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DA SU VENTA
ALOR COMERCIAL

¡We Can! 3

STUDENT'S BOOK + PRACTICE BOOK



SANTILLANA



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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Look at two typical pages from a unit.

This title says what you can do.

Objectives: new grammar and vocabulary.

In this section you practise your listening skills.

Language is presented in a clear context.

In this section you learn new vocabulary.

UNIT 1 CAN YOU ask and answer about the future?

LISTENING

1 Look at the cartoon. What does Professor Bits say robots will do in the future?

2 Listen and read. Then, tick (✓) the predictions that Professor Bits makes.

3 Robots will clean the house.
4 They will talk to humans.
5 They won't go to work.
6 They will learn things.
7 They will replace humans.

4 Kids Professor Bits: What will robots do in the future?
5 Kids Professor Bits: What will robots do in the future?
6 Kids Professor Bits: What will robots do in the future?
7 Kids Professor Bits: What will robots do in the future?

GRAMMAR IN USE: questions with will

1 Match the questions to the answers.

2 Write three more questions about the future.

3 Ask your questions to other students and answer theirs.

VOCABULARY: future time expressions

4 Look at these time expressions. Put them in order, from 1 (tomorrow) to 5 (sometime in the future).

5 Read the article and answer the questions.

SCIENCE FICTION OR SCIENCE FACT?

Some things we see in science fiction films are impossible now, but will become a reality in the future. Other things will never be possible. Here are some predictions about robots and fact in 100 years' time.

WILDERNESS IN SPACE

Extraordinary people can travel in space. And space tourism will continue to grow. Richard Branson's company Virgin Galactic is already taking bookings for future space travel – at \$250,000 a ticket! There will be a robot base on the moon first, and then a human one. There will probably be a hotel on the moon for space tourists in about 40 years' time.

ROBOTS

Robots will be part of our lives 100 years from now. They'll do housework, be security guards, and will fight in wars. But we'll also have more intelligent robots. They'll be able to think, make decisions, and even have feelings.

MINI PROJECT

CLASS SURVEY

Work in groups. Think of three events that will happen before the end of the school year. Write a survey question for each event. Who will win the next World Cup? What will happen in your favourite TV programme in ten years' time? Ask and answer the questions with other students. Display the survey results on the class noticeboard. Who is best at predicting the future?

In these exercises you practise grammar.

Discover the grammar rules here. Then, go to Grammar Summary.

In this section, you can revise prior work and show your progress.

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

Look at Activity 1. Write the questions in the missing boxes.

1 Write questions about the future. Use will and the word-guess.

2 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

3 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

4 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

5 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

6 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

7 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

8 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

9 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

10 Write short answers. Use will and the word-guess.

Go to the Grammar Summary for more explanations and further practice.

More exercises to practise and revise in the Practice Book section.

UNIT 1 OUR FUTURE

CAN YOU make predictions?

1 Make predictions for the year 2100. Write them in the boxes.

2 Make more predictions. Write them in the boxes.

3 Ask (✓) the sentences that will probably be true in your future. Correct the false predictions. Write the correct sentences in the boxes.

4 Match the sentences to the people.

[illegible]

Check your progress here.

The collage features a variety of printed materials. On the left, there's a newspaper clipping titled "Perfect Future?" with sub-headings like "What?", "How?", and "When?". In the center, a small globe sits on a stand. To the right of the globe is a small figure of a person standing on a pedestal. Further right, there are several sheets of paper with text and diagrams, including one titled "MY VOICE" and another with a large "MP" logo. The materials are arranged in a way that suggests they are being presented or displayed.

Revise the new vocabulary and expressions on this page.

[illegible][illegible]

YOU AND ME

CAN YOU talk about yourself?

LISTENING

1 Listen to the dialogue. Who are the people in the pictures?

Carla: Hello! I'm Carla. Are you my new neighbour?

Jake: Yes, I am. My name's Jake.

Carla: Are you from America?

Jake: Yes, I am. I'm from Hollywood. I'm here with my mum.
She's an actress.

Carla: An actress? Cool! Hey, Jake, do you like rock music?

Jake: Yeah, it's OK.

Carla: Well, I'm in a band called Extreme Sounds with my
best friend, Lenny. He's the drummer and I'm the singer
and guitarist.

Jake: Oh yeah? Sounds good.

Carla: What do you do in your free time?

Jake: I like sports.

Carla: What sports do you like?

Jake: I like karate. I'm a black belt, so be careful!

Carla: Wow! Hey, is that your dog?

Jake: Yeah, this is Max. He's my best friend.

Carla: Hi, Max!



2 Listen again and answer these questions.

- a Who is Jake?
- b What nationality is he?
- c What is his mum's job?
- d What are his hobbies?
- e Who is his best friend?

3 Listen to Carla, Jake and Lenny and complete the profiles below.

http://www.friendsbook.com

friendsbook profiles

	FULL NAME	 Harvey
	AGE	17
	E-MAIL	carla@cool.com
	ADDRESS	325 Oak Hills, London SW4 5AK
	COUNTRY	
	NATIONALITY	English
	FULL NAME	
	AGE	17
	E-MAIL	
	ADDRESS	 London SW4 5AK
	COUNTRY	USA
	NATIONALITY	

Objective

- to be (present and past)
- Present simple
- Time expressions

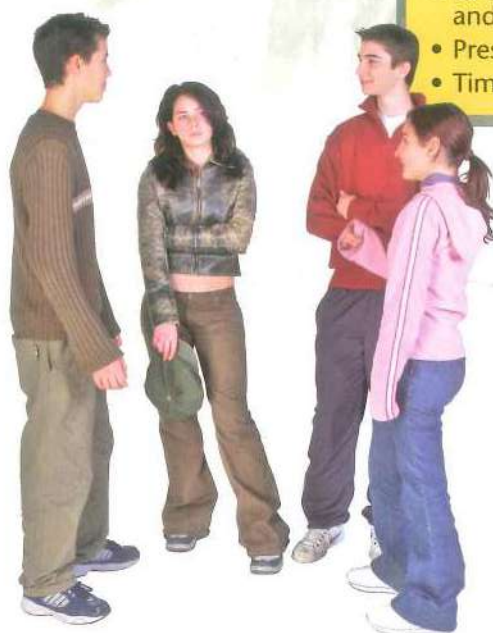
VOCABULARY: time expressions

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions using the verbs and expressions in the box.

get up
have
go
watch

early on Saturday
a shower in the morning
to the park in the afternoon
shopping on Saturday morning
TV in the evening
a bath before bed
football on Sunday

Do you get up early on Saturday?
What time do you have a shower?



5 Listen. Who is more similar to you: Jake or Carla?

6 Listen again and write T (true) or F (false).

- a Jake gets up at 10.
- b He does not have breakfast.
- c He goes to the cinema with his friends.
- d He goes dancing with his girlfriend.
- e Carla does not like Saturday.
- f She plays tennis in the morning.
- g She listens to music at a friend's house.
- h She has dinner at home.

7 It's Sunday 15th today. Where was Carla yesterday? Circle the correct option.

- a At eight in the morning Carla **was** / **were** at home.
- b At ten in the morning she **was** / **wasn't** at the park with Lenny.
- c At lunchtime, she **wasn't** / **was** at the shopping centre.
- d In the afternoon, Carla and Lisa **was** / **were** at the shopping centre.
- e Where **was** / **were** she at night? She **was** / **wasn't** in bed.

REMEMBER!

I **play** video games.
I **don't** get up late.
He / She **likes** karate.
He / She **doesn't** like football.
Do you like sports? **Yes, I do.** / **No, I don't.**
Does he / she like music? **Yes, he / she does.** / **No, he / she doesn't.**

REMEMBER!

I **was** at a party.
They **were** very funny.
• **Was** / **were** are the past forms of the verb **to be**.
• I / he / she / it + **was** / **wasn't**
• You / we / they + **were** / **weren't**.

Saturday 14th

8:00 at home
10:00 at the park with Lenny
13:00 lunch at home
15:00 at the shopping centre with Lisa
23:00 in bed

CAN YOU say what people are doing?

VOCABULARY: actions

1 Match the actions to the pictures.

- ☐ He's eating a hotdog.
- ☐ He's shouting.
- ☐ She's skipping.
- ☐ She's laughing.
- ☐ They're whispering.
- ☐ He's dancing.



2 Listen and check your answers. Then, listen again and repeat.

LISTENING

3 Listen and read. Where are the girls? What are they doing?



Sharon: Hey, Debbie. Look at that boy. Just look at him!
Debbie: Who? Where?
Sharon: Over there! He's standing by the door. Isn't he cute?



Debbie: Hmm. Wow! I like him! And what about that one?
Sharon: Where?
Debbie: Near the tables. He's talking on a mobile.



Sharon: Shh!
Debbie: What's wrong?
Sharon: Our boyfriends are coming back!



Tim: Why are you laughing?
Sam: What are you talking about?
Girls: Nothing!

Sharon: He's gorgeous! And those two on the dance floor. Look at them!
Debbie: They're dancing and...



4 In pairs, choose an action from this page and mime it for your partner to guess.

- A:** What am I doing?
B: You're eating a hotdog.

REMEMBER!

Look at them! They **are dancing**.
What **are** you **talking** about?

- We use **present continuous** to talk about actions that are **happening now**.

Objectives

- Actions
- Present continuous
- Object pronouns
- Clothes

GRAMMAR IN USE: object pronouns

5 Complete the sentences.

- Look at
She's wearing a pink sweater.
- Look at
They're dancing very well.
- He's wearing a striped hat.
I love
- Don't look at! I can't dance at all!
- Shh! You're shouting and people
are looking at
- Look, Maria! Those boys are looking
at

GRAMMAR BOX

Complete the table.

Subject pronouns	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
Object pronouns	me			her				

LANGUAGE IN USE: What are they wearing?

6 Three couples are waiting outside a disco. Find these clothes.

skirt jeans T-shirt jacket trousers trainers
shirt sweater dress belt shoes

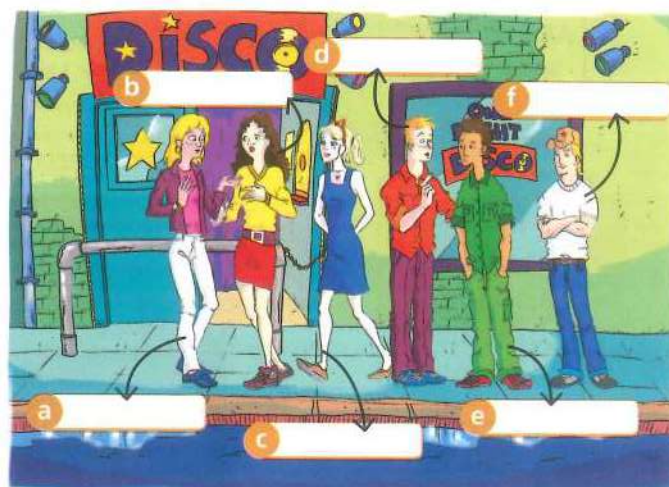
7 Listen to the conversation and write the names in the boxes (a-f).

Kate Susan Charlie Frank Bobby Vicky

8 Listen again and match the couples.

9 Tell your partner.

What clothes do you wear...
at school? / at a party? / in winter? / in summer?



MINI PROJECT

GUESS WHO?

- Work in pairs. Write about two people in your class.
She is wearing blue jeans and a white T-shirt.
She is talking to Juan...
- Read your description to the class.
Can they guess who you are describing?

GUESS
WHO
?

CAN YOU read advertisements?

1 Match the slogans to the advertisements.

a What about a great night out at London's biggest leisure centre?

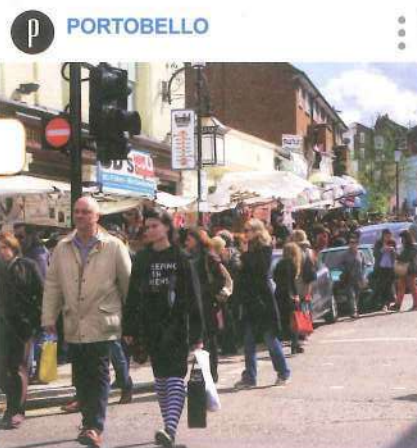
b THE HOT BAND OF THE YEAR ARE PLAYING THIS WEEK!

c First day of sales at London's best bike shop!

d LET'S GO TO LONDON'S MOST FAMOUS MARKET!



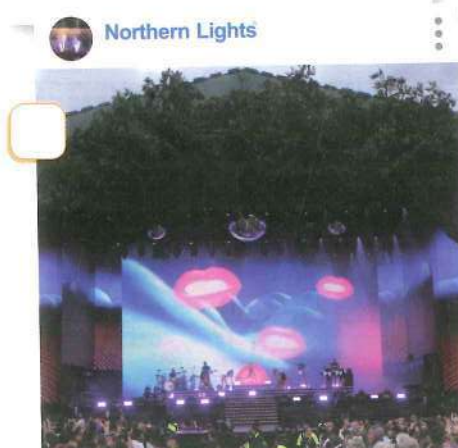
1,125 likes
Multiplex Cinema 5 screens, digital sound, comfortable seating. Restaurants and cafés. Bowling alley and new ice-skating rink. Leicester Square
[view all 45 comments](#)



450 likes
PORTOBELLO What about buying an old-style teapot? A handmade pullover? An Indian scarf? Come to Portobello Road! Market open every Saturday.



554 likes
London Wheels Fantastic prices on selected mountain and racing bikes. Up to 50% discount on helmets, accessories and clothing. Don't miss this wonderful chance! We are at 39 Dawson Street. Open 9 - 7.
[view all 87 comments](#)



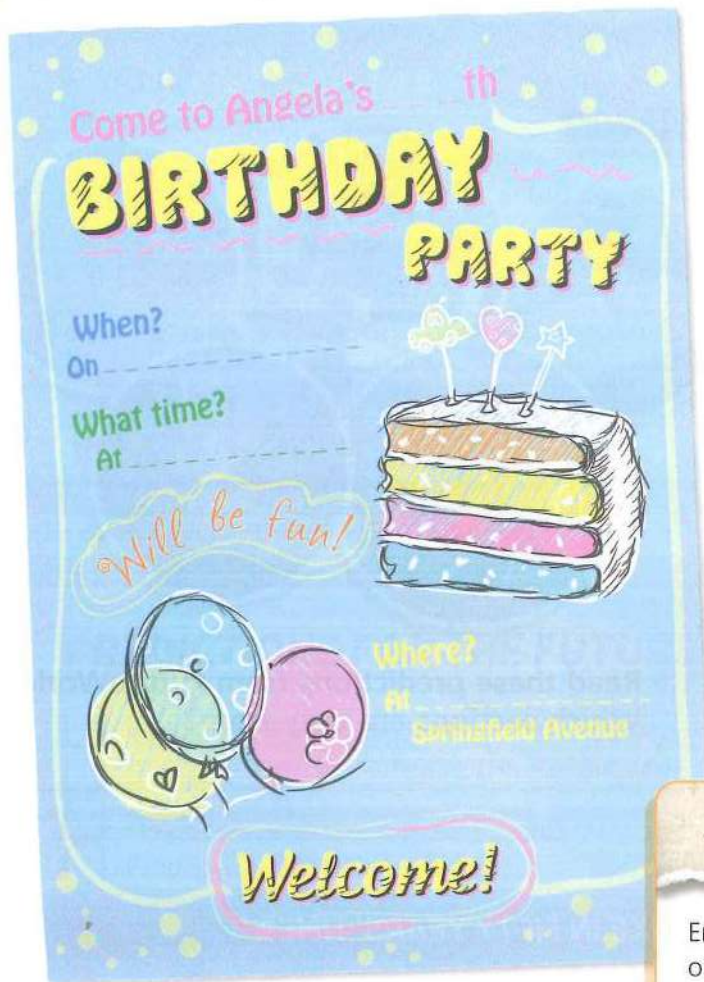
4,350 likes
Northern Lights in concert Saturday 8 p.m. Hyde Park. Tickets: £10 from Virgin Records and on 208-887260
[view all 102 comments](#)

2 Answer these questions.

- a How much are tickets to the concert?
- b How can you buy the tickets?
- c What new facility has the cinema complex got?
- d How many cinema screens are there?
- e What is good about the cinema?
- f What is the address of London Wheels?
- g What is there on Saturday in Portobello Road?
- h When is the bike shop open?

CAN YOU write a party invitation?

- 1** Listen to Angela and complete the party invitation.



- 2** Create your own invitation. Include the date, time and place.
- 3** Work in pairs. Send a voice message to your partner inviting him / her to come to your party.

LEARNING SKILL

English is everywhere. Pay attention and learn in and out of school.

- 1 Work in pairs. Make a list of words you hear or use in everyday life.
- 2 Compare your list to another pair's. What are most words related to? (Music? Sports? Daily life?)
- 3 Make a new list for the next lesson. Include words you've heard or used in the past days. How many words are on your list?

I CAN...

talk about myself.
say what people are doing.
read advertisements.
write a party invitation.

😊	😊	😐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐

😊 I can do this very well.
😊 I can do this.
😐 I need more practice.

my progress

CAN YOU make predictions?

