

4th Year ____

ENGLISH BOOKLET

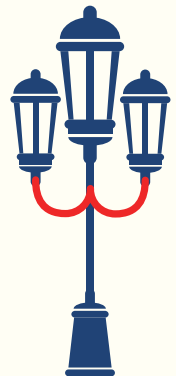
Student: _____

Teacher: _____

2025



UNIT 1



1

GRAMMAR BANK

1A word order in questions

questions with be and can

	Are	you	hungry?	1.4
	Is	there	a bank near here?	
	Can	I	sit here?	
What	was	that	noise?	
Where	were	you	born?	

- We make questions with the verb be and can by inverting the verb and the subject.
She is a teacher. → **Is she a teacher?**
He can drive. → **Can he drive?**

questions with do / does / did in present simple and past simple

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive	1.5
	Do	you	live with your parents?	
	Did	you	have a holiday last year?	
Where	does	your sister	work?	
When	did	you	start studying English?	
What	did	they	talk about?	

- You can use **ASI** (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) or **QuASI** (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive) to remember word order in questions. If there's a preposition, we often put it at the end of a question, e.g. **Who do you live with?**

1B present simple

	I / you / we / they	he / she / it	1.15
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I usually work at home.	My brother works in the city centre.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	My parents don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Do you speak French?	Does he like pop music?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, he does . No he doesn't .	

- We use the present simple for things we do every day / week / year, or which are generally true or always happen.
- We use **don't / doesn't** in negative sentences, and **do / does** in questions.

work	works	add -s
study	studies	consonant + y → ies
finish	finishes	add -es after ch, s, sh, x
go / do	goes / does	add -es
have	has	change to -s

1C present continuous: be + verb + -ing

- A** What **are you doing**? **B** I'm **sending** a message to Sarah. 1.26
- My brother **is doing** a two-month course in the UK.
- In this picture the woman **is standing** near a table.

- We use the present continuous:
 - for things happening now, at this moment.
 - for temporary things that are happening around now, this week, etc.
 - to describe what's happening in a picture.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I'm working	You	're working	He	's working
<input type="checkbox"/>	I'm not working	We	aren't working	She	isn't working
		They		It	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are you working?		Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is he working?		Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.		

cook	cooking	add -ing
study	studying	
live	living	cut the final e and add -ing
run	running	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add -ing

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We **often** go out on Friday night. 1.16
She **doesn't usually** study at weekends.
I'm **never** ill.
He's **always** late for work.
- She gets up early **every day**.
We have English classes **twice a week**.

- We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
- Adverbs of frequency go **before** the main verb.
- Adverbs of frequency go **after** **be**.
She's never ill. NOT She's ill never.
- Remember to use a **to** verb with **never**.
It never rains. NOT It doesn't never rain.
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.

present simple or present continuous?

- What **do** you do? 1.27
B I **work** for an IT company.
- What **are** you **doing**?
B I'm **checking** my messages.
- I **like** this painting, it's beautiful.

- We use the present simple for things that are generally true or always happen.
- We use the present continuous for an action happening now, at this moment.
- We normally use verbs which describe states or feelings (non-action verbs), e.g. *want, need, like*, in the present simple, not continuous, e.g. *I like Italian food. NOT I'm liking Italian food.*

1A

- a Put the word or phrase in the correct place in the question.

- Where **are** you from? (are)
- Where we park? (can)
- How are you? (old)
- Does finish at 8.00? (the class)
- Where do your friends? (live)
- Why you answer my email? (didn't)
- Do you often to the cinema? (go)
- What this word mean? (does)
- What time did arrive? (your friends)
- Who are you talking? (to)
- Where were last night? (you)



- b Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- you live where do? *Where do you live?*
- you a do have car?
- was brother your where born?
- often he how phone does you?
- 4 their time arrive does flight what?
- Brazil from is girlfriend your?
- 6 languages how you many can speak?
- 7 party the how was?
- 8 last go where you summer did?
- 9 there doctor here is a?
- 10 come bus to you by school did?

← p.7

1B

- a Write sentences and questions with the present simple.

- he / usually get up late *He usually gets up late.*
- Anna / like music
- my sister / have a lot of hobbies
- I / get on very well with my parents
- my brother / study English at university
- my neighbours / have any children
- What time / the film start
- he / go out twice a week
- we / often talk about politics
- how often / you see your brother
- Sally / go on Facebook very much

- b Put the words in the correct order.

- go cinema we often the to
We often go to the cinema.
- always before go I bed 11.00 to
- ever her Kate sees family hardly
- Saturdays never shopping on go we
- a to I dentist's year go twice the
- 5 in they breakfast sometimes bed have
- 6 usually car I the listen the in radio to
- 7 in day park every Alan the runs
- 8 often late Sam is work for
- 9 often John to go doesn't theatre the
- 10 visit I once my month a mum

← p.9

1C

- a Write sentences with the present continuous. Use contractions where you can.

- It / snow *It isn't snowing.*
- Oliver / wear a suit today!
- It's hot. Why / wear a coat?
- Jane / sit in her usual place today
- Hey! You / stand on my foot!
- what book / you read?
- we / rent a small flat at the moment
- she / wear make-up?
- I / plan a trip to the USA
- your brother / work in London this week?
- they / get on very well at the moment

- b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

- The girl in the painting **is playing** the guitar. (play)
- My dog's not dangerous. He _____ . (not bite)
 - Why _____ you _____ sunglasses?
It _____ ! (wear, rain)
 - You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
 - I _____ to find a cash machine. (need)
 - Be careful! The baby _____ your pen in her mouth! (put)
 - A** _____ you usually _____ at weekends? (cook)
B No, we normally _____ out. (eat)
 - A** What _____ you _____ here? (do)
B I _____ for Emma. She's late, as usual. (wait)
 - I usually _____ tea, but
I _____ a coffee today. (drink, want)
 - She's an administrator. She _____ from 9.00 to 5.00. (work)
 - Marc _____ in Paris, but
he _____ in Nice at the moment. (live, work)

← p.10

Things you wear

VOCABULARY BANK

a Match the words and photos.

Clothes

- blouse /'blauz/
- cardigan /'kɑ:diɡən/
- coat /kəʊt/
- dress /dres/
- jacket /'dʒækɪt/
- jeans /dʒi:nz/
- leggings /'legɪŋz/
- pyjamas /pə'dʒɑ:məz/
- shirt /ʃɜ:t/
- shorts /ʃɔ:ts/
- skirt /skɜ:t/
- socks /sɒks/
- suit /su:t/
- sweater /'swetə/ (synonym jumper)
- tights /taɪts/
- top /tɒp/
- tracksuit /'træksu:t/
- trousers /'traʊzəz/
- T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/
- underwear /'ʌndəweə/

Footwear

- boots /bu:ts/
- flip-flops /flɪp flɒps/
- sandals /'sændlɪz/
- shoes /ʃu:z/
- trainers /'treɪnəz/

Accessories

- belt /belt/
- cap /kæp/
- hat /hæt/
- gloves /glʌvz/
- scarf /skɑ:f/
- tie /tai/

Jewellery

- bracelet /'breɪslət/
- earrings /'ɪəriŋz/
- necklace /'neɪkləs/
- ring /rɪŋ/



b 1.23 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

ACTIVATION Work with a partner. **A** say what someone in the class is wearing. **B** name the person.

← p.10

wear, carry, or dress?

Use **wear** for clothes and jewellery / glasses, etc.
She's **wearing** a hat. He's **wearing** sunglasses.

Use **carry** for bags, cases, etc.
I can't **carry** this case. She's **carrying** a bag.

Use **dress** (with no object) to describe the kind of clothes people wear.
The Italians **dress** very well. Lucy always **dresses** in black.

a pair

We often use **a pair** to talk about plural clothes, e.g. *a pair of shoes, trainers, boots, jeans, trousers, etc.*

Holidays

VOCABULARY BANK

1 PHRASES WITH GO

a Match the phrases and photos.



- go **abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/
- go away for the **weekend**
- go by bus (or car, plane, train)
- go **camping**
- go for a walk
- go on **holiday**
- go out at night
- 1 go **sightseeing** /'saɪtsi:ŋ/
- go **skiing** (or walking, cycling)
- go **swimming** (or sailing, surfing, fishing)

b 2.6 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

2 OTHER HOLIDAY PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have hire /'haɪə/ rent spend stay
sunbathe /'sʌnbəʊð/ take

stay _____ in a hotel / at a _____ money (or time)
_____ campsite / with friends _____ an apartment
_____ photos _____ a bicycle (or skis)
_____ souvenirs /su:və'nɪəz/ _____ a flight online
_____ on the beach (or a hotel)
_____ a good time

b 2.7 Listen and check.

rent or hire?

Rent and hire mean the same but we normally use **rent** for a longer period of time, e.g. *you rent a flat or an apartment*, and **hire** for a short time, e.g. *you hire skis, a bike, a boat, etc.* With a car you can use **hire** or **rent**.

c Test yourself. Cover the verbs. Remember the phrases.

3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> comfortable, luxurious | <input type="checkbox"/> basic, dirty, uncomfortable |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> friendly, helpful | <input type="checkbox"/> unfriendly, unhelpful |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> beautiful, lovely | <input type="checkbox"/> noisy, crowded |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> warm, sunny | <input type="checkbox"/> very windy, foggy, cloudy |

b 2.8 Listen and check.

General positive and negative adjectives

- 😊 great, lovely, wonderful, fantastic
- 😐 OK, not bad, all right
- 😞 awful, horrible, terrible

ACTIVATION Talk to a partner. Which do you prefer? Why?

- going abroad or going on holiday in your country
- going by car, bus, plane, or train
- going to the beach or going to a city
- staying in a hotel (or apartment) or going camping
- sunbathing, going sightseeing, or going for walks
- hot, sunny weather or cool, cloudy weather
- going on holiday with friends or going with your family

← p.15

1A

Are you? Can you? Do you? Did you?

Sometimes questions are more important than answers.
Nancy Willard,
American writer

G word order in questions **V** common verb phrases **P** the alphabet

1 VOCABULARY common verb phrases

a Match verbs 1–9 to the nouns.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 be born <u>i</u> | a a film, a TV series |
| 2 do <u> </u> | b in a house, with friends |
| 3 listen to <u> </u> | c an email, a magazine |
| 4 read <u> </u> | d two sisters, a pet |
| 5 speak <u> </u> | e to the cinema, on holiday |
| 6 live <u> </u> | f exercise, sport |
| 7 watch <u> </u> | g a foreign language, English |
| 8 go <u> </u> | h dance music, R&B |
| 9 have <u> </u> | i in Kraków, Poland, in 1997 |

b Complete the conversations with the missing word.

- A What time do you usually go to bed?
B At about 10.30, and I get up at 7.00.
- A What did you last weekend?
B I went to the cinema with some friends.
- A Do you do any or exercise?
B Yes, I love football and tennis.
- A What kind of do you listen to?
B I love pop and rock.
- A What do you usually have for ?
B Just a sandwich and some crisps normally.
- A Do you have any ?
B Yes, we have two cats.
- A Where do you ?
B In a small flat near the railway station.
- A Where did you English before?
B At school.
- A What does your father ?
B He's a teacher.
- 10 A Where were you ?
B In Budapest, in 1998. My mum is Hungarian.

2 GRAMMAR word order in questions

a Circle the correct form.

- Does your sister have / Your sister has a job?
- Hello, I can / can I help you?
- Where were you / you were born?
- Do the children want / Want the children a drink?
- Did you see / Saw you the football match on TV last night?
- What does do your boyfriend / does your boyfriend do?
- Where she learnt / did she learn to speak English?
- What time do you get up / get you up in the morning?

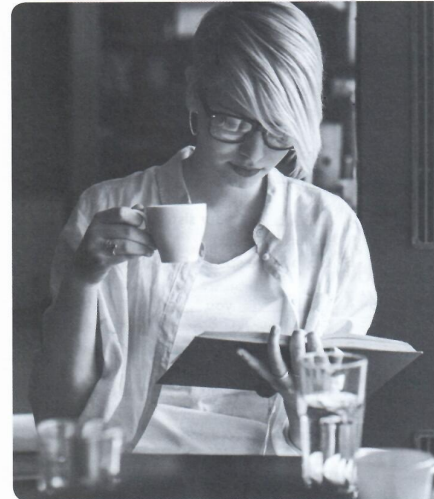
b Re-order the words to make questions.

- do / do / parents / what / your
What do your parents do?
- girlfriend / student / is / a / your
Is your girlfriend a student?
- what / at / you / do / the / weekend / do
Do you do anything at the weekend?
- out / how / you / go / often / do
How often do you go out?
- did / go / last / where / you / Saturday
Where did you go last Saturday?
- a / did / time / nice / you / have
How nice was your time?



c Write questions in the present or past simple.

- Where do you live (you / live)?
- What (you / do last night)?
- What (TV series / you / watch)?
- When (your birthday)?
- Where (you / from)?
- Where (you / go / on holiday last year)?
- What kind of books (you / read)?



d Answer the questions in c about you.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3 PRONUNCIATION the alphabet

a Circle the letter with a different vowel sound.

train	1 A K E
tree	2 G V R
egg	3 N B F
train	4 H P J
egg	5 X S K
tree	6 M C D
boot	7 Q I U

b 1.1 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the letters.

c Complete the alphabet quiz.

Alphabet QUIZ

Which letter of the alphabet sounds like...?

A T O P U Y

1 my	<u>T</u>
2 play	<u>P</u>
3 you	<u>U</u>
4 see	<u>S</u>
5 go	<u>G</u>
6 why	<u>Y</u>

Go online for more practice

1B

The perfect date?

Every love story is beautiful, but ours is my favourite. Unknown.

G present simple V describing people: appearance and personality P final -s and -es

1 VOCABULARY describing people

a Cross out the word which can't be used with the **bold** noun.

- 1 **hair** red curly straight tall
 2 **eyes** blonde big blue brown
 3 **man** thin short long overweight
 4 **woman** medium height slim beautiful bald

b Order the letters to make words that complete the sentences.

- 1 Thanks for paying for dinner – that was very generous (enersuog).
 2 Sarah's really _____ (nynfu). She makes me laugh.
 3 Sam's very _____ (rdfylnei). Everybody likes him.
 4 John never does his homework. He's very _____ (alzy).
 5 Imogen is a _____ (eervlc) girl. She'll do well in her exams.
 6 That was a very _____ (dinukn) thing to say.
 7 David is quite intelligent, but sometimes he says really _____ (updits) things.
 8 Paula is really _____ (hsy) – she doesn't like meeting new people.
 9 Laura's usually very _____ (iuetq) – she doesn't talk very much.

c Complete the sentences.

- 1 Does your boyfriend have brown _____ eyes or blue _____ eyes?
 2 Tanya's dad doesn't have any hair. He's b _____.
 3 Jamie's new girlfriend is really e _____ – she loves meeting new people.
 4 My dad never shaves. He has a b _____ and a m _____.
 5 What does your sister look l _____? Is she tall and blonde, too?
 6 When Jake was young, he was very th _____, but now he's a bit o _____.
 7 My dad is really h _____-w _____ – he starts work at 7.00 and gets home at 6.00.
 8 I'm not l _____ my sister. I don't say much, but she's very t _____ – in fact she never stops talking.
 9 George is a very s _____ student – he works hard and wants to do well.
 10 Dan is really m _____ – he never pays for anything.

2 GRAMMAR present simple

a Complete the conversation with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A Do _____ your parents live _____ together? (live)
 B No, they don't. They're divorced now.
 2 A _____ Louisa _____ to marry her boyfriend? (want)
 B In a few years perhaps.
 3 A What's the weather like where you live?
 B It rains a lot in the winter, but it _____ often _____ in the summer. (not rain)
 4 A What does José do in the evenings?
 B He _____ a lot of TV. (watch)
 5 A _____ your sister _____ Spanish? (speak)
 B No, but she speaks English and Italian.
 6 A _____ you _____ Monday to Friday? (work)
 B Yes, and I usually work on Saturdays, too.
 7 A How often do you play tennis in winter?
 B We _____ very often because it's cold and wet. (not play)
 8 A Does your sister like living in Italy?
 B Yes, she _____ it. (love)

b Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets in the correct place. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 My dad lives alone and he does not go out. (often)
My dad lives alone and he doesn't often go out.
 2 You are too old to get married. (never)

 3 Candice sees her boyfriend. (every day)

 4 Alice meets people on the internet. (sometimes)

 5 It is fun to go on a date. (always)

 6 I see my wife these days. (hardly ever)

 7 I go out during the week. (never)

c Complete the text with the correct form of the words from the list.

earn get on have live not come not like not see
 prefer share study want work



My boyfriend Jamie

I'm very different from my boyfriend, Jamie. Jamie ¹ works _____ as a vet, and he ² _____ quite a lot of money. I'm a student, and I ³ _____ music at university. I ⁴ _____ to be a music teacher when I finish.

Jamie ⁵ _____ alone in a small house in the country, and I ⁶ _____ a flat with some friends in the city centre. We often ⁷ _____ parties in our flat, but Jamie ⁸ _____. He's quite shy, so he ⁹ _____ being with other people. I'm quite extrovert, so I ¹⁰ _____ being in a group.

I ¹¹ _____ Jamie very often because he's usually busy. But when we're together, we always ¹² _____ really well. Some people say that opposites attract, and for Jamie and me, it's true.

d Write questions about you and your best friend, Anna.

- 1 a What / you / do?
What do you do?
 b What / Anna / do?
What does Anna do?
 2 a Where / you / live?
 _____?
 b Where / Anna / live?
 _____?
 3 a Who / you live / with?
 _____?
 b Who / Anna / live with?
 _____?
 4 a you / like going to parties?
 _____?
 b Anna / like going to parties?
 _____?
 5 a you / be shy or extrovert?
 _____?
 b Anna / be shy or extrovert?
 _____?

e Think about a good friend. Write a paragraph about the differences between you. Use the text in c and the questions in d to help you.

3 PRONUNCIATION final -s and -es

a Circle the verb with a different final sound.

				/ɪz/	/ɪz/
1 snake	2 snake	3 zebra	4 zebra	5	6
works	lives	knows	runs	leaves	teaches
laughs	thinks	rains	starts	dresses	cooks
watches	drinks	likes	goes	washes	uses

b 1.2 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

1C

The Remake Project

A man paints with his brain, and not with his hands.
Michelangelo, Italian painter and sculptor

G present continuous V clothes, prepositions of place P /ə/ and /ɜ:/

1 VOCABULARY clothes, prepositions of place

a Complete the words.



b Match descriptions 1–10 to a–j.

- They keep your hands warm. _____
- This is like a shirt, but for women. _____
- They keep your feet warm. _____
- This keeps your neck warm. _____
- You wear this on your head. _____
- You wear these in your ears. _____
- People often wear this to a job interview. _____
- You wear these when you go to bed. _____
- You wear this under your trousers and top. _____
- People wear these shoes to the beach. _____

- a blouse f hat
b suit g pyjamas
c earrings h scarf
d flip-flops i socks
e-gloves j underwear



c Look at the photo, a remake of van Gogh's painting *The bedroom*. Complete the sentences with a preposition from the list.

above behind between in front of
next to on on-the-left under

- There's a painting of a man on the left of the painting of the woman.
- There are some clothes _____ the bed.
- There's a chair _____ the bed and the table.
- There's a small cup _____ the two jugs _____ the table.
- The two pillows on the bed are _____ each other.
- There's a mirror _____ the table.
- The chair by the bed is _____ the window.

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/ and /ɜ:/

a Write the words in the chart.

cardigan fashion prefer sandals shirt skirt
sweater third trainers trousers T-shirt world



computer cardigan



bird prefer

b 1.3 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR present continuous

a Complete the conversation with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

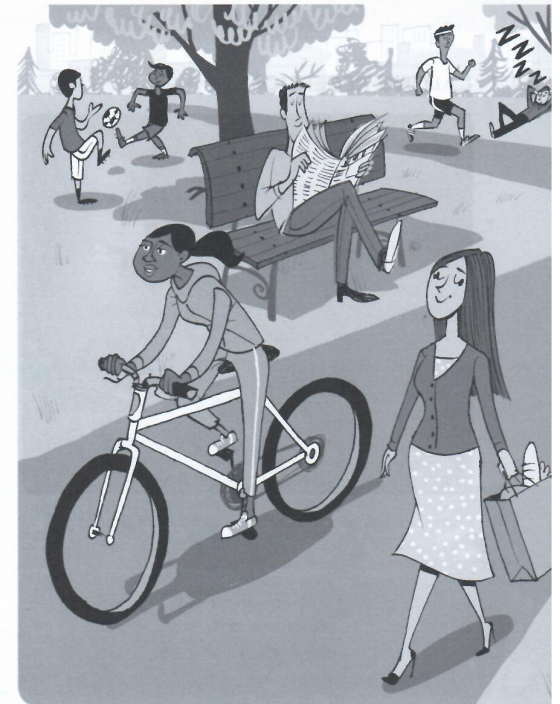
- A What ¹ are you doing (you / do), Stefan?
B I ² _____ (look) at some paintings online. I want to buy a poster of one for the living room.
A My sister ³ _____ (do) an art course at the moment. Perhaps she can paint something for us.
B Um...perhaps. But look at this one – it's really beautiful. It's by Vermeer, and there's a girl who ⁴ _____ (wear) a blue and yellow scarf on her head and a big pearl earring.
A I'm not sure. She ⁵ _____ (not / smile).
B I know, but that makes it more interesting.
A OK. If you like it, order it. My sister can paint something for the dining room.

b Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of a verb from the list. Use contractions where possible.

drink drive like live
rain sleep study wear

- We like _____ this painting very much – it's really interesting.
- Charles always _____ to work.
- Shhhh! The children _____.
- We can't play tennis today. It _____.
- Fiona _____ four cups of coffee every day.
- Kathy always _____ jeans at home.
- They can't come to the theatre because they _____ for the exam tomorrow.
- My parents _____ in a big house in the country.

c Look at the picture. Complete the questions with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets.



- What is _____ the man on the bench reading _____ (read)?
- What _____ the boys under the tree _____ (play)?
- What _____ the woman on the left _____ (do)?
- What _____ she _____ (wear)?
- What _____ the woman on the right _____ (wear)?
- What _____ she _____ (carry)?
- What _____ the runner _____ (wear)?
- What _____ the man under the tree _____ (do)?

d Answer questions 1–8 in c.

- The man on the bench is reading a newspaper.
- The boys are _____.
- The woman on the left _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

1B GRAMMAR present simple

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



- 1 A Your dog is a bit overweight. (be)
B Yes, he eats too much food! (eat)
- 2 A How often _____ your grandparents? (you / see)
B I usually _____ them twice a year. (visit)
- 3 A _____ here in winter? (it / snow)
B No, but it _____ a lot. (rain)
- 4 A What _____? (Sam's new girlfriend / look like)
B She _____ long blonde hair and big dark brown eyes. (have)
- 5 A How often _____ to the gym? (you / go)
B Hardly ever! I _____ doing exercise. (not like)
- 6 A _____ your husband a vegetarian? (be)
B No, but he _____ much meat. (not eat)
- 7 A What time _____? (your Italian class / finish)
B It _____ at seven o'clock. (finish)
- 8 A Your daughter _____ very shy. (look)
B Yes, she _____ much. (not talk)
- 9 A What _____? (your English teacher / be like)
B She _____ really kind and funny. (be)
- 10 A _____ your English homework? (you / always do)
B No, I sometimes _____! (forget)
- 11 A We _____ very well with our neighbours. (not get on)
B Why not? _____ a lot of noise? (they / make)
- 12 A What time _____? (the supermarket / open)
B I _____. Look online. (not know)

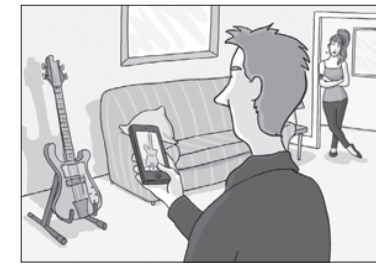
ACTIVATION

Write three sentences about what you do at the weekend, and three sentences about what a person in your family does. Use adverbs or expressions of frequency.

