** about losing a competition.
- Sheila's not at all **scared / bad / fond** of bungee jumping. She just does it for fun.
- I'm really **worried / interested / scared** about my exam results. Are they going to be good enough?
- My mum isn't at all **worried / happy / fond** about me staying out late on a school night.
- Just relax! What are you so **scared / bad / worried** about?

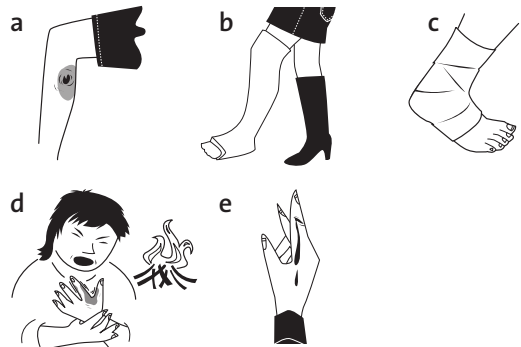
2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- I'm really scared of _____.
- I'm not worried about _____.
- I'm very interested in _____.
- I'm quite nervous about _____.
- I'm really good at _____.

Injury collocations

3 Match the phrases 1–5 with the pictures a–e.

- a broken leg
- a burned hand
- a cut finger
- a bruised leg
- a sprained ankle



4 Complete the dialogues. Use words from the summary.

- Doctor** What's the problem?
Patient I fell down the stairs and hurt my leg.
Doctor Yes, your ankle is black and blue. That's a very nasty ¹_____.
- Patient** Do you think I've ²_____ it?
Doctor No, but I think you've ³_____ it. Don't play sport for a week.
- Mum** Be careful with that knife!
Sam Oh no! I've ⁴_____ my finger.
- Kerry** Hi, Lola. Did you have a good holiday?
Lola Not really. It was very hot! I've got a ⁵_____ back.

5 Choose the correct words.

Did you know that most ¹**injuries / injured** happen at home? Small children are especially at risk. They can fall down stairs. Sometimes they get a ²**bruise / bruised** an arm or leg. Perhaps they get a ³**sprained / sprain**. But it can be worse and they might ⁴**broke / break** an arm or a leg. Kitchens are also dangerous. Knives can ⁵**cut / a cut** and cookers can ⁶**burned / burn**.

1 Complete the sentences with only one suitable word.

- 1 Anyone can have a phobia. All my life I've been really scared _____ frogs.
- 2 My father wasn't _____ all happy about my sister taking his motorbike.
- 3 I love extreme sports. I'm especially keen _____ parachute jumping.
- 4 Joanna is very _____ at languages. She speaks five languages quite well.
- 5 I've never _____ fond of dark chocolate. I prefer milk chocolate.

2 Write true sentences about yourself with the adjectives. Use the modifiers in the box.

not at all quite not very very really

I'm really good at speaking English.

- 1 interested

- 2 fond

- 3 worried

- 4 scared

- 5 enthusiastic

3 Complete the text with the correct words.

sprain injuries burn break bite
bruise cut

Did you know that most ¹_____ happen at home? Small children are especially at risk. They can fall down stairs. Sometimes they ²_____ an arm or leg. Perhaps they get a ³_____. But it can be worse and they might ⁴_____ an arm or a leg. Kitchens are also dangerous. Knives can ⁵_____ and cookers can ⁶_____. Small children must also learn about pets. If a small child hurts a pet, the animal will sometimes ⁷_____ the child.

4 Match the injuries 1–6 with a treatment a–f.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cut your finger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 burned your hand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 broken your arm | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 bruised your leg | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 sprained your ankle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 injured your shoulder | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a have an X-ray
- b put a bandage on it
- c put cold water on it
- d take a painkiller
- e put some ice on it
- f put a plaster on it

5 Complete the dialogues with the treatments in exercise 4.

Doctor What's the problem?
Patient I think I've got a broken arm.
Doctor Well, you need to ¹_____.

Doctor What's the problem?
Patient I've got a burned hand.
Doctor Did you put ²_____ on it?

Doctor What's the problem?
Patient I had an accident with a knife. I was cutting vegetables.
Doctor I'll ³_____ on it.