VOCABULARY: technology

1 Match the words to the pictures.

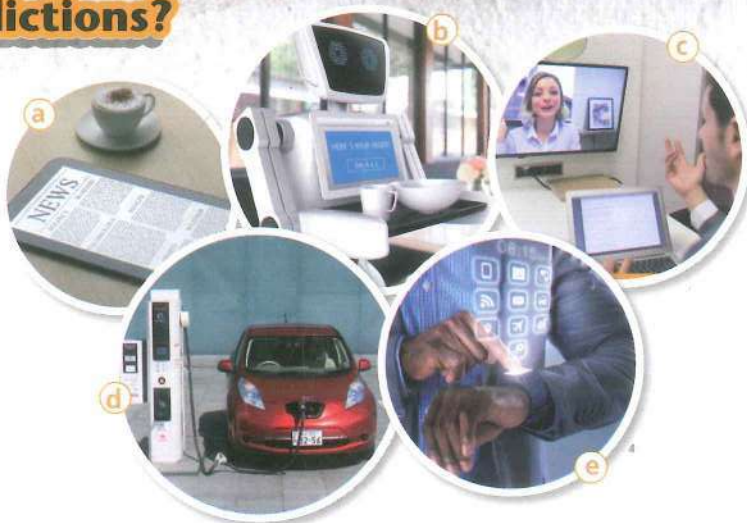
video conference

robot

e-reader

electric car

smartwatch



READING

2 Carla is doing a science project for school. What is she reading?

- a a magazine b a website c a book

3 Read these predictions from FutureWorld. Which sections are they from?

http://www.futureworld.com

WHAT WILL THE WORLD BE LIKE IN FIFTY YEARS' TIME?

a

Some people will live in cities under the sea. Other people will build cities on the moon.

b

People will live for more than 100 years in good health.

c

Everything will be connected to the Internet. We will not read books or newspapers made of paper. They will be digital.

d

All houses will have a central computerised system. Robots will do all the housework and look after the garden. We will have plenty of free time.

e

Most people will work at home. There will not be any factories or offices. People will communicate via video phones.

f

People will not eat meat or vegetables but will take food tablets. They will only drink water.

4 What does the website say? Read and write T (true) or F (false).

- | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
| a People will live on the moon. | ..... | d People will work in offices. | ..... |
| b People will still buy books like today. | ..... | e People won't have any free time. | ..... |
| c Robots will do all the housework. | ..... |  |  |

GRAMMAR IN USE: *will* / *won't*

- 5 Listen to an expert talking about the future and circle the topics he mentions. Then, listen again and complete the sentences.

Health	Home	Food
Transport	School	Holidays

- a People thanks to their healthy habits.
 b Children virtual classrooms.
 c They any teachers.
 d A tutor project work and research.

- 6 Read these predictions about the future. Put a tick (✓) if you think they will come true, and a cross (x) if you do not think they will come true.

GRAMMAR BOX

Most people **will** work at home.

People **won't** eat meat.

We use **will** to make predictions about the future.

Circle the correct option.

- To make affirmative predictions, we use **will** / **won't** + base form of the verb.
- To make negative predictions, we use **will** / **won't** + base form of the verb.

G » p. 56

http://www.futureworld.com

PREDICTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

☐ In ten years' time, we will travel to other planets.
☐ Sometime in the future, there will be cities on Mars.
☐ People will work at home.
☐ People will not meet but just communicate on the Internet.
☐ People will only eat artificial food.
☐ Robots will do all the housework.
☐ People will not do any exercise.
☐ People will live for 200 years.
☐ All animals will live in zoos.
☐ We will all speak English.



- 7 Work in pairs. Write more predictions about life in 100 years' time.

- 8 Write six predictions about other students' futures. Then, share your predictions in groups.

*I think Maria will be a famous singer.
 She won't be a teacher.*

WILL	WON'T
1	4
2	5
3	6



CAN YOU ask and answer about the future?

LISTENING

1 Look at the cartoon. What does Professor Bits say robots will do in the future?

2 Listen and read. Then, tick (✓) the predictions that Professor Bits makes.

- a Robots will clean the house. ☐
- b They will talk to humans. ☐
- c They won't go to work. ☐
- d They will learn things. ☐
- e They will replace humans. ☐

Journalist: Hello Professor Bits. What will robots do in the future?

Professor: Do? Do? They will do everything!

Journalist: Will robots clean the house?

Professor: Yes, they will!

Journalist: And will robots go to work?

Professor: Oh yes, they'll go to work.

Journalist: And will they learn things?

Professor: Yes, they will.

Journalist: Will they replace humans?

Professor: Ah, no, no, they won't.

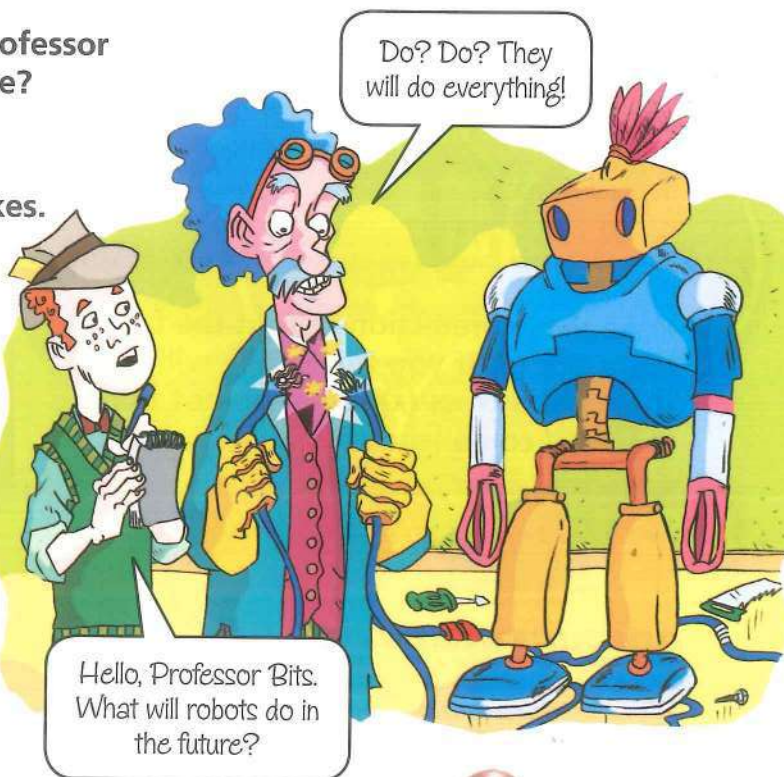
Journalist: But why, Professor Bits?

Professor: Because we will need to turn them on!

Journalist: Turn them on?

Professor: Yes... watch. Ohhh!

Journalist: Oh dear! Professor Bits? Are you all right?



GRAMMAR IN USE: questions with will

3 Match the questions to the answers.

- a What will humans do? ☐
- b Will robots replace us? ☐
- c Will robots clean the house? ☐

- 1 Yes, they will.
- 2 They will turn robots on!
- 3 No, they won't.

4 Write three more questions about the future.

5 Ask your questions to other students and answer theirs.

GRAMMAR BOX

Will robots do the shopping?

Yes, they **will**. / No, they **won't**.

Complete.

Interrogative:

..... + subject + base form of the verb.

• We use in short affirmative answers.

• We use in short negative answers.

Objectives

- Questions with *will*
- Future time expressions

VOCABULARY: future time expressions

6 Look at these time expressions. Put them in order, from 1 (tomorrow) to 6 (sometime in the future).

in ten years' time

in two days' time

in two weeks' time

next week

sometime in the future

tomorrow



READING

7 Read the article and answer the questions.

- Will all the things we see in science fiction films be possible one day?
- Who will live on the moon first?
- When will there be a hotel on the moon?
- What will the robots inside our bodies do?

SCIENCE FICTION OR SCIENCE FACT?

Some things we see in science fiction films are impossible now, but will become a reality in the future. Other things will never be possible. Here are some predictions about fiction and fact in 100 years' time.

HOLIDAYS IN SPACE

Ordinary people can travel in space now, and space tourism will continue to grow. Richard Branson's company Virgin Galactic is already taking bookings for future space travel – at \$250,000 a ticket! There will be a robot base on the moon first, and then a human one. There will probably be a hotel on the moon for space tourists in about 40 years' time.

ROBOTS

Robots will be part of our lives 100 years from now. They'll do housework, be security guards, and will fight in wars. But we'll also have microscopic robots inside our bodies, making us more intelligent and healthier.



8 In pairs, describe the future of two of these things. Use *will*, *won't* and future time expressions.

smartphones entertainment
travel and transport food

MINI PROJECT

CLASS SURVEY

- Work in groups. Think of three events that will happen before the end of the school year.
- Write a survey question for each event.
Who will win the next FIFA World Cup?
What will happen in your favourite TV programme in two weeks' time?
- Ask and answer the questions with other students.
- Display the survey results on the class noticeboard. Who is best at predicting the future?

CAN YOU read about jobs in the future?

1 Match the jobs to the pictures.

- ☐ software engineer
- ☐ telemarketer
- ☐ taxi driver
- ☐ pianist
- ☐ astronaut
- ☐ cook
- ☐ cashier
- ☐ singer
- ☐ doctor
- ☐ architect
- ☐ scientist
- ☐ politician



2 Read the article and underline the jobs at risk.

Jobs at the risk of automation?



Read this to prepare for the future...

Today's technological revolution is totally different from the industrial revolution. The pace of change is faster and it doesn't matter whether you're a factory worker or a professional pianist: automation is coming for you. But automation isn't a synonym of job loss but rather that jobs will be redefined.

The jobs that are at greatest risk are those which are repetitive and predictable, such as telemarketers, cashiers, taxi drivers and fast food cooks.

So how can you prepare yourselves for the change that is coming? The futurist Faith Popcorn says you will all have to become as flexible as possible and have many forms of talents to adapt to this new techno-world.

Adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/jun/26/jobs-future-automation-robots-skills-creative-health>

3 Discuss with a partner.

- a What jobs will not disappear? Why?
- b What job would you like to do? Why?



CAN YOU talk about life in the future?

1 Work in groups. You are going to design a city of the future. Ask and answer these questions in groups.

- a Where will people live?
 - on the moon
 - in space
 - at the bottom of the sea
 - on top of a mountain
- b What facilities will there be in your city?
- c How will people live?
- d What jobs will people do?
- e What will the city look like? Will there be any roads? Will there be any cars?

2 Write a full description of your city of the future.

3 Present your city to other groups. Vote on the best city of the future and give reasons for your choice.

LEARNING SKILL

WHY STUDY ENGLISH?

Think of the purpose why you are learning English.

Ask yourself:

- Why will it be important for me to speak English in the future?
- What's your main purpose?
For travel? Work? Study? Music? Other?
- Remember your purpose for learning English, especially when you study!



I CAN...

make predictions.

ask and answer about the future.

read about jobs in the future.

talk about life in the future.

☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐



I can do this very well.



I can do this.



I need more practice.

my progress

FAMOUS PEOPLE

CAN YOU talk about the past?

LISTENING

1 Listen and read. Who watched TV last night?

Carla: What did you do last night?

Jake: I cooked dinner for me and my mum. Then, I listened to some music and studied. How about you?

Carla: I tried to study, but I was bored. So I stopped and watched a programme about space on TV.

Jake: Oh yeah? Was it good?

Carla: Yes, I really liked it. The presenter visited NASA and talked to lots of scientists about aliens.

Jake: Oh yeah?

2 Listen again. What did Jake do?

GRAMMAR IN USE:

past simple of regular verbs

3 Complete the sentences with the past tense of the verbs in brackets.

- My mum (cook) my favourite meal yesterday.
- Then I (play) a game in the garden.
- I really (like) that film on the cinema.
- My brother (study) hard for his exams last week.
- Yesterday, a police car (stop) outside the school.

PRONUNCIATION: -ed endings

4 Listen to the -ed endings of these verbs. Circle the sound you hear.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| watched <u>/t/</u> /d/ /ɪd/ | c created /t/ /d/ /ɪd/ |
| a visited /t/ /d/ /ɪd/ | d stopped /t/ /d/ /ɪd/ |
| b tried /t/ /d/ /ɪd/ | e talked /t/ /d/ /ɪd/ |

5 Say these words. Then, listen and check.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a asked | d cooked |
| b recorded | e liked |
| c played | f started |



GRAMMAR BOX

Read and complete.

I **cooked** dinner for me and my mum.

- Past form of regular verbs:
verb + ...

Carla really **liked** the TV programme.

- Verbs ending in -e: verb + ...
She **tried** to study.

- Verbs ending in a consonant + -y:
change -y to -i and add
So I **stopped**.

- Verbs that only have one syllable and that end with a vowel and a consonant double the consonant.

Objective

- Past simple of regular verbs
- What did you...?

GRAMMAR IN USE: What did you...?

6 Listen and choose the correct answers.

- a Where did the girl see aliens?
- 1 At the cinema.
 - 2 In her garden.
 - 3 At the NASA museum.
- b How did the aliens find Earth?
- 1 Using a map.
 - 2 Following recorded instructions.
 - 3 Using artificial intelligence.

7 Write the questions to complete the dialogue. Then, listen again and check.

FBI agent: OK. (What / you / do / last night)

What did you do last night.....?

Mel: Tom and I were in my room. We watched a film.

FBI agent: (What / you / watch)

(a).....?

Mel: We watched a film about space.

FBI agent: OK. What happened next?

Mel: Well, there was a strange light outside.

FBI agent: (What / you / do)

(b).....?

Mel: I opened the window and looked outside.

FBI agent: (What / you / see)

(c).....?

Mel: Two aliens. They were in my garden. They waved at us.

FBI agent: Aliens? (How / they / get there)

(d).....?

Mel: They showed us a map from an old spacecraft.

They followed the map to get here.

FBI agent: A map? Oh no! It's an invasion!

8 Work in pairs. Find out what your partner did using the past time expressions below.

last month

last night

last Friday

yesterday morning

this morning

What did you do last night? I watched TV.

What did you watch? ...

9 Now write a short report about your partner.

Laura watched TV last night. She watched a film.

ALIEN INVASION

Part one

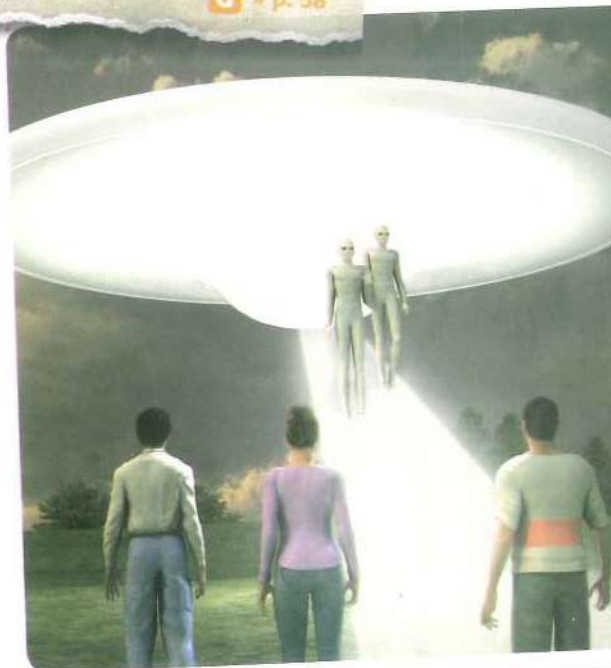
GRAMMAR BOX

What **did** you **do** last night?

Complete.

- **Interrogative:**
+ subject + base form of the verb.

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CAN YOU talk about someone's life?

LISTENING

1 Carla met an astronaut and interviewed him about a typical day in space. Tick (✓) the topics you think she asked him about.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ☐ food | ☐ clothes | ☐ sleep |
| ☐ work | ☐ the weather | ☐ family |

2 Listen, read and check.

14

Carla: When did you become an astronaut, Buzz?

Buzz: I became an astronaut in 2000, when I was 33.

Carla: When was your first trip into space?

Buzz: It was in 2002. I went to the moon in 2003.

Carla: Did you walk on the moon?

Buzz: Yes, I did. I saw Earth from the moon. It was fantastic.

Carla: What did you wear in the spaceship?

Buzz: I wore normal clothes inside the spaceship. I wore a spacesuit outside.

Carla: What did you do during the journey?

Buzz: I usually got up very early and had breakfast. Then, I took photos of Earth. After lunch I did experiments.

Carla: Where did you sleep?

Buzz: I slept in a seat, in a kind of sleeping bag.

3 Listen again and complete Carla's notes.

14

First trip to the moon:

Clothes: (in the spaceship) and

(outside the spaceship)

Activities: took photos of and did after lunch



GRAMMAR BOX

meet – met

Carla **met** an astronaut.

see – saw

I **saw** Earth from the moon.

Circle the correct option.

- Some verbs are **regular** / **irregular**: there are no rules. You must memorise them.

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GRAMMAR IN USE: past simple of irregular verbs

4 Match the verbs to their past simple forms.

do	became
have	had
become	went
go	did
wear	took
eat	drank
get up	wore
sleep	got up
drink	slept
take	ate

5 Complete Carla's report using the verbs in Activity 4.

Buzz Taylor (a) an astronaut when he was 33 years old. He (b) to the moon in 2003. In the spacecraft he (c) up early. Then he (d) breakfast. He (e) special space food and (f) water. He only (g) a spacesuit outside the spaceship. In the morning he (h) photographs of the Earth. He (i) lunch and then he (j) experiments in the afternoon. He (k) to bed early and he (l) in a sleeping bag.

GRAMMAR IN USE: *did* / *didn't*

LAST WEEK ON ALIEN INVASION...

Mel talked to an FBI agent about the aliens she saw in her garden yesterday night! The FBI agent thinks it is the start of an invasion.

- ▶ **6** Listen. Does Mel think the aliens are dangerous?
- ▶ **7** Listen again and answer these questions.

- a** Where did Mel go in the alien spacecraft?
b What did Mel and the aliens eat?

- ▶ **8** Complete the dialogue. Then, listen once more and check.