1C GRAMMAR present simple or present continuous?

Complete the conversations with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A Why ¹ are you taking (take) a photo of your guitar?
B I ² _____ (want) to sell it on eBay.
A Why? I ³ _____ (not understand).
You ⁴ _____ (play) your guitar every day!
You ⁵ _____ (love) it!
B I ⁶ _____ (sell) my old one because
I ⁷ _____ (want) to buy a new one.
A Oh, OK.



- 2 A Hi. ⁸ _____ you _____ (need) any help?
B No, thanks. I ⁹ _____ (just look).
A ¹⁰ _____ you _____ (look) for anything in particular?
B Yes, I ¹¹ _____ (think) of getting a jacket.
A This is one of our best-sellers. It's real leather. I ¹² _____ (have) it, and I ¹³ _____ (wear) it all the time.
B Yes, it's lovely. Where can I try it on?



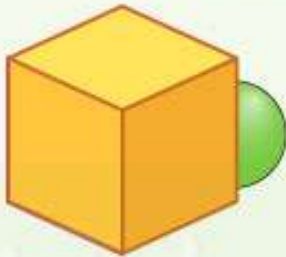
- 3 A You ¹⁴ _____ (read) a book about modern art! I ¹⁵ _____ (not believe) it!
You ¹⁶ _____ (hate) modern art!
B I know. But now I ¹⁷ _____ (need) to learn about it.
A Why?
B Because my girlfriend ¹⁸ _____ (study) it at college this year, and she loves it.
A What's that picture on the left? Can I see it?
B It's a woman, and I think she ¹⁹ _____ (walk) in a garden... I don't really know.
A Let me see... No, she ²⁰ _____ (not walk).
She ²¹ _____ (fly).
B Oh, yes!



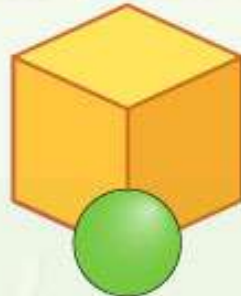
ACTIVATION

Practise the conversations with a partner.

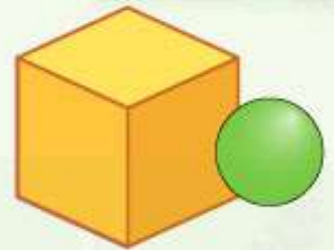
PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



BEHIND



IN FRONT OF



NEXT TO



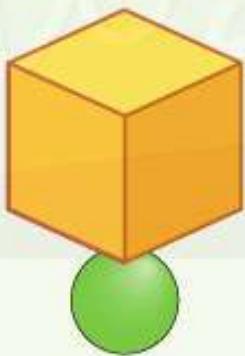
BETWEEN



NEAR



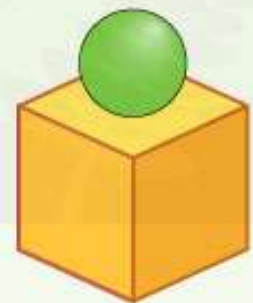
ABOVE



BELOW



IN



ON

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IN FRONT OF



The dog is in front of the man.

BEHIND



The dog is behind the postman.

NEXT TO



The dog is next to the bones.

BETWEEN



The bone is between the two dogs.

ABOVE



The bone is above the dog.
The dog is under the bone.

OVER



BELOW

The blue dog is over the fire hydrant.
The fire hydrant is below the blue dog.

UNDER



IN



The dog is in the bed.
There is a thermometer in its mouth.

ON



The dog is on the table.
The woman has dog saliva on her.



The Present Simple Exercise

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I speak.	I don't speak.	Do I speak?
You speak.	You don't speak.	Do you speak?
She / he / it / speaks.	She / he / it / doesn't speak.	Does she / he / it / speak?
We speak.	We don't speak.	Do we speak?
They speak.	They don't speak.	Do they speak?

Use the verb in brackets to fill the gaps. **Don't forget the S.**

Affirmative sentences

- 1 I in Godella. (to live)
- 2 You great. (to look)
- 3 Daisy chocolate. (to love)
- 4 Andy too fast. (to drive)
- 6 It never in Cairo. (to snow)
- 7 We lunch at two. (to have)
- 8 They football on Saturdays. (to watch)
- 9 Jane and Carla rugby on Sundays. (to play)

Negative sentences

- 10 They much. (to say)
- 11 Charlie golf. (to play)
- 12 I hamburgers. (to like)
- 13 Sammy and I much TV. (to watch)
- 14 It very often in Valencia. (to rain)
- 15 We to the same gym. (to go)
- 16 She the right food. (to eat)

Questions

- 17 you tennis? (to play)
- 18 Carol? (to drive)
- 19 they the shopping together? (to do)
- 20 dogs fish? (to eat)
- 21 What it? (to do)
- 22 your cat milk? (to drink)
- 23 When your parents on holiday? (to go)



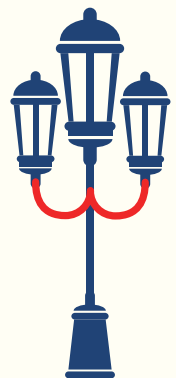
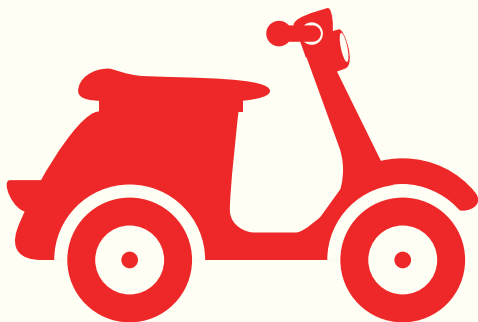
Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Worksheet 2

Fill in the blanks with the Present Simple or Present Continuous:

1. Ted _____ (take) a shower right now.
2. What _____ (we / have) for dinner tonight?
3. My brother _____ (have) a daughter and a son.
4. I _____ (not / solve) some math problems at the moment.
5. My grandfather often _____ (come) over for dinner at the weekends.
6. My school _____ (begin) at nine every day.
7. What time _____ (you / wake up) on weekdays?
8. What _____ (you / do) tomorrow night?
9. I usually _____ (not / work) on Sundays but today I _____ (work).
10. She _____ (not / sleep) now, she _____ (study).
11. How often _____ (you / review) your lessons?
12. I _____ (not / go) on holiday this summer.
13. Can you speak slowly please, I _____ (not / understand) you.
14. She _____ (work) as a secretary in a big company.
15. Miss Clara _____ (take) a violin class every Wednesday.
16. It _____ (be) usually so humid here in summer time.
17. Don't forget to take your coat, it _____ (be) cold outside.
18. This flower _____ (smell) so good.
19. That coat over there _____ (not / belong) to me.
20. Where _____ (you / live)?

UNIT 2



2

GRAMMAR BANK

2A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

	regular	irregular
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	We stayed at a hotel last summer.	I went to Turkey twice last year.
<input type="checkbox"/>	He didn't stay with friends.	She didn't go to France.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Did you stay for the weekend?	Did you go to Madrid?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I did .	No, we didn't .
Wh <input type="checkbox"/>	Where did you stay ?	Why did you go ?

2.2

- We use *didn't* + infinitive for negatives and *Did... + subject + infinitive* for questions.
- Use **ASI** and **QuASI** to remember word order in questions. See 1A p.126.

spelling rules for regular verbs

infinitive	past	spelling
work	worked	add <i>-ed</i>
stay	stayed	
like	liked	add <i>d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>
study	studied	<i>y</i> → <i>ied</i> after a consonant
stop	stopped	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant

- We use the past simple to talk about finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past.
- The form of the past simple is the same for all persons.
- To make the past simple of regular verbs add *-ed*. See the spelling rules in the chart.
- Many common verbs are irregular in past simple, e.g. go → **went**, see → **saw**. See **Irregular verbs** p.164.

2B past continuous: was / were + verb + -ing

At 8.45 last Saturday I **was walking** in the park. 2.11
 The birds **were singing**. It **wasn't raining**.
A Was it **raining** when you got up? **B** No, it **wasn't**.
A What **were you doing** at 11 o'clock last night? **B** I **was watching** TV.

	I / He / She / It	was working.	You / We / They	were working.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I / He / She / It	wasn't working.	You / We / They	weren't working.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Was he working?	Yes, he was . / No, he wasn't .		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Were they working?	Yes, they were . / No, they weren't .		

- We use the past continuous to describe an action **in progress** at a specific moment in the past.
- We often use the past continuous to describe the situation at the beginning of a story, e.g. *In 1972 I was living in London.*

past simple or past continuous?

We **were walking** in the gardens when 2.12
 he **took** a photo of us.
 My sister **arrived** when I **was having** lunch.

- We often use the past continuous and the past simple together in the same sentence. We use the past continuous to talk about a longer action that was happening in the background when the shorter past simple action happened.

2C time sequencers

On their first date they went to a restaurant. 2.17
After that they started meeting every day.
 On Thursday I had an argument with my boss.
The next day I decided to look for a new job.
 We sat down to eat. **Two minutes later** my phone rang.
When I came out of the club, he was waiting for me.
 The accident happened **when** I was crossing the road.

- We use time sequencers to say when or in what order things happen.
- We use *when* as a time sequencer and also to join two actions. **I was watching TV when the phone rang.** (two verbs joined by *when*)

then, after that

The most common way of linking consecutive actions is with *then* or *after that*, but **NOT** *after*, e.g. *I got up and got dressed. **Then / After that** I made a cup of coffee.*
NOT *After I made a cup of coffee.*

connectors: because, so, but, although

because and so

She was driving fast **because** she was in a hurry. 2.18
 She was in a hurry, **so** she was driving fast.

- We use *because* to express a reason.
- We use *so* to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop the car, **but** she hit the man. 2.19
Although she tried to stop the car, she hit the man.
 She was very tired, **but** she couldn't sleep.
 She couldn't sleep, **although** she was very tired.

- We use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

2A

a Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Two summers ago we **had** (have) a holiday in Scotland. We ¹ _____ (drive) there from London, but our car ² _____ (break) down on the motorway and we ³ _____ (spend) the first night in Birmingham. When we ⁴ _____ (get) to Edinburgh we ⁵ _____ (go) to our hotel, but they ⁶ _____ (not can) find our reservation, and they ⁷ _____ (be) full. We ⁸ _____ (not know) what to do, but in the end we ⁹ _____ (find) a Bed and Breakfast and we ¹⁰ _____ (stay) there for the week. We ¹¹ _____ (see) the castle and ¹² _____ (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We ¹³ _____ (want) to go to Loch Ness, but we ¹⁴ _____ (not have) much time and it ¹⁵ _____ (be) quite far away. The weather ¹⁶ _____ (not be) very good – it ¹⁷ _____ (start) raining on the day we ¹⁸ _____ (leave) London, and it never ¹⁹ _____ (stop)!

b Complete the questions in the past simple.

Where did you go on holiday last year?
 We went to Vancouver.
 1 Wow! _____ a good time?
 Yes, we had a great time.
 2 _____ with?
 I went with my family.
 3 _____?
 We stayed in a hotel.
 4 _____ the plane tickets
 _____?
 They cost about £2,000.
 5 _____ the weather like?
 It was hot and sunny.
 6 _____ in the evening?
 We usually went out for dinner.

p.15

2B

a Complete the sentences with the verb in the past continuous.

I **was eating** dinner, so I didn't answer the phone. (eat)
 1 I took this photo when we _____ in Greece. (travel)
 2 He met his wife when he _____ in Japan. (live)
 3 _____ she _____ a coat when she went out? (wear)
 4 The sun _____ when I went to work. (shine)
 5 What _____ you _____ at 7.30 last night? (do)
 6 I _____ when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
 7 They _____ TV when I arrived. (not watch)
 8 It started to rain when we _____ in the park. (run)

b Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

She **arrived** when we **were having** dinner. (arrive, have)
 1 I _____ my arm when I _____ football. (break, play)
 2 _____ you _____ fast when the police _____ you? (drive, stop)
 3 It _____ when we _____ the pub. (snow, leave)
 4 I _____ the match because I _____. (not see, work)
 5 When you _____ me, I _____ to my boss. (call, talk)
 6 We _____ in Cambridge when we _____. (study, meet)
 7 _____ they _____ in Rome when they _____ their first baby? (live, have)

p.17

2C

a Put the sentences in the correct order.

A He explained that he was looking for a thief, and then he got on the bus.
 B Then another man tried to do the same.
 C Last week I was waiting for a bus.
 D The next day, I saw the story on a local news website.
 E When I asked the second man what he was doing, he told me that he was a policeman.
 F A few seconds later, he got off the bus with the thief.
 G The bus arrived, but suddenly a man ran in front of me and got on.
 H After that, a police car came and took the thief away.

b Complete the sentences with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi, **so** we walked home.
 1 _____ it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
 2 I woke up in the night _____ there was a noise.
 3 I called him, _____ his mobile was turned off.
 4 _____ she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
 5 There was nothing on TV, _____ I went to bed.
 6 All the cafés were full _____ it was a public holiday.
 7 She wanted to be a doctor, _____ she failed her exams.
 8 The garden looked very beautiful, _____ I took a photograph.
 9 _____ the team played well, they didn't win.

p.19

Holidays

VOCABULARY BANK

1 PHRASES WITH GO

a Match the phrases and photos.



- go abroad /ə'brɔ:d/
- go away for the weekend
- go by bus (or car, plane, train)
- go camping
- go for a walk
- go on holiday
- go out at night
- go sightseeing /'saɪtsi:ŋ/
- go skiing (or walking, cycling)
- go swimming (or sailing, surfing, fishing)

b **2.6** Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

2 OTHER HOLIDAY PHRASES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have hire /'haɪə/ rent spend stay
sunbathe /'sʌnbəɪð/ take

stay _____ in a hotel / at a _____ money (or time)
_____ campsite / with friends _____ an apartment
_____ photos _____ a bicycle (or skis)
_____ souvenirs /su:ɪvə'niəz/ _____ a flight online
_____ on the beach (or a hotel)
_____ a good time

b **2.7** Listen and check.

rent or hire?
Rent and hire mean the same but we normally use *rent* for a longer period of time, e.g. *you rent a flat or an apartment*, and *hire* for a short time, e.g. *you hire skis, a bike, a boat*, etc. With a car you can use *hire* or *rent*.

c Test yourself. Cover the verbs. Remember the phrases.

3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> comfortable, <u>luxurious</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> basic, <u>dirty</u> , uncomfortable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> friendly, <u>helpful</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> unfriendly, <u>unhelpful</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> beautiful, <u>lovely</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> noisy, <u>crowded</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> warm, <u>sunny</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> very <u>windy</u> , <u>foggy</u> , <u>cloudy</u> |

b **2.8** Listen and check.

General positive and negative adjectives

- great, lovely, wonderful, fantastic
- OK, not bad, all right
- awful, horrible, terrible

ACTIVATION Talk to a partner. Which do you prefer? Why?

- going abroad or going on holiday in your country
- going by car, bus, plane, or train
- going to the beach or going to a city
- staying in a hotel (or apartment) or going camping
- sunbathing, going sightseeing, or going for walks
- hot, sunny weather or cool, cloudy weather
- going on holiday with friends or going with your family

p.15

2A

OMG! Where's my passport?

To travel is to live.
Hans Christian Andersen
Danish author

G past simple: regular and irregular verbs V holidays P regular verbs: -ed endings

1 GRAMMAR past simple: regular and irregular verbs

a Write the past simple of these verbs in the correct column.

argue begin arrive ask buy can choose eat
feel invite rent say stay study

Regular	Irregular
argued _____	began _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

b Rewrite the sentences with a negative verb.

- We stayed in a hostel.
We didn't stay in a hotel.
- They bought some postcards.
They _____ any souvenirs.
- The people were unfriendly.
The people _____ very helpful.
- I swam in the sea.
I _____ in the swimming pool.
- We rented a flat.
We _____ a car.
- He spent a month in Bangkok.
He _____ a week there.



c Complete the text with the past simple form of verbs from the list.

arrive ask book cannot decide
go (x2) look take want

THE HOLIDAY THAT WASN'T

Four years ago, we ¹ decided to go away for the weekend. We ² _____ to go to Portugal, so we ³ _____ a beautiful apartment online. A week later, we ⁴ _____ a taxi to the airport. We ⁵ _____ at the airport at two o'clock, and we ⁶ _____ to check-in. The woman at the desk ⁷ _____ us for our passports. We ⁸ _____ in our bags and in our coat pockets, but we ⁹ _____ find them. So we ¹⁰ _____ home again! It was a miserable weekend! ☹️

d Read the text in c again. Complete the questions.

- When did they decide to go away for the weekend?
Four years ago.
- Where _____ to go?
Portugal.
- How _____ the apartment?
They booked it online.
- What time _____ at the airport?
At two o'clock.
- What _____ at check-in ask for?
The woman asked for their passports.
- Where _____ in the end?
They went home.

2 PRONUNCIATION -ed endings

a Circle the verb which has a different -ed sound.

- walked asked rented
- argued wanted stayed
- booked started decided
- arrived invited phoned
- waited cooked watched

b 2.1 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 VOCABULARY holidays

a Complete the phrases.



1 go _____ camping



2 go _____ a _____



3 _____ a flight



4 go _____



5 _____ swimming



6 go _____ at _____ night



7 _____ in a _____ hotel



8 go _____



9 _____ on the _____ beach



10 go _____ for the weekend

b Complete the sentences with an adjective.

- We loved our room. It was very comfortable.
- The weather was warm and s _____ every day.
- There were a lot of people on the beach. It was very cr _____.
- The hotel was on a busy road, so it was really n _____.
- The staff in the hotel were very unh _____ and sometimes quite unfriendly.
- There wasn't much in the apartment. It was very b _____. It didn't even have a fridge.
- The other people on the trip were very fr _____. We made some good friends.
- The town was l _____. All the houses had flowers on the balcony and were painted different colours.
- It was cl _____ all day, so we couldn't sunbathe.
- The apartment was very l _____ – it was full of expensive furniture and very comfortable!

c Look at the chart. Write the questions and Lucy's answers.

Last year's holiday	Lucy	You
1 Where / you go <i>Where did you go?</i>	Greece <i>I went to Greece.</i>	<i>On my last holiday, I went to...</i>
2 How / you / get there	plane	
3 Where / you / stay	hotel	
4 How long / you / stay	ten days	
5 What / you / do	went swimming	
6 What / be / weather like	sunny	

d Write sentences about your last holiday in the **You** column in c.

2B

That's me in the picture!

A good photograph is knowing where to stand.
Ansel Adams,
American photographer

G past continuous **V** prepositions of time and place: at, in, on **P** weak forms: was, were

1 VOCABULARY at, in, on

a Complete the sentences with prepositions of time: at, in, or on.

- This photo shows me in Berlin in February – it was really cold.
- Henri Cartier-Bresson was born in 1908, and he died in August 2004.
- We have an exam on Monday morning.
- We never get any snow in the winter.
- Our flight is leaving on Wednesday at 9.30 in the evening and arriving at 12.00 on Thursday.
- In the UK, offices are closed on Christmas and on New Year's Day.
- I hate driving at night, getting up early in the morning, and working on weekends.
- At Easter, we went to Greece, and we're going again in the summer, probably the last two weeks in July.

b Complete the sentences with prepositions of place: at, in, or on.

- We took some great photos at the party.
- I can't read books on the bus or in a car.
- We want to put some shelves on the wall in the living room. We're going to put all our old books on the shelves.
- My family are from Ireland, but we live on New York, on the 11th floor of a tall building.
- I'll meet you at the station.
- The children all sat on the floor.
- They spent the morning in the museum and then went for a walk in the park.
- I met my boyfriend at school.

c Complete the phrases with at, in, or on.

- at work
- in 1948
- in Amsterdam
- on 9th May
- on Saturday and Sunday
- at the bus stop
- on the table
- at 7.15

d Match the beginnings of the sentences 1–8 to the endings in c.

- I think Jen's birthday is d.
- Between 9.00 and 5.00, my dad's usually c.
- I usually get up a.
- The office is closed b.
- I come from Brussels, but I live e.
- My grandfather was born f.
- I saw you yesterday. You were waiting g.
- There's a letter for you. I put it h.

2 GRAMMAR past continuous

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct past continuous form.

do get not live not rain walk work

- Amy was walking in the park at 10.30 yesterday.
- Were you and Jack in the same office when you first met?
- Why didn't you answer the phone last night? What was?
- It was when I left home this morning.
- I was in Prague in 2017.
- I dropped my passport when I was into the taxi.

b Write sentences with when. Use the past simple and past continuous.

- Tommy / fall off his bike / cycle home
Tommy fell off his bike when he was cycling home.
- Mark / talk on the phone / get a text
Mark was talking on the phone when he got a text.
- The children / play computer games / the visitors arrive
The children were playing computer games when the visitors arrived.
- We / have a barbecue / it start to rain
We were having a barbecue when it started to rain.
- I / write a report / my computer crash
I was writing a report when my computer crashed.

c The police are at an art gallery because someone stole a famous painting at 5.30 yesterday afternoon. What were the people in the pictures doing at the time? Write sentences.

What were you doing at 5.30 yesterday afternoon?



1 clean Gallery 6
I was cleaning Gallery 6.



2 try to find the exit
We were trying to find the exit.



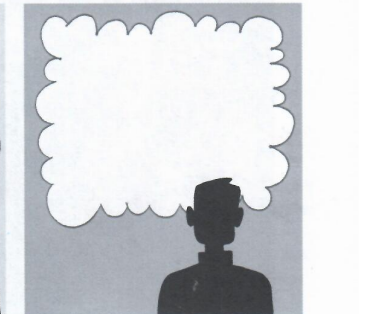
3 close the windows
I was closing the windows.



4 wash the coffee cups
We were washing the coffee cups.



5 count the money
I was counting the money.



6 What were you doing at 5.30 yesterday?
I was painting.

3 PRONUNCIATION weak forms: was, were

a Read the sentences. Are was and were stressed or unstressed? Write **S** for stressed and **U** for unstressed.

- My mum took this photo when we were travelling in Malaysia. U
- We met our new neighbours yesterday – they weren't very friendly. U
- What were you doing when I phoned you? U
- A** Was Matt at home last night? U
B No, he wasn't. U
- A** It was a great party. U
B Was it at Kim's house? U
A Yes, it was. U
- There were lots of people at the supermarket. U

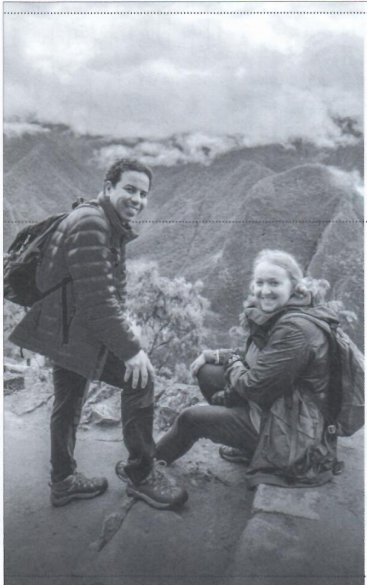
b 2.2 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences.