Doctor What's the problem?
Patient I think I've got a sprained ankle.
Doctor OK. We'll need to ⁴_____ on it.

Doctor What's the problem?
Patient I was playing football and I've got a bruised foot.
Doctor Did you ⁵_____ on it?

6 Write conditional sentences using the injuries and treatments in exercise 4.

- If you cut your finger, you put a plaster on it.*
- 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the table.

Verb	Past simple	Past participle
1 do		
2	tried	
3	painted	
4 eat		
5 have		
6	spoke	
7 visit		
8	drove	
9 fall		
10 meet		
11	bought	
12 swim		

2 Complete the sentences with the past participles of the verbs in exercise 1.

- I've never _____ in the Pacific Ocean.
- Ben's _____ all of his homework.
- I've never _____ a sports car.
- Suzy's _____ off her bike!
- They've never _____ Japanese food.
- We've _____ my bedroom blue.
- She's never _____ a famous person.
- I've never _____ anything on the internet. I prefer shops.

3 Write affirmative and negative present perfect sentences.

- they / swim in the River Nile

- you / not meet my sister

- He / ride on an elephant

- I / never / break my leg

- she / not be to the USA

Present perfect: questions

4 Jim and Laura are on a school trip to Barcelona. Complete the questions and answers.

Things to do	Jim	Laura
see the Opera House	X	✓
visit the cathedral	✓	✓
see Camp Nou stadium	X	X
walk along Las Ramblas	✓	✓
write postcards	X	✓

Has Jim seen the Opera House?
No, he hasn't, but he's visited the cathedral.

1 _____ the Opera House?
Yes, she _____ and she _____ the cathedral, too.

2 _____ Camp Nou stadium?
No, they _____, but they _____ along *Las Ramblas*.

3 _____ any postcards?
No, he _____.

5 Write questions with *ever*. Use the ideas in the box. Then answer the questions for you.

win a trophy play in a band
be in a newspaper make bread
ride a motorbike drink tea

- Have you ever won a trophy? _____
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. _____
- _____?
 - _____?
 - _____?
 - _____?
 - _____?

1 Write what these people have or haven't done. Use the correct form of the present perfect and the phrases in the box.

never eat seafood stay in a five-star hotel
 never lose a match never travel by plane
 swim in the Pacific Ocean be to Paris

They went to Hawaii on holiday.

They've swum in the Pacific Ocean.

1 I like France.

2 They are the best team in the country.

3 My sister loves expensive hotels.

4 My dad is scared of flying.

5 I'm allergic to fish.

2 Use the prompts to write affirmative or negative sentences in the present perfect.

1 we / not visit / the new museum

2 Ben / meet / Penélope Cruz

3 I / never / sing karaoke / in my life

4 Jason and Sue / go / to Australia

5 you / not see / our new garden

3 Read the fact file. Then write the questions and answers.

Name:	Ellie McKay
Job:	extreme adventurer
Countries visited:	twenty
Climbed:	fifteen mountains in the Alps
Extreme adventures:	swimming with sharks in South Africa; canoed up the Amazon River
Next project:	travel across the desert with Steve (first time in a desert!)

1 how many countries visited?

_____?

2 where swum with sharks?

_____?

3 ever travelled across a desert?

_____?

4 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

bring (x2) ~~check~~ never cross
 ever ride never ride meet see

Ellie OK, Steve. Are we ready for the expedition across the desert?

Steve I think so.

Ellie Have you checked everything on the list? Where are the camels?

Steve They're over there under the trees.

Ellie ¹_____ a camel?

Steve Yes, I have. Last year when I was in Egypt.

Ellie Good. Now, ²_____ lots of water?

Steve Yes, I have.

Ellie What about the food?

Steve No problem. I ³_____ food for two months.

Ellie Good. ⁴_____ our guide?

Steve No, he isn't here yet. He'll be here in about an hour.

Ellie OK. We'll start when he arrives. Now, ⁵_____ my hat?

Steve Yes, it's on your head.

Ellie Sorry, Steve. I'm a bit nervous. I ⁶_____ a camel before.

Steve And we ⁷_____ a desert before!