FBI agent: (a) the aliens go into your house?
Mel: No, they (b) I went into their spacecraft.
FBI agent: Into their spacecraft? (c) they have laser guns?
Mel: No, they (d) They were very friendly.
FBI agent: (e) you go anywhere in the spacecraft?
Mel: Yes, we (f) We went to the moon. It was great.
FBI agent: (g) they do any experiments on you?
Mel: No, they (h) We ate alien ice cream. It was fun.
FBI agent: Alien ice cream?

- 9** Work in groups. Complete the final part of *Alien Invasion*.

Alien woman: Was your mission to Earth a success? What did you do?
Alien boy:

MINI PROJECT

SURVEY

- a** Use the hints in the table to do a survey.
b Answer the questions about yourself.
c Interview other students to find someone who did the same things you did.
 What time did you get up yesterday?
 I got up at half past seven.

ALIEN INVASION

Part two



GRAMMAR BOX

*I **didn't** go into the house.*

***Did** you go anywhere? Yes, we **did**.*

***Did** they go into your house? No, they **didn't**.*

Complete.

- I / you / he / she / it / we / they go anywhere?
- I / you / he / she / it / we / they n't go anywhere.

Short answers:

Yes, + subject + ...
 No, + subject + ...

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Part three



	Me	Friend 1	Friend 2
• What time / get up / yesterday?			
• What / eat / for breakfast?			
• What / wear?			
• go to school in the afternoon?			
• What / do / in the evening?			
• go to bed early?			

CAN YOU listen about a famous film director?

1 Carla likes Steven Spielberg. What do you know about him?

16 2 In pairs, answer these questions. Then, listen and check.

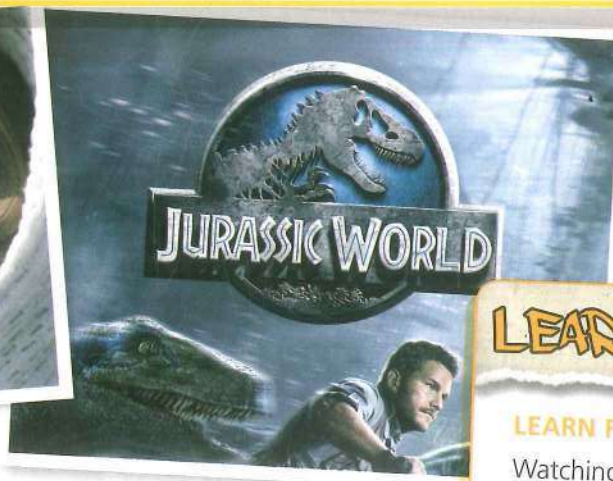
- a Who is Steven Spielberg?
- b Where is he from?
- c What films is he famous for?

16 3 Listen again and complete the timeline below.

STEVEN SPIELBERG
E.T.



1946	.....
1961	Produced his first film
1975	.....
2002	.....
2016	Released <i>The BFG</i>



LEARNING SKILL

LEARN FROM FILMS

Watching films in English helps you improve your English. Try the following:

- Watch the film with English subtitles.
- Choose a scene that you liked. Watch it again with subtitles and then without. Could you understand all of it?
- Write down some words or expressions that you liked. You can repeat them or teach them to a friend. If you like acting, act out some scenes with your friends.

16 4 Listen once again, read the sentences and write T (true) or F (false).

- a Spielberg's parents were both artists.
- b Steven started producing films when he was a teenager.
- c Film school didn't accept him as a student.
- d He got a job with Universal Studios.
- e His first successful film was *E.T.*
- f He hasn't got any children.

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

5 Now correct the false statements in Activity 4.

CAN YOU write about a famous actor?

- 1 Do you know the actress in the photos?
Read about her and complete the timeline below.

Actress Winona Ryder was born on October 29th, 1971 in Minnesota, USA. Her mother, Cynthia, is a writer and her father, Michael Horowitz is a publisher and bookseller. Before becoming an actress, she wanted to be a competitive skateboarder. However, when she was ten, Winona moved with her parents to California and enrolled in acting classes. At age 13, she had an audition to the film *Desert Bloom*, but did not get the role. She made her debut in the drama *Lucas* in 1986. That was the springboard for many other films such as *Beetlejuice* in 1988 and *Edward Scissorhands* in 1990. In 1994, Ryder played the lead role of Josephine March in *Little Women*, an adaptation of Louisa May Alcott's novel. This film received widespread praise and was a blockbuster hit.

In 2016, she started acting in the Netflix supernatural-horror series *Stranger Things*. She plays the role of a single mother, Joyce Byers, whose 12-year-old son vanishes mysteriously.

Winona is engaged to fashion designer Scott Mackinlay Hahn and is also a good friend of Claire Danes. Her favourite actress is Sigourney Weaver, she loves the *Alien* saga films.



- 2 Complete the questions. Then, ask and answer them with a partner.

When What (x2) Where Who

- a was she born?
b did she do when she was 13?
c did she move in 1981?
d did she do in 1994?
e wrote *Little Women*?

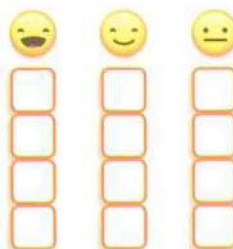
- 3 Write a short biography about your favourite actor or actress.
Use the prompts below.

- date and place of birth
- family
- first acting experience
- last film

1971	Born in Minnesota, USA
1981	
1984	
1986	
1990	
1994	
2016	
Today	

I CAN...

- talk about the past.
- talk about someone's life.
- listen about a famous film director.
- write about a famous actor.



- I can do this very well.
- I can do this.
- I need more practice.

my progress

CAN YOU talk about what was happening?

LISTENING

1 Read and listen to the dialogue. Then, answer the questions.

- 17
- a Where was Carla yesterday at eleven o'clock?
 - b Where was Lenny?
 - c Who did Lenny see on the way home?
 - d What was he doing?

A

Hi, Lenny!

I was showing Jake round London.

Where were you yesterday?

B

Erm... We were visiting Madame Tussauds. Why?

Oh no! Band practice! I forgot. I'm really sorry.

What were you doing at eleven o'clock?

We were waiting for you!

It doesn't matter.

C

How did it go?

No idea!

I don't believe you!

Fantastic! And guess who I saw on the way home?

Ed Sheeran!

It's true! He was walking down Oxford Street. He gave me an autograph.

D

Hi, Sandy! I'm really sorry about band practice yesterday.

Lenny...wait till I catch him!

Why? We didn't have band practice. Lenny cancelled it. His grandmother was visiting.

2 Correct these sentences.

- a Ed Sheeran was running down Oxford Street.
- b Jake and Carla were looking for Lenny all day.
- c Lenny cancelled band practice because his uncle was visiting.

3 What do these expressions mean?

- a It doesn't matter.
- b How did it go?
- c I don't believe you!
- d It's true!

Objective

- Past continuous
- Action verbs

GRAMMAR IN USE: *past continuous*

4 Unscramble the questions and answer.

- a doing / at / Jake and Carla / What / eleven o'clock / were / ?
.....
- b Lenny / was / What / doing / ?
.....

5 Complete these sentences. What were Carla, Jake and Lenny doing yesterday morning?

was (x2) were was not (x2) were not

- a Carla and Jake visiting London.
b Lenny practising with the band.
c He seeing his grandmother.
d He telling the truth to Carla.
e The band members waiting for her.
f Ed Sheeran walking down Oxford Street.

GRAMMAR BOX

What **were** you **doing** yesterday at three o'clock?

I **was showing** Jake round London.

Complete.

- I / he / she / it + ... + verb + -ing
- You / we / they + ... + verb + -ing
- We use **past continuous** to talk about actions in progress in the past.

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VOCABULARY: *action verbs*

6 Write the verbs in the correct column.

- a walk f jump
b chase g play
c swim h sunbathe
d sit i fight
e run j cry

+ -ing	~~is~~ + -ing	double consonant + -ing

18 7 Listen. What were the band members doing yesterday?

18 8 Listen again. Answer the questions.

- a Why didn't Lenny phone Carla?
b Why did Sandy go to a tennis match?
c Why was Mike doing his homework?
d Why was Jake in London?

19 9 Listen to the pronunciation of **was** and repeat.

10 Work in pairs. Ask questions to find out what your partner was doing at these times yesterday.

10 a.m.

3 p.m.

7:30 p.m.

11:30 p.m.



CAN YOU describe what was happening?

LISTENING

1 Jake's granddad was a stuntman. He likes telling stories about his time in Hollywood. Match the sentences to the pictures.

.....d.... The rope broke and I fell.

..... We were filming *Tarzan*.

..... I was swinging on a rope.

..... The gorilla and I laughed and laughed.

..... I was climbing a tree.

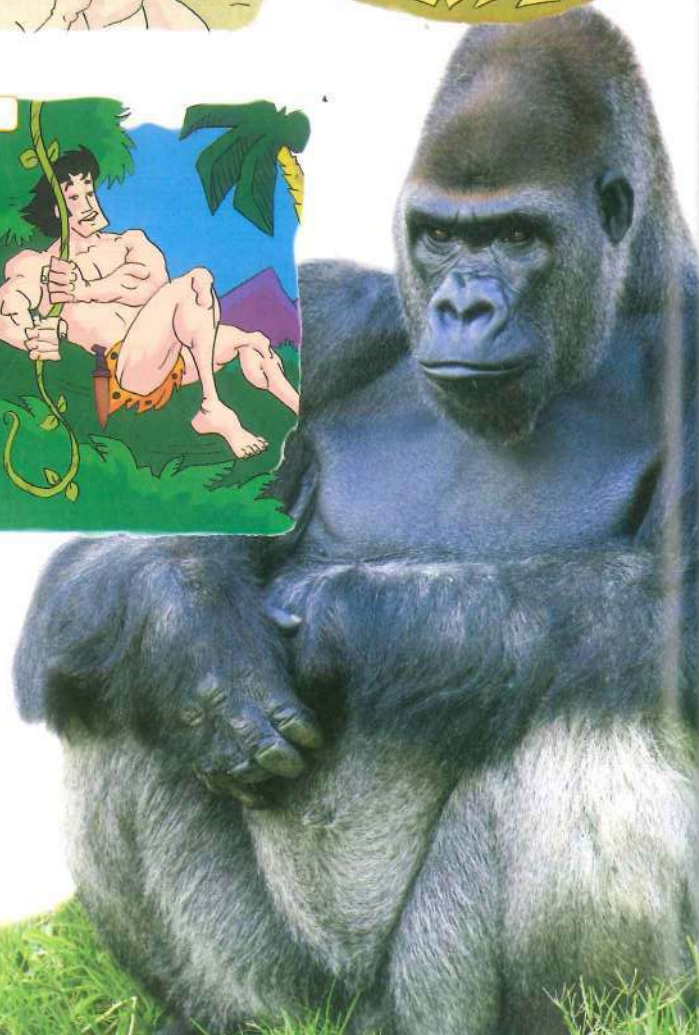
..... The gorilla was jumping up and down.

..... A gorilla was sitting at the bottom of the tree.



2 Listen and put the pictures in the correct order (1-7).

3 Listen again and check.



GRAMMAR IN USE:

past continuous vs past simple

4 Match the sentences halves.

- a I was swinging on a rope...
 b The gorilla was standing next to me...
 1 when I woke up.
 2 when it broke.



5 Look at the picture below. What were these people doing when Tarzan's rope broke?

The chauffeur was listening (listen) to the radio.

- a A cameraman (film).
 b The gorilla (sit) under the tree.
 c Two actresses (drink) coffee.

GRAMMAR BOX

I **was swinging** on a rope when the rope **broke**.

Circle the correct option.

- We use **past simple** to talk about **finished actions / actions in progress** in the past.
- We use **past continuous** to talk about **finished actions / actions in progress** in the past.

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6 Choose an action to mime.

play the violin
 sleep
 sing opera
 wash your hair
 write
 wave your hands

7 Watch other students carefully. When your teacher claps, stop and write about your class.

When the teacher clapped, Maria was playing the violin.



MINI PROJECT

MEMORY GAME

- a Study the picture for a few minutes. Close your books and write sentences about what was happening when the shark attacked.

When the shark attacked, ...

- b In pairs, compare your sentences. Who remembered the most details?



CAN YOU read a tall story?

1 Look at the pictures. What do you think happened?

2 Read to check.

Harry's mum was out for the evening. Harry was alone in the house. He was watching TV at 9:00 when someone knocked at the door. He opened it and saw a small man dressed in green. The man was holding a letter. 'This is for you,' he said. 'Sign here,' Harry signed the letter and the small man in green left. Harry was closing the door when he saw a large wooden box in the garden. It was starting to rain, so Harry pushed the box inside the house. Then he decided to open it. He was opening it when he heard a loud scream from inside. He stopped, but it was too late.



3 What do you think happened next?

4 Read and check.

A small monkey jumped out. Harry ran into the kitchen and hid. The monkey started breaking things in the living room. Harry didn't know what to do. Then he had an idea. He grabbed a banana from the fridge. The monkey was watching TV when Harry went back from the kitchen. 'Come on!' he said. The monkey was very hungry and Harry got him into the box. When Harry's mum

came home, she asked what had happened. Harry explained about the monkey, but she didn't believe him. 'But where is the box now?' Harry's mother asked. 'I was closing the box when there was another knock on the door!' Harry answered. 'Was it the small man in green?' 'No! It was our neighbour, Mr Gibbons, the director of the zoo. The box was for him!'

5 Put the pictures in the correct order (1-8).



6 Cover the story. How much can you remember?

CAN YOU write a tall story?

1 In pairs, you are going to write a tall story.



2 Choose a tall story. You are late for school because...

you met a tiger on the way.

Tarzan visited you.

there was a bank robbery.

3 Answer these questions.

- a What were you doing before the incident?
- b What were other people doing?
- c What time did the incident happen?
- d What were you doing when it happened?
- e How did you react?
- f How did other people react?
- g How did you solve the incident?
- h What did people do after the incident?
- i What did you do next?

4 Write a first version. Then, check your version with another pair. Are there any mistakes?

5 Write the final draft of your story.

LEARNING SKILL

UNKNOWN WORDS

When reading, you will find words that you don't know. But you can still understand the text in general. When you find a new word, first decide if the word is important to understand the text. If it is, try to guess its meaning from the context. Then, if necessary check in the dictionary.

I CAN...

talk about what was happening.

describe what was happening.

read a tall story.

write a tall story.

😊	🙂	😐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐

😊 I can do this very well.

🙂 I can do this.

😐 I need more practice.

my progress

MY CULTURE DOSSIER

FESTIVALS WEB GUIDE

1 Label these music genres.



B L _ _ _ s



_ O _



R _ G _ _ _



R _ _ K



H _ _ _ - _ _ P



_ _ _ SS _ _ AL

2 Read the website about music festivals in Britain.
When did the two festivals start?

3 Read again and complete the tables.

Name	
Place	
Date	
Things to see	

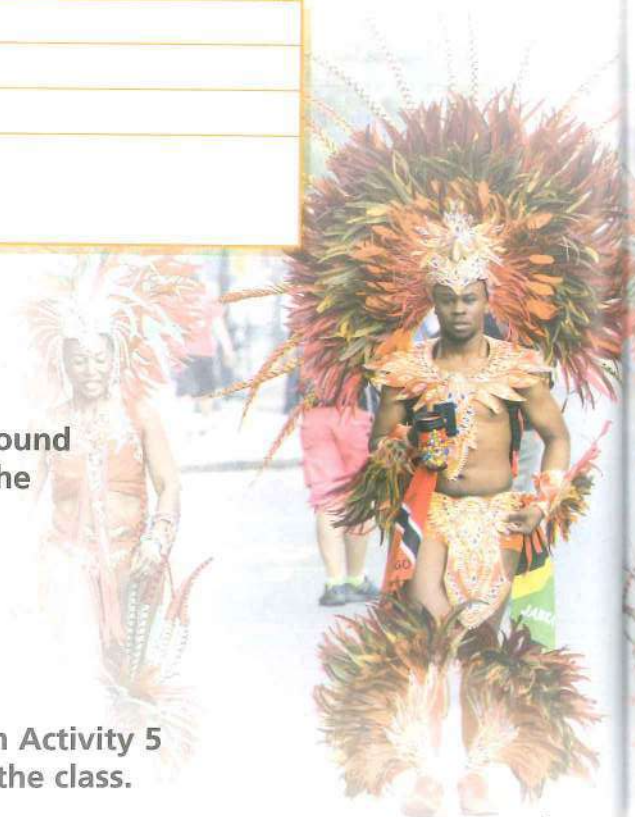
Name	
Place	
Date	
Things to see	

4 In pairs, decide which festival you want to go to and tell your partner why.

5 Work in groups. Make a list of music festivals around the world and choose your favourite one. Find the answers to these questions.

- a Where does it take place?
- b When does it take place?
- c Why is it special?
- d When did it start?

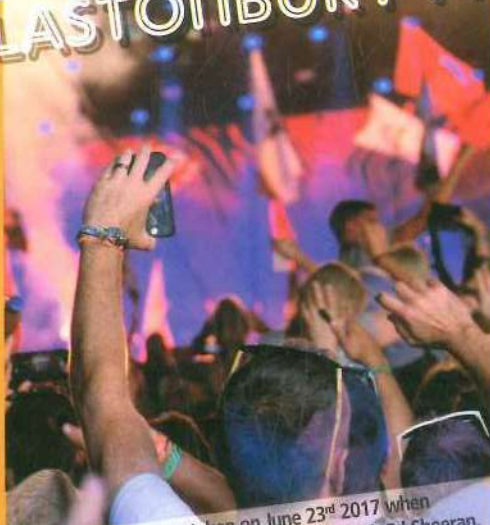
6 Write a festival web-guide using the questions in Activity 5 to structure the information. Then, present it to the class.