The driver is the most dangerous part of the car.
Leo Campion,
French humourist

G time sequencers and connectors V verb phrases P word stress

1 GRAMMAR time sequencers and connectors

a Complete the text with phrases from the list. After that One summer Suddenly The next day Two minutes later when



An AMAZING holiday

¹One summer _____, I decided to travel to Peru. I flew to Lima and then travelled to a town near Machu Picchu to spend the night. ²_____, I climbed the mountain to visit the monument. I was quite tired ³_____ I reached the top!

⁴_____, I saw a man who was at the same university as me. ⁵_____, he came over to speak to me, and he was just as surprised as I was.

⁶_____, we decided to travel together. We had a great summer, and we carried on seeing each other when we got home. In fact, we got married two years later, and we now have a beautiful daughter called Beth.

b Circle the correct ending, a or b.

- Although James was very late, **a** his boss didn't say anything. **b** his boss got very angry.
- I got up late, so **a** I didn't have time for breakfast. **b** I didn't hear the alarm clock.
- The tickets were really expensive, but **a** I decided not to buy one. **b** I decided to buy one.
- Laura ran to the station because **a** she was late. **b** she missed the train.
- Although my flat is small, **a** I need a bigger one. **b** it's perfect for me.

c Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

- although (x2) because but (x2) so (x2)
- I didn't have time, so I didn't have any breakfast.
 - It was really hot, _____ I had a great holiday in Egypt.
 - _____ I don't really like Ryan, I went on a date with him.
 - The door to my flat was open, _____ I called the police.
 - _____ Mark has a lot of money, he's really mean.
 - Mandy cancelled her credit cards _____ she couldn't find her purse.
 - We wanted to go for a meal after the cinema _____ all the restaurants were closed.

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Write the words in the chart.

a: across after again along although awful because before behind birthday evening hurry invite perfect quickly summer

1 First syllable stressed	2 Second syllable stressed
after	across

b 2.3 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 VOCABULARY verb phrases

a Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Jamie and Hannah met <u>d</u> | a her to dinner. |
| 2 He played _____ | b for her at the door. |
| 3 She left _____ | c a great time. |
| 4 He waited _____ | d in a club. |
| 5 She gave _____ | e to a nice restaurant. |
| 6 He invited _____ | f the club very late. |
| 7 He took her _____ | g a song for her. |
| 8 They had _____ | h him her phone number. |

b Complete the sentences with a verb from the list.

'm driving gave invited left played ran waiting

- We had a great night at the club, and we only left at about five in the morning.
- Sally was alone in the restaurant, but I think she was _____ for somebody.
- Oliver liked Helena, so he _____ her to dinner.
- I can't talk now because I _____ in a hurry.
- When I saw Harry, he was _____ along the high street in his new car.
- Lara spoke to the DJ, and he _____ her favourite song.
- The cat _____ across the road, but I stopped the car in time.
- Jane wanted to stay in touch, so I _____ her my phone number.

c Answer the questions about you. Write full sentences.

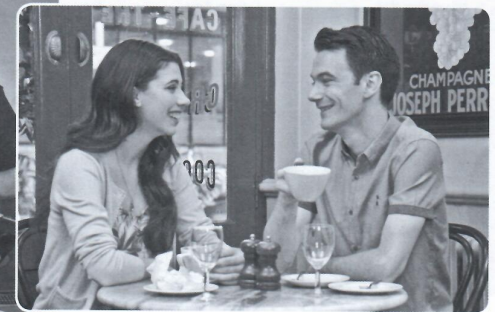
- When was the last time someone invited you to dinner?

- How often do you leave home late for work / class?

- When you go to parties, do you usually have a good time?

- Where do you usually meet your friends?

- Have you ever waited more than an hour for somebody who was late?



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.

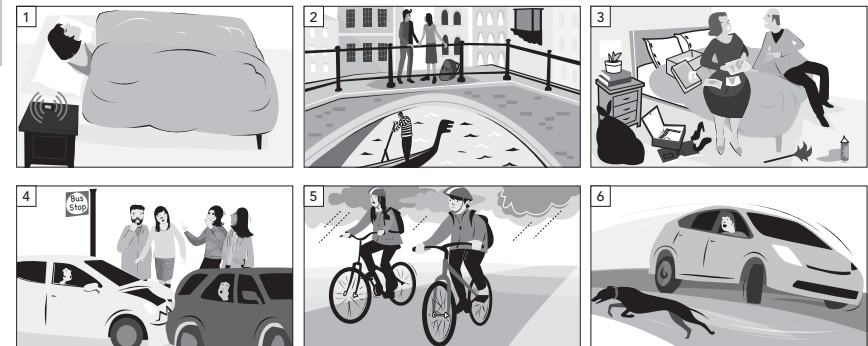


ACTIVATION

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

2B GRAMMAR past continuous

a Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the past simple and past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



- 1 I was sleeping when you sent me the message. (sleep, send)
 2 Susan _____ around Italy when she _____ her boyfriend. (travel, meet)
 3 We _____ some old photos when we _____ the house. (find, clean)
 4 They _____ for the bus when they _____ the accident. (wait, see)
 5 It _____ to rain when they _____ to school. (start, cycle)
 6 A dog _____ into the road when I _____ home. (run, drive)

b Complete the story with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



Last summer, I ¹ *was living* (live) in Hawaii. One Saturday morning, I ² _____ (wake up) early, and it ³ _____ (be) a beautiful day. The sun ⁴ _____ (shine), and I ⁵ _____ (feel) really happy. I ⁶ _____ (not need) to go to work that day, so I ⁷ _____ (decide) to go surfing. Most of my friends ⁸ _____ (work) and my girlfriend ⁹ _____ (visit) her parents, so I ¹⁰ _____ (go) to the beach alone. When I ¹¹ _____ (arrive), the beach ¹² _____ (be) already crowded. A lot of people ¹³ _____ (sunbathe), children ¹⁴ _____ (play) games and people ¹⁵ _____ (swim) in the sea. Everyone ¹⁶ _____ (enjoy) the lovely summer day. I ¹⁷ _____ (put) my things down on the beach, and then I ¹⁸ _____ (begin) walking to the sea with my surfboard. Suddenly, a man ¹⁹ _____ (shout), 'Shark! Shark! Get out of the water!' At first, I ²⁰ _____ (not can) see anything, but then I ²¹ _____ (see) a big shark. Luckily, it ²² _____ (not attack) anyone and ²³ _____ (swim) away quickly. I ²⁴ _____ (not stay) at the beach after that, and I ²⁵ _____ (go) home without going surfing!

ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Cover the sentences in a and look at the pictures. Try to remember the sentences.

2C GRAMMAR time sequencers and connectors

a Match the sentence halves and (circle) the correct word: *so, but, because, or although*.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 The weather was awful, | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a so / but I invited her to dinner. |
| 2 I didn't give him my phone number | <input type="checkbox"/> | b because / although it had a happy ending. |
| 3 Paul came to work | <input type="checkbox"/> | c but / so we couldn't find the house. |
| 4 It was her birthday, | <input type="checkbox"/> | d because / although I didn't want him to call me. |
| 5 Jake is an intelligent student, | <input type="checkbox"/> | e although / because he was ill. |
| 6 I ran to the shop | <input type="checkbox"/> | f so / but we had a wonderful evening. |
| 7 They didn't want to dance, | <input type="checkbox"/> | g but / so we didn't go out. |
| 8 We didn't go anywhere special, | <input type="checkbox"/> | h although / because I was in a hurry. |
| 9 It was a sad story | <input type="checkbox"/> | i because / but he's very lazy. |
| 10 We drove along the street very slowly, | <input type="checkbox"/> | j so / because they left the club early. |

b Complete the story with the time sequencers and connectors from the list.

although (x2) because (x3) but (x2) the next day one evening so (x3) suddenly two minutes later when

Don't always listen to the satnav...

Oscar Peters never wanted a satnav ¹because he didn't like technology. And ² his brother gave him one as a birthday present, it directed him into a difficult situation.

'My brother Jez loves gadgets and technology. Last year, he gave me a satnav for my birthday, ³ he knew I didn't really want one. Jez uses his satnav all the time ⁴ he likes listening to instructions, ⁵ I prefer using a map. ⁶, a friend of a friend phoned. She needed my help, ⁷ I agreed to drive to her house. ⁸ I had a map in the car, I decided to use the satnav to find her village. It was dark, and I wanted to get there as quickly as possible.

Everything was going fine. I was nearly there, but then ⁹ I saw there was a small river



on the left. I could see that there was a road which went through the water to the other side of the river. The satnav said 'Turn left!', ¹⁰ I followed the instruction and turned left into the water. The satnav said 'Go straight on!', but ¹¹ my car was completely stuck in the mud. I had my phone with me, ¹² I phoned my friend and she came to the river to help. I felt terrible ¹³ she got very cold and wet in the water.

¹⁴ a tractor pulled my car out of the river, ¹⁵ it was completely ruined by the water. I can't believe I made such a stupid – and expensive – mistake!

ACTIVATION

Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Although Jack was very good looking,...
The party was really boring, so...
I enjoyed the film, but...

We decided to eat out because...
Louisa met her husband when...
I was watching TV when suddenly...

Past simple and past continuous

1 Write the past simple form of these regular and irregular verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 cry _____ | 8 chat _____ |
| 2 travel _____ | 9 happen _____ |
| 3 send _____ | 10 say _____ |
| 4 enjoy _____ | 11 know _____ |
| 5 stop _____ | 12 try _____ |
| 6 break _____ | 13 cut _____ |
| 7 fall _____ | 14 turn _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in Exercise 1.

- Last summer, my friend and I _____ around the south of France. We really _____ ourselves.
- _____ you _____ at the end of the film? I thought it was really sad.
- Sarah is very angry. What _____ you _____ to her? You _____ to her yesterday.
- I _____ my grandmother an email yesterday with a photo but she _____ (not) how to open the attachment!
- My mobile phone _____ on the floor but the screen _____ (not). That was lucky!
- I didn't see the accident. It all _____ very quickly.
- My PC was making a strange noise so I _____ using it and _____ it off.
- We _____ to open the box with a knife but my dad _____ himself. There was blood everywhere!

3 Write questions with the past simple.

- When / you / buy / that tablet / ?

- How much / your new computer / cost / ?

- What / you / do / after school yesterday / ?

- Why / you / not / call me last night / ?

- Where / Dad / save / the photos / on the computer / ?

- Which files / you / delete / ?

- How many copies / Gary / print / yesterday / ?

- Which company / Steve Jobs / help to start / ?

4 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 attach _____ | 8 change _____ |
| 2 tie _____ | 9 upload _____ |
| 3 run _____ | 10 think _____ |
| 4 save _____ | 11 win _____ |
| 5 give _____ | 12 spot _____ |
| 6 get _____ | 13 serve _____ |
| 7 delete _____ | 14 realise _____ |

5 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- I _____ (make) my dinner at 8 o'clock last night.
- Joe and Sam _____ (use) the wrong program in IT yesterday.
- Who was that guy you _____ (dance) with at the party?
- Paula _____ (come) home from school when she saw an accident.
- In 1999 my father _____ (live) in Dublin. That's where he met my mother.
- He _____ (open) the box when he cut his finger.
- This time last week, we _____ (visit) my grandmother.
- I _____ (sit) at the back of the classroom so I couldn't see the screen.
- Andrew _____ (insert) a photo into his document when the teacher stopped the class.
- I _____ (start) to do my homework when my friend sent me a message.

6 Choose the correct options.

- I *listened / was listening* to the radio when I *heard / was hearing* this fantastic song.
- When the teacher *said / was saying* 'Stop!', I *still tried / was still trying* to finish the last question.
- I feel really silly! While I *danced / was dancing*, I *fell / was falling* and *broke / was breaking* my elbow.
- Tim *played / was playing* a computer game when his mum *called / was calling* him for lunch.
- I *looked / was looking* for a file on my memory stick when I *noticed / was noticing* there was a virus.
- Ron *found / was finding* a really interesting website about dance music while he *surf'd / was surfing* the internet.
- My mum *had / was having* breakfast near the computer when she *spilled / was spilling* her cup of coffee on the keyboard.
- When you *saw / were seeing* me yesterday, I *didn't go / wasn't going* to school, I *went / was going* to the doctor's – I felt terrible.
- How many pictures *did you take / were you taking* while you *travelled / were travelling* around Ireland?
- Why *did you chat / were you chatting* to Philip while I *tried / was trying* to tell you something really important?

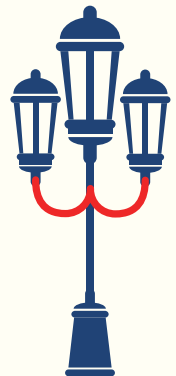
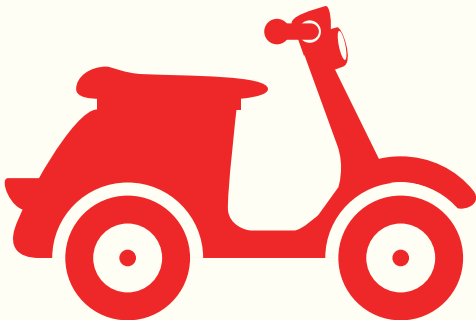
7 Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- I _____ (switch off) the computer because it _____ (make) a strange noise.
- My dad _____ (listen) to classical music when I _____ (arrive) home from school.
- We _____ (play) video games when my mum _____ (say) "Turn the volume down!"
- My cousin _____ (meet) his wife, Bianca, while he _____ (live) in Italy.
- My little sister _____ (draw) a picture while I _____ (study) for my French exam.
- While they _____ (try) to fix the computer, all the lights _____ (go out).
- When we _____ (leave) school yesterday, it _____ (pour) with rain.
- When you _____ (see) Paul, _____ he _____ (wear) a black jacket?
- I _____ (try) to log on when the WiFi _____ (stop) working.
- While Dad _____ (print) an article, the printer _____ (run out) of paper.

8 Complete the story with the correct past tense form of the verbs in brackets.

Sometimes I hate computers! Once, when I ¹ _____ (try) to do my English homework on my laptop, the battery ² _____ (run out). I ³ _____ (lie) on my bed and I was listening to music on Spotify. It helps me to concentrate. I ⁴ _____ also _____ (chat) to my friend Daniel on Facebook. OK, so I ⁵ _____ (not concentrate) very hard on my homework and I ⁶ _____ (forget) to plug in my laptop! I didn't notice that the battery was getting low. I was just finishing the essay when the screen ⁷ _____ (go) black. I ⁸ _____ (lose) everything. I ⁹ _____ (scream) in frustration. My dad ¹⁰ _____ (come) running into my bedroom. I ¹¹ _____ almost _____ (cry) so he ¹² _____ (give) me his laptop. I ¹³ _____ (try) to remember everything in my essay – it ¹⁴ _____ (be) quite difficult especially because Daniel was sending me lots of funny videos. Anyway, while I was watching one, the WiFi stopped working. In the end it was probably better because I ¹⁵ _____ (manage) to finish the essay.

UNIT 3



3

GRAMMAR BANK

3A be going to (plans and predictions)

- 1 I'm **going to** give a talk at a conference. He's **going to** meet me at the airport. 3.6
- 2 I'm sure England **are going to** lose tomorrow. It's **going to** rain tonight.

	I	you / we / they	he / she / it	
+	I'm going to	You're going to We They	He She It	's going to give a talk.
-	I'm not going to	You aren't going to We They	He She It	isn't going to give a talk.

?		✓	✗
Are you going to give a talk?		Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	
Is he going to give a talk?		Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.	

1 We use **be going to** + infinitive to talk about future plans or intentions.

2 We also use **be going to** + infinitive to make a prediction when we know or can see that something is going to happen, e.g. *It's winter there so it's **going to be cold**. Look at that car! It's **going to crash**.*

3B present continuous (future arrangements)

- 1 I'm **seeing** an old friend tonight. She's **arriving** at lunchtime. 3.12
- 2 She **isn't leaving** until Friday. They **aren't coming** to the party tomorrow.
- 3 What **are you doing** this evening? Is he **meeting** us at the restaurant?

• We often use the present continuous with a future meaning, especially for future arrangements, i.e. for plans we have made at a fixed time or place in the future. **Don't** use the present simple for this. **NOT** *I see an old friend tonight.*

be going to or present continuous?

We can often use either with no difference in meaning, e.g. *I'm going to see Anna on Tuesday.* OR *I'm seeing Anna on Tuesday.* It's very common to use the present continuous with the expressions *tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, etc.* and with verbs describing travel arrangements, e.g. *go, come, leave, arrive.* *I'm leaving on Monday* is more common than *I'm going to leave on Monday.*

3C defining relative clauses with who, which, where

- 1 That's the woman **who** won the lottery last year. A chef is a person **who** cooks food in a restaurant. 3.16
- 2 A clock is something **which** tells the time. Is that the book **which** won an important prize?
- 3 A post office is a place **where** you can buy stamps. That's the restaurant **where** I had dinner last week.

• We use defining relative clauses to explain what a person, thing or place is or does.

- Use **who** for a person.
- Use **which** for a thing.
- Use **where** for a place.

• The verb after **where** needs a subject, e.g. *you*.
• We can also use **which** to talk about a place, e.g. *A post office is a place which sells stamps.*



that

We can use **that** instead of **who** or **which**.
*She's the girl **who / that** works with my brother.*
*It's a thing **which / that** connects two computers.*

3A

a Complete with **be going to** + a verb from the list.

be cook do get learn not go
not listen see stay study

What film **are** you **going to see** tonight?

1 _____ your sister
_____ to drive?

2 We _____ camping next summer. We _____ in a hotel.

3 You _____ in class 3 next year.

4 He _____ a taxi to the airport.

5 I _____ a family meal tonight.

6 You can talk, but I _____ to you.

7 **A** What _____ you _____ when you leave school?

B I _____ history at university.

b Look at the pictures. Make sentences with **be going to** + a verb.



You're **going to love** this book!



2 We _____ late for work!



1 Scott _____ the match.



3 Be careful! You _____ it!

p.23

3B

a Read the sentences. Write **N** for now, **F** for future.

F I'm meeting Joe at two o'clock.

1 I'm living in a flat with two Swedish boys.

2 We're coming back on Monday.

3 She's moving to Canada next month.

4 I'm waiting for the postman.

5 I'm reading a really good book about science.

6 We're meeting Sally and James for lunch on Sunday.

7 Karl is arriving at six o'clock.

8 I'm studying for my maths exam.

9 You aren't listening to what I'm saying.

10 Are they leaving in the morning?

b Complete the conversation between two flatmates with verbs in the present continuous.

A What **are you doing**? (do)

B I ¹ _____ my suitcase. (pack)

A Why?

B Because I ² _____ to Vienna at eight o'clock tonight. (fly)

A Oh, I didn't know. Why ³ _____ to Vienna? (go)

B I ⁴ _____ the boss of VTech Solutions tomorrow. (meet)

A Why ⁵ _____ him? (see)

B He ⁶ _____ on a project with me at the moment and we need to discuss it. (work)

A Oh, well have a good trip!

p.25

3C

a Complete the definitions with **who**, **which**, or **where**.

A postman is the person **who** _____ brings you your parcels and letters.

1 An octopus is an animal _____ lives in the sea and has eight legs.

2 A lawnmower is a machine _____ cuts the grass.

3 A surgeon is a doctor _____ does operations.

4 A changing room is a room _____ people try on clothes.

5 A porter is the person _____ helps you with your luggage.

6 Garlic is a kind of food _____ keeps vampires away.

7 A garage is a place _____ mechanics repair cars.

b Write sentences with **who**, **which**, or **where**.

She / the woman / catch the same bus as me
She's the woman who catches the same bus as me.

1 That / the dog / always barks at night

2 That / the shop / I bought my wedding dress

3 He / the actor / was in the last James Bond film

4 They / the children / live next door to me

5 This / the restaurant / they make great pizza

6 That / the switch / controls the air conditioning

7 He / the teacher / teaches my sister

8 That / the room / we have our meetings

9 This / the light / is broken







p.27

Prepositions

VOCABULARY BANK

1 AT / IN / ON

a Complete the chart with *at*, *in*, or *on*.

	Place	Time
1	countries and cities Spain, Madrid rooms the kitchen  buildings a shop, a museum closed spaces a park, a garden, a car	months February, June seasons (the) winter  years 2018 times of day the morning, the afternoon, the evening
2	transport a bike, a bus, a train, a plane, a ship  a surface the floor, a table, a shelf, the balcony, the roof, the wall	dates 1st March days Tuesday, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day 
3	places school, home, work, university the airport, the station, a bus stop 	times 6 o'clock, half past two, quarter to eight, night the weekend festival periods Christmas, Easter 

b  2.10 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Look at the chart for a few minutes. Then test a partner.

A Say a place or time word, e.g. *Madrid*, *Tuesday*.

B Close your books. Say the preposition (*at*, *in*, or *on*).

Swap roles.

 p.16

2 VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

a Complete the **Prepositions** column with a word from the list.

about (x3) at (x3) for (x3) in (x2) of (x2) on (x2) to (x3) with

	Prepositions
1 I arrived <input type="checkbox"/> Paris on Friday night.	<i>in</i> _____
2 I was very tired when I arrived <input type="checkbox"/> the hotel.	_____
3 I hate waiting <input type="checkbox"/> people who are late.	_____
4 A What are you going to do at the weekend? B I don't know. It depends <input type="checkbox"/> the weather.	_____
5 I'm sorry, but I really don't agree <input type="checkbox"/> you.	_____
6 I asked <input type="checkbox"/> a chicken sandwich, but this is tuna!	_____
7 Please listen <input type="checkbox"/> what I'm saying!	_____
8 Who's going to pay <input type="checkbox"/> the meal?	_____
9 I need to speak (talk, write) <input type="checkbox"/> Martin <input type="checkbox"/> the meeting.	_____
10 I don't spend much money <input type="checkbox"/> food.	_____
11 Don't worry <input type="checkbox"/> the exam. It isn't very hard.	_____
12 Do you believe <input type="checkbox"/> ghosts?	_____
13 You're not listening! What are you thinking <input type="checkbox"/> ?	_____
14 A What do you think <input type="checkbox"/> this painting? B I really like it. I think it's beautiful.	_____
15 Who does this bag belong <input type="checkbox"/> ?	_____

 **arrive in or arrive at?**

We use *arrive in* + cities or countries and *arrive at* + buildings, stations, etc.

b  3.7 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION

a Cover the **Prepositions** column. Say the sentences.

b Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Use the correct prepositions.

- Do you spend more _____ clothes or technology? Why?
- If you're worried _____ something, who do you normally talk _____?
- Do you believe _____ love at first sight? Why (not)?
- Do you belong _____ any clubs or organizations? Which ones?
- How long are you prepared to wait _____ friends when you've arranged to meet?
- Who do you think should pay _____ the meal on a first date?

 p.24

3A TripAside

I'd like to be able to fly. Then I wouldn't have to wait in airport security lines.
Jim Morris, American baseball player

G be going to (plans and predictions) V airports P the letter g

1 VOCABULARY airports

a Complete the words with the missing vowels.