I FESTIVALS IN BRITAIN

FESTIVAL: GLASTONBURY MUSIC FESTIVAL

It takes place in the south-west of England near Glastonbury on an enormous farm the last weekend of June. The music starts on Thursday night and it continues until Sunday night. There are three big music stages, plus several small ones for jazz, blues, reggae or just improvisation. But Glastonbury is not just about music. There's a comedy tent, a dance tent, theatres, a circus and an all-night cinema!



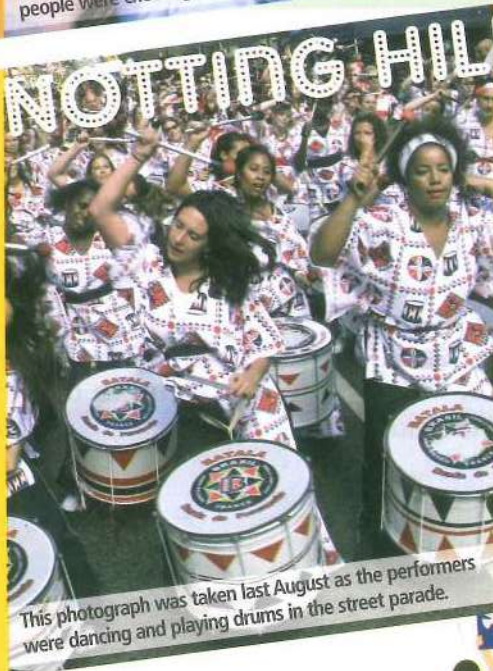
This photograph was taken on June 23rd 2017 when people were cheering and singing along with Ed Sheeran.

History

Archaeologists say that midsummer festivals near Glastonbury started about 2,000 years ago. The first official Glastonbury Festival took place in 1970, with only 1,500 people. It is so popular now that Glastonbury limits the number of tickets to 150,000 people. Admission in 1970 cost only £1, including free milk! Now a ticket costs £238, and children with their parents get in free – so take your mum and dad with you!

FESTIVAL: NOTTING HILL CARNIVAL

It takes place in Notting Hill, West London the last Friday, Saturday and Sunday of August. There is a spectacular parade of decorated vehicles. People in colourful costumes dance and sing, while musicians play a mixture of reggae and calypso music. There is a real party atmosphere with music, songs and multicultural foods.



This photograph was taken last August as the performers were dancing and playing drums in the street parade.

History

During the 1950s, carnival was celebrated inside big halls. But, in 1964, Rhaune Laslett from Notting Hill organised a party outside her house, and this was the first street carnival. It quickly grew as every year more people came to dance, to watch and to party. Now over 1 million people come on each day of the celebrations. It is the biggest street carnival in Europe!

SELF CHECK

CAN YOU remember these words?

Marks: ____ / 20

1 Match the two halves of the phrases.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| go | 1 a shower |
| a watch | 2 special food |
| b wear | 3 early |
| c have | 4 TV |
| d eat | 5 a spacesuit |
| e get up | 6 to bed |

2 Unscramble the words.

- In the future, I think we will live in I-T-C-I-S-E under the sea.
- We will eat only artificial D-O-F-O.
- Robots will do the W-H-U-O-O-S-E-K-R.
- Lenny cancelled band practice because his grandma was G-I-I-T-S-I-N-V.
- The stuntman's rope K-R-E-O-B and he fell on the gorilla.

3 Circle the different word in each group.

- laser guns mission housework experimients
 a explorer busy painter politician
 b the moon spacecraft astronaut day
 c third last night two days ago last week

4 Read the definitions and write one letter in each blank.

- a film set in the future
 s c i e n c e f i c t i o n
 a a person who sells books
 b _____
 b an actor who plays dangerous scenes
 s _____
 c a person who travels to space
 a _____
 d a person who cures people
 d _____

CAN YOU use these grammar items?

Marks: ____ / 30

1 Complete the sentences and questions about the future. Use *will* or *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

- I think people will work (work) only three days a week.
- Cars (not need) petrol any more.
 - Food (be) in tablets.
 - robots (do) the housework?
 - What languages we (speak) in the future?
 - We (learn) everything on the internet.
 - We (not have) any teachers.

2 Complete the sentences with past simple or past continuous.

- I (break) my leg when I (play) football.
- We (watch) TV when my uncle (arrive).
- Zoe (ride) her bike when Tom (call).
- They (run) in the park when they (meet) an alien.
- He (work) in the garden when he (see) a snake.
- She (listen) to her favourite band when the lights (go) out.
- You (talk) when the teacher (get) into the room.

3 Choose the best words (A, B or C) for each space.

- 1 The food at the party really nice.
A were B was C did
- 2 Where you last weekend?
A were B was C are
- 3 Kate shopping on Monday morning.
A didn't B go C went
- 4 I to an alien last night.
A talked B took C talking
- 5 The astronauts to Earth safely.
A returning B returns C returned
- 6 Who did you at the party?
A meet B met C meeting
- 7 Sue a glass of orange juice this morning.
A drink B drank C drinks
- 8 was the spacecraft in space?
Three months.
A What B Who C How long
- 9 did you get up in the morning?
A Who B What C What time
- 10 I had a shower
A now B tomorrow C two hours ago

CAN YOU interact in English?

Marks: ____ / 20

1 Complete the dialogue. Use the expressions in the box.

- Was it in London?
- How long did you stay there?
- Where did you go last night?
- Was the party good?
- How many people were there?

Andy: (a)

Jane: I went to Laurie's party. Yesterday was 17th March, her birthday.

Andy: Where was the party?

(b)

Jane: No, it wasn't. It was in her country house.

Andy: Wow! (c)

Jane: Yes, it was. The food was great.

Andy: (d)

Jane: There were about thirty people there.

Andy: (e)

Jane: Just an hour. The party started at 9:00, but I had to leave at 10:00! This morning I had a Maths test!

2 Now complete the invitation Jane received from Laurie. Use the information in Activity 1.

COME TO MY PARTY!

WHO:

DATE:

TIME:

PLACE:

REASON FOR THE PARTY:

3 Write an e-mail to a friend about a party you went to. Describe the people, the music and the food.

New Message

To:

Subject:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TOTAL: ____ / 70

0-34 😞 35-49 😊 50-70 😄

GOOD FRIENDS

CAN YOU give advice?

VOCABULARY: parts of the body

1 Match the words to the picture.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ☐ arm | ☐ feet | ☐ nose | ☐ leg | ☐ hand |
| ☐ eye | ☐ finger | ☐ teeth | ☐ face | |

READING

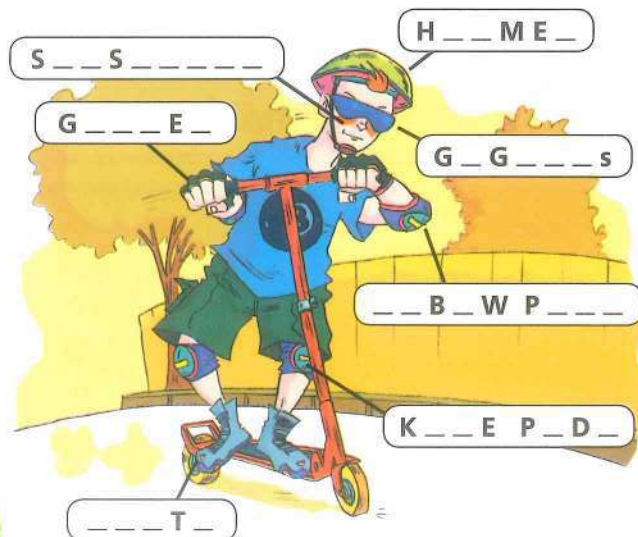
2 Look at the article. What is it about?

- a Sport injuries.
- b Safety in sport.
- c Dangerous sports.

3 Read the article and tick (✓) the bits of advice included in the text.

- a Wear safety equipment. ☐
- b Don't practise sports in bad weather. ☐
- c Warm up before you exercise. ☐
- d Don't exercise after eating. ☐
- e Don't copy everything professional sportspeople do. ☐

4 Look at the picture and complete the name of the equipment.



SPORT FOR ALL: PLAY SAFE

All sports can be dangerous. But did you know that most injuries do not happen when people are doing dangerous sports like mountain climbing or bungee jumping off a bridge? In fact, most injuries result from everyday sports like playing football, swimming, riding a bike or roller skating. How can you protect yourself? It's easy!

A) The equipment

You need the right equipment.

Ask yourself...

Should I wear special boots?

Should I wear a helmet?

Should I wear sunscreen?

Should I wear goggles, knee or elbow pads?

B) The body

Don't rush into any sport or exercise.

You should always warm up before you start. Stretch your muscles for a few minutes.

Top sportspeople practise for hours every day. They know what they are doing. And you shouldn't try to do the things they do without proper training!



Remember: sports are about having fun – not for a day, but for the rest of your life. You should play safe and enjoy yourself!

Objective

- Sports equipment
- *should* / *shouldn't*
- Parts of the body

GRAMMAR IN USE: *should* / *shouldn't*

5 Complete the sentences.

- What I do to play safe?
- You wear the right equipment.
- You take risks.

6 Listen and check your answers. Then, listen again and repeat.

7 Use *should* or *shouldn't* and these words to give advice.

study more eat so many hamburgers
drink more water watch less TV
eat more fruit wash your T-shirt
eat sweets apply some sunscreen

- I eat a lot of sweets.
- I always drink coke – I never drink water.
- I have three hamburgers every day.
- I never eat fruit.
- I get low marks in all my exams.
- My T-shirt is dirty.
- I watch TV five hours a day.
- My face burns in the sun.

GRAMMAR BOX

He *should* wear his pads.

He *shouldn't* take risks.

Should he **wear** pads or special equipment?
Yes, he **should**.

Complete..

• Affirmative sentences

subject + ... + base form of the verb.

• Negative sentences

subject + ... + base form of the verb.

• Interrogative sentences

..... + subject + base form of the verb

• Short answers

Yes, she / he

No, she / he

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LISTENING

8 Discuss these questions with a partner. Then, listen and check your answers.

- What equipment do you need to skateboard?
- Where should you go if you are learning?
- How can you avoid injury?

9 Copy the table and write the bits of advice in the correct column.

wear gloves
use knee and elbow pads
go somewhere quiet
start on a hill
take risks
go too fast
ask a friend for advice

You
should...

You
shouldn't...



CAN YOU compare animals?

VOCABULARY: adjectives

1 Match the opposites.

clean

big

quiet

weak

pretty

fast

noisy

strong

slow

bad

short

tall

ugly

dirty

small

good

2 Name an animal you associate with each adjective.

A rabbit is small.



LISTENING

3 Look at the pictures. Can you name the animals in the pet shop?

4 Listen and read. Which pet do they buy?



Boy: That one...

Jane: But the fish is quieter.

Boy: No, that one's better.

Jane: The cat is cleaner.

Boy: No, Mum, that one is better.



Jane: Look! The mouse is smaller.

Boy: It's still better.

Jane: The parrot is prettier.

Boy: No, mum, I want that one!

Jane: But that one is dirty and noisy and ugly.

Boy: I don't care. Dad will love it!



Boy: Dad, we're back!

GRAMMAR IN USE: comparatives

5 Complete the table.

adjective	comparative
fast	
big	
long	
heavy	
tall	
small	
strong	
short	
good	
bad	

6 Compare yourself to your best friend.

I am stronger.

He is faster!

GRAMMAR BOX

Read and complete.

fast – faster

To form the comparative form of short adjectives, we add

Circle the correct option.

good – **better** bad – **worse**

Some adjectives have regular / irregular comparatives.

Objectives

- Adjectives
- Comparatives

LISTENING

7 How much do you know about these two dinosaurs?

- Which was faster?
- Which was taller?
- Which was heavier?

8 Listen and check your answers. Then, complete the table.



Apatosaurus

Tyrannosaurus rex

	Height	Weight	Food
T-Rex			
Apatosaurus			

GRAMMAR IN USE: comparatives with than

9 Unscramble the sentences.

- was / than / a racehorse / faster / The T-Rex / .
.....
- was / six elephants / heavier / The / Apatosaurus / than / .
.....
- the Diplodocus / than / The T-Rex / more / was / dangerous / .
.....
- shorter / The Apatosaurus / than / was / the T-Rex / .
.....

10 Write comparisons using these hints.

cats / dogs (obedient)

/ I think dogs are more obedient than cats.

- T-Rex / Apatosaurus (dangerous)
.....
- elephant / cheetah (slow)
.....
- fish / tortoises (boring)
.....
- basketball / karate (interesting)
.....
- team sports / individual sports (important)
.....
- skateboarding / cycling (entertaining)
.....

GRAMMAR BOX

A car is **faster than** a racehorse.
A snake is **more dangerous than** a fish.

Complete.

- We use after comparatives.
- To form the comparative of short adjectives, we add
- Long adjectives form the comparative with + adjective + than

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MINI PROJECT

COMPARE ANIMALS

- Write the name of an animal.
- Work in groups. Say your animal, then find an animal which is:
heavier faster uglier taller stronger more intelligent more interesting
- Compare your animals.



CAN YOU read about animal habitats?

1 Look at the photos below. Decide which animals live in each place.

2 Read the article quickly to check your answers.

http://www.animal_habitats.com

ANIMAL HABITATS



TROPICAL RAINFOREST



JAGUAR



SNAKE



DESERT



LIZARD



SCORPION



DUCK



CITY



MONKEY



STORK



BATS

TROPICAL RAINFORESTS

Tropical rainforests only cover about 7% of the Earth's surface. But more than 50% of the world's plant and animal species live there. Tropical rainforests are hotter and wetter than other types of forest. Jaguars, monkeys and parrots live there because they are always warm and there is a lot of water.

DESERTS

There is very little rain in the desert. Not many animals can live in the desert because it is very hot during the day and very cold at night. But some animals like these conditions. Desert animals include scorpions, snakes and lizards. But they are not easy to see. They usually hide during the day and come out at night when it is cooler.

CITIES

Some animals like to live near human beings. Domestic cats live in our houses but they like to hunt outside. Storks like to make their nests on the top of buildings and ducks enjoy the water in our parks. We do not see them often, but bats also live in our cities – they are nocturnal and eat insects. Rainforest and desert animals are more dangerous than city animals.

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

- a Rainforests are a good environment for many animals.
- b Rainforests are hotter and drier than other forests.
- c There are a lot of animals in the desert.
- d Desert animals like hot days.
- e Storks enjoy the water in our parks.
- f We can see bats during the day.

LEARNING SKILL

Before you read a text, try to anticipate the content.

- 1 Read the title: what do you know about the topic?
- 2 Are there any pictures? What can you see?
- 3 Read the questions. Do you understand what you have to do?

CAN YOU talk about pets?

1 Listen to Lenny talking about his pet.
What do you think it is?

2 Listen again. Which of these things does Lenny's pet eat?



3 Listen once more and answer the questions.

- a** Where does Lenny keep his pet?
- b** What does it eat?
- c** How long does it live?
- d** Why does he like it?

4 Work with a partner. Choose an animal and write a riddle. Challenge another pair to guess your animal riddle.



This animal lives in the city. It's got four legs and a long tail. It is bigger than a mouse and smaller than a tiger. It is more intelligent than a tortoise. You can have it as a pet. You shouldn't feed it with meat. You should give it fish. What is it?

I CAN...

give advice.
compare animals.
read about animal habitats.
talk about pets.

😊	🙂	😐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐

😊 I can do this very well.
🙂 I can do this.
😐 I need more practice.

my progress

READING THE SIGNS

CAN YOU talk about your feelings?

LISTENING

1 Listen. Why does Lenny feel worried? What is he going to do?

Jake: Hi, guys!

Carla: Hi, Jake!

Lenny: Hi.

Jake: What's wrong with you? You don't sound very lively.

Lenny: I'm just having one of those days. I'm worried about my Maths exam. I didn't have enough time to study and I couldn't solve two of the problems.

Jake: Well, you shouldn't worry now. The test is over. I like to talk to my friends when I'm worried. Why don't we go out for a burger later?

Lenny: No, it's OK. I prefer to be alone when I'm worried and tired. I usually just go to bed.

Carla: Oh, come on, Lenny! What do you do when you're worried, Jake?

Jake: Me? I never get worried.

Carla: Never?

Jake: No. I sometimes get bored, though.

Carla: Well, what do you do if you're bored?

Jake: It depends. Sometimes I watch TV, or I play video games or surf the Internet.

Lenny: That's a good idea. I think I'll go and surf the Net for a while.



2 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- a When Lenny is worried, he usually...
- b When Jake is worried, he usually...
- c When Jake is bored, he usually...

GRAMMAR IN USE: zero conditional

3 Write sentences using these prompts.

- a When / I / be tired / I / drink lots of coffee.
- b She / not talk / when / she / be worried.
- c My best friend / shout / if / he / be excited.
- d When / I / be interested in something / I / ask lots of questions.
- e My dad / laugh / when / he / be relaxed.

GRAMMAR BOX

If I'm worried, I **call** a friend.

When I'm bored, I **watch** TV.

Complete.

- In the main clause, we use **present**
- In the subordinate clause (beginning with **if** or), we use

Objective

- Zero conditional
- Feelings

READING

4 Look at the photos. Which person is lying?
How do you know?

5 Read the article.

- a How do people show that they are happy?
- b What do people do when they like you?
- c How can you tell when someone is lying?



What does your face reveal about you?

How can you tell when someone is lying? Certainly words are important, but our faces communicate more than we think. As the expert Michio Kushi said, 'The face just doesn't lie.'

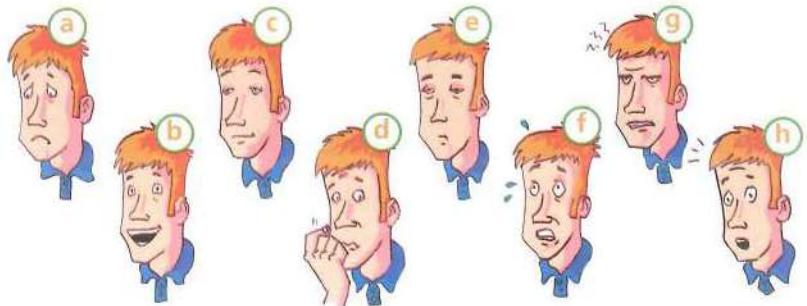
Some things are obvious: when we smile we are happy, and when we are angry we frown. When someone likes us, they look at us in the eye and show interest. But how can you tell if someone is lying?

The key is eye contact. When someone talks to you, do they look directly at you or look away? If a person maintains eye contact when they meet us, we think that they are confident and honest. If a person does not make much eye contact, this can mean that they don't like us, or that they are nervous or shy. And above all, it can mean that they aren't being truthful. Most people can't keep eye contact when they are lying. So watch out!

VOCABULARY: feelings

6 Match the words to the faces.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ relaxed | ☐ unhappy |
| ☐ tired | ☐ happy |
| ☐ surprised | ☐ worried |
| ☐ angry | ☐ frightened |



7 Which feelings are positive (+) and which are negative (-)?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| a interested | d excited | g confused | j tired |
| b depressed | e bored | h puzzled | |
| c irritated | f worried | i relaxed | |

8 Listen and mark the stress on the words.

9 In pairs, write three sentences for each of these situations.

worried about exams confused in class

When people are worried about exams, they can't sleep.
If you are worried about exams, make a study schedule.



CAN YOU talk about outcomes?

READING

1 Look at the pictures. Can you connect them to any superstitions?

2 Match the actions to the meanings. Read the article to check.

- a seeing a black cat (in Egypt)
- b seeing a black cat (in the USA)
- c eating an apple every day
- d breaking a mirror
- e spilling salt

- 1 seven years of bad luck
- 2 bad luck
- 3 bad luck
- 4 good luck
- 5 good health

SUPERSTITIONS

Every country has its superstitions. Sometimes they are contradictory. In Egypt, for example, if you see a black cat you will have good luck, but in the USA, if a black cat crosses your path, you will have bad luck.

Some superstitions have a logical explanation, such as the belief that 'an apple a day keeps the doctor away.' If you eat fresh fruit every day, it will help to keep you healthy.

Other superstitions are more difficult to understand. For instance, why will you have seven years of bad luck if you break a mirror? Or why will you have bad luck if you spill salt and don't throw some over your left shoulder?

GRAMMAR IN USE: first conditional

3 Match the sentences halves to make superstitions.



- a If you open an umbrella inside your house,
- b If the sky is red in the morning,
- c If you hang a horseshoe over the door,
- 1 the weather will be bad.
- 2 you will be unlucky.
- 3 you will have good luck.

GRAMMAR BOX

If you break a mirror, you **will have** seven years of bad luck. Complete.

- In the main clause, we use
- In the subordinate clause (introduced by **if**), we use

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4 Write sentences with *if* using the prompts.



- a walk / under a ladder / be unlucky
- b a frog / come / into a house / the people in the house / have good luck
- c drop / a spoon / somebody / have a baby
- d see / five magpies / somebody / fall ill
- e find / a four-leaf clover / have good luck

LISTENING

5 Listen and make a list of the places where Sally's friend suggests going to.

6 Listen again and complete the cartoon.

a something terrible will happen

c we'll sit and talk

e if it rains

b we'll go shopping

d what will we do



GRAMMAR IN USE: first conditional questions

7 Match the two parts of the questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a What will you do... | will you go? |
| b Will you... | will you go with? |
| c Where... | go out? |
| d Who... | if it rains next weekend? |

8 Write questions about these situations.

- a you pass all your exams
- b your teacher is sick tomorrow

MINI PROJECT

TALK ABOUT OUTCOMES

a Work with a partner. Write sentences about things you think will happen...

- to a person you know • in the world • in sport • in music
- Sam will pass all his exams.

b Now write the outcome for each situation. Read them out to your partner and let them react to your predictions.

If Sam passes all his exams, she will get a job.

I agree!

I don't agree. I think she'll go to university.



CAN YOU read a horoscope?

- 1 Read these horoscopes. Were you born under any of these stars? Which sign would you like to belong to? Why?

STAR HOROSCOPES

What will the future bring to you? Read on to find out...



ARIES

Something is worrying you this week. Try to concentrate on your schoolwork. Your problem will disappear next week, and life will return to normal.



TAURUS

Somebody is behaving strangely and you don't know why. Talk to him / her. If you don't, you will have problems in the future.



GEMINI

You are very popular. Everybody wants to be your friend. Lucky you! Go out as much as you want to, but don't forget about people who are not as popular as you. You will need their help before the end of the year.

CANCER

Everything is wonderful at this moment in your life. But be careful...nothing lasts forever! Unfortunately your luck will change next week. So be prepared...



LEO

Nobody wants to talk to you. What have you done? Find a good friend and ask him / her what the problem is. Then learn to say sorry - you will need to!



VIRGO

Nothing is going right for you, but don't worry - your luck will change soon. Everything seems terrible at the moment, but Sunday will bring a nice surprise.



- 2 Read the sentences and write T (true) or F (false).

a Aries does not have any problems at the moment.

☐

c Cancer will have better luck next week.

☐

b Gemini is having a good time at the moment.

☐

d Sunday will be a bad day for Virgo.

☐

- 3 Answer these questions.

a What should Aries do?

c Why should Cancer be careful?

b What is Taurus' problem?

d What is Leo's problem?

- 4 Find these words in the horoscope, then write them in the correct column.

something
somebody
everybody
everything
nobody
nothing

Refer to people

Refer to things

--

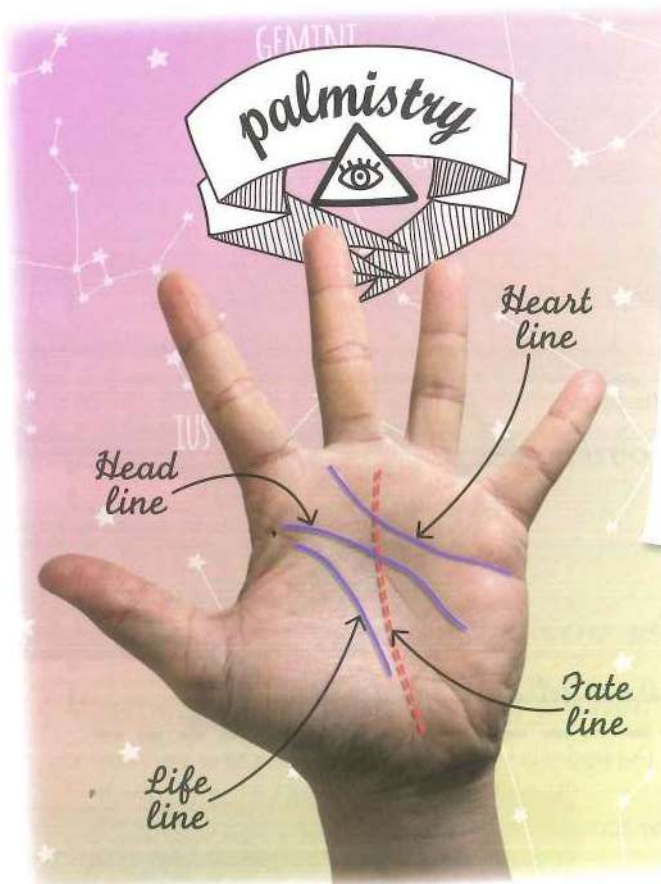
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- 5 Do you believe in horoscopes? Why? Why not?

CAN YOU predict a friend's future?

1 Look at the diagram. What do these things mean?

- a a long life line
- b a short life line
- c a fate line
- d a heart line with small lines



- A long life line means you will have a long and healthy life.
- If you have a short life line, you will be very active.
- If your fate line is long, you will be very happy and successful.
- If your fate line is short, you will not have a lot of money.
- If you have a long heart line, you will marry and live happily.
- If small lines cross your heart line, you will have many friends.

2 Read your partner's palm and make predictions about his / her future.

You have a long fate line. I think you will be very happy.

LEARNING SKILL

MEMORISING NEW WORDS

Here are some strategies to learn new words.

- Make associations between the new words - for example: make a word spider with Feelings.
- Practise saying the words aloud.
- Classify the words according to topics (sports, food, etc) or grammar (verb, adjective, etc).
- Write the definition or draw pictures of the words.

I CAN...

- talk about my feelings.
- talk about outcomes.
- read a horoscope.
- predict a friend's future.

☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐

- I can do this very well.
- I can do this.
- I need more practice.

my progress

LET'S CELEBRATE!

CAN YOU talk about your own experiences?

READING

1 Do the quiz to find out your personality. Do you agree with the results?

Are you an introvert or an extrovert?

I have I have never

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ☐ | ☐ taken part in a dancing competition. |
| ☐ | ☐ been to a Halloween party. |
| ☐ | ☐ sung a song in public. |
| ☐ | ☐ held a crowded birthday party. |
| ☐ | ☐ written and read out a love poem. |
| ☐ | ☐ spoken to a famous person. |
| ☐ | ☐ sent a Valentine card. |

INTROVERT

EXTROVERT

If you ticked four or more positive boxes, you are an extroverted person!

GRAMMAR IN USE: present perfect (have done)

2 Complete these sentences so that they are true for you. Use *I have* or *I have never*.

- I (be) in a fight with a friend.
- I (eat) sushi.
- I (cry) at a football match!
- I (ride) a camel.
- I (go) to London.

3 Copy and complete the table with the irregular verbs from the quiz in Activity 1.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle

4 Use the verbs to write sentences about yourself.

I have never sent a Valentine online message to my girlfriend.

GRAMMAR BOX

I have sent a Valentine card.

I have never sung a song in public.

Complete.

- To talk about an experience we have had, we use *I / you / we / they + ... + past participle of the verb.*
- To talk about an experience we haven't had, we use *I / you / we / they + have + ... + past participle of the verb.*

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REMEMBER!

They **have been** to Edinburgh.
(They have returned from Edinburgh.)

They **have gone** to Edinburgh.
(They are in Edinburgh now.)

LISTENING

5 Listen. What are Rob and Carla talking about?

- a a cinema b music c travel



Objective

- Present perfect (have done)
- Have you ever...?

Rob: Have you ever visited the US?

Carla: Yeah. I've been there a couple of times.

Rob: Have you been to Niagara Falls?

Carla: Yeah. They're brilliant!

Rob: I bet! And have you ever seen a grizzly?

Carla: A grizzly bear?

Rob: Yeah.

Carla: I haven't, but my mum and dad have. So what about you? Have you ever been to the States?

Rob: No, I haven't. I think you're really lucky.

Carla: Why?

Rob: I've never travelled abroad.

Carla: You should come and visit me next year!

Rob: That's a great idea!

6 Listen again and answer these questions.

- a Who saw a bear?
b Why does Rob think Carla is lucky?

GRAMMAR IN USE: Have you ever...?

7 Unscramble the questions and answer.

- a you / a / ever / ? / Have / mountain / climbed (✓)
b flown / you / a / ever / ? / plane / Have (X)
c ? / you / singer / ever / a / met / Have / famous (✓)
d Have / ever / prize / won / a / ? / you (✓)

8 Read and complete the blanks. Then, listen and check.

Rob: Have you ever to the US?

Carla: Yes, I have.

Rob: Have you ever Niagara Falls?

Carla: Yes, I have.

Rob: Have you ever a grizzly bear?

Carla: No, I haven't.

9 Interview a partner about his / her experiences and complete the table below.

Have you ever...	Yes	No	Yes	No
(visit) Paris?			(make) bread?	
(try) skateboarding?			(go) fishing?	
(take) surfing lessons?			(ride) a horse?	
(eat) Chinese food?			(speak) German?	

GRAMMAR BOX

*I **haven't** seen a grizzly bear.*

***Have** you ever **been** to the States?*

*No, I **haven't**.*

Complete.

• **Negative:** I / you / we / they + have + ...
+ past participle of the verb.

• **Interrogative:** + I / you / we / they + ever + past participle of the verb.

• **Short answers:** Yes, I / you / we / they
No, I / you / we / they

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CAN YOU discuss other people's experiences?

READING

1 Look at the book covers. What kind of novels are they?

- a science fiction b detective c romance d horror



Leticia Love or Mary Smith?

Leticia Love is a romantic novelist. She has written hundreds of romantic novels. But her real name isn't Leticia Love — it is Mary Smith.

Mary is completely unlike the romantic heroines in her novels. She hasn't jumped out of planes or canoed down the Amazon. Her heroines have all led adventurous lives. But Mary isn't unhappy. She lives alone with her cats. Of course she has met a lot of famous people, but she has never met the man of her dreams. The men in her novels are daring, adventurous, intelligent and kind, but Mary thinks they are easier to invent than to find!

2 Read the article and write T (true) or F (false).

- a Mary Smith's real name is Leticia Love.
- b Mary is like the heroines in her novels.
- c She has led a very adventurous life.
- d She has met a lot of famous people.
- e Mary lives with her husband.
- f She thinks all men are daring and kind.

GRAMMAR IN USE: present perfect (has done)

3 Complete the sentences.

- a He (climb) Mount Everest.
- b She (never eat) Japanese food.
- c (Mary / meet) a famous person?
- d Leticia (not lead) an adventurous life.
- e The heroine (visit) Rome.

4 Daniel Daring is a hero from one of Leticia Love's novels. Write about what he has and has not done in his life.

- ✓ see the Egyptian Pyramids
- ✗ work in a factory
- ✗ visit the Eiffel Tower
- ✗ bake a cake
- ✓ ride an elephant
- ✓ fall in love

GRAMMAR BOX

She **has written** romantic novels.
She **hasn't jumped** out of planes.
Has she **led** an adventurous life?
No, she **hasn't**.

Complete.

Affirmative

He / she / it + ... +
past participle.

Negative

He / she / it + has +
..... + past participle.

Interrogative

..... + he / she / it +
past participle.

Short answers

Yes, he / she / it
No, he / she / it

Objective

- Present perfect (*has done*)
- Opposites with *un-*
- Present perfect vs past simple

VOCABULARY: opposites with un-

5 Make the opposite of the adjectives by adding *un-*.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| a adventurous | c realistic | e kind |
| b romantic | d intelligent | f friendly |

LISTENING

6 Who is your favourite actor or actress? Why? What films has he / she starred in?



▶ 7 Listen. Tick (✓) the words the speakers say.

- 31 ☐ handsome ☐ action films ☐ TV programmes ☐ British ☐ Romeo

▶ 8 Listen again. Which Hollywood star are they talking about?

31

GRAMMAR IN USE: present perfect vs past simple

9 What verb forms do we use with these expressions?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| a in his / her life | c in 2005 |
| b during his / her career | d last year |

10 Use the expressions in Activity 9 to write a sentence about each of these people.

Julia Roberts
Leonardo DiCaprio
Lily Collins
Ryan Gosling

GRAMMAR BOX

He **has made** a lot of romantic films.
He **starred** with Cameron Diaz.

Circle the correct option.

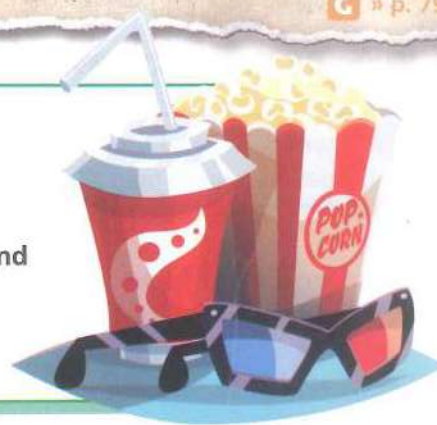
- We use the **present perfect** to talk about **indefinite / definite** experiences in the past.
- We use the **past simple** to talk about **indefinite / definite** experiences in the past.

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MINI PROJECT

MY FAVOURITE ACTOR

- Think of an actor / actress you like.
- Look up information of the things he / she has done and make a poster.
- Present your poster to your classmates. Who is the most interesting person?



CAN YOU read about a celebration?

1 What do you know about Valentine's Day?

2 Read the article to check.

VALENTINE'S DAY

Every year on 14th February, lovers exchange chocolates, flowers and gifts, all in the name of St Valentine. But who is this mysterious saint and why do we celebrate this holiday?

Many believe he was a heroic priest in Roman times who rescued Christians from prison and torture, and married couples outlawed by the emperor.

Valentine's Day became popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century. In England, children went from house to house singing in honour of St Valentine and collecting small gifts. It was usual for friends and

lovers to exchange presents or handwritten notes. By the end of the seventeenth century, cards with poems began to replace letters.

Nowadays more than 50 million roses are given for Valentine's Day every year. People also celebrate by having a meal in a restaurant or by posting romantic messages on social networks. But traditional cards are not outdated. Now about a billion Valentine's Day cards are exchanged every year and it's the second largest seasonal card sending time of the year.

3 Answer the questions.

- a When do we celebrate Valentine's Day?
- b Who was St Valentine?
- c When did Valentine's Day become popular?
- d What did children do in England?
- e When did cards with poems become popular?

4 What do these expressions mean?

lovesick head over heels in love
blinded by love mad about someone

5 Have you ever sent a Valentine card?
What did you write?

- f How many cards are sent nowadays?
- g How can you celebrate Valentine's Day other than sending cards?