1 ch_eck_i_n 2 l_fts 3 g_t_s



4 tr_ll_y 5 c_st_ms 6 _rr_v_ls



7 t_rm_n_l 8 d_p_r_r_s

b Complete the sentences with a word from A and a word from B.

A	B
bag	reclaim
baggage	control
gate	check
passport	drop
security	number

- 1 We can get a trolley in baggage reclaim when we pick up our bags.
- 2 If you have scissors in your hand luggage, you'll have problems at the check.
- 3 When I got to the airport, they only looked at my photo quickly.
- 4 In departures, the big screens show your departure time and the gate.
- 5 We've printed our boarding passes, so we just need to find the number to leave our suitcase.

c Complete the text.

Last summer, I flew to New York with my boyfriend. The flight left from ¹Terminal 1, and my brother dropped us outside the building. We went inside and looked for the ²luggage to take us upstairs to ³drop. We left our suitcases at the ⁴baggage drop, and then we went to the ⁵gate to board our plane. We had a good flight, but we were very tired when we landed in New York. There was a long queue at ⁶pass control, and they asked us a lot of questions. Finally, we went to ⁷baggage reco to pick up our bags. We needed a ⁸travel this time because of all our suitcases. Nobody stopped us at ⁹check, so we went straight to ¹⁰agency, where our friends were waiting for us.

2 PRONUNCIATION the letter g

a Circle the word with a different sound.

	jazz	1 suggest baggage <u>jogging</u>
	girl	2 change guess forget
	digital	3 digital age bigger
	general	4 general foggy large
	August	5 August guest region
	gate	6 gate village agent

b 3.1 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

c Tick (✓) the sentences where all three g sounds are the same.

- 1 We organized a big party for the guests.
- 2 It's not usually foggy in Germany in August.
- 3 This is one of the largest villages in the region.
- 4 I forgot to get George a gift.

d 3.2 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences.

3 GRAMMAR be going to (plans and predictions)

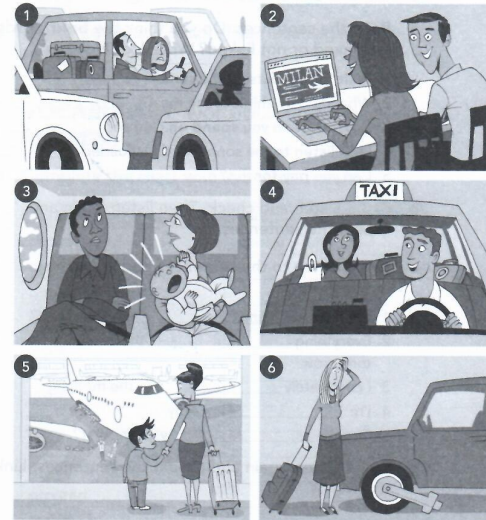
a Match 1–7 to a–g.

- 1 Wait here with the bags. c
- 2 Take some warm clothes. a
- 3 Do you want anything from the bookshop? b
- 4 Your passport's nearly out of date. e
- 5 The traffic's really bad. d
- 6 Do you want me to take you to the airport? f
- 7 We don't need to book a taxi. g

- a I'm going to buy something to read on the plane.
- b When are you going to get a new one?
- c I'm going to get a trolley.
- d It's going to be cold in New York.
- e It's OK. I'm going to get the bus.
- f My brother's going to pick us up at the airport.
- g We're going to miss our flight.

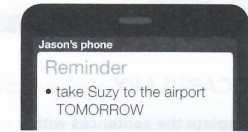
b Complete the sentences with *be going to* and a verb from the list. Use contractions where possible.

book get not fly miss not sleep stay

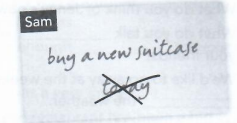


- 1 They 're going to miss their flight.
- 2 I 'm going to get our flights to Milan with easyJet.
- 3 I'm sorry, but he 's going to miss during the flight.
- 4 How long 's she going to stay you 're going to in Barcelona for?
- 5 That plane 's going to fly anywhere today.
- 6 How 's she going to get to the airport?

c Write sentences about what the people are going to do.



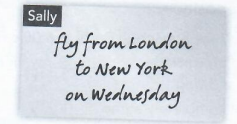
1 Jason's going to take Suzy to the airport tomorrow.



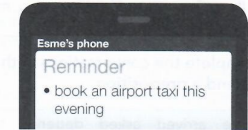
2 Sam isn't going to buy a new suitcase today.



3 Dave's going to meet Claire at Terminal 2 at 12.30.



4 Sally's going to fly from London to New York on Wednesday.



5 Esme's going to book an airport taxi this evening.

d Write three sentences about what you are going to do today, tomorrow, and next week.

- 1 Later today, I'm going to the airport.
- 2 Tomorrow, I am going to buy a new suitcase.
- 3 Next week, I am going to fly to New York.

Go online for more practice

3B

Put it in your calendar!

Organizing is what you do before you do something. A.A. Milne, British author

G present continuous (future arrangements) **V** verbs + prepositions, e.g. arrive in **P** linking

1 VOCABULARY verbs + prepositions

a Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

about at for (x2) in of on to

- What do you think *of* Jenny's new boyfriend?
- What do you talk _____ when you go out with your friends?
- We'd like to go away at the weekend, but it depends _____ the weather.
- When you and Megan went out for dinner, who paid _____ the meal?
- Excuse me, I asked _____ the fish, not the pasta.
- We left home late, but we arrived _____ the station in time to catch the train.
- I don't believe _____ ghosts, but I wouldn't like to sleep in that old house.
- What's the name of the song you were listening _____? I really liked it.

b Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- We're arriving *in* Brazil at 6.00 a.m.
- I'm worried _____ my flight because it's snowing.
- I completely agree _____ you.
- They're waiting _____ Anna. She's late.
- She spends a lot of money _____ clothes.
- I'm going to speak _____ my boss after lunch.
- Does this book belong _____ you?

c Complete the conversations with a verb from the list and a preposition.

agree arrived asked depends think waiting

- A Did you order the steak?
B No, I *asked for* _____ the chicken.
- A How's Ian's cycling holiday going?
B Fine - he _____ Paris yesterday.

- A Are you going to come to Sam's party?
B Maybe. It _____ the day. I'm busy on Saturday.
- A Hi, Jane! What are you doing here?
B I'm _____ Sebastian, but he's late as usual.
- A I think Manchester United are going to win the cup.
B I _____ you. They're playing well at the moment.
- A Is your boss going to give you more money?
B Maybe. I asked him, and he's going to _____ it.

2 PRONUNCIATION linking

a Read the sentences. Do you think the **bold** words are linked or not linked? Write **L** or **Not L**.

- Wait for** me outside the station. *Not L*
- What did you **think of** the meal?
- How much do you **spend on** clothes?
- Let's **listen to** the songs we downloaded.
- Can you **pay for** this?

b **3.3** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences.

c **3.4** Listen to the sentences and write the missing words.

- What do you *think of* _____ my new scarf?
- Everything _____ the weather tomorrow.
- I completely _____ the meeting.
- I'm _____ Amy.
- Can we _____ your mother?

d **3.4** Listen again and repeat the sentences. Link the words.

3 GRAMMAR present continuous (future arrangements)

a Complete the conversation with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Use contractions where possible.



- A Where ¹ *are you having* _____ (you / have) your sales conference this year?
B In Poland - it's next week actually.
A ² _____ (you / stay) in Warsaw?
B Only for a night, because ³ _____ (we / have) the conference in Krakow. So ⁴ _____ (I / fly) to Warsaw on Sunday, and then ⁵ _____ (I / travel) to Krakow the next day.
A How ⁶ _____ (you / get) from the airport to the hotel?
B ⁷ _____ (Marika / come) to pick me up.
A Oh, I remember Marika. Say hi to her from me. ⁸ _____ (she / go) to Krakow, too?
B No, ⁹ _____ (she / not go) to the conference.
A So ¹⁰ _____ (you / get) the train to Krakow?
B Yes. It's easier than hiring a car.

b **Circle** the correct verb form. If both forms are possible, tick (✓) the sentence.

- A Do you know how to get to Andrew's house tomorrow?
B No. I'm sure *I'm going to get* / I'm getting lost.
- A Do you have any plans for this weekend?
B Yes, I'm going to visit / I'm visiting my grandparents on Sunday.
- A It's very cold tonight.
B Do you think *it's going to snow* / it's snowing?
- A My brother has a job interview in London.
B Oh. Do you think *he's going to get* / he's getting the job?

- A What time's the train?
B At 7.15. Don't worry. We *aren't going to miss* / aren't missing it.
- A We're going on holiday next month.
B Are you? Where *are you going to go* / are you going?
- A What time are you leaving tomorrow?
B Early. I'm going to catch / I'm catching the 6.00 train.
- A Your girlfriend drives too fast.
B I know. I'm sure *she's going to have* / she's having an accident one day.

c Stefan is a music producer. Look at Stefan's calendar and write about what he's doing next week. Use contractions.

Stefan's phone	
MONDAY	meet Jack at the recording studio
TUESDAY	go to Cambridge
WEDNESDAY	work at home
THURSDAY	have dinner with Cassie
FRIDAY	listen to a new pianist
SATURDAY	have a barbecue

- On Monday, he's *meeting Jack at the recording studio*.
- On Tuesday, _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

d Write sentences about any arrangements you have for next week. Use contractions.

- Next Monday, I'm _____
- On Tuesday, _____
- On Wednesday, _____
- On Thursday, _____
- On Friday, _____
- Next weekend, _____

3A GRAMMAR *be going to* (plans and predictions)

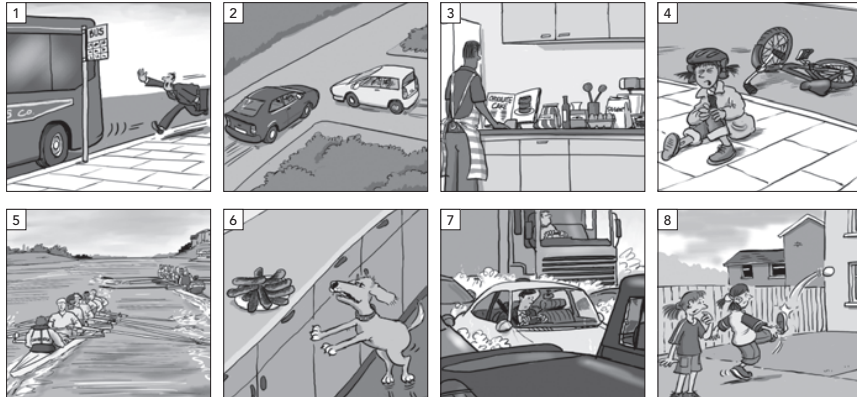
a Complete the conversations with the correct form of *be going to* and a verb from the list.

do have ~~get~~ get go not do visit work

- 1 A What are you doing?
B I ¹ *'m going to get* a trolley. I can't carry all these bags.
- 2 A ² _____ you _____ your homework this evening?
B No, I'm not. I'm really tired. In fact, I ³ _____ anything – just sleep!
- 3 A So, do you like it here in Oxford?
B Yes, we love it! But we're only here for a short time. We ⁴ _____ lots of different places.
A Where ⁵ _____ you _____ next?
B Liverpool. We ⁶ _____ the train there.
- 4 A How's your daughter?
B She's fine, thanks.
A Does she have any plans for the summer?
B Yes. She ⁷ _____ in a bookshop for six weeks.
A ⁸ _____ she _____ a holiday?
B No, I don't think she is.

b What's going to happen? Write a sentence with *be going to* and a verb from the list for pictures 1–8.

be late break crash cry eat make ~~miss~~ not win



- 1 He's *going to miss* the bus.
- 2 They _____.
- 3 He _____ a cake.
- 4 She _____.
- 5 They _____ the race.
- 6 The dog _____ the sausages.
- 7 He _____ for work.
- 8 She _____ the window.

ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Practise the conversations in **a** with a partner. Then cover sentences 1–8 in **b**. Look at the pictures and remember the sentences.

3B GRAMMAR present continuous (future arrangements)

Look at Luke's diary. Write the questions and the answers. Use the present continuous.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
Work 9.00–12.00 a.m. Dinner with Frank 8.00 p.m.	10.00 a.m. Take Mum to the hospital 3.00 p.m. Tennis	Work 4.00–6.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m. Theatre with Yaz and Omar	10.00 a.m. Meet Sam to study Help Dad with the garden
FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	
Dentist 11.30 a.m. Party at Frank's! 8.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. Go shopping – buy Ellie's present 4.00 p.m. George – Café Tivoli	10.30 a.m. Meet Ellie at station! 5.00 p.m. Drive to Wales – with Ellie	

- 1 he / meet Sam on Monday?
'Is he meeting Sam on Monday?' 'No, he isn't.'
- 2 When / he / go to the station?
'When is he going to the station?' 'He's going to the station on Sunday.'
- 3 Who / he / take to the hospital on Tuesday?

- 4 When / he / work?

- 5 he / have dinner with Frank on Monday?

- 6 What / he / do on Sunday morning?

- 7 What / he / do on Friday night?

- 8 When / he / go to the dentist?

- 9 What / he / do on Saturday morning?

- 10 When / he / play tennis?

- 11 Who / he / see on Saturday afternoon?

- 12 When / he / help his dad?

- 13 he / go to the theatre on Wednesday?

- 14 he / meet George at the museum?

- 15 What / he / do on Sunday afternoon?

ACTIVATION

Write down one arrangement that you have each day next week. Tell a partner. Use the present continuous.

Going to - plans

We can use *going to* to talk about our future plans.

1. True or false?

Read and circle true or false for these sentences.



Next week it's the holidays! We've got lots of plans. We're **going to** stay with our grandparents and they're **going to** take us to the seaside. I'm **going to** visit the funfair and my sister's **going to** go swimming. We're not **going to** do any homework!



- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. It's the holidays next week. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> true | <input type="radio"/> false |
| b. They're going to stay with their friends. | <input type="radio"/> true | <input type="radio"/> false |
| c. They're going to go to the seaside. | <input type="radio"/> true | <input type="radio"/> false |
| d. He's going to visit the museum. | <input type="radio"/> true | <input type="radio"/> false |
| e. He's going to do homework. | <input type="radio"/> true | <input type="radio"/> false |

2. Choose the answer!

Read the sentence. Circle the correct answer.

- I'm going to _____ TV tonight. **watching / watch / watches**
- He's going to _____ to the park on Sunday. **go / going / goes**
- She's going to _____ a doctor when she grows up. **being / be / is**
- They're _____ to do their homework after dinner. **going / go to / going to**
- I'm not _____ play computer games today. **go / going to / going**
- She _____ going to have pizza for dinner. **doesn't / not / isn't**
- Are you going _____ me tomorrow? **to visit / visit / visiting**
- What are we _____ do next week? **to go / going / going to**

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3. Make it right!

Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- I'm ~~go~~ to visit a museum tomorrow with my school.
I'm going to visit a museum tomorrow with my school.
- She are going to play football at the weekend. _____
- He's go to move house soon. _____
- My parents aren't going to buying me a new phone. _____
- I'm going go to Hong Kong for the holidays. _____
- We don't going to go out today because it's raining. _____
- Is she going to having a party for her birthday? _____
- Where you are going to go for the holidays? _____

4. Write and draw!

What are you going to do next week? Draw a picture and write about it like in exercise 1!



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Present Continuous and Be Going To Exercise

<p style="text-align: center;">Be Going To for PERSONAL plans <i>I'm going to study Arabic in September</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Present Continuous for plans with OTHER people (arrangements, appointments) <i>I'm seeing an old friend on Wednesday</i></p>

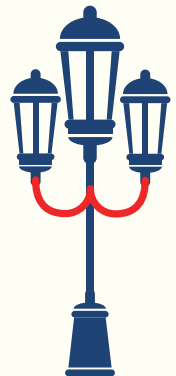
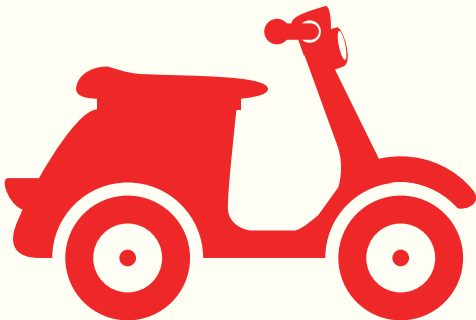
1 Fill the gaps with the verbs in brackets using either the Be Going To or the present continuous.

- 1 Jack and Iin London this Saturday. (meet up)
- 2 Sam around Thailand this autumn. (travel)
- 3 Jane.....writing a blog soon. (start)
- 4 John..... in a concert this Saturday night. (play)
- 5 Maggie a year in South Korea teaching English. (spend)
- 6 Sue and Carlos solar panels for their house. (get)
- 7 Sinead her old school friends on Sunday. (meet)
- 8 I..... to the doctor's on Thursday. (go)
- 9 Sorry. I can't go on Sunday. I..... my grannie then. (visit)
- 10 I..... a pendrive this afternoon. (buy)
- 11 We..... dinner with old friends tonight. (have)
- 12 Clive..... smoking tomorrow. (stop)

2 Now write some examples of your own.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

UNIT 4



4

GRAMMAR BANK

4A present perfect

- 1 I've cleaned the fridge – it looks new! He hasn't done the washing-up. Can you help me do it?
 A The concert starts soon. Have you turned off your phone?
 B Yes, I have.
- 2 Mary's had her baby! A parcel has arrived for you.

1 We often use the present perfect to talk about the recent past and its relationship with the present, e.g. I've cleaned the fridge, so now it looks new. We don't say exactly when things happened, e.g. I've cleaned the fridge. **NOT** I've cleaned the fridge ten minutes ago.

2 We often use the present perfect to give recent news.

full form	contraction	negative	past participle
I have	I've	I haven't	finished the washing-up.
You have	You've	You haven't	
He / She / It has	He / She / It's	He / She / It hasn't	
We have	We've	We haven't	
They have	They've	They haven't	
Have you finished the exercise?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.		
Has he done the homework?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.		

4B present perfect or past simple? (1)

present perfect: experiences and unfinished time

She's been to New York three times. Have you ever been to Ikea? I've never met Nina's husband. He's seen that film twice.

- We often use the present perfect to talk about past experiences or to talk about the recent past when we don't specify a time. In questions and negatives we often use *ever* (= at any time in your life) and *never*.

4C something, anything, nothing, etc.

people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somebody / Someone has taken my pen!
	<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't speak to anybody / anyone all weekend.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Did anybody / anyone phone?
things	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, nobody / no one . Nobody / No one phoned.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I bought something for dinner.
	<input type="checkbox"/> I didn't do anything at the weekend.
places	<input type="checkbox"/> Is there anything in the fridge?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, nothing . There's nothing in the fridge.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Let's go somewhere this weekend.
	<input type="checkbox"/> We didn't go anywhere this summer.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Is there anywhere to park?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, nowhere . There's nowhere to park.

- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ -ed). For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple (e.g. buy, bought, bought) and sometimes different (e.g. do, did, done). See Irregular verbs p.164.

yet, just, already

- 1 A Have you finished your homework yet?
 B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.
- 2 My sister's just started a new job.
- 3 A Do you want to see this film?
 B No, I've already seen it three times.

- We often use *yet*, *just*, and *already* with the present perfect.

- 1 We use *yet* + the present perfect in and sentences to ask if something has happened or to say if it hasn't happened. We put *yet* at the end of the sentence.
- 2 We use *just* in sentences to say that something happened very recently. We put *just* before the main verb.
- 3 We use *already* in sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected. We put *already* before the main verb.

present perfect or past simple?

- A Have you ever been to Mexico? B Yes, I have.
- A When did you go there? B I went last year.
- A Jack's broken his leg. B Oh no! When did that happen?
- A Yesterday. He broke it playing football.

- Conversations about experiences or the recent past often begin in the present perfect (with a general question or some news) and then change to the past simple to ask for or give specific details, e.g. when, what, where, who with, etc.

been and gone

Compare the present perfect of *be* and *go*.
 Mike has **been** to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.
 Mike has **gone** to Paris. = He's in Paris now.

- We use *somebody / someone, something, somewhere*, etc. with a verb when you don't say exactly who, what, or where.
- We use *anybody / anyone, anything, anywhere* in questions and negatives. We can also use *something* in a request or offer, e.g. Can you buy some milk? Would you like something to drink? I didn't do anything last night. **NOT** I didn't do nothing.
- We use *nobody / no one, nothing, nowhere* in short answers or in a sentence with a verb.

any, anything, etc. + positive verb

We also use *any, anything, etc.* + positive verb to mean 'it doesn't matter what, who, etc.', e.g.
 You can come any day. = It doesn't matter which day you come.
 Anybody can come to the party. = It doesn't matter who comes.
 I can sleep anywhere. = It doesn't matter where I sleep.
 You can bring anything. = It doesn't matter what you bring.

4A

a Write sentences with the present perfect.

- He / clean the car He's cleaned the car.
- 1 She / buy a new jacket
- 2 He / find a job yet
- 3 ? / you speak to Mr Jackson
- 4 We / find a fantastic hotel
- 5 They / finish eating
- 6 ? / you see Peter recently
- 7 ? / you do your homework
- 8 We / reply to their email yet

b Write sentences or questions with *yet, just, or already*.

- He / arrive. (already) He's already arrived.
- 1 I / have / breakfast. (just)
- 2 / you / finish / your dinner? (yet)
- 3 The film / start. (already)
- 4 I / not meet / his girlfriend. (yet)
- 5 They / get married. (just)
- 6 You're too late. He / go / home. (already)
- 7 We / speak / to him. (just)
- 8 I / not read / his new book. (yet)

p.31

4B

a Complete with the verb in the present perfect.

- Have you ever broken your leg? (break)
- 1 _____ you ever _____ clothes from that shop? (buy)
- 2 I _____ always _____ a pair of designer sunglasses. (want)
- 3 I _____ this book. Is it good? (not read)
- 4 We _____ to the new shopping centre. (not be)
- 5 _____ your brother ever _____ abroad? (live)
- 6 They _____ to South America twice. (be)
- 7 She _____ before. (not fly)
- 8 James _____ his girlfriend's family. (not meet)
- 9 _____ you _____ in this restaurant before? (eat)
- 10 Jenny _____ never _____ me about her family. (tell)

b Complete the conversation with the present perfect or past simple.

- A Have you been to the new shopping centre? (be)
- B Yes, I _____ there last month – it _____ great. (go, be)
- A _____ you _____ anything? (buy)
- B I _____ a new pair of shoes. (get)
- A _____ they expensive? (be)
- B Yes, very! _____ you _____ any new clothes recently? (buy)
- A No, but my boyfriend _____ me a jacket for my birthday last week. (give)

c Complete with *been* or *gone*.

- A Where's Rob? B He's gone to the football match.
- 1 The kids aren't here. They've all _____ out.
- 2 Have you ever _____ to the swimming pool in town?
- 3 I haven't _____ to Sue's new flat yet.
- 4 My sister has _____ to live in France and she's really enjoying it.
- 5 Oh, good. Dad's _____ to the shop – the fridge is full.

p.32

4C

a Complete with *something, anything, nothing, etc.*

- Are you doing anything tonight?
- 1 Did you meet _____ last night?
- 2 _____ phoned when you were out. They're going to call back later.
- 3 I've seen your wallet _____, but I can't remember where.
- 4 There's _____ interesting on at the cinema tonight. Let's stay in.
- 5 Did _____ see you when you left the house?
- 6 Did you go _____ exciting at the weekend?
- 7 I've bought you _____ really nice for Christmas!
- 8 I rang the doorbell, but _____ answered.
- 9 A What would you like for your birthday?
 B _____! I really don't mind.
- 10 There's _____ to go swimming – the pool is closed.

b Answer with *Nobody, Nowhere, or Nothing*.