LEARNING SKILL

SPELLING AND PUNCTUATION

Follow these rules when you write:

- Start every sentence with a capital letter and write a full stop at the end.
- Use a capital letter at the beginning of the names of people and places.
- Always use commas on a list.
- If you are not sure how to spell a word, check with the dictionary.

CAN YOU write a poem?

1 Read the Valentine poems. Find words that rhyme.

You're funny and cute
I wish you were mine
Please, oh, please



Be my
Valentine!



Brown hair
Eyes of blue
Big smile
That's you



Have you ever
noticed me
standing there?
Have you ever noticed
the way I stare?
(An admirer)



Roses are red
Violets are blue
I am completely
Mad about you



2 Work in pairs. Make a list of more words that rhyme in English.

3 Choose some of your words and write your own Valentine poem.

I CAN...

talk about my own experiences.
discuss other people's experiences.
read about a celebration.
write a poem.


☐
☐
☐
☐

☐
☐
☐
☐

☐
☐
☐
☐


I can do this very well.



I can do this.



I need more practice.

my progress

MY CULTURE DOSSIER

WORLD PASTIMES

1 Complete the profiles on page 53 with the sports below.

- a surfing
- b basketball
- c cricket

2 Read what the teenagers say. With a partner, discuss which countries you think they come from. Explain why.

3 Use these questions to share information about the sports. Work in pairs.

- a In which countries are these sports popular?
- b What do you need to practise them?
- c Have you ever practised any of them? When?
- d Do you know any of their rules?

4 Find out about pastimes or sports in your class. Interview a partner.

- a What is your pastime?
- b Why do you do it?
- c When did you start doing it?
- d What do you need to do it?
- e How often do you do it?

5 Create a pastimes magazine about your class.



FANATICS!

What's your favourite sport?

1

How often do you practise?

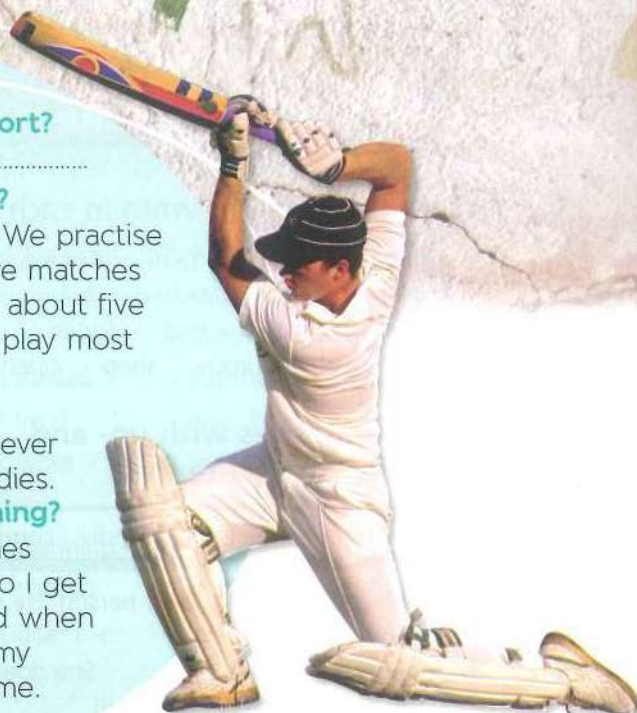
Well, I'm in the school team. We practise every Wednesday and we have matches on Saturdays. The matches last about five hours and I'm a fast bowler, so I play most of the day.

Do you watch it on TV?

Yeah, I love watching it on TV. I never miss England against the West Indies.

Do you prefer playing or watching?

Playing, definitely. We sometimes play against other schools, so I get to go to other places. And when we play at our school, my family comes to see me.



2

What's your favourite sport?

How often do you practise?

During the summer holidays, I go to the beach every day with my friends to practise. I'm really lucky because I live near the sea. The weather is usually really good and there are some great waves.

What do you need to practise this sport?

You have to have a good sense of balance and a good board as well!

Do you enter competitions?

I have taken part in two competitions, but I haven't won any medal yet!



3

What's your favourite sport?

How often do you play?

I spend most of my free time playing the game with my friends. There are some nets in the park, so we usually go and play there. My dad has put a net in our yard too, so I can practise every day.

Do you play for a team?

Yeah, I'm in the local youth team and we practise twice a week at the gym.

Do you want to become a professional player?

Well, I'm quite good, so, yeah, I really want to be a professional one day!



SELF CHECK

CAN YOU remember these words?

Marks: ____ / 25

1 Circle the different word in each group.

- a helmet goggles teeth knee pads
- b worried angry excited tall
- c travelled eaten had ridden
- d beach adventurous shop cinema

2 Make opposites with *un-* and complete the sentences.

kind adventurous realistic friendly comfortable

- a Paul is an person. He never tries anything new.
- b Sue is really She doesn't like talking to her classmates at all!
- c Don't be to your little brother! He'll start crying!
- d That picture is completely Their house doesn't look like that!
- e Don't buy that armchair. It looks very

3 Read the sentences and find the missing word.

- a A child often counts to ten using his or her
- b I don't like to because my skin gets red in the sun.
- c I was swinging on a when it broke.
- d When you go skateboarding, you should wear a on your head.
- e We stand on a for skateboarding.

4 Find seven feelings in the wordsearch.

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

CAN YOU use these grammar items?

Marks: ____ / 35

1 Complete the article with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets.

Band of the week

Broken Emotions are this year's new musical sensation. Their album *Heart Panic* ^(a) (sell) thousands of copies and their hit *Kiss Me or Miss Me* ^(b) (be) number 1 for weeks now. The group ^(c) (play) their songs all over the country and their fans ^(d) (sing) in all their concerts. Their lead singer, Rick Hasty, ^(e) (compose) songs for other artists and ^(f) (record) with people like Robby Springclean. Broken Emotions ^(g) never (travel) out of the country because their lead singer is afraid of flying. 'I ^(h) never (fly) on a plane and I know I never will,' he says.

2 Write sentences using these prompts.

- a She / eat / chocolate / when / she / be depressed.
.....
- b If / you / find / a four-leaf clover / you / be lucky.
.....
- c If / you / turn off lights / you / save / energy.
.....
- d If / you / put / water in the freezer / it / become ice.
.....
- e If / you / take / the last bus / you / not be / on time.
.....
- f He / sing / if / he / be happy.
.....

3 Write the past participle of these verbs.

- a cry
- b eat
- c have
- d try
- e be
- f meet
- g see

4 Choose the correct option.

- a If you break a mirror...
 1 you will have bad luck.
 2 you have had bad luck.
- b A mouse is...
 1 more quiet than a cat.
 2 is quieter than a cat.

5 Choose the best words (A, B or C) for each blank space.



PROFILE: Bob Baretta!

Bob's latest novel ⁽¹⁾ a huge hit last month and Bob is now a superstar. Bob ⁽²⁾ born in Genoa, Italy, in 1987. He ⁽³⁾ to school there, but then his family ⁽⁴⁾ in 1998. He ⁽⁵⁾ in Italy and the USA. He ⁽⁶⁾ his first novel while he

⁽⁷⁾ near Milan. He was ⁽⁸⁾ to write a poem, but he changed his mind. He ⁽⁹⁾ writing a new book, *Practising English while Sleeping in Class*, but he ⁽¹⁰⁾ finished it yet.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 A has been | B was | C wasn't |
| 2 A has been | B was | C were |
| 3 A has gone | B goes | C went |
| 4 A moved | B has moved | C moves |
| 5 A lived | B have lived | C has lived |
| 6 A write | B wrote | C has written |
| 7 A lives | B has lived | C was living |
| 8 A planning | B planned | C plan |
| 9 A started | B start | C has started |
| 10 A didn't | B hasn't | C wasn't |

CAN YOU interact in English?

Marks: ____ / 10

1 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Have you seen it You haven't seen
 Look at I saw it last week I haven't

- A: Hey! ^(a) this! *Bad Guys from Liverpool* is on at the cinema tonight. ^(b)?
- B: Er, no, I haven't. But I hate films by that director. They are so violent!
- A: ^(c) any of them! They are brilliant!
- B: Well, why don't we see a thriller then. How about *Knives in the Dark*?
- A: I've already seen it. ^(d) It was awful and so boring. What about a comedy instead? Have you seen this one, *The Strange Family*?
- B: No, ^(e) It might be fun.
- A: The actors are great and the story looks interesting.
- B: OK, then.



TOTAL: ____ / 70

0-34 😞 35-49 😊 50-70 😄

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

UNIT 1

FUTURE WITH WILL

Affirmative	
Full form	Short form
I will eat.	I'll eat.
You will eat.	You'll eat.
He / She / It will eat.	He'll / She'll / It'll eat.
We will eat.	We'll eat.
You will eat.	You'll eat.
They will eat.	They'll eat.

Negative	
Full form	Short form
I will not eat.	I won't eat.
You will not eat.	You won't eat.
He / She / It will not eat.	He / She / It won't eat.
We will not eat.	We won't eat.
You will not eat.	You won't eat.
They will not eat.	They won't eat.

Interrogative
Will I eat?
Will you eat?
Will he / she / it eat?
Will we eat?
Will you eat?
Will they eat?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, he / she / it will.	No, he / she / it won't.
Yes, we will.	No, we won't.
Yes, you will.	No, you won't.
Yes, they will.	No, they won't.

- Use **will** + base form of the verb to make predictions and to talk about predictions.
Robots will clean the house.
I will marry a rich man.
- Use the short form **'ll** in informal situations.
We'll travel to other planets.
- In the interrogative form, **will** and the subject change position. **Will** goes before the subject.
Will you go to school tomorrow?
- In the negative form, **not** goes after will (**won't** is the short form).
They will not (won't) go to work.

1 Complete the predictions. Write the future form of the verbs in brackets using **will**.

- He will be (be) a famous football player.
- a You (live) in a beautiful house.
- b Your friend (get married).
- c They (meet) an alien.
- d She (work) on a spaceship.
- e It (be) sunny tomorrow.
- f We (learn) five languages.



2 Look at Activity 1. Write the sentences in the negative form.

He won't be a famous football player.

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f

3 Write questions about the future. Use *will* and the words given.

you / live / Italy?

Will you live in Italy?

a your sister / buy / a new computer?

b he / be famous?

c we / win / the championship?

4 Write short answers.

Will you study at university?

Yes, I will.

a Will your best friend be a famous singer?

b Will your mum win the lottery?

c Will schools close in the future?

d Will you have children?

e Will your football team win the championship next year?

f Will it be sunny tomorrow?

5 Write about your ideal holidays when you leave school. Use *will* or *won't* and the phrases given.

go to the beach

I'll go to the beach.

a rent a car

b eat lots of delicious food

c sunbathe and read all day

d switch off my smartphone

e write lots of online messages



PAST SIMPLE (REGULAR VERBS)

Affirmative

I danced.
You danced.
He / She / It danced.
We danced.
You danced.
They danced.

Negative

I didn't (did not) dance.
You didn't (did not) dance.
He / She / It didn't (did not) dance.
We didn't (did not) dance.
You didn't (did not) dance.
They didn't (did not) dance.

Interrogative

Did I dance?
Did you dance?
Did he / she / it dance?
Did we dance?
Did you dance?
Did they dance?

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, I did.
Yes, you did.
Yes, he / she / it did.
Yes, we did.
Yes, you did.
Yes, they did.

Negative

No, I didn't.
No, you didn't.
No, he / she / it didn't.
No, we didn't.
No, you didn't.
No, they didn't.

- We use the **past simple** to talk about situations and actions started and finished in the past.
I cooked dinner.
- To form the **past simple** (affirmative) of regular verbs, add **-ed** to the base form of the verb. Use the same form with all persons (I, You, He, She, It, We and They).
watch - watched / listen - listened
- In the negative form, use the auxiliary verb **did** **not** before the base form of the verb. Use the short form **didn't** in informal situations.
I didn't go inside.
- In the interrogative form, **did** goes before the subject. Use the base form of the verb with all persons.
Did you go into her house?

REMEMBER!

Remember the spelling rules:

- verbs ending in **-e** only add **-d**;
like - liked
- verbs ending in consonant + **-y** drop the **-y** and add **-ied**;
try - tried
- verbs that only have one syllable and that end with a vowel and a consonant double the consonant;
stop - stopped
- verbs that have two syllables and end with a vowel and a consonant double the consonant if the second syllable is stressed;
prefer - preferred

1 Change these verbs into the past form.

- | | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| bake | <i>baked</i> |
| a smile | ..... |
| b wait | ..... |
| c solve | ..... |
| d cross | ..... |
| e turn | ..... |
| f order | ..... |
| g study | ..... |
| h hate | ..... |

PAST SIMPLE (IRREGULAR VERBS)

- Some verbs are irregular: there are no rules. You must memorise them.

to eat ate
to see saw

1 Write the past simple of these irregular verbs.

go	 <u>went</u>	d take	.....	h become	.....
a wear	.....	e make	.....	i meet	.....
b drink	.....	f eat	.....		
c run	.....	g see	.....		

2 Write the verbs in the correct column. Then, change them to the past simple form.

~~sleep~~ ~~rain~~ be take talk have work get play do travel wear watch

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
<u>rain - rained</u>	<u>sleep - slept</u>
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

3 Complete the sentences in the past.

- I usually sleep for eight hours, but last night I slept for four hours
- a She always has a cup of coffee for breakfast, but yesterday she
- b He always arrives at school at 7:25, but yesterday he
- c Ian goes to work by car, but yesterday he by bus.
- d They get up at seven o'clock, but yesterday they at eight.
- e We are never late for school, but yesterday we
- f I usually eat breakfast at home, but last Sunday at a café.
- g He plays football at secondary school, but at primary school
- h This year I don't wear a school uniform, but last year I

4 Change into the negative form.

I got up at seven this morning.

I didn't get up at seven this morning.

a He arrived at school at 8:25.

b Our class started at nine o'clock.

c They ate macaroni and salad for lunch.

d You slept in a tent last weekend.

e She watched the match on TV.

f I drank milk for breakfast.

g He wore a jacket yesterday.

h We saw a good film last week.

5 Now, change the sentences in Activity 4 into the interrogative form.

Did I get up at seven this morning?

a

b

c

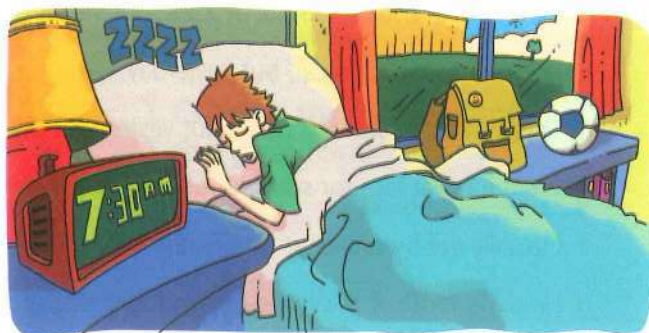
d

e

f

g

h



6 Look at Julia's answers. Write the questions.

...Did you go away for the weekend?

Yes, I went away for the weekend.

a

No, I didn't see my friends.

b

No, it didn't rain. It was quite sunny.

c

No, I didn't swim in the sea.

d

Yes, I had an ice cream.

e

Yes, I made some sandcastles.

7 Find the past simple of the verbs in the box.

~~wear~~ play rain do meet
watch see talk sleep get run

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



PAST CONTINUOUS

Affirmative

I was reading.
You were reading.
He / She / It was reading.
We were reading.
You were reading.
They were reading.

Negative

I wasn't reading.
You weren't reading.
He / She / It wasn't reading.
We weren't reading.
You weren't reading.
They weren't reading.

Interrogative

Was I reading?
Were you reading?
Was he / she / it reading?
Were we reading?
Were you reading?
Were they reading?

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, I was.
Yes, you were.
Yes, he / she / it was.
Yes, we were.
Yes, you were.
Yes, they were.

Negative

No, I wasn't.
No, you weren't.
No, he / she / it wasn't.
No, we weren't.
No, you weren't.
No, they weren't.

- Use the **past continuous** to talk about actions that were happening at a given moment in the past.
At three o'clock we were visiting Madame Tussauds.
- We use the **past continuous** to talk about an action in progress which was interrupted by another finished past action; the finished action is in the **simple past**.
My car broke down while I was driving home.
- Form the past continuous with **was / were** + the verb + **-ing**.
He was walking down Oxford Street.
- **Negative form:**
subject + **was / were** + not + verb **-ing**.
He was not (wasn't) listening.
- **Interrogative form:**
was / were + subject + verb **-ing**.
What were you doing?

REMEMBER!

Remember the spelling rules with **-ing**:

- Verbs ending in a consonant + **-e** drop the **-e**;
come - coming
But we keep a double **-ee** before **-ing**.
see - seeing
- Verbs with one syllable ending in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant;
stop - stopping
But we do not double the consonant:
- when it is **-w**, **-x** or **-y**.
draw - drawing
- when the final syllable is not stressed.
listen - listening
- Verbs ending in **-y** add **-ing**.
play - playing
try - trying

1 Look at the picture and write sentences. What were the people doing last night at 9 o'clock?



I / put on my pyjamas

I was putting on my pyjamas.

a Peter / play the violin

c Mike and Sophia / have a party

b Marie / watch *Stranger Things*

d Lisa / cook dinner

2 Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous of the verbs in the box.

watch drink ~~buy~~ play sunbathe eat talk read read

I saw Maluma yesterday. He was buying a sweater at the shopping centre.

a I saw Carla and Jake at the café. Carla a coke and Jake a sandwich.

b We an interesting book in Miss Austen's lesson yesterday when the electricity went out.

c We were at the beach when it started to rain. We on the beach and the kids volleyball.

d I saw you and your parents in the park at one o'clock. You on your mobile phone and they the newspaper.

e What were you doing yesterday at five o'clock? you TV?