- 1 What did you do last night? _____
- 2 Where did you go yesterday? _____
- 3 Who did you see? _____

c Answer the questions in b with a full negative sentence.

- 1 I didn't do _____.
- 2 _____ exciting at the weekend.
- 3 _____.

p.35

Housework, make or do?

VOCABULARY BANK

1 HOUSEWORK

a Match the verb phrases to the photos.



- clean the floor
- do the ironing /'aɪəniŋ/
- do the shopping
- do the vacuuming /'vækjuəmiŋ/ (or hoovering)
- do the washing
- do the washing-up
- dust the furniture
- ¹ lay the table (opposite clear)
- load the dishwasher (opposite unload)
- make lunch (or dinner)
- make the bed
- pick up dirty clothes (from the floor)
- put away your clothes
- take out the rubbish
- tidy your room

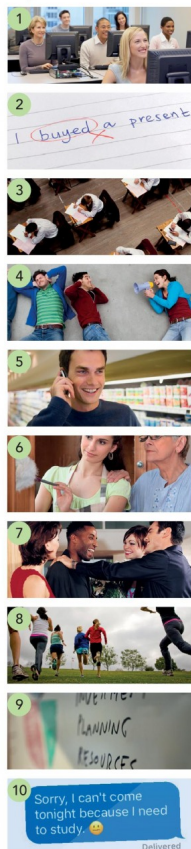
b **4.1** Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Say the phrases.

2 MAKE OR DO?

a Write make or do next to the photos.

- do _____ a course
- _____ a mistake
- _____ an exam (an exercise, homework)
- _____ a noise
- _____ a phone call
- _____ housework
- _____ friends
- _____ sport (or exercise)
- _____ plans
- _____ an excuse /'ɪk'skjuːs/



b **4.2** Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Say the phrases.

ACTIVATION Test a partner. **A** say a noun from this page. **B** say the correct verb.

p.30

Shopping

VOCABULARY BANK

1 IN A SHOP OR STORE

a Match the words and photos.

- _____ basket
- ¹ changing room
- (self-service) checkout
- _____ customer
- _____ receipt
- shelves /ʃelvz/ (singular shelf)
- shop assistant
- shopping bag
- the sales
- till
- trolley /'trɒli/

b **4.12** Listen and check.

c Match the sentences.

- 1 Can I **help** you?
 - 2 What **size** are you?
 - 3 Can I **try on** this shirt?
 - 4 This shirt doesn't **fit** me.
 - 5 That jacket really **suits** you!
 - 6 I'm going to **take** these trousers **back**.
- a Yes, the changing rooms are over there.
 - b It's too big for me.
 - c You always look good in red.
 - d I'm just looking, thank you.
 - e I'm a medium.
 - f They're too short.

d **4.13** Listen and check.

2 ONLINE

a Read the text about shopping online. Then complete the phrases with words from the list.

- account /ə'kaʊnt/
- auction /'ɔːkɪn/
- basket /'bɑːskɪt/
- checkout /'tʃekəʊt/
- debit /'deɪbɪt/
- delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/
- item /'aɪtəm/
- next-day /'nekst deɪ/
- payment /'peɪmənt/
- website /'websaɪt/

b **4.14** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Talk to a partner. Do you prefer buying things in 'real' shops or online? Why?

p.32



Search our help pages Go

All major chain stores and many other shops sell online, and a lot of people prefer **going to their website** than the actual shop. The first time you use a site, you usually have to **create an** _____ where you give your personal details. Then you choose what you want to buy, and **click on each** _____. Everything you buy goes **in your** _____, usually at the top right of the page. When you are ready to pay you click on **proceed to** _____. You then have to give the **address** where you want them to send your things. You can usually pay extra for **delivery** – standard delivery is sometimes free. Then you choose how you want to pay, for example **with a credit or** _____ card or with PayPal, and **give your** _____ details, for example your credit card number and expiry date. Finally you confirm your payment and receive a reference number and a confirmation email. And then you wait! Many people also buy and sell things online at **sites** like eBay.

4A

Who does what?

The cruel irony of housework: people only notice when you don't do it.
Danielle Raine, author

G present perfect + yet, just, already **V** housework, make or do? **P** the letters y and j

1 VOCABULARY housework, make or do?

a Complete the phrases.



1 do the washing



2 dust the f



3 do the sh



4 make |



5 do the v



6 lay the t



7 load the d



8 take out the r

b Complete the phrases with a verb from the list.

clean clear do make pick-up put away tidy

- pick up _____ dirty clothes
- _____ the beds, dinner
- _____ your room, your desk
- _____ the table after dinner
- _____ the floor, the bathroom
- _____ the ironing, the washing-up
- _____ your clothes

c Complete the sentences with do or make.

- I usually do my homework in my room.
- Don't _____ a noise! Mum's asleep.
- My husband doesn't often _____ plans.
- I'm going to _____ a Portuguese course before I go to Brazil.
- We always _____ housework on Saturday morning.
- Some children _____ friends easily when they go to school.
- I want to _____ more exercise, but I don't have much time.
- Sorry, I need to _____ a phone call.

2 GRAMMAR present perfect + yet, just, already

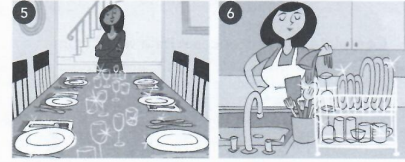
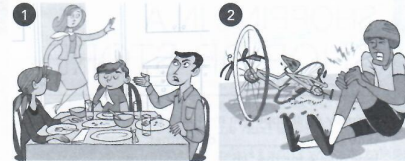
a Complete the conversations using the words in brackets in the present perfect form. Use contractions where possible.

- A Has Peter arrived? _____ (Peter / arrive?)
B Yes, he has. He's in the kitchen.
- A _____ (you / do) your homework?
B No, I haven't. I'm going to do it later.
- A What's for lunch?
B I don't know. _____ (I / not make) anything.
- A What's the matter?
B _____ (I / cut) my hand.
- A _____ (I / make) a big mistake.
B Oh, no. What have you done?

b Rewrite the sentences with already or yet in the correct place.

- I've done the washing.
I've already done the washing.
- Have you made any plans for the weekend?
_____?
- We haven't finished lunch.
_____.
- Daniel has tidied his room.
_____.
- I've done the ironing.
_____.
- Have you been to the supermarket?
_____?
- I haven't cleaned the bathroom.
_____.
- Edward has taken out the rubbish.
_____.

c Complete the sentences. Use just + present perfect and a verb from the list. Use contractions.



clean do fall lay miss win

- Sorry. You 've just missed dinner.
- He _____ off his bike.
- They _____ the cup.
- I _____ the floor.
- She _____ the table.
- She _____ the washing-up.

d Complete the conversation between two flatmates. Use the present perfect and the words in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

Mark Hey, Joe, where are you? Remember Matt and Tracey are coming for dinner in an hour.
Joe Hi! I've just got on the bus. (I / just / get on the bus) I'll be home in 20 minutes.
Mark _____? (You / make dinner / yet?)
Mark What? No! _____. (I / not start / yet)
Joe Why not? What's the problem?
Mark We need some rice and onions.
Joe Why didn't you tell me before?
Mark _____? (I / just / be to the shop)
Mark Well, don't worry. I can go now.
Joe _____ (I / clean the flat), and _____ (I / already / lay the table)
Joe OK, great. See you soon.

e Write true sentences about:

- three things you've already done today.
a I've already _____.
b I've _____.
c I _____.
- three things you haven't done yet, but which you are going to do today.
a I haven't _____.
b I _____.
c _____.
- one thing you've just done.
I _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION the letters y and j

a 4.1 Listen and write five sentences.

- Yesterday, John got a jet to New York.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

b 4.1 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

4B

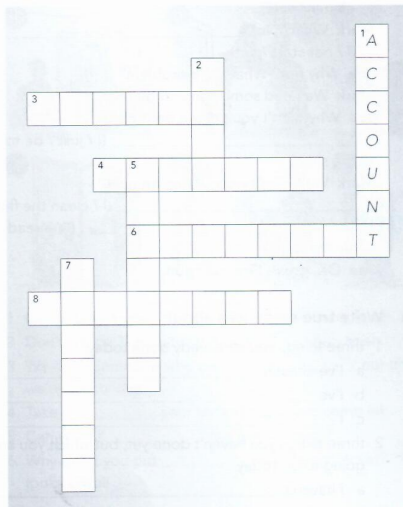
In your basket

I went window shopping today.
I bought four windows.
Tommy Cooper, British comedian

G present perfect or past simple? (1) V shopping P c and ch

1 VOCABULARY shopping

a Complete the crossword.



DOWN ↓

- When you shop online, you normally have to create an account with your personal details.
- Something you want to buy is called an it.
- eBay is an online au site, which sells things to the person who offers the most money.
- Amazon is a popular w where you can buy things such as books, computers, and clothes.

ACROSS →

- When you find something you want to buy on a website, you put it in your shopping b asket.
- You can make a p ayment in different ways, e.g. using your debit or credit card, or Paypal.
- When you are ready to buy something, you go to the ch eckout.
- You have to enter your d elivery address so they can send your things to the correct place.

b Complete the text.



SHOPPING IN A SHOP OR STORE

I usually go shopping in my lunch break, so I don't have time to ¹try on clothes. There's always a long queue for the ²ch eckout, so I just take them straight to the ³ch ange to pay. I keep the ⁴r ecipt so I can change them if they don't ⁵s uit me.

Sometimes I get the wrong ⁶s ize, and the clothes don't ⁷f it. I often ⁸t ake things b ack to shops, but the ⁹sh op a ddress don't mind.

c Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

debit next-day receipt sales shopping bag till

- If you're not happy with an item, you can take or send it back with the receipt.
- You can buy things with 50% off in the sales.
- When you've tried on your items, you take them to the shopping bag to pay.
- In shops in the UK, you pay 5p for a shopping bag to carry your items home in.
- Websites accept credit and debit cards, and you can also pay with Paypal.
- Most online stores offer free delivery, but you need to pay for next-day delivery.

2 PRONUNCIATION c and ch

a Circle the word with a different sound.

key	1 customer <u>account</u> proceed
chess	2 checkout <u>chemist's</u> choose
snake	3 clothes city <u>centre</u>
chess	4 machine <u>cheap</u> change

b 4.2 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words.

3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple? (1)

a Write sentences and questions with the present perfect. Use contractions where possible.

- she / buy / a new pair of trousers
She's bought a new pair of trousers.
- I / bring / my credit card
- Anna and Kay / go shopping
- your sister / ever work / as a model
- I / be / the shopping centre twice today
- We / sell / anything on eBay recently

b Complete the conversations. Use the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- A Have you ever had (you / ever / have) a problem with something you bought online?
B Yes, I have.
A What was it (you / buy)?
B I bought (buy) some jeans, but they were too small.
- A Have you ever been (you / ever / be) to Greece?
B Yes, I have. We went (go) to Kos last year.
A Where did you stay (you / stay)?
B We found (find) a great flat on Airbnb.

- A Have you ever bought (you / ever / buy) something (you / never / wear) before?
B Yes, I have.
A What did you buy (you / buy)?
B I bought (buy) some sandals, but then I didn't like them.
- A Have you ever lost (you / ever / lose) your passport?
B Yes, I have.
A How did you lose it (you / lose)?
B I left it (leave) in a trolley in an airport car park last year.
- A Have you ever done (you / ever / do) any online dating?
B No, I haven't, but my sister did (try) it a couple of years ago. That's how she met (meet) her husband.

c Write sentences about the things the people have done (✓) or have never done (X). Use contractions where possible.

	Dan	Jon and Mia
1 buy something on eBay	✓	X
2 book a flight online	✓	X
3 stay in an Airbnb house or flat	X	✓

- Dan's bought something on eBay.
- Dan has bought something online.
- Dan hasn't bought anything online.
- Jon and Mia have never bought anything online.
- Jon and Mia have bought something online.
- Jon and Mia have never bought anything online.

d Write questions about the experiences in c.

- Has Dan ever bought something on eBay?
- Have you ever bought anything online?
- Have you ever bought anything online?

e Answers the questions in d about you. If you have done something, write a sentence about the last time you did it.

- I have bought something online.
- I have bought something online.
- I have bought something online.

Go online for more practice

4A GRAMMAR present perfect + yet, just, already

a Write sentences for the pictures. Use present perfect + just.



1 She / make / breakfast
She's just made breakfast.



2 He / be on holiday



3 They / arrive



4 She / wash her hair



5 He / buy a ring



6 A Would you like a cake?
B No, thanks. We / have lunch

b Write sentences for the picture. Use present perfect + yet or already.



- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 do / the washing-up
<i>He hasn't done the washing-up yet.</i> | 6 do / the washing
_____ |
| 2 clean / the floor
<i>He's already cleaned the floor.</i> | 7 clean / the windows
_____ |
| 3 do / the ironing
_____ | 8 tidy / his desk
_____ |
| 4 take out / the rubbish
_____ | 9 lay / the table
_____ |
| 5 do / the shopping
_____ | 10 make / his bed
_____ |

ACTIVATION

Work with a partner. Look at the picture in **b** and ask and answer questions.

Has he done the washing-up yet? () No, he hasn't.

4B GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple? (1)

a Write sentences in the present perfect.

- you / ever eat / octopus
Have you ever eaten octopus?
- I / never fly / in a helicopter

- she / ever be / late for work
_____?
- Luke / not answer / my messages

- she / meet / a lot of famous people

- we / never be / to South America

- she / win / a lot of prizes for her novels

- you / ever lose / a credit card
_____?
- I / never work / in a shop or a restaurant

- you / ever sell / something on eBay
_____?

b Complete the conversations with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A ¹*Have you ever been* (ever / be) to the USA?
B Yes, I ²_____. I ³_____ (go) to New York last summer.
A I ⁴_____ always _____ (want) to go to New York! ⁵_____ you _____ (enjoy) it?
B Yes, I ⁶_____ (have) a great time.
A What ⁷_____ (be) your favourite places?
B I really ⁸_____ (love) Central Park and Fifth Avenue.



- 2 A ⁹_____ you _____ (hear) this band?
B Of course I ¹⁰_____! They're my favourite band.
A Really? ¹¹_____ you _____ (ever / see) them in concert?
B Yes, I ¹²_____ (see) them at Wembley last month.
A Lucky you! ¹³_____ (be) it a good concert?
B It was amazing! They were fantastic.



ACTIVATION

Practise the conversations in **b** with a partner. Then ask each other questions beginning *Have you ever been to...*(place)? and *Have you ever heard...*(a song or a musician)? and have short conversations.

Present Perfect Tense - Past Participles

A. Write the simple past and past participle of the following verbs.

simple form	simple past	past participle
1. work	worked	worked
2. do	_____	_____
3. eat	_____	_____
4. call	_____	_____
5. begin	_____	_____
6. give	_____	_____
7. answer	_____	_____
8. see	_____	_____
9. have	_____	_____
10. go	_____	_____
11. study	_____	_____
12. teach	_____	_____
13. make	_____	_____
14. talk	_____	_____

B. Complete the chart below with the correct form of the verb.

simple form	simple past	past participle
	knew	
		met
fly	was/were	
	wrote	
live		read
	fell	
feel		
		taken
	drove	

Present Perfect Tense

Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the present perfect tense.

take / work / find / see / speak / know / begin
do / learn / eat / have / write / give / live / buy / be

1. I met Barbara when we were in elementary school. We _____ each other for over twenty years.
2. We _____ many new words since we started this course.
3. That's a wonderful movie. I _____ it three times.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Tonner _____ married for 10 years.
5. You are late! The class _____ already _____.
6. Robert is my neighbor. He _____ next door to me for five years.
7. Mary _____ several letters to her parents since she left home.
8. We _____ in that restaurant several times.
9. Our teacher _____ us a lot of help with the homework assignment.
10. She _____ to her landlord many times about the broken window.
11. We have a new camera. We _____ some beautiful pictures of the grandchildren.
12. They _____ all their homework already.
13. Mrs. Baxter _____ all her groceries for the week.
14. Tommy _____ a bad cold for two weeks.
15. Frank _____ for that company for many years.
16. After three months of looking, she _____ a beautiful apartment to rent.

Present Perfect Tense - Negative

A. Choose the correct verb from the list below to complete the following sentences. Put the verb in the negative form of the present perfect tense.

fix / begin / arrive / be / see / stop / speak / buy / read / visit

1. Mathew is waiting on the corner for his girlfriend, but she _____ yet.
2. My brother lives in a different country. I _____ him for two years.
3. Ellie and Bill got a divorce five years ago. They _____ to each other since then.
4. It is only 8:45. The class _____ yet.
5. It started to snow last night and it still _____.
6. She has finally decided which car she wants, but she _____ it yet.
7. I heard that the movie at the Roxy Theater is great , but I _____ it yet.
8. I bought a newspaper today, but I still _____ it.
9. He took his car to the service station yesterday, but they _____ it yet.
10. The Andersons moved out of New York ten years ago and they _____ back to the city since then.

B. Match the questions on the left with the correct answer on the right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Has he finished university yet? | A) No, he hasn't. He's still talking. |
| 2. Have you eaten breakfast yet? | B) No, I haven't. My wife's still reading it. |
| 3. Have they gotten married yet? | C) No, he hasn't graduated yet. |
| 4. Has the president finished speaking yet? | D) No it hasn't. The teacher isn't here yet. |
| 5. Has Mary watered the plants yet? | E) No, they haven't finished yet. |
| 6. Has the doctor seen you yet? | F) No, they haven't. They're still engaged. |
| 7. Has the sun come out yet? | G) No, she hasn't. They are still dry. |
| 8. Have they finished their homework yet? | H) No, I haven't. I'll eat in a few minutes. |
| 9. Has the class begun yet? | I) No, he hasn't. He is with another patient. |
| 10. Have you read the paper yet? | J) No, it hasn't. It's still raining. |

Present Perfect Tense with Since and For

Rewrite the following sentences using since or for and the verb provided. You may have to change some of the words, but keep the same meaning.

Ex. Bill and Rita got married twenty years ago.

Bill and Rita have been married for twenty years. (be)

1. Jordan moved into this apartment in 2005.

_____ (live)

2. Ellen and Rose met each other 40 years ago.

_____ (know)

3. The teacher came to school at 8:00 this morning.

_____ (be)

4. Robbie grew a beard six months ago.

_____ (have)

5. Dennis bought his car four years ago.

_____ (own)

6. Maria started to wear glasses when she was five years old.

_____ (wear)

7. David fell in love with Patricia when they were teenagers.

_____ (be)

8. Mark started to work at the bank three years ago.

_____ (work)

9. Sam learned how to swim three years ago.

_____ (know)

Present Perfect Tense with Already/Yet

Mrs. Tonner's School Day Schedule

8:30	9:00	10:00	11:00	11:30	12:15	1:00	2:00	3:00
arrive at school	take attendance; teach French class	meet with the principal	teach Spanish class	write report cards	eat lunch, go for a walk	meet with Joe's parents	take students to the library	read students' essays; go home at 4:00

Read the schedule above and make 10 sentences using already and yet. Assume it is now 12:00.

Ex. Mrs. Tonner has already taken attendance. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Present Perfect Tense with Already/Yet

Your Daily Schedule

7:00 -8:00	8:00-9:00	9:00-10:00	10:00-12:00	12:00-2:00	2:00-4:00	4:00-6:00	6:00-9:00	9:00-10:00

Follow the example on the previous page (Mrs. Tonner's Schedule). Fill in the above schedule with your own activities, then write full sentences below.

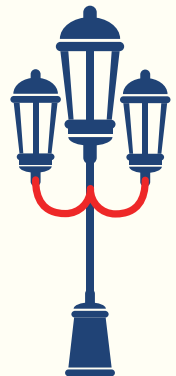
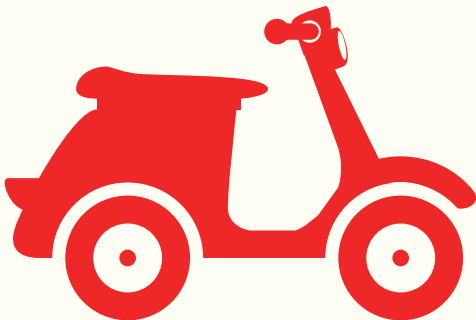
Ex. It's 11:00. I have already taken a shower and had breakfast. I haven't had lunch yet.

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

Past or Present Perfect Tense – Simple form

1. The weather _____ (**be**) awful in the past few days.
2. We _____ (**wash**) the dishes. They're clean now.
3. _____ (**your course, start**) yet?
4. Emma _____ (**pack**) her suitcase last night.
5. They _____ (**close**) the factory. – Really? When _____ (**that happen**) ?
6. Shall we play tennis? We _____ (**not play**) since we were children.
7. The airplane _____ (**land**) . The pilot is just getting out.
8. Prices _____ (**go**) up. Everything is more expensive this year.
9. I'm tired. We _____ (**walk**) 10 miles.
10. The Queen _____ (**arrive**) in an RAF helicopter last night.
11. How long _____ (**Vicky, have**) that camera? – For about a month.
12. We _____ (**just come**) back from our holidays.
13. Your parcel _____ (**arrive**). The postman _____ (**bring**) it two hours ago.
14. He _____ (**be**) at his computer for two hours.
15. We _____ (**live**) there for ten years but we _____ (**be**) in Birmingham for the last two.
16. We _____ (**not have**) a party for ages.
17. My sister's car is only a year old but she _____ (**already crash**) it.
18. Dinosaurs _____ (**roam**) the earth millions of years ago.
19. It _____ (**not rain**) yet today.
20. _____ (**you see**) last week's magazine? - It must be here somewhere.

UNIT 5



5

GRAMMAR BANK

5A comparatives

adjectives

- 1 I'm **busier than** I was five years ago. 5.4
People are **more impatient today than** in the past.
- 2 I'm **less relaxed** this year **than** I was last year.
- 3 The service in this restaurant isn't **as good as** it was.

- To compare two people, places, or things we use:
 - 1 comparative adjectives.
 - 2 less + adjective.
 - 3 (not) as + adjective + as.

comparative adjectives

short	shorter	one syllable: + -er
hot	hotter	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
stressed	more stressed	one syllable adjectives ending in -ed: more + adjective
busy	busier	two syllable adjectives ending in consonant + y: y + -ier
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: more + adjective
good	better	irregular
bad	worse	irregular
far	further	irregular (also farther)

5B superlatives

- 1 Tokyo is **the cleanest** capital city in the world. 5.12
Spain is one of **the most popular** holiday destinations.
Camping is **the least expensive** way to go on holiday.
- 2 It's **the most beautiful** city I've ever been to.
It's **the best** film I've seen this year.

- 1 We use **the** + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc. in a group.
 - After superlatives we use **in** + names of places or singular words for groups of people, e.g. *It's **the noisiest** city in the world. Ann's **the oldest** in the class.*
 - We can also use **the least** + adjective, e.g. *the **least expensive** OR **the cheapest**.*

5C quantifiers

too much, too many, too

- 1 I'm very stressed today. I have **too much** work. 5.17
My boss talks **too much**.
- 2 My diet is unhealthy. I eat **too many** cakes and sweets.
- 3 I don't want to go out tonight. I'm **too** tired.