3 Unscramble the questions. Write them down.

going / you / Where / were / ?

Where were you going?

a sister / Was / your / sleeping / ?

b running / Why / they / were / ?

c we / doing / What / were / o'clock / five / at / ?

d phone / talking / Who / on / was / the / ?

e at / you / TV / nine / watching / Were / o'clock / ?

4 Write short answers about yesterday.

Were you sleeping at ten last night? (x)

No, I wasn't.

a Was it raining at two o'clock? (✓)

b Were your parents playing tennis at three? (✓)

c Were you listening while I was talking? (✓)

d Was she studying when you called? (x)

e Were they smiling when you saw them? (✓)



5 Look at the picture. What was happening in the park yesterday afternoon? Change them to the negative form. Correct the sentences.

The man was reading a newspaper.

~~He wasn't reading a newspaper.~~

~~He was reading a book.~~

a The woman was sunbathing.

.....

.....

.....

b The girl was swimming in the lake.

.....

.....

.....

c Two boys were playing football.

.....

.....

.....

d The dog was sleeping under a tree.

.....

.....

.....

e It was raining.

.....

.....

.....



6 Circle the correct form of the verbs.

She was driving her car when it started / was starting to rain.

- a When the teacher went into the class, Rose and Helen **laughed** / were laughing.
- b While we **had** / were having lunch, someone stole Sue's purse.
- c They were watching a horror film when the lights **went** / were going out.
- d While the children were walking on the path, they **saw** / were seeing a snake.
- e While I **watched** / was watching the football match, the TV broke down.

7 Rewrite the sentences correcting the errors.



They was playing football yesterday evening.

They were playing football yesterday
evening.

- a He was sunbathing at two o'clock? It's dangerous!

- b I saw her at three. She ran in the park.

- c We not were walking. We was running.

- d I was studying when my phone was ringing.

- e While I walked to school, I saw a dog bite a policeman.

- f Tom's car was broke down while he drove home.

- g While we sunbathing, Tom fell asleep.

8 What were you doing yesterday? Write sentences.



At seven o'clock I was sleeping.



a



b



c



d



e



f

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

Affirmative

I should work.
You should work.
He / She / It should work.
We should work.
You should work.
They should work.

Negative

I shouldn't work.
You shouldn't work.
He / She / It shouldn't work.
We shouldn't work.
You shouldn't work.
They shouldn't work.

Interrogative

Should I work?
Should you work?
Should he / she / it work?
Should we work?
Should you work?
Should they work?

Short answers

Affirmative

Yes, I should.
Yes, you should.
Yes, he / she / it should.
Yes, we should.
Yes, you should.
Yes, they should.

Negative

No, I shouldn't.
No, you shouldn't.
No, he / she / it shouldn't.
No, we shouldn't.
No, you shouldn't.
No, they shouldn't.

- Use **should** to give or ask for advice.
You should go to the doctor.
- Make the affirmative form with:
subject + **should** + the base form of the verb.
- Make the negative form with:
subject + **should** + **not (shouldn't)** + verb.
You shouldn't take risks.
- Subject and verb change places in the interrogative form:
Should + subject + the base form of the verb.
Should I go to the doctor?
What should I do?

1 Unscramble the sentences. Write them down.

shouldn't / to bed / she / go / late / .

She shouldn't go to bed late.

a should / harder / study / You / .

b should / here / be / before / She / midnight / .

c We / keep / our classroom / should / tidy / .

d run / shouldn't / They / so fast / .

e warm up / They / before / should / start / they / exercising / .

f shouldn't / so many / You / eat / sweets / .

2 Write two different suggestions. Use *should*, *shouldn't* and the phrases in the box.

go to the gym ~~go to bed late~~ study all the road signs ~~take some vitamins~~
panic if you make a mistake always go to the same places study a foreign language eat fast food

I always feel tired.

You should take some vitamins.

You shouldn't go to bed late.

a I want to pass my driving test.

b I want to be healthy and fit.

c I want to meet new friends.

3 Write appropriate suggestions.



I don't sleep well at night!

You should take a hot bath before bed.



I forget dates and names!



I'm exhausted!



I'm always tired.



I don't like this programme!



I'm afraid of tests at school.

COMPARATIVE FORM OF ADJECTIVES (1)

- Use the **comparative form** to compare two things, places or people.

A lion is stronger than a zebra.

- The form of the comparative depends on the number of syllables of the adjective.

All one-syllable adjectives and some two-syllable adjectives add **-er** to form the comparative.

fast - faster

- Use **than** after the comparative adjective.

A mouse is smaller than a dog.



- Some adjectives have irregular comparatives forms.

good - better

bad - worse

REMEMBER!

- Adjectives ending in **-e** only add **-r**.

nice - nicer

- Adjectives ending in **-y, -ly** change **-y** to **-i** and add **-er**.

ugly - uglier

heavy - heavier

friendly - friendlier

- Adjectives with one syllable that end in a vowel and a consonant double the consonant and add **-er**.

big - bigger

1 Write the adjectives in the correct column.

~~tall~~
fit
good
pretty
cold
hungry
old
easy
kind
short
dark
near
wet

+ -er

~~tall~~ - taller

-y + -ier

double final consonant + -er

Irregular

2 Write the comparative form of the following adjectives.

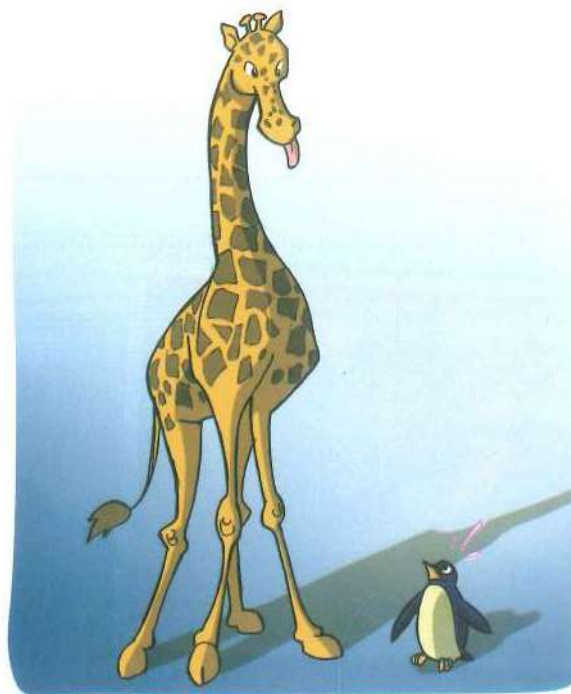
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| clean <u>cleaner</u> | d small | h young |
| a large | e fat | i sunny |
| b long | f bad | j slim |
| c hot | g pretty | k dirty |

3 Complete the sentences. Use the comparatives in Activity 2.

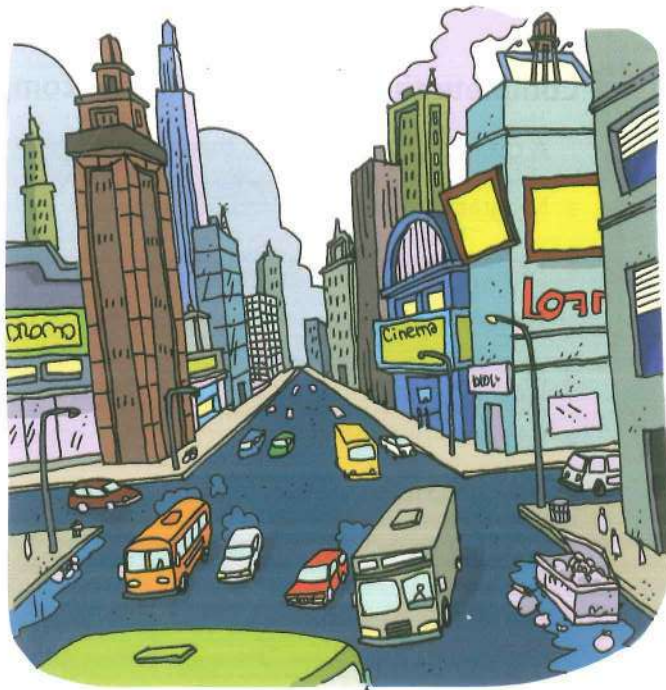
- A cat is cleaner than a monkey.
- a My grandma's house is than my house.
- b Today the temperature is 24 degrees centigrade. Yesterday it was than today.
- c January is usually than August.
- d My brother is than me. He is ten and I am twelve.
- e Leonardo Di Caprio is than Johnny Depp.
- f A cat's tail is than a pig's tail.
- g It's horrible! The food in this restaurant is than in any other restaurant.
- h A fly is than a parrot.
- i A sumo wrestler is than a ballerina.

4 Compare the animals. Use the adjectives in brackets.

- A whale is bigger than a shark.
(big)
- a A cat a mouse.
(clean)
- b A gorilla a monkey.
(heavy)
- c A giraffe a zebra.
(tall)
- d A cheetah a tiger.
(fast)
- e An eagle a fish.
(noisy)
- f An elephant a rhino.
(strong)



5 Look at the pictures and compare the places. Use the adjectives in the box.



clean pretty noisy small ~~dirty~~ quiet big bad good

The city is dirtier than the country.

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f
- g
- h

6 Make comparisons. Write sentences with the words given and the adjectives in brackets.

Maths / Italian (easy)

Italian is easier than Maths.

a Selena Gómez / Taylor Swift (pretty)

b I / my best friend (young)

c football / volleyball (good)

d my mum / my dad (old)

e dogs / cats (friendly)

f cars / motorbikes (fast)

g my Maths book / my Science book (heavy)

h chocolate / ice cream (tasty)

i spiders / snakes (bad)



COMPARATIVE FORM OF ADJECTIVES (2)

Adjectives that form the comparative with **more** + adjective:

- Adjectives with three or more syllables.
- Most adjectives with two syllables, except adjectives ending in **-y**.
commercial – more commercial
famous – more famous
But *busy – busier*
- Use **than** after comparatives.
Reggae is more enjoyable than jazz.

REMEMBER!

- We use the comparative form to compare two things, places or people.
The form of the comparative depends on the number of syllables of the adjective.
A lion is stronger than a zebra.
Rock is more interesting than pop.



1 Write the comparative form of the adjectives in the correct column.

~~enjoyable~~	difficult
~~old~~	nice
interesting	loud
dirty	boring
fast	small
fat	big
dangerous	young
large	beautiful
long	sunny
bad	important
good	

+ **-er, -r, -ier**

~~older~~

more

~~more enjoyable~~

Irregular

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

History is *more difficult* (difficult) than Art.

- a Science fiction films are (boring) than comedies.
- b My dog is (fat) than my cat.
- c January is (sunny) than July.
- d A pop concert is (exciting) than a classical music concert.
- e My boyfriend is (tall) than me.

3 Write sentences to compare the two elements. Use the adjective in brackets.

car, plane (fast)

A plane is faster than a car.

- a smartphone, tablet (expensive)

.....

.....
- b English, Japanese (difficult)

.....

.....
- c reading a novel, watching a film (amusing)

.....

.....
- d Italian food, English food (tasty)

.....

.....
- e beach, mountain (beautiful)

.....

.....

4 Look at the pictures and make comparisons. Use the adjectives in the labels.



fast

A Ferrari is faster than an Audi.



expensive

- a

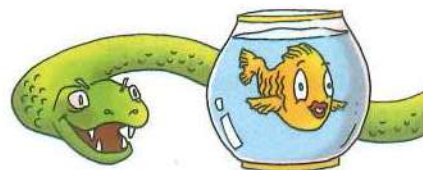
.....



big

- b

.....



dangerous

- c

.....

ZERO CONDITIONAL

- We use the zero conditional to talk about facts that are generally true.
When I'm tired, I go to bed.
If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.
- These sentences have two clauses: the main clause and the subordinate clause (*if* clause). The *if* clause expresses a condition necessary for the action in the main clause to happen.
- We form the zero conditional with **present simple** in the main clause + the subordinate clause introduced by *if* / *when* + **present simple**.
I call a friend if I'm depressed.

- We can have the *if* clause at the beginning or at the end.
If I'm depressed, I call a friend.
Or
I call a friend if I'm depressed.

REMEMBER!

After an initial subordinate clause (*if* clause), always write a comma (,).

1 Write sentences using these prompts.

Sarah / depressed / talk to a friend
When Sarah is depressed, she talks to a friend.

- a my brother / nervous / be very quiet
.....
- b I / worried / can't sleep
.....
- c I / hungry / eat some toast
.....
- d my friend / angry / be very rude
.....
- e my dad / bored / watch golf on TV
.....
- f Tom / lie / smile a lot
.....

2 Answer the questions about you.

What do you do when you are happy?
When I'm happy, I sing.

- a What do you do when you are hungry?
.....
- b What do you do when you are irritated?
.....
- c What does your mum do when she is tired?
.....
- d What does your dad do when he is bored?
.....
- e What does your best friend do when he / she is angry?
.....
- f What do you do when you are bored?
.....

FIRST CONDITIONAL

- We use the first conditional to talk about real future situations.
If it rains at the weekend, I'll stay at home.
- We form the first conditional with: the main clause in the future with **will** + the subordinate clause introduced by **if / when** + **present simple**.
My parents will be very happy if I pass all my exams.
- We can have the **if** clause at the beginning or at the end of the sentence, like the zero conditional.
If I pass all my exams, my parents will be very happy.
My parents will be very happy if I pass all my exams.

- Sentences can also be negative or interrogative.
Jim's parents won't buy him a computer if he doesn't get good marks.
Will Jim's parents buy him a computer if he gets good marks?

REMEMBER!

The **if** clause expresses a condition necessary for the action in the main clause to happen.

1 Underline the main clause.

- If you come for dinner, Mum will cook your favourite dish.
- We'll have a party if I pass my exams.
 - If Luis Fonsi comes to my country, I will go and see him.
 - We'll come and visit you when we are in London.
 - If it rains, we'll go skiing.
 - If you are interested, I'll lend you that book.
 - They'll call us when they get there.

2 Circle the correct verb form.

- He will be / is angry if you will be / are late.
- They say you won't / don't get married if someone sweeps / will sweep your feet.
 - Argentina will lose / lose the match if Messi doesn't / won't play.
 - She will go / goes to the party if he will ask / asks her.
 - If it will rain / rains, I will stay / stay in bed.
 - If you will ring / ring me, I will tell / tell you the story.
 - Will you give / do you give him your phone number if he will ask / asks you?

3 Write the verb in brackets in the correct verb tense.

- Will you give (give) me some money if I help (help) you?
- If Martha (go) to Madrid, she (visit) the Prado.
 - We (take) a taxi if there (not be) any buses.
 - (you / come) to the party if Ben (drive) you?
 - If we (go) to the cinema tonight, I (miss) my favourite TV show.
 - If our teacher (be) ill tomorrow, we (not have) our lesson.
 - You (be) sick if you (eat) all that cake.

4 Write sentences using these prompts.

she / travel abroad for a year / she / miss her family

If she travels abroad for a year, she'll miss her family.

a you / not learn the road signs / you / not pass your driving test

b he / oversleep again / he / lose his job

c it / be rainy / I / stay in bed

d you / not eat vegetables / you / not have all the necessary vitamins

e you / come to my house / you / can play with my computer

f I / go shopping / I / buy a new pair of jeans

5 Answer these questions about you.

What will you do if it is sunny at the weekend?

I will have a picnic with my friends if it is sunny at the weekend.

a What will you buy if you go shopping with your friends on Saturday?

b What film will you see if you go to the cinema this weekend?

c What will you do when you get home tonight?

d Where will you go if you go out tonight?

e What time will you go back home if you go out on Saturday?

f What will you do if it rains next weekend?

PRESENT PERFECT

Affirmative		Negative	
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form
I have slept.	I've slept.	I have not slept.	I haven't slept.
You have slept.	You've slept.	You have not slept.	You haven't slept.
He / She / It has slept.	He's / She's / It's slept.	He / She / It has not slept.	He / She / It hasn't slept.
We have slept.	We've slept.	We have not slept.	We haven't slept.
You have slept.	You've slept.	You have not slept.	You haven't slept.
They have slept.	They've slept.	They have not slept.	They haven't slept.

Interrogative
Have I slept?
Have you slept?
Has he / she / it slept?
Have we slept?
Have you slept?
Have they slept?

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't.
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

- We use the **present perfect** to talk about situations that began in the past and come up to the present.

She's had that dress for five years.

actions or general experiences that have taken place in the past but we don't know exactly when.

He's been to France, but he hasn't been to Italy.

- We use **have / has + past participle** of the main verb to form the present perfect.
- We make the **past participle** of regular verbs with **-ed** or **d**.
play – played
- The **past participle** of irregular verbs can be different from the **past tense**.
bring – brought – brought
speak – spoke – spoken
I have played volleyball for two years.
She has brought her sister with her.

- In the negative form, **not** goes between **have / has** and the past participle. We use short forms in spoken language.

He hasn't spoken to the President.

- In the interrogative form, **have / has** and the subject change position. **Have / has** goes **before** the subject.

Have you seen Mary?

- We often use **ever**, to ask about past experiences. **Ever** goes after the subject and before the past participle.
Have you ever been to the USA?
- We use **never**, if the answer is negative. **Never** goes before the past participle.
I've never been to the USA.

REMEMBER!

We use the simple past to talk about actions that happened at a particular moment in the past.

I watched a film on TV last night.

1 Write the past participle of these verbs.

~~smile~~ drink make turn cry send open eat cook start
study close wait read write see be want do come

Regular

smiled

Irregular

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect of the verbs in brackets

They have closed (close) the airport.