- We use **too much, too many, too** to say 'more than is good'.
 - 1 Use **too much** + uncountable noun (e.g. *coffee, time*) or after a verb.
 - 2 Use **too many** + countable noun (e.g. *cakes, people*).
 - 3 Use **too** + an adjective **NOT** *I'm too much tired*.

adverbs

- 1 People walk **more quickly than** in the past. 5.5
- 2 My brother speaks French, but **less fluently** than me.
- 3 She doesn't drive **as fast as** her brother.

- To compare two actions we use:
 - 1 comparative adverbs.
 - 2 less + adverb.
 - 3 (not) as + adverb + as.

comparative adverbs

quickly	more quickly	adverbs ending in -ly: more + adverb
fast	faster	irregular
hard	harder	irregular
well	better	irregular
badly	worse	irregular

Comparatives with pronouns

After comparative + **than** or **as...as** we use an object pronoun (me, her, etc.) or a subject pronoun + auxiliary verb, e.g. *My brother's taller than **me**. My brother's taller than **I am**. He's not as intelligent as **her**. He's not as intelligent as **she is**.*

- 2 We often use **the** + superlative with the present perfect + **ever**.

adjective	comparative	superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
thin	thinner	the thinnest
healthy	healthier	the healthiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest (also the farthest)

(not) enough

- 1 Do you eat **enough** vegetables? 5.18
I don't drink **enough** water.
- 2 Jane doesn't sleep **enough**. She's always tired.
- 3 Our fridge isn't big **enough** for a family of five.
I don't go to bed early **enough** during the week.

- 1 Use **enough before** a noun to mean 'all that is necessary'.
- 2 Use **enough after** a verb with no object.
- 3 Use **enough after** an adjective or adverb.

5A

- Write sentences with a comparative adjective or adverb + **than**.

- New York is **more expensive than** Miami. (expensive)
- 1 Modern computers are much _____ the early ones. (fast)
 - 2 My sister is _____ me. (short)
 - 3 This exercise is _____ the last one. (easy)
 - 4 Newcastle is _____ from London _____ Leeds. (far)
 - 5 I thought the third Bridget Jones film was _____ the first two. (bad)
 - 6 Manchester United played _____ Arsenal. (good)
 - 7 I'm _____ this year _____ I was last year. (stressed)
 - 8 I'm working _____ this year _____ last year. (hard)
 - 9 The new airport is _____ the old one. (big)
 - 10 I'm not lazy – I just work _____ you! (slowly)

- Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use **as...as**.

- Luke is stronger than Peter.
Peter isn't **as strong as** Luke.
- 
- 1 Adam is shorter than Jerry.
Jerry isn't _____ Adam.
 - 2 Your bag is nicer than mine.
My bag isn't _____ yours.
 - 3 Tokyo is bigger than London.
London isn't _____ Tokyo.
 - 4 Tennis is more popular than cricket.
Cricket isn't _____ tennis.
 - 5 Children learn languages faster than adults.
Adults don't _____ children.
 - 6 I work harder than you.
You don't _____ me.
 - 7 England played better than France.
France didn't _____ England.

+ p.39

5B

- Complete the sentences with a superlative.

- Is Shanghai **the biggest city** in the world? (big)
- 1 The Polish are _____ people I've ever met. (generous)
 - 2 Yesterday was _____ day of the year. (hot)
 - 3 Early morning is _____ time to drive in the city centre. (bad)
 - 4 She's _____ girl at school. (friendly)
 - 5 This is _____ part of the exam. (important)
 - 6 _____ time to visit New England is autumn. (good)
 - 7 Delhi in India is one of _____ cities in the world. (polluted)
 - 8 _____ I've ever flown is to Bali. (far)
 - 9 It was _____ film I've ever seen. (funny)
 - 10 Rob's daughters are all pretty, but I think Emily is _____ (pretty)

- Write sentences with a superlative + **ever** + the present perfect.

- It / good film / I / see
*It's **the best** film I've ever seen.*
- 1 It / windy place / I / be to
 - 2 She / unfriendly person / I / meet
 - 3 It / easy exam / we / do
 - 4 They / expensive trousers / I / buy
 - 5 This / long book / I / read
 - 6 He / attractive man / I / see
 - 7 It / bad meal / I / eat
 - 8 He / interesting teacher / we / have
 - 9 It / exciting job / I / do

+ p.40

5C

- Circle the correct form.

- How (much) / many coffee do you drink?
- 1 I eat **too** / too much chocolate.
 - 2 I eat **too much** / too many crisps.
 - 3 Do you drink **enough** water / water enough?
 - 4 I can't come. I'm **too busy** / too much busy.
 - 5 This suitcase isn't **enough big** / big enough.
 - 6 I worry **too much** / too many.
 - 7 You're always at home! You don't **enough go out** / go out enough.
 - 8 I don't eat **enough vegetables** / vegetables enough.

- Complete the sentences with **too, too much, too many, or enough**.

- You eat **too much** red meat. It isn't good for you.
- 1 I'm not very fit. I don't do _____ exercise.
 - 2 I can't walk to school. It's _____ far.
 - 3 There are _____ cars on the roads today.
 - 4 I spend _____ time on the computer – it gives me headaches.
 - 5 I don't read _____ – only five or six books a year.
 - 6 I didn't buy the coat because it was _____ expensive.
 - 7 There were _____ people at the hospital, so it was impossible to see a doctor.
 - 8 I don't like watching films on my phone because the screen isn't big _____.

+ p.43

Describing a town or city

VOCABULARY BANK

1 WHERE IS IT? HOW BIG IS IT?

- a Look at the map. Then read the description of York and circle the correct words or phrases.

York is a city in the south / north of England, on the River Ouse / the coast. It's about 25 miles east / west of Leeds. It's a small / medium-sized / large city and it has a population of about 200,000. It's famous for its cathedral, York Minster, and its historic city centre.



- b 5.9 Listen and check.

2 WHAT'S IT LIKE?

- a Match the adjectives to sentences 1–6.

	Opposite
5 boring /'bɔ:riŋ/	<u>exciting</u> _____
<u>crowded</u> /'kraʊdɪd/	_____
<u>dangerous</u> /'deɪndʒərəs/	_____
<u>modern</u> /'mɒdn/	_____
<u>noisy</u> /'nɔɪzi/	_____
<u>polluted</u> /pə'lju:tɪd/	_____

- There are a lot of bars and clubs with loud music.
- The air is very dirty.
- There are too many people.
- The buildings were all built quite recently.
- There's nothing to do.
- You have to be careful, especially at night.

- b Match these adjectives to their opposites in a.

clean /kli:n/ empty /'empti/ exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
 historic /hɪ'stɒrɪk/ interesting /ɪnt'restɪŋ/
 quiet /'kwaɪət/ safe /seɪf/

- c 5.10 Listen and check your answers to a and b.

- d Cover the words and look at the sentences. Remember the adjectives and their opposites.

3 WHAT IS THERE TO SEE?

- a Put the words in the correct column.

bridge /brɪdʒ/ canal /kə'næl/ castle /'kɑ:sl/
 cathedral /kə'ti:drəl/ church /tʃɜ:tʃ/ city walls /'sɪti wɔ:lz/
 department store /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt ,stɔ:/ harbour /'hɑ:bə/ hill /hɪl/
 lake /leɪk/ market /'mɑ:kɪt/ mosque /'mɒsk/ museum /mju:'zi:əm/
 palace /'pæləs/ ruins /'ru:nz/ shopping centre (mall) /'ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə/
 statue /'stætʃu:/ synagogue /'sɪnəgɒg/ temple /'templ/
 town hall /taʊn 'hɔ:l/

Religious buildings	Places where you can buy things	Historic buildings and monuments	Others
cathedral	department store	castle	bridge



- b 5.11 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Describe your nearest city in the same way as York in 1. Choose three adjectives from 2 to describe it.

Which of the places in 3 are there / aren't there in your city?

p.40

5A

I want it NOW!

Time is the coin of your life. Only you can decide how to spend it. Don't let other people spend it for you.
Carl Sandburg, American poet

G comparative adjectives and adverbs, as...as **V** types of numbers **P** /ə/

1 VOCABULARY types of numbers

a Circle the correct way of saying the numbers.

- Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of students in our class say they are impatient.
*three-fourths / **three-quarters***
- Research shows 47% of web users wait for two seconds or less for a page to load.
*forty-seven per cent / **forty-seven per cents***
- More than 5,000 homes in our town now have super-fast broadband.
*five thousands / **five thousand***
- A BMW M3 can go from 0–60 in 4.3 seconds.
*four point three / **four dot three***
- There are over 1,850 trees in the park.
*eighteen fifty / **one thousand eight hundred and fifty***
- The population of our city is 210,000.
*two hundred ten thousand / **two hundred and ten thousand***

b Complete the sentences in two ways: in a with a number and in b with the exact words you would use.

- New Year's Day is on January
a *1st* _____
b *the first* _____
- Half of 56 is
a _____
b _____
- Is 0.75 the same as $\frac{1}{2}$?
a No, it's the same as _____
b No, it's the same as _____
- Half of 3,500 is
a _____
b _____
- As a percentage, $\frac{1}{2}$ is
a _____
b _____

2 GRAMMAR comparative adjectives and adverbs, as...as

a Circle the correct words.

- I only have 20 minutes for lunch, so I always eat *quick / **quickly***.
- I lived in Dubai for ten years, so I speak Arabic *fluent / **fluently***.
- The meal was very *good / well*, but it was very expensive.
- When you've finished writing your article, go back and check it *careful / **carefully***.
- It's *easy / easily* to lose weight if you do lots of exercise.
- It was a great holiday, but we had really *bad / **badly*** weather.
- I've met Matt a few times, but I don't know him *good / well*.
- I really like our new teacher because she explains everything very *clear / **clearly***.

b Complete the sentences with a correct comparative adjective or adverb.

- My new boss is *more patient* _____ than my old one. (patient)
- We aren't in a hurry. You can drive a bit _____ (slow)
- The summers here are _____ than they were in the past. (hot)
- I failed the exam. I'll work _____ next time. (hard)
- It's _____ to my parents' house than it is to my boyfriend's. (far)
- My husband is a _____ cook than me. (good)
- A motorbike is _____ than a car. (dangerous)
- You type _____ than me. (quick)

c Rewrite the sentences with as...as.

- My new car goes faster than my old one.
My old car doesn't *go as fast as my new one*.
- Her shoes were more expensive than her handbag.
Her handbag wasn't _____.
- My sister's office is bigger than mine.
My office isn't _____.
- Spain played better than Germany.
Germany didn't _____.
- You drive more carefully than me.
I don't _____.
- Harry looks more relaxed than Sally.
Sally doesn't _____.

d Look at the chart comparing life today and five years ago. Complete the sentences.

Daily life in numbers		
	Five years ago	Today
1 	£85 per week	£112 per week
2 	876 per 1,000 people	1,045 per 1,000 people
3 	£24,000	£15,000
4 	10/year	8/year
5 	68 minutes/day	74 minutes/day
6 	39%	38%

- expensive** Food is *more expensive than* _____ it was five years ago.
- popular** Phones are _____ they were five years ago.
- expensive** Electric cars aren't as _____ they were five years ago.
- small** Cinema audiences are _____.
- bad** The traffic _____.
- happy** People _____.



3 PRONUNCIATION /ə/

a Circle the /ə/ sounds in these words and phrases.

- busier**
- not as old as
- better
- as good as
- more than
- quicker

b 5.1 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the words and phrases.

c Read the sentences and look at the bold letters. Circle the /ə/ sounds.

- The 10.15 train's **much faster** than the 9.55.
- His last book **wasn't as good as** his first one.
- I'm **busier than** I was **last year**.
- It's **cheaper** to buy that kind of thing online.
- I don't spend **as much time working as** before.
- This test isn't **as easy as** it looks.

d 5.2 Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat the sentences.

5B

Twelve lost wallets

A great city is that which has the greatest men and women. Walt Whitman, American poet

G superlatives (+ ever + present perfect) V describing a town or city P sentence stress

1 VOCABULARY describing a town or city

- a Complete the email with words from the list. Use the map to help you.

coast east medium-sized north River south west

Hi Claire,

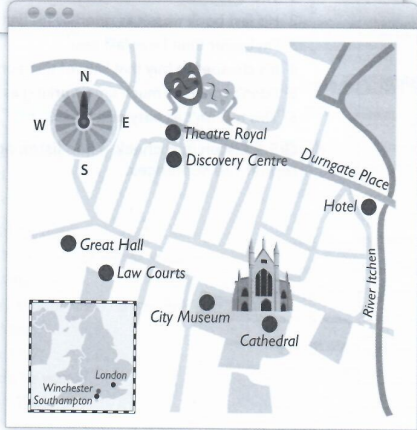
Sorry, I'm going to be away when you visit, but I hope you and the family have a great weekend here in Winchester. Here are a few ideas and a link to a map.

The cathedral is our main tourist attraction; it's in the ¹ south of the city, and it's really lovely. There's a good museum near there, too. There are some other great places to see in the ² _____ of the city, like the Law Courts and the Great Hall. In the evening, you can usually see something at the Theatre Royal, which is in the ³ _____ of the city, near the Discovery Centre. Your hotel is in the ⁴ _____ of the city, near Durrngate Place. It's a quiet area, and the hotel has a good view of the ⁵ _____ Itchen. It's a ⁶ _____ hotel, with about 50 rooms.

I don't know if you want to go to the beach, but it's very easy. The ⁷ _____ is only about 20 minutes by train.

Have a great time!

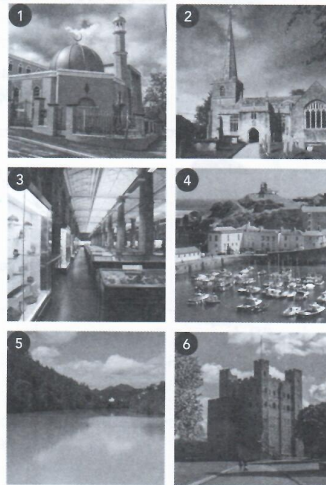
Sarah



- b Complete the sentences with the opposite of the adjectives in brackets.

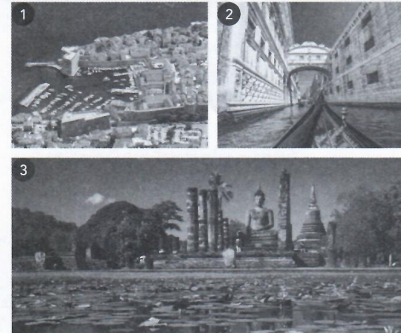
- Sydney has a lot of modern buildings. (historic)
- Los Angeles is a p _____ city. (clean)
- New York is a s _____ city these days. (dangerous)
- Mumbai is a very n _____ city. (quiet)
- What's the most b _____ city you've ever been to? (interesting)
- The subway in Tokyo is very cr _____. (empty)

- c Complete the puzzle and find the name of a city.



1	M	O	S	Q	U	E
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

- d Look at the holiday photos and complete the texts with the missing words. Use plurals where necessary.



- This was in Dubrovnik. We walked around the city walls _____ in the morning, bought some fruit for lunch at the m _____, and then we walked to the top of the h _____ to get an amazing view of the city and the sea.
- This is a photo of a famous br _____ over one of the c _____ in Venice – it goes from the palace to a prison on the other side.
- This is a place called Sukhothai in Thailand – these r _____ are next to a beautiful l _____, and you can see all sorts of lovely t _____ and st _____ as you walk around.

2 GRAMMAR superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

- a Complete the conversations with the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

- A What was the best _____ part of your trip to Rio? (good)
B The carnival, definitely.
- A What were the people like in Canada?
B They were _____ people I've ever met. (friendly)
- A Is it really dangerous to go out at night in this city?
B Yes. _____ place to be is here in the hotel. (safe)
- A What was the hotel like?
B Really awful. And it was in _____ part of the city. (less / attractive)

- A Is August a good time to visit the south of Sri Lanka?
B No, that's _____ time of year. (wet)
- A What's _____ you have ever driven? (far)
B I once drove from Calais to Bordeaux in a day.

- b Write sentences with the superlative + ever. Use contractions where possible.

- He / rude person / I / meet
He's the rudest person I've ever met.
- It / beautiful building / we / see

- That / expensive thing / I / buy

- It / good photo / you / take

- That / bad flight / we / have

- c Write questions with the superlative + ever.

- What / beautiful city / you / be to?
What's the most beautiful city you've ever been to?
- What / bad hotel / you / stay in?
_____?
- What / good holiday / you / have?
_____?
- What / interesting museum / you / visit?
_____?
- What / nice restaurant / you / be to?
_____?

- d Answer questions 1–5 in c about you.

- The most beautiful city I've ever been to is _____.
- The _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

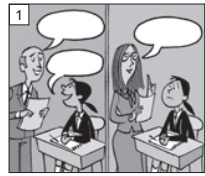
- a 5.3 Listen and write five questions.

- What's the most romantic city you've ever been to?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?
- _____?

- b 5.3 Listen again and repeat the questions. Copy the rhythm.

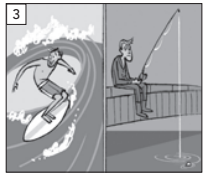
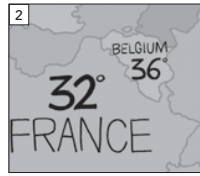
5A GRAMMAR comparative adjectives and adverbs, as...as

a Write sentences about the pictures using comparative adjectives and adverbs.



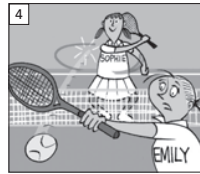
1 French / easy to learn / Russian
French is easier to learn than Russian.

2 Belgium is / hot / France.



3 Surfing is / exciting / fishing

4 Sophie plays tennis / well / Emily



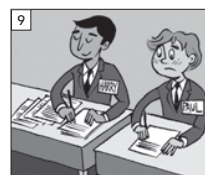
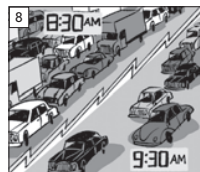
5 Sydney is / far from London / Delhi

6 Jason gets up / early / his wife



7 Claire works / hard / Sally

8 The traffic is / bad at 8.30 / at 9.30



9 Harry writes / quickly / Paul

10 Life in the city is / stressful / life in the country



b Rewrite the sentences from a using not as...as.

1 Russian *isn't as easy as French.*

6 Jason's wife _____.

2 France _____.

7 Sally _____.

3 Fishing _____.

8 The traffic at 9.30 _____.

4 Emily _____.

9 Paul _____.

5 Delhi _____.

10 Life in the country _____.

ACTIVATION

Test your memory. Cover the sentences and look at the pictures. For each picture, say a sentence with a comparative adjective or adverb from a and not as...as from b.

5B GRAMMAR superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

a Write the opposite superlatives.

1 the most unfriendly *the friendliest*

7 the most crowded _____

2 the most expensive _____

8 the most hard working _____

3 the most exciting _____

9 the nearest _____

4 the most generous _____

10 the most difficult _____

5 the most patient _____

11 the most stressed _____

6 the loudest _____

12 the most unhealthy _____

b Write the questions using the superlative form of the adjective + ever + present perfect.

1 Who / generous person you / meet

Who's the most generous person you've ever met?

2 What / difficult language you / learn

_____?

3 What / good restaurant you / eat at

_____?

4 What / expensive thing you / buy

_____?

5 What / hard thing you / learn to do

_____?

6 What / long journey you / make

_____?

7 What / interesting historic building you / visit

_____?

8 What / beautiful place you / be to

_____?

9 What / exciting film you / see

_____?

10 What / far you / run

_____?

11 What / cold place you / be to

_____?

12 What / important exam you / take

_____?



ACTIVATION

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions in b.

Comparatives and Superlatives of Adjectives

Write the comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives below.

<i>example:</i> big / bigger / biggest or important / more important / most important					
Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
1. tall			22. far		
2. cheap			23. bad		
3. expensive			24. fat		
4. good			25. interesting		
5. lazy			26. narrow		
6. pretty			27. safe		
7. beautiful			28. dangerous		
8. difficult			29. messy		
9. boring			30. handsome		
10. shy			31. attractive		
11. happy			32. delicious		
12. short			33. useful		
13. famous			34. easy		
14. comfortable			35. lucky		
15. ugly			36. quiet		
16. warm			37. noisy		
17. long			38. modern		
18. intelligent			39. patient		
19. wide			40. convenient		
20. thick			41. accurate		
21. smart					

The Comparative Form of Adjectives

Complete the following sentences with the correct **comparative form** of the words listed below.

*bad important crowded good high heavy convenient difficult
cheap expensive quiet easy thin healthy dangerous cold*

- In Canada, January is _____ than March.
- I think that good health is _____ than money.
- I can't carry my suitcase. It's much _____ than yours.
- I can afford to buy a new bike but not a new car. A car is _____ than a bike.
- You look _____ than the last time I saw you. Have you lost weight?
- I couldn't get a seat in the restaurant. It was _____ than usual.
- Mountains are _____ than hills.
- He got a very good mark on his exam. The exam was _____ than he had expected.
- You should go to the doctor. Your cold is _____ than it was a few days ago.
- There is a lot of crime in the big cities. They are _____ than the small town where I live.
- I don't understand this lesson. It is _____ than the last one we did.
- I can't study in this room. It's too noisy. I'm going to find a _____ place.
- Our apartment is far from everything. We want to move to a _____ location.
- Orange juice is _____ than Coke.
- The store is having a great sale today. Most televisions are 25% _____ than they were yesterday.
- The doctor told me that I can go back to work if I feel _____ tomorrow.

Comparatives Using *as...as*

Make your own comparisons using the words provided and the structure *as...as*.

Ex. *My apartment/ large/ yours* *My apartment is as large as yours.*
My car /expensive/ your car *My car isn't as expensive as your car.*

1. biology/ interesting/ history _____
2. train/ fast/ airplane _____
3. algebra/ difficult/ geometry _____
4. Batman / popular/ Superman _____
5. lemon/ sweet/ orange _____
6. morning/ warm/ afternoon _____
7. robin / big/ eagle _____
8. my neighbor/ friendly/ yours _____
9. tiger/ dangerous/ lion _____
10. bicycle/ expensive/ motorcycle _____
11. house/ tall/ skyscraper _____
12. France/ beautiful/ Switzerland _____
13. my old shoes/ comfortable/ new shoes _____
14. grammar/ difficult / spelling _____
15. Beethoven/ famous / Mozart _____
16. frozen yogurt/ fattening/ ice cream _____
17. Coke/ healthy/ fruit juice _____
18. my apartment/ convenient/ yours _____
19. big cities/ safe/ small towns _____
20. New York hotels/ expensive/ Tokyo hotels _____

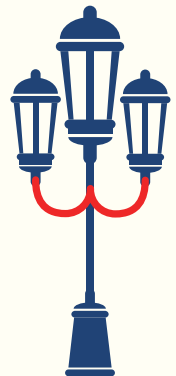
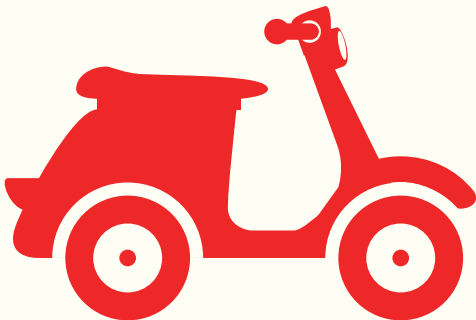
The Superlative Form of Adjectives

Complete the following sentences with the correct superlative form of the words listed below.

funny high delicious easy cold boring lucky smart
dirty rich valuable bad large cheap long scary

1. Yesterday was _____ day of the year. I almost froze to death walking home from school!
2. That was _____ movie I've ever seen. I almost walked out in the middle.
3. Please give me your recipe. That is _____ cake I've ever eaten.
4. Jerry is _____ student in our class. He gets the top grades in every course.
5. Bob told _____ story last night. I couldn't stop laughing.
6. Whales are _____ animals in the world.
7. The Nile is _____ river in the world.
8. Marie is _____ person I know. She has won the lottery four times!
9. He is _____ speaker I have ever heard. Half the audience fell asleep during his speech.
10. Mount Everest is _____ mountain in the world.
11. That is _____ painting in the art gallery. It's worth a million dollars.
12. Bill Gates is one of _____ men in the world.
13. I finished the exercise in five minutes. It was _____ homework the teacher has ever given us.
14. Arthur hates to clean. He has _____ apartment I've ever seen.
15. My dinner only cost \$6.00. That must be _____ restaurant in town.
16. I was afraid to turn off the lights last night. That was _____ show I've ever watched.

UNIT 6



6

GRAMMAR BANK

6A will / won't (predictions)

- 1 A I'm seeing Jessica at six. B She'll be late.
The film's in French. We **won't understand** anything. 6.4
- 2 It's a great book. I'm sure you'll like it.
I don't think it'll rain tomorrow.

+	-
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	'll be late.
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	won't be late.

Contractions: 'll = will; won't = will not

?	✓	✗
Will	Yes,	No,
I / you / he / she / it / we / they	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	I / you / he / she / it / we / they
be late?	will.	won't.

- 1 We often use *will / won't* + infinitive for future predictions, i.e. to say things we think, guess or know about the future.
- 2 We often use *I think / I don't think / I'm sure* + *will*.
I think he'll fail the exam. I don't think he'll pass the exam. NOT I think he won't pass.

be going to for predictions

We can also use *be going to* for predictions when we know or can see something is going to happen (see 3A p.130), e.g.
Look at the clouds. It's going to rain. They're playing very well. They're going to win.

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

- decisions** 6.10
I **won't stay** for dinner. I think I'll **go** home early.
- offers**
I'll **help** you with your homework. **Shall I open** the window?
- promises**
I'll always **love** you. I **won't tell** anybody.

- We use *will / won't* + infinitive for making instant decisions, offers, and promises. We don't use the present tense.
I'll help you with those bags. NOT I help you with these bags.
- When an offer is a question, we use *Shall I...?* or *Shall we...?*
Shall I pay? Shall we do the washing-up?

6C review of verb forms: present, past, and future

tense	example	use
present simple	I live in the city centre. She doesn't smoke .	things that always or usually happen
present continuous	He's looking for a new job. I'm leaving tomorrow.	things that are happening now or around now things that we have arranged for the future
past simple	We saw a good film last night. We didn't do anything yesterday.	finished actions that happened once or more than once in the past
past continuous	He was working in Paris. What were you doing at 7.00?	actions that were in progress at a past time
be going to + infinitive	I'm going to see Tom tonight. Look! It's going to snow .	future plans predictions when we know / can see what's going to happen
will / won't + infinitive	You'll love New York. I'll phone her later. I'll help you. I'll pay you back tomorrow.	predictions instant decisions offers promises
present perfect	I've finished the book. Have you ever been to Iran?	recently finished actions (we don't say when) past experiences

6A

- a Write sentences and questions with *will / won't*. Use contractions where you can.
- the exam / easy to pass
It won't be easy to pass the exam.
- 1 I think they / lose the match
- 2 the meeting / be long
- 3 she / get the job – she's not qualified enough
- 4 you / see him at work later
- 5 I don't want to go. it / be impossible to park
- 6 you / like that book
- 7 I'm sure she / love the present I bought her
- 8 there / be a lot of traffic in the morning
- 9 you / find a good job, I'm sure
- 10 everything / be OK, so there's no need to worry

b Complete with will + a verb from the list.

be (x2) get like pass snow

- A Do you think the traffic will be bad?
B No, because it's a holiday today.
- 1 A Do you like this band?
B Yes, I think they _____ famous one day.
- 2 A Is this a good film?
B Yes, I'm sure you _____ it.
- 3 A Do you think it _____?
B No, it's not cold enough.
- 4 A What do you think James _____ me?
B I'm sure it will be something nice.
- 5 A I'm so worried about the exam!
B Don't worry. I'm sure you _____.

+ p.46

6B

a Match the sentences.

- It's hot in here. **G**
- 1 I'm thirsty. **A**
- 2 I have a headache. **B**
- 3 This exercise is hard. **C**
- 4 I'm hungry. **D**
- 5 These bags are heavy. **E**
- 6 I left my wallet at home. **F**
- 7 I need that photo urgently. **G**
- 8 We haven't got any milk. **H**
- A I'll lend you some money.
B Shall I make you a sandwich?
C I'll get you a glass of water.
D I'll help you to do it.
E I'll buy some on my way home.
F I'll email it to you now.
G Shall I open the window?
H Shall I get you some paracetamol?
I Shall I carry one for you?

b Complete the sentences with will / won't (or shall) + a verb.

- buy call forget get have help pay take tell
- A What would you like? B I'll have the fish.
- 1 A I can't do this crossword. B _____ you?
2 A It's a secret. B I _____ anyone, I promise.
- 3 A When will I hear from you again?
B I _____ you tonight.
- 4 A Can I borrow €50?
B When _____ you _____ me back?
- 5 A It's my birthday next week.
B Don't worry. I _____.
- 6 A I feel ill. B _____ I _____ you home?
7 A These shoes are too small.
B I _____ a bigger pair for you, madam.
- 8 A This chocolate you bought isn't very nice.
B Yes, I know. I _____ it again.

+ p.48

6C

a Complete the questions with one word.

- I didn't see you last week. Were you ill?
- 1 _____ you often remember your dreams?
- 2 _____ you watch the match last night?
- 3 Who do you think _____ win the election next year?
- 4 _____ you been to the supermarket?
- 5 _____ your brother like rock music?
- 6 What _____ you going to watch on TV tonight?
- 7 _____ it snowing when you left?
- 8 _____ you at the party last night?
- 9 _____ the film finished yet?

b Read the conversation. Put the verb in the correct form.

- A What are we doing tonight? (do)
B We ¹ _____ dinner with Jack and Mary. (have)
A But we ² _____ dinner with them last week! (have)
B Yes, but they ³ _____ to tell us some good news. (want)
A Oh, OK then. ⁴ _____ I _____ some champagne? (buy) ...
B It's eight o'clock! Where ⁵ _____ you _____? (be)
A I'm sorry. When I ⁶ _____ home I ⁷ _____ to buy the champagne. And then I ⁸ _____ Mark in the shop... (walk, decide, see)
B Well, hurry up. We ⁹ _____ late! (be)
A It's OK. I ¹⁰ _____ a taxi and I ¹¹ _____ ready in five minutes. (already book, be)

+ p.51

6A

Think positive – or negative?

A pessimist is never disappointed.
Janis Joplin,
American singer

G will / won't (predictions) V opposite verbs P 'll, won't

1 VOCABULARY opposite verbs

a Write the opposite verb for each phrase.

- arrive / leave at 6.00
- teach / _____ English
- fail / _____ an exam
- push / _____ the door
- mend / _____ your glasses
- lend / _____ a pen
- win / _____ the match
- turn off / _____ the light
- get / _____ emails

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of the opposite verb in brackets.

- I hate _____ doing exams. (love)
- Look at those clouds! It's going to _____ raining soon. (finish)
- Did you _____ your old car? (buy)
- I'm going to the station to _____ Tim. (drop off)
- I can't _____ my keys. Have you seen them? (lose)
- Are you going to _____ the photos to Instagram? (download)
- Why do you always _____ my birthday? (remember)
- If we run, we can _____ the 6.14 train. (miss)

2 GRAMMAR will / won't

a Write predictions with the words in brackets and will / won't. Use contractions where possible.

- A Is this book good?
B Yes, you'll love _____ (you / love) it.
- A Do you want me to wash the car?
B Yes, please, or _____ (nobody / buy) it.
- A Do you think you'll go to the beach tomorrow?
B I don't think so. I'm sure _____ (it / rain) all day.

- A Have we got enough time to get to the airport?
B Yes, don't worry. _____ (you / not miss) your flight.

- A Do you think you'll win the marathon next week?
B No, but I think _____ (I / finish) in about three hours.

- A How do you feel about tomorrow's test?
B I think _____, but _____ (I / pass / I / not get) an 'A'.

- A Do you think we'll leave work on time tonight?
B I doubt it. _____ (our meeting / not finish) until late.

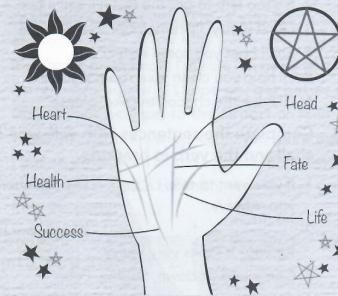
b Complete the conversations with a verb from the list and will / won't. Use contractions where possible.

catch forget have not find not sell not win pass

- A We're going camping next weekend.
B I'm sure you'll have a great time.
- A Are you in the tennis final tomorrow?
B Yes, but I'm playing Andy, so I'm sure I _____.
- A I told Nick that it's Jane's birthday on Friday.
B Thanks, but you know Nick!
He _____.
- A It's Louisa's exam tomorrow.
B I'm sure she _____ . She's worked very hard.
- A I'm getting the 8.50 train.
B It's 8.40 now. _____ you _____ it?
- A We can park near the cinema.
B At this time? We _____ a parking space.
- A I'm going to put my tablet on eBay.
B It's too old. You _____ it.

c Look at the picture. Write the predictions with the words in brackets and will / won't.

Your *future* is in your *hands*



- Line of heart:** a long, strong and unbroken line means your relationships will be happy.
- Line of health:** a long, strong and unbroken line means you'll be healthy.
- Line of success:** a long, strong and unbroken line means you'll have a lot of money.
- Line of fate:** a long, strong and unbroken line means your job will be important to you and you'll have a job for a long time.
- Line of life:** a long, strong and unbroken line means you'll live for a long time.
- Line of head:** a long, strong and unbroken line means you'll be clever and like learning.

- Your line of heart shows that (you / have / long and happy marriage)
you'll have a long and happy marriage.
- Your line of health is unbroken. (You / have a healthy life)
You _____.
- This line of success isn't very strong. (You / not be very rich)
You _____.
- Your line of fate shows that (you / not always have / same job)
_____.
- Your line of life is quite strong. (You / have a long life)
You _____.
- You have a strong line of head. (You enjoy / learning new things)
You _____.

d Look at the lines on your own hand and write predictions about your future. Use the information in c and will / won't.

3 PRONUNCIATION 'll, won't

a 6.1 Listen and write six sentences.

- I'll learn a lot.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

b 6.1 Listen again and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

c 6.2 Listen to the sentences and circle the word you hear.

- want / won't
- want / won't
- want / won't
- want / won't
- want / won't
- want / won't

d 6.2 Listen again and repeat the sentences.

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.'	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b	a 'He _____ much money for it. It's very old.' (not get)
2 'John is going to see a film in French tonight.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		b 'Yes, and I'm sure it <u>isn't</u> really boring!' (be)
3 'There's a new drinks machine in the office.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		c 'Don't worry. You _____ easily.' (pass)
4 'The teacher isn't going to be here today.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		d 'Yes, but you _____ it a lot.' (wear)
5 'My brother's going to sell his car.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		e 'That's good. You _____ much healthier.' (feel)
6 'I've started going swimming every day.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		f 'Oh no. He _____ really angry.' (be)
7 'Esther's going to buy another phone.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		g 'The coffee _____ very good.' (not be)
8 'My daughter has a degree in IT.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		h 'He _____ anything!' (not understand)
9 'My new coat was really expensive!'	<input type="checkbox"/>		i 'Great! We _____ the exam!' (not have)
10 'I don't believe it. I've broken my brother's laptop.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		j 'Lucky you! You _____ the people and the scenery.' (love)
11 'I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		k 'She _____ it, just like the other two.' (lose)
12 'We're going to Brazil next month.'	<input type="checkbox"/>		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.

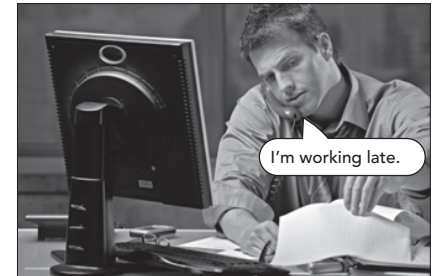


6B GRAMMAR will / won't / shall (other uses)

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

- A** What would you like for dinner tonight?
B Sorry, I won't be home for dinner. I'm working late.
- A** It's hot in here.
B _____ I _____ the air conditioning?
- A** Please can you post this letter for me today? It's very important.
B Don't worry, I _____.
- A** Oh, hello, Nina. I can't talk now. I'm at work.
B No problem. I _____ you back this evening.
- A** So, a mineral water and an egg sandwich. Anything else?
B Yes, I _____ a packet of crisps, please.
- A** The coffee machine you bought doesn't work.
B I _____ it back tomorrow. They can change it.
- A** Please don't go!
B Don't worry. I _____ back soon.
- A** I'm going to paint my flat at the weekend.
B I _____ you if you like.
- A** You're 15 minutes late!
B I'm very sorry. It _____ again.
- 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.
- A** I'm nervous about the test tomorrow.
B Don't worry. Give me the book, and I _____ you some of the questions.
- 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.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

FUTURE: WILL



I		
You		
He		
She	will	cook.
It		
We		
They		

I		
You		
He		
She	won't	cook.
It		
We		
They		

won't = will not

I'll (do something) = I will (do something)

You'll = You will

He'll = He will

She'll = She will

It'll = It will

We'll = We will

They'll = They will

Note: Don't use a contraction with 'will' in a short answer.
For example:

Yes, I will.

Yes, I'll.

	I	
Will	you	
	he	
	she	cook?
	it	
	we	
	they	

Yes,		No,	
I		I	
you		you	
he		he	
she	will.	she	won't.
it		it	
we		we	
they		they	

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the boxes above.

- The movie will start soon. Let's find a seat and sit down.
- A: _____ your friend be at the party? B: Yes, she _____.
- Hello. Mr. Smith? This is Peter. I _____ be at work today because I'm sick.
- Those bags look heavy. Let me help. I _____ carry the big one for you.
- My brother _____ speak to me because he's very angry!
- What time _____ the sun rise tomorrow morning?
- A: _____ you be twenty years old next month? B: No, I _____.
- Flight CX793 _____ depart from Gate 12 in ten minutes.
- Do you think people _____ live on the moon in your lifetime?
- Yes, maybe I _____ bake some cookies tomorrow.
- A: Are you ready to order, sir? B: Yes, thank you. I _____ have a hamburger.
- It _____ be midnight in a few minutes. It's time to go to bed!
- When do you think we _____ have our next test?
- Maybe it _____ rain tomorrow, and maybe it _____.
- A: _____ you marry me? B: Yes, I _____!

LISTA DE VERBOS IRREGULARES

INFINITIVO	PASADO SIMPLE	PARTICIOPIO PASADO	ESPAÑOL
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Surgir, Levantarse
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Despertarse
Be/ am, are, is	Was / Were	Been	Ser / Estar
Bear	Bore	Borne / Born	Soportar, dar a luz
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Golpear
Become	Became	Become	Llegar a Ser
Begin	Began	Begun	Empezar
Bend	Bent	Bent	Doblar
Bet	Bet	Bet	Apostar
Bind	Bound	Bound	Atar, encuadernar
Bid	Bid	Bid	Pujar
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Morder
Bleed	Bled	Bled	Sangrar
Blow	Blew	Blown	Soplar
Break	Broke	Broken	Romper
Breed	Bred	Bred	Criar
Bring	Brought	Brought	Traer Llevar
Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	Radiar
Build	Built	Built	Edificar
Burn	Burnt / Burned	Burnt / Burned	Quemar
Burst	Burst	Burst	Reventar
Buy	Bought	Bought	Comprar
Cast	Cast	Cast	Arrojar
Catch	Caught	Caught	Coger
Come	Came	Come	Venir
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costar
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cortar
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Elegir
Cling	Clung	Clung	Agarrarse
Creep	Crept	Crept	Arrastrarse
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Tratar
Dig	Dug	Dug	Cavar
Do (Does)	Did	Done	Hacer
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Dibujar
Dream	Dreamt /Dreamed	Dreamt /Dreamed	Soñar
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Beber
Drive	Drove	Driven	Conducir
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Comer
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Caer
Feed	Fed	Fed	Alimentar
Feel	Felt	Felt	Sentir
Fight	Fought	Fought	Luchar
Find	Found	Found	Encontrar
Flee	Fled	Fled	Huir
Fly	Flew	Flown	Volar
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Prohibir
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Olvidar
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Perdonar
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Helar

Get	Got	Got / Gotten	Obtener
Give	Gave	Given	Dar
Go (Goes)	Went	Gone	Ir
Grow	Grew	Grown	Crecer
Grind	Ground	Ground	Moler
Hang	Hung	Hung	Colgar
Have	Had	Had	Haber o Tener
Hear	Heard	Heard	Oir
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Ocultar
Hit	Hit	Hit	Golpear
Hold	Held	Held	Agarrar Celebrar
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Herir
Keep	Kept	Kept	Conservar
Know	Knew	Known	Saber Conocer
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	Arrodillarse
Knit	Knit	Knit	Hacer punto
Lay	Laid	Laid	Poner
Lead	Led	Led	Conducir
Lean	Leant	Leant	Apoyarse
Leap	Leapt	Leapt	Brincar
Learn	Learnt / Learned	Learnt / Learned	Aprender
Leave	Left	Left	Dejar
Lend	Lent	Lent	Prestar
Let	Let	Let	Permitir
Lie	Lay	Lain	Echase
Light	Lit	Lit	Encender
Lose	Lost	Lost	Perder
Make	Made	Made	Hacer
Mean	Meant	Meant	Significar
Meet	Met	Met	Encontrar
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	Equivocar
Overcome	Overcame	Overcome	Vencer
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pagar
Put	Put	Put	Poner
Read	Read	Read	Leer
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Montar
Ring	Rang	Rung	Llamar
Rise	Rose	Risen	Levantarse
Run	Ran	Run	Correr
Say	Said	Said	Decir
See	Saw	Seen	Ver
Seek	Sought	Sought	Buscar
Sell	Sold	Sold	Vender
Send	Sent	Sent	Enviar
Set	Set	Set	Poner(se)
Sew	Sewed	Sewed / Sewn	Coser
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Sacudir
Shear	Shore	Shorn	Esquilar
Shine	Shone	Shone	Brillar
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Disparar
Show	Showed	Shown	Mostrar
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Encogerse
Shut	Shut	Shut	Cerrar

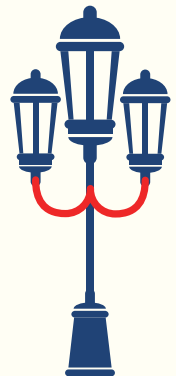
Sing	Sang	Sung	Cantar
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Hundir
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sentarse
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
Slide	Slid	Slid	Resbalar
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	Oler
Sow	Sowed	Sowed / Sown	Sembrar
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Hablar
Speed	Sped	Sped	Acelerar
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Deletrear
Spend	Spent	Spent	Gastar
Spill	Spilt / Spilled	Spilt / Spilled	Derramar
Spin	Spun	Spun	Hilar
Spit	Spat	Spat	Escupir
Split	Split	Split	Hender / partir / rajar
Spoil	Spoilt / Spoiled	Spoilt / Spoiled	Estropear
Spread	Spread	Spread	Extender
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Saltar
Stand	Stood	Stood	Estar en pie
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Robar
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Pegar Engomar
Sting	Stung	Stung	Picar
Stink	Stank/Stunk	Stunk	Apestar
Stride	Strode	Stridden	Dar zancadas
Strike	Struck	Struck	Golpear
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Jurar
Sweat	Sweat	Sweat	Sudar
Sweep	Swept	Swept	Barrer
Swell	Swelled	Swollen	Hinchar
Swim	Swam	Swum	Nadar
Swing	Swung	Swung	Columpiarse
Take	Took	Taken	Coger
Teach	Taught	Taught	Enseñar
Tear	Tore	Torn	Rasgar
Tell	Told	Told	Decir
Think	Thought	Thought	Pensar
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Arrojar Tirar
Thrust	Thrust	Thrust	Introducir
Tread	Trod	Trodden	Pisar, hollar
Understand	Understood	Understood	Entender
Undergo	Underwent	Undergone	Sufrir
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken	Emprender
Wake	Woke	Woken	Despertarse
Wear	Wore	Worn	Llevar puesto
Weave	Wove	Woven	Tejer
Weep	Wept	Wept	Llorar
Wet	Wet	Wet	Mojar
Win	Won	Won	Ganar
Wind	Wound	Wound	Enrollar
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Retirarse
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	Torcer
Write	Wrote	Written	Escribir

REGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	SPANISH
/id/ sound			
Accept	Accepted /id/	Accepted /id/	Aceptar
Count	Counted /id/	Counted /id/	Contar
Date	Dated /id/	Dated /id/	Citar
End	Ended /id/	Ended /id/	Terminar
Expect	Expected /id/	Expected /id/	Esperar
Intend	Intended /id/	Intended /id/	Intentar
Need	Needed /id/	Needed /id/	Necesitar
Plant	Planted /id/	Planted /id/	Plantar
Point	Pointed /id/	Pointed /id/	Señalar
Rent	Rented /id/	Rented /id/	Rentar
Repeat	Repeated /id/	Repeated /id/	Repetir
Resist	Resisted /id/	Resisted /id/	Resistir
Start	Started /id/	Started /id/	Empezar
Visit	Visited /id/	Visited /id/	Visitar
Wait	Waited /id/	Waited /id/	Esperar
Want	Wanted /id/	Wanted /id/	Querer
/t/ sound			
Ask	Asked /t/	Asked /t/	Preguntar
Cook	Cooked /t/	Cooked /t/	Cocinar
Dance	Danced /t/	Danced /t/	Bailar
Dress	Dressed /t/	Dressed /t/	Vestir
Erase	Erased /t/	Erased /t/	Borrar
Finish	Finished /t/	Finished /t/	Terminar
Help	Helped /t/	Helped /t/	Ayudar
Jump	Jumped /t/	Jumped /t/	Brincar / Saltar
Like	Liked /t/	Liked /t/	Gustar
Look	Looked /t/	Looked /t/	Mirar
Miss	Missed /t/	Missed /t/	Extrañar
Practice	Practiced /t/	Practiced /t/	Practicar
Push	Pushed /t/	Pushed /t/	Empujar
Shop	Shopped /t/	Shopped /t/	Comprar
Smoke	Smoked /t/	Smoked /t/	Fumar
Stop	Stopped /t/	Stopped /t/	Detener
Talk	Talked /t/	Talked /t/	Hablar
Use	Used /t/	Used /t/	Usar
Walk	Walked /t/	Walked /t/	Caminar
Wash	Washed /t/	Washed /t/	Lavar
Wish	Wished /t/	Wished /t/	Desear
Work	Worked /t/	Worked /t/	Trabajar

BASE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	SPANISH
/d/ sound			
Answer	Answered /d/	Answered /d/	Responder
Arrive	Arrived /d/	Arrived /d/	Llegar / Arribar
Belong	Belonged /d/	Belonged /d/	Pertenecer
Change	Changed /d/	Changed /d/	Cambiar
Clean	Cleaned /d/	Cleaned /d/	Limpiar
Climb	Climbed /d/	Climbed /d/	Escalar
Close	Closed /d/	Closed /d/	Cerrar
Consider	Considered /d/	Considered /d/	Considerar
Dare	Dared /d/	Dared /d/	Retar / Retar
Deliver	Delivered/d/	Delivered/d/	Entregar
Enjoy	Enjoyed /d/	Enjoyed /d/	Disfrutar
Fill	Filled /d/	Filled /d/	Llenar
Follow	Followed/d/	Followed/d/	Seguir
Hurry	Hurried /d/	Hurried /d/	Apurar / Darse prisa
Learn	Learned /d/	Learned /d/	Aprender
Listen	Listened /d/	Listened /d/	Escuchar
Live	Lived /d/	Lived /d/	Vivir
Love	Loved /d/	Loved /d/	Amar
Name	Named /d/	Named /d/	Nombrar
Open	Opened /d/	Opened /d/	Abrir
Order	Ordered /d/	Ordered /d/	Ordenar
Plan	Planned /d/	Planned /d/	Planear
Play	Played /d/	Played /d/	Jugar
Rain	Rained /d/	Rained /d/	Llover
Remember	Remembered /d/	Remembered /d/	Recordar
Show	Showed /d/	Showed /d/	Mostrar
Stay	Stayed /d/	Stayed /d/	Permanecer
Study	Studied /d/	Studied /d/	Estudiar
Travel	Traveled /d/	Traveled /d/	Viajar
Try	Tried /d/	Tried /d/	Intentar /Tratar
Turn	Turned /d/	Turned /d/	Voltear / Dar vuelta

READING AND LISTENING



READING

1 Read the profile on a dating website and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Student Status

Student Status is a dating website for college and university students. Read Victor's profile on the website.