- a I (listen) to Shakira's new album.
- b They (move) to Madrid.
- c We (see) Peter Lanzani's new film.
- d He (write) an e-mail and is waiting for an answer.
- e I (answer) all the questions.



3 Change the sentences in Activity 2 into the interrogative and negative forms.

They haven't closed the airport.

Have they closed the airport?

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e

4 Write sentences and questions using these prompts.

- novel / read / Have / romantic / you / a / ? *Have you read a romantic novel?*
- a ever / you / London / Have / to / been / ?
- b hasn't / film / She / seen / that /
- c never / We / met / have / them /
- d team / won / hasn't / Our / match / the /
- e he / eaten / ever / Japanese / Has / food / ?
- f They / been / concert / have / a / never / to /

5 Write questions in present perfect and ever. Then, write short answers about yourself.

- go to a pop concert *Have you ever been to a pop concert? Yes, I have.*
- a visit the museum of Fine Arts in Buenos Aires
- b go abroad
- c play tennis
- d meet a famous person
- e cook dinner for your family



YOU AND ME

CAN YOU talk about yourself?

Complete the sentences.

Hello! My name Carla and I English. I thirteen years old. I the singer and guitarist in Extreme Sounds, a rock band. This Lenny. He the drummer in our band and my best friend, too! This Jake. He my new neighbour. He from Hollywood. And this Max, Jake's best friend.



Complete the dialogue.

Jake: Hi, I'm Jake. What's your name?
 You: My name's
 Jake: Nice to meet you, ... Where are you from?
 You: I'm from in What about you?
 Jake: I'm from Hollywood in California. Are you a student?
 You:
 Jake: How old are you?
 You: I
 Jake: What are your hobbies?
 You: I like
 Well, goodbye, Jake.
 Jake: Bye.

Write about yourself.

I
 (don't)
 get up early on Saturdays.
 watch TV in the morning.
 go dancing on school days.
 do the shopping with my mum.
 have a bath in the evening.
 read a book in bed.
 go to the club on Sundays.

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f
- g

Complete the sentences with was / were.

I born on 22nd May.
 a My friends at the zoo last weekend.
 b It Zoe's birthday yesterday.
 c You not at school yesterday. Why?
 d The film very good.
 e Nick at the cinema last night.

Answer these questions.

- a When were you born?

- b Where was your best friend born?

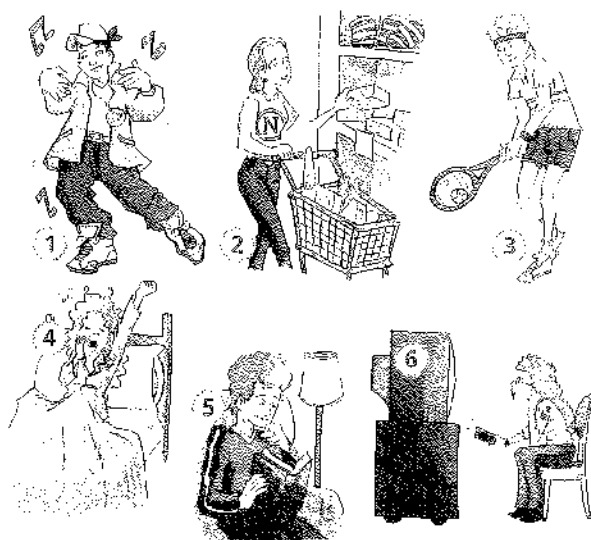
- c Where were you yesterday morning?

- d Were your grandparents with you last Sunday?

- e Was your teacher at school two days ago?

CAN YOU say what people are doing?

Match the pictures to the words.



- get up early 4.....
- a do the shopping
- b go dancing
- c play tennis
- d watch TV
- e read a book

What are they doing? Complete the dialogue using the verbs in the box.

play have ~~do~~ do do read

Lenny: Carla? Is that you? I can't hear you.

What ~~are~~ you doing?

Carla: I'm at Jake's house. We ^(a) a party.

Lenny: Who's there?

Carla: Well, for example, Jake's cousin, Jane.

Lenny: What ^(b) Jane?

Carla: She ^(c) chess. You know what?

Guess who's here!

Lenny: Who?

Carla: Your neighbour, Guy!

Lenny: Oh, what ^(d) he?

Carla: He ^(e) the words of my new song!

Look at Activity 2. Write questions and answers.

Carla / dance?

Is Carla dancing?

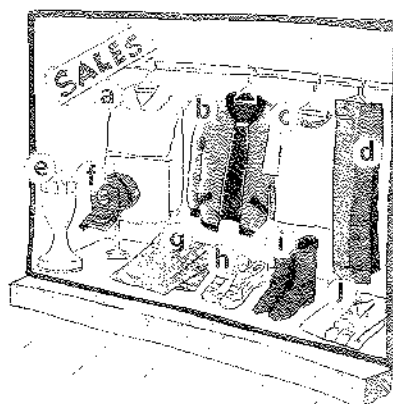
No, she isn't. She's talking to Lenny.

a Jane / read?

b Guy / eat?

c Lenny / drink?

Match the pictures to the words.



- f a baseball cap
- boots
- a dress
- a headband
- a jacket
- jeans
- a shirt
- trainers
- trousers
- a T-shirt

Complete with object pronouns.

a Can you see Brian? I can't see

b Carla is very pretty. I like

c The windows are open. Close please.

d My bag is very heavy. I can't carry

e These are my sweets. Don't eat , please!

READING

1 Read these forum comments and complete the table.

000



<https://www.teensinterestsworldwide.com/comments/>

TEENS' INTERESTS WORLDWIDE



Hello!

My name's Donna. I'm from Canada. I'm in 9th grade and I'm fourteen. I love music of all kinds. I play the guitar, and I can sing. My favourite thing's my guitar. I also love going out with my friends to the cinema. I like swimming, cycling and animals. I don't like doing housework or getting up early. What about you?



Donna 😊

Hi, Donna!

I love writing on social networks; it's a great way to make friends. My name's Helena and I'm from Athens, Greece. I'm fourteen years old. I like art very much. I quite like reading and listening to music. But I hate heavy metal! I've got a cat. His name's Furry. He's my favourite thing. I love swimming, too! Write to me.



Helena 😊

Hello, Donna!

My name's Katsuo. I'm from Tokyo, Japan. I'm fourteen years old. I like animals a lot. I like playing baseball and football. I hate doing homework! I love video games and music. My favourite thing's my smartphone. Do you ever surf the Web? Write and tell me.



Katsuo 😊

	Donna	Katsuo	Helena	You!
Nationality	Canadian			
Age				
Likes				
Hates				
Sports				
Favourite thing				

2 Answer the questions.

- Where's Helena from? She's from Greece.
- a How old is Katsuo?
- b Does Helena like heavy metal?
- c Does Donna like animals?
- d What does Helena love?

3 Who do you think is more compatible with Donna? Katsuo or Helena? Why?

.....

.....

WRITING: write a forum comment

1 Write an answer to Donna on Teens' Interests forum.

Hi Donna!

LISTENING

2 Listen and identify the people in the picture.

Jim	Tom
Rob	David
~~Susan~~	Monica

Susan

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e



PRONUNCIATION: intonation in questions

3 Listen. Does the intonation go up (↑) or down (↓)?

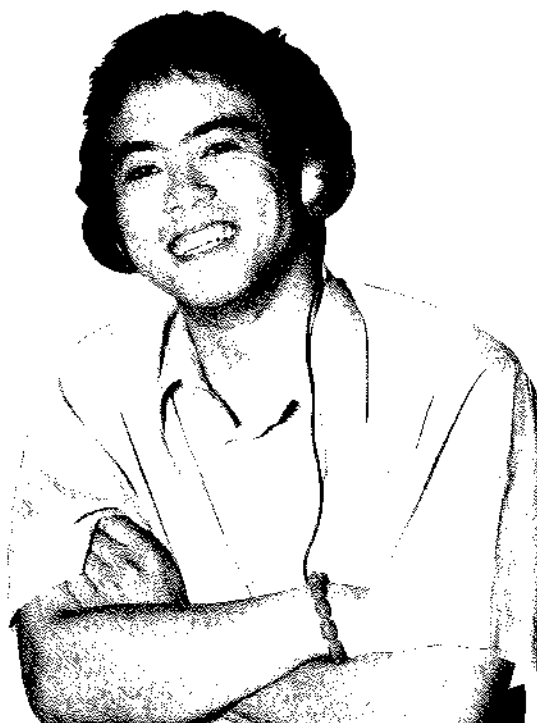
- a Do you like football? ↑
- b What kind of music do you like?
- c What are you doing?
- d Are you listening to music now?

4 Answer the questions.

- a Which questions are open questions? B and
- b Which questions are yes / no questions? and

5 Complete the rules. Circle up or down.

- a In yes / no questions the intonation goes **up** / **down**.
- b In open questions the intonation goes **up** / **down**.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Complete the fact file.

Benjamin Geza Affleck is from California, but he now lives in New York. His two best friends are Matt Damon and Gwyneth Paltrow. Matt is Ben's best friend, and Gwyneth is a really good friend. Ben's an actor. His most successful films are Pearl Harbor and Suicide Squad. He likes motorcycles. He owns five. He hates flying.



- First name: Benjamin
 a Middle name:
 b Surname:
 c Place of birth:
 d Occupation:
 e Best friends:
 f Likes:
 g Dislikes:

Complete with the present continuous of the verbs in the box. Listen and check.

drink eat play stand read have ~~do~~ wait

- a What ~~are~~ you ~~doing~~ after school?
 We football.
 b What you?
 Premiere, a magazine about the cinema.
 c you a coffee right before going to bed?
 No, I'm not. This is herbal tea!
 d Can I speak to Jill?
 Sorry, she a shower.
 Can you call back later?
 e What you?
 Cereal.
 f Why you there?
 I for Karen.

Answer the questions.

- What are you wearing now?
 I'm wearing blue trousers and a blue shirt.
 a What do you usually wear to school?

b What do you wear at the weekend?

c Do you ever wear formal clothes?

d Do you like shopping for clothes?

e Are you listening to music?

f What music do you normally listen to?

Marks: ____ / 20

OBJECT PRONOUNS

Complete with the correct object pronoun.

Sarah! Look over there! Those boys are looking at ~~us~~!

a A: Where's Sally? I can't see

B: She's walking to school today.

b A: Jake is late for the party!

B: Why don't you call

c A: Let's meet at the park.

B: OK. See later.

d I don't like this music. Do you like

e He's wearing wonderful trainers. I love

Marks: ____ / 10

WAS / WERE

Look at the table and complete the sentences. Where were they yesterday?

Sally	
Tom and Jen	
Students	
Bob	
Dog	

- a at the shopping centre.
 b at the park.
 c at a rock concert.
 d at a football match.
 e at a museum.

Marks: ____ / 10

TOTAL: ____ / 40

0-19

20-29

30-40

MY VOCABULARY

MY WORDS: Label these word families. Use the labels in the box.

Actions

Clothes

Personal information

Time expressions

a

.....
watch TV
dance
eat
laugh
go shopping
sing
have a shower
play football
do homework

b

.....
a baseball cap
boots
a dress
a hat
a jacket
jeans
a pullover
a scarf
a shirt
shoes
a skirt
a sweater
trainers
trousers
a T-shirt

c

.....
early
late
in the morning
in the afternoon
in the evening
on Saturday morning
on Sunday
at the weekend
after school
before bed
yesterday
last night
two / three days ago

d

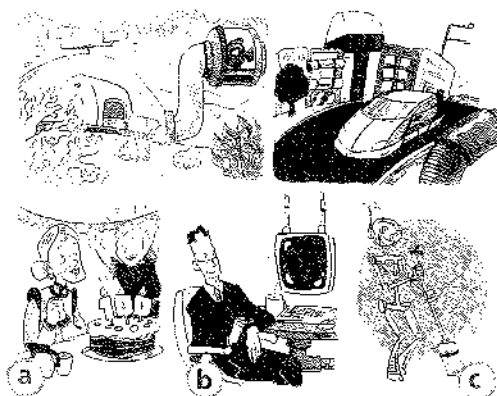
.....
name
middle name
surname
age
nationality
address
e-mail address
telephone number

OUR FUTURE

CAN YOU make predictions?

1 Write predictions for the year 2150.

SCENES FROM LIFE IN THE FUTURE



people / live in cities under the sea
People will live in cities under the sea.

cars / not need petrol
Cars won't need petrol.

- a we / live for more than 100 years
- b computers / talk to us
- c robots / do the housework

2 Match predictions (a-d) to the reactions (1-5).

Most people will travel to the moon on holidays.

- a Robots will replace teachers in schools.
b We will drive electric cars.
c People will only work three days a week.
d The Internet will be wireless only.

- 1 True! We will have no more petrol.
2 True! We will only use smartphones.
3 False! It will be very expensive.
4 True! Robots will do the rest of the work.
5 False! Parents won't like it.

3 Write more predictions.

Clothes: We will shop for clothes online only.

- a Jobs:
b Music:
c Food:
d Technology:

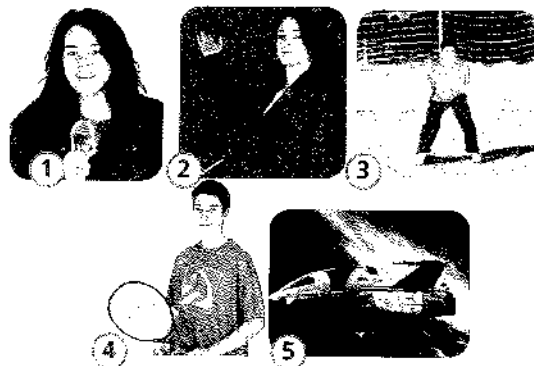
4 Tick (✓) the sentences that will probably be true in your future. Correct the false predictions.

I will get married when I'm sixteen.

I think I'll get married when I'm thirty.

- a I will get a university degree.
- b I will have a very big family.
- c I will live in a foreign country.
- d I will work as a shop assistant.

5 Match the sentences to the people.



I will win Wimbledon.

- a I will play in the Football World Cup.
b I will be a famous singer.
c I will become president of my country.
d I will fly a spaceship one day.

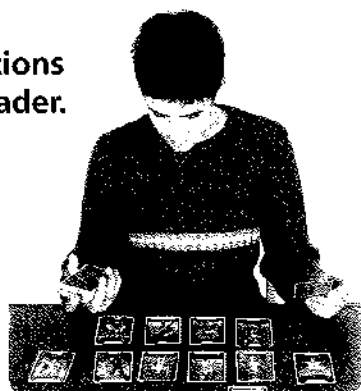
CAN YOU ask and answer about the future?

1 Match the questions to the answers.

- Will zoos disappear? 3
a Will it rain next weekend?
b Will we eat artificial food?
c Will you speak English?

- 1 No, it won't.
2 Yes, I will.
3 Yes, they will.
4 Yes, we will.

2 Write the questions for the tarot reader.



- I / pass my exams?
Will I pass my exams?
a I / get ill next year?
b my sister / be nicer to me / next week?
c I / get a new video game / for my birthday?
d I / be famous / sometime in the future?

3 Write questions for the answers below.

- Where will ... students study?
Students will study at home.
a Where will ...?
People will go on holiday to other planets.
b What will ...?
People will drive electric cars.
c What sport will ...?
One of the sports will be cyberfootball.
d Why will ...?
People will read digital books because they will be cheaper.
e Who will ...?
Robots and androids will walk dogs.

4 Can you make predictions? Complete the quiz.

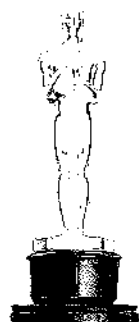
Sport

- a Which team will win the next Champions League?
b Who will be the next number one tennis player?
c Which footballer will win the next Golden Boot award?
d Where will the 2030 Olympic Games take place?



Cinema

- e Who will win the next Oscar for best actor?
f Who will play the next *Batman*?
g Will there be another *Star Wars* film?



Music

- h Which song will win the next Grammy Award?
i Will music records disappear forever?
j Will Leo Messi start a singing career when he retires from football?



5 Write more questions similar to the ones in Activity 4.

Sport

a

Cinema

b

Music

c

READING

Read the text and fill in the blanks with a suitable sentence (a-e).

- a Robots and androids will do all the housework.
- b They will download their lessons when they're ill.
- c Robots won't replace teachers, but they will help.
- d Will there be pollution?
- e Home working jobs will become more and more usual.



Perfect Future?



Travel

What will life be like for your children? We won't live on the moon or Mars. We will live in megacities.

(1) Experts say that cars, taxis and other forms of transport will still need petrol. Public transport will run on electricity. Public transport will be free, and there won't be any traffic in city centres.

Home

Artificial intelligence experts will create smart homes. Fridges will e-mail your shopping list

to the supermarket. (2) Your computer will be connected permanently to the Internet. It will download your favourite films, TV series and songs.

School

Schools will be different. (3) There will be robots in foreign language classes for students to practise foreign languages. Students will use tablets and smartphones to do their homework. (4) They will upload their homework to virtual

classrooms for their teachers to correct.

Jobs

When today's children become adults, they will do jobs that don't exist nowadays. Many repetitive jobs will disappear but many new jobs will come up. People will need to be flexible enough to adapt to the oncoming techno world. (5) So offices will be smaller or they won't be necessary at all!

Read these descriptions. Find the words in the text.

- very large cities megacities
- a without cost
- b to get information from the Internet
- c a web-based system for providing educational content
- d a machine that does things for you
- e intelligent houses

WRITING: predictions with will

Write six predictions in the globes below. Look at the text on page 90.

TRAVEL

... Cars will need petrol.

a

.....

HOME

b

.....

c

.....

JOBS

f

.....

SCHOOL

d

.....

e

.....

LISTENING