My name's Victor and I'm 25 years old. I'm from Brasilia and I'm single. I'm studying Business Studies at London University. It's really interesting and I love London. My mum and dad are English teachers for an online language school in Brazil – so my English is good. I want to work in Europe when I leave university – perhaps at a travel company because travelling is my favourite thing to do.

People think that I'm a quiet person when I first meet them, but my best friends in Brasilia say that I'm very talkative! I don't like team sports very much, but I love running. I run with a running group from my university. The people in the group are very friendly and we see new areas of London every week – London is a very beautiful city, but cold! I run most days, sometimes with the group and sometimes alone, and I try to eat lots of healthy food.

I live in a house with three other students. We go out to a restaurant together every Friday night. I enjoy trying new food and talking together. At the weekend, my three housemates like loud bars and clubs, but I prefer museums and cafés.

I've got short black hair and brown eyes, and I'm slim because of all the running I do. Sometimes I have a beard but I don't at the moment. I'm looking for a partner who is kind and funny. I'd like to meet someone who has the same interests as me.

Would you like to go on a date with me? If so, I'm waiting for your reply!

Example: Victor is _____.

A married B divorced C single

- 1 At university, Victor is studying _____.
A Business Studies B English C European languages
- 2 Victor's best friends think he is _____.
A quiet B talkative C shy
- 3 Victor doesn't like _____.
A watching sports on TV B motor sport C team sports
- 4 The people in Victor's running group are _____.
A fast B friendly C clever
- 5 Victor and his housemates _____ every Friday night.
A go to a restaurant B go to a bar C stay at home
- 6 Victor is _____.
A overweight B thin C short
- 7 Victor wants to meet someone who has _____.
A dark hair B different hobbies C the same hobbies

7

2 Read the profile again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Example: *Student Status* is a dating website for students. T

- 1 Victor thinks his university course is boring. _____
- 2 Victor's dad is a teacher. _____
- 3 Victor wants to work in Brazil. _____
- 4 Victor always runs in the same place. _____
- 5 Victor runs once a week. _____
- 6 Victor doesn't enjoy going to bars. _____
- 7 Victor has a beard. _____
- 8 Victor is looking for a partner who is kind. _____

8

Reading total 15

WRITING

Write your profile for the *Student Status* website. Write about these things. (100–150 words)

- your personal details
- your job / studies
- your interests

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

File Test 1
Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

1 Listen to a description of a hotel. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Where is the Shangri-La Hotel?
A Tibet. B Shanghai. C Toronto.
- 2 How many rooms does the hotel have?
A Two hundred. B One hundred. C Sixty-six.
- 3 What do the hotel workers' clothes look like?
A The guest rooms in the hotel. B Chinese art. C A fashion designer.
- 4 What colour are the dresses for the female reception staff?
A Black and gold. B Blue and white. C Green.
- 5 When do they wear these dresses?
A For special events. B In the summer only. C Every day.

	5
--	---

2 Listen to five conversations. What are the people doing in each conversation? Match the conversations with the situations (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

- Conversation 1
 Conversation 2
 Conversation 3
 Conversation 4
 Conversation 5

- A describing a problem with a hotel room
 B eating in a restaurant
 C shopping for clothes
 D looking at a painting
 E trying to find a lost bag
 F meeting a new teacher
 G getting ready for work

	5
--	---

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 Where do you work / study?
- 2 What are your interests?
- 3 What kind of personality do you have?
- 4 What's your ideal partner like?
- 5 What clothes do you usually wear when you go out?

Now answer your partner's questions.

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

The perfect picture

Last autumn I was helping my sister to find a photographer for her wedding. I was looking at wedding photographs online when I saw my first sakura picture. Sakura, or cherry blossom, are light pink flowers that arrive in spring on cherry trees. The flowers are very beautiful, and very popular in wedding photos in Japan. In fact, the sakura flowers are very popular with everyone in Japan.

After my sister's wedding, I needed a quiet holiday. I decided to visit Tokyo and see the cherry blossom. I booked a week in a hotel at the end of April. I bought a new camera and searched online for the best places to look at the trees. I arrived safely and checked into my clean, comfortable hotel. I slept well and got ready for my first day of sakura photography.

Then the problems started. Although it was morning, when I arrived at Inokashira Park it was already very busy. Large families were having picnics. Couples were on dates. I couldn't get near to the trees. My pictures were a disaster. At the end of the day, I went back to my hotel feeling quite sad. But when I was looking at my photos that evening, I found one picture of a little boy looking at the flowers. He was laughing. It was a great picture.

The next day I returned to Inokashira Park but this time I only took pictures of people. I spoke to people who I thought looked interesting – people with colourful hats, or unusual hair, or nice faces – and I asked to take their picture with the flowers. I had fun and I met lots of friendly people. Now when I look at my sakura pictures, I remember the cherry blossom but I also remember the stories.

Example: The writer has a small garden.

A True B False C Doesn't say

- 1 The writer helped his sister with her birthday party.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 2 Cherry blossom flowers arrive in spring.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 3 Everyone in Japan has cherry blossom parties.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 4 The writer wanted a busy, noisy holiday.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 5 The writer stayed in Tokyo for two weeks.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 6 Inokashira Park was crowded.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 7 The writer couldn't find the river.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 8 The writer was not happy with his pictures on the first day.
A True B False C Doesn't say

- 9 On the second day, the writer went to a new place.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 10 The writer met many friendly people.
A True B False C Doesn't say

10

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What was the writer doing when he saw a sakura photo for the first time?

- 2 What do sakura flowers look like?

- 3 What did the writer buy before he travelled to Japan?

- 4 How did the writer sleep in Tokyo?

- 5 Which picture did the writer think was great?

5

Reading total 15

WRITING

Write a short essay about a holiday you really enjoyed. Answer these questions. (100–150 words)

- Where did you go on holiday?
- Who did you go with?
- How did you travel?
- What activities did you do?
- What was the weather like?

A holiday I enjoyed

I travelled to ...

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

File Test 2 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

1 Listen to Laura and Han talking about holidays. Match the sentences to the speaker. Write L (for Laura) or H (for Han).

- 1 'I like to take hundreds of photos.' ____
- 2 'I prefer city holidays.' ____
- 3 'I usually rent an apartment.' ____
- 4 'I love to go on holiday with my family.' ____
- 5 'My last holiday was fantastic.' ____

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2 Listen to five conversations. What is the problem in each conversation? Match the conversations with the situations (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

- Conversation 1
- Conversation 2
- Conversation 3
- Conversation 4
- Conversation 5

- A a lost phone
- B an illness
- C a missed flight
- D a broken camera
- E a lost passport
- F a missed train
- G terrible weather

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 Did you take many photos on your last holiday? What were they like?
- 2 What's your favourite photo from your school days? Can you describe it?
- 3 What kind of photos do you like taking?

Now answer your partner's questions.

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Three hours in my city

Are you planning a stopover at Schipol airport? If the answer is 'yes', then visit Amsterdam. This beautiful city is only a short train journey away. We asked three people who live there: 'We have three hours in your city. What are the best things to do?'

Anika, 26

It depends on the weather. Check the forecast when you arrive at the airport. If the weather is not good, visit one of our famous cafés. Try some bitterballen – it's a kind of Dutch meat snack – or have some pancakes with Dutch cheese. I'm sure you're going to love Dutch food. If it's a sunny day, spend some time at the flower market. The flower shops are on small boats and it is also a great place to buy gifts. You will return to the airport feeling happy and with many colourful pictures to look at on your journey.

Hendrik, 34

Take a ride on a tram. A tram is a kind of electric bus that drives on metal lines in the road. Amsterdam has a great tram system – I use it every day to get to work. I think the number 2 route is best for tourists. That's the tram that drives past many of the main Amsterdam sights, like the Van Gogh art gallery. The trams leave Amsterdam Central Station regularly and tickets are not expensive. You can see your luggage is safe but you don't have to carry it. And you won't be stressed about getting back to the airport in time – you can get off the tram at any stop and return to the station on tram 2 in the opposite direction. It's perfect.

Issac, 23

The best way to see Amsterdam is to hire a bike. Everyone in Amsterdam loves to cycle! You can hire bikes at the main train station – it's easy. There are also lockers at the station where you can leave your luggage, although they are quite expensive. On a bike, you can see Amsterdam's beautiful buildings and canals. You can see the old houses very well from the street but a few are also open as museums. If you have children, visit one of the large parks. Vondelpark has an exciting playground where children can climb trees.

Example: Amsterdam is ____ Schipol airport.

A a long journey from B quite close to C three hours from

- Anika wants us to check _____ when we arrive at the airport.
A the time B our ticket C the weather
- Anika says the flower market is good on a _____ day.
A sunny B cold C rainy
- Hendrik says tram number 2 drives past _____.
A a gallery a park C a main road

- Hendrik says his idea is _____.
A stressful B perfect C expensive
- Issac says that _____ are very popular in Amsterdam.
A bikes B trains C trams
- Issac says some of the old houses are also _____.
A cafés B schools C museums

6

2 Write A for Anika, H for Hendrik, or I for Issac.

Example: Your luggage will be safe. H

- The city has a great tram system. _____
- The luggage lockers are quite expensive. _____
- Our cafés are famous. _____
- Children can climb trees in the park. _____
- It's like a bus. _____
- It's a good place to buy gifts. _____
- Try eating some Dutch food. _____
- It's easy to hire a bike from the station. _____
- You won't be stressed. _____

9

Reading total 15

WRITING

Your friend emails you and asks about your plans to visit him / her. Write a reply and answer these questions. (100–150 words)

- How are you and your family?
- What date are you coming to visit me?
- Are you flying or coming by train?
- What time are you arriving?
- What do you want to do when you are here?

Hi ... ,

Thanks for your email. I'm ...

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

File Test 3 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

1 Listen to two people talking about a business trip. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 What are they doing on Monday morning?
A travelling to Oslo B travelling from Edinburgh C writing a report
- 2 What are they doing on Tuesday afternoon?
A finding an office B practising a talk C finishing a report
- 3 What time is the first meeting on Wednesday?
A 9.30 B 8.30 C 10.00
- 4 What is the woman doing on Thursday?
A castle tour B gallery tour C book tour
- 5 What does she most want to see?
A a shop B a café C a house

	5
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2 Listen to five conversations. Match the conversations with the airport locations (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

- Conversation 1
Conversation 2
Conversation 3
Conversation 4
Conversation 5

- A arrivals
B the lifts
C passport control
D security check
E a departure gate
F the bag drop
G the baggage reclaim

	5
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Listening total	10
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SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 What are you going to do after class today?
- 2 What are you going to do this weekend?
- 3 What are you going to cook this evening?
- 4 Are you going to go on holiday this year? Where to?
- 5 Are you going to buy anything this weekend? What?

Now answer your partner's questions.

READING

1 Read a student's review of a shopping event and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

My free shopping trip

Have you ever been to a shop and bought a dress that was too small or some shoes that were too uncomfortable? I have. Have you ever bought clothes online and then never worn them? Yes, me too. In fact, although my wardrobe is full I usually wear the same trousers and jumpers every week. I think most of my friends have the same problem.

Now imagine a clothes store with no check out and no prices! Last weekend, I went to a store like that. It was a 'Clothes swap' at my college. Here's how it works. You bring clothes that are nearly new which you don't want any more. Then you swap with other people. I took twelve items to the 'Clothes swap'. When I arrived at about 9.30, it was already busy. One of the student organizers checked that my items were clean and nearly new. Then she gave me twelve labels – one label for each of my items – which I could swap for new clothes.

There were changing rooms and mirrors, so I tried on a few things. I wanted a blue party dress but there wasn't anything blue in my size. I decided not to look at the shoes at all. (I don't need more shoes!) Instead, I tried on a cute black skirt and smart white shirt. They were perfect. By lunchtime, I still had ten labels but it was time to go. Although I swapped just two items for my original twelve – I was happy.

The 'Clothes swap' was a lot of fun. My wardrobe and my bedroom are tidier. Swapping is also good for the planet because it is a kind of recycling. The clothes I brought home are not new, but they feel new to me. I think swap events are something that everyone can enjoy. Happy swapping – and don't go shopping!

Example: The writer never buys clothes that are the wrong size.

A True B False C Doesn't say

- 1 The writer doesn't have many clothes.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 2 The items in the 'Clothes swap' were free.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 3 The 'Clothes swap' was in a shopping centre.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 4 The writer went to the event with her best friend.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 5 People at the event could try on the clothes.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 6 The writer found a blue party dress.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 7 Nobody wanted any of the writer's clothes.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 8 The writer chose ten items.
A True B False C Doesn't say

- 9 The writer stayed at the 'Clothes swap' for several hours.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 10 The writer's bedroom is tidier than before.
A True B False C Doesn't say

10

2 Read the review again and answer the questions.

- 1 What does the writer usually wear?

- 2 What did the student organizer check when the writer arrived?

- 3 What did the writer try on at the event?

- 4 Why didn't the writer look at the shoes?

- 5 Who does the writer think will enjoy clothes swapping?

5

Reading total 15

WRITING

Write about a time you went clothes shopping with a friend. Answer the questions. (100–150 words)

- Which shop(s) did you go to?
- What did you need to buy?
- Did you try anything on? What?
- Was your friend helpful?
- Are you planning to go shopping with your friend again? Why/Why not?

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

File Test 4
Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

1 Listen to Archie talking to his mum. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Mum is cleaning _____ .
A the living room B the bathroom C Archie's bedroom
- 2 Archie's room is _____ .
A tidy B untidy C dirty
- 3 Archie hasn't _____ yet.
A done his homework B put his school clothes away C got the hoover
- 4 Archie wants to tell mum _____ .
A about his friend B a funny story C some exciting news
- 5 Mum thinks that lunch will be _____ .
A interesting B delicious C relaxing

	5
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2 Listen to five conversations. What have the people just done? Match the conversations with the actions (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

- Conversation 1
 Conversation 2
 Conversation 3
 Conversation 4
 Conversation 5

- A bought something online
 B made lunch
 C been to the supermarket
 D broken something
 E done the hoovering
 F done English homework
 G tidied the kitchen

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 Have you ever been shopping in a foreign city? What did you buy?
- 2 Have you ever tried a new sport? Which one did you try?
- 3 Have you ever been to an unusual birthday party? Why was it unusual?
- 4 Have you ever bought something you've never worn? What was it?
- 5 Have you ever forgotten to do your homework? What happened?

Now answer your partner's questions.

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

New gym, new you

We asked three people to tell us about their gyms. Which one is right for you?

Analise, Clean Gym

Do you find rubbish annoying? Two years ago, 250 new homes were built in my town. The rents went down but the mess and dirt went up. I was irritated. I was frustrated. So I decided to start the Clean Gym. We walk around the parks, children's play areas and quiet roads and we collect rubbish. It's a great way to meet new people and make a positive change to our town. And, yes, it is exercise, too. In each Clean Gym Clean Up we walk around five miles. And it's free! Visit our Facebook page to find out more.

Marlon, Busy Body Gym

Busy Body Gym helps people to get fit faster. I am a good example of this. Last year I changed jobs. My journey to work changed from 2 hours to just 40 minutes. Finally, I had some free time ... but not much. Could Busy Body Gym help? Yes, because in the early mornings and evenings they have lots of different short classes. Each class is just 30 minutes. The aim is to work really hard and fast. So far, I've tried cycling, boxing and karate. Check out their class list on Facebook. Classes can be crowded so it's a good idea to book before you arrive. One short session is £12 but it's worth it. I got fit faster with Busy Body Gym!

Vivek, Workout Outside

Five years ago, I had a heart attack while I was at work. I ate too much fast food and I did no exercise at all. I knew I had to change my life. That's when I heard about Workout Outside. The idea is to use the natural environment, such as a park or a forest, as your gym. I meet my trainer twice a week in my local park – his name is Connor. We use the trees and park benches as our gym equipment. Each session is £10 and there are no other people – just you and the trainer. Workout Outside has changed the way I feel about exercise and about myself.

Example: Analise's town is bigger than it was before.

A True ✓ B False □ C Doesn't say □

- The rents in Analise's town are higher than they were five years ago.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- Children are welcome at Clean Gym.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- At Clean Gym the exercise is walking.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- Morning classes at Busy Body Gym are more crowded than evening classes.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- Busy Body Gym has a Facebook page.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □

- Marlon is fitter than he was before.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- Clean Gym is cheaper than Busy Body Gym.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- Vivek exercises once a week with Workout Outside.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- Vivek exercises with lots of other people.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □

9

2 Write A for Analise, M for Marlon, or V for Vivek.

Example: I have more free time than I did before. M

- I started the gym myself. _____
- I was very ill a few years ago. _____
- We use trees and park benches. _____
- It's a good idea to book your class. _____
- You'll work really hard and fast. _____
- My town is cheaper to live in than five years ago. _____

6

Reading total 15

WRITING

Write a short article about your lifestyle. Answer these questions. (100–150 words)

- Do you have a healthy lifestyle? Why (not)?
- Do you do enough sport / exercise? What do you do?
- Do you eat enough healthy food? What do you eat?
- Do you work too much / study too hard? How many hours a day do you spend working / studying?

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

File Test 5 Listening and Speaking A

LISTENING

1 Listen to the conversation in a café. Tick (✓) A or B.

- 1 The man drinks less coffee than the woman.
A True B False
- 2 The man drinks too much coffee.
A True B False
- 3 The woman thinks one litre of water is the right amount.
A True B False
- 4 The man contradicts the woman about medical advice.
A True B False
- 5 The woman finishes work later than the man.
A True B False

	5
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2 Listen to five conversations. Which city do the people choose? Circle the correct city for each conversation.

Conversation 1: the most exciting Mumbai / Mexico City

Conversation 2: the cleanest public transport Hong Kong / Seoul

Conversation 3: the best fish restaurants Venice / Paris

Conversation 4: the friendliest people Rome / Cuzco

Conversation 5: the best value for money Istanbul / Santiago

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 Where do you live? What's it like to live there?
- 2 What's the most interesting place you've ever visited? Why?
- 3 What's the best café / restaurant you've been to in this country?
- 4 What's the best film you've seen recently?
- 5 Who's the friendliest person you know?

Now answer your partner's questions.

READING

1 Read the article on positive thinking and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

How to be an optimist

Do you think positively? I hope so, because if you do, you'll be more successful in your job. Optimists can see new opportunities and can respond well to stressful situations. Or are you a negative thinker? I hope not. Studies show that pessimists have fewer friends and take longer to get better when they're ill. But there is good news. It is possible to change how we think. We asked three people for their tips on how to be an optimist.

Amy: Write a positivity diary

We often remember the bad things that happen but we forget the positive things. Write down five positive things every day in a special diary. These can be small things such as 'A woman on the bus had bright red socks' or bigger things like 'I finished all my work today'. At first, it can be hard to think of five things. But if you do it every day, I promise it will get easier. You can read the diary when you are feeling sad or depressed, and that will make you feel more positive. My diary has helped me to be more positive about my life and about the world around me.

Pol: Try a 'digital detox'

Do you lie in bed at night thinking 'I'll never get a promotion' or 'I won't pass my English exam'? Try a 'digital detox'. Avoid screens for one hour before you go to bed. You can listen to music or read a book, but you cannot go online or use social media. You also need to make sure can't see any screens in your bedroom at night – even your phone. Now my busy brain is 'turned off' before bed time. I sleep better and that means I work better during the day. As a result, I have less to worry about and I feel more positive.

Manos: Positive speaking

If you use positive language when you speak, you will think more positively. For example, don't say 'Our holiday was a disaster'. Say 'Next holiday, we're going to do things differently'. Don't say 'I know I'll fail my exam'. Say 'I'll try my best'. You can also give positive feelings as a gift to other people by saying nice things: 'You look nice today.' 'Well done, that's a great grade.' I use positive speaking all the time at university, and also when I feel nervous, for example at parties and when I meet new people. Try it – it works! Making other people feel good will cheer you up too.

Example: According to the article, optimists do better at work.
A True ✓ B False □ C Doesn't say □

According to the article ...

- 1 ... optimists do well in stressful situations.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 2 ... pessimists have as many friends as optimists.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □

- 3 ... only important things go in a positivity diary.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 4 ... writing a positivity diary gets easier if you practise.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 5 ... Amy puts pictures and tickets in her diary.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 6 ... you should never use social media in your bedroom.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 7 ... Pol leaves his phone in the kitchen at night.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 8 ... a digital detox will help you at work.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 9 ... positive speaking changes the way you think.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □
- 10 ... you can give positive feelings to other people.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □

10

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What sort of things do we often remember?

- 2 When should you read a positivity diary?

- 3 How long is a digital detox?

- 4 What should you say if you're worried about an exam?

- 5 When does Manos use positive speaking?

5

Reading total 15

WRITING

Your friend is feeling sad and depressed because she has an exam next week and she thinks she will fail. Write her an email, giving some tips to make her feel more positive (100–150 words). Include the following information.

Paragraph one

Explain the reason for your email.

Paragraph two

Give her some tips to keep positive – ideas for things to do / not to do and why;
give examples of things to say / not to say and why.

Paragraph three

Tell her when you'll come and visit to cheer her up.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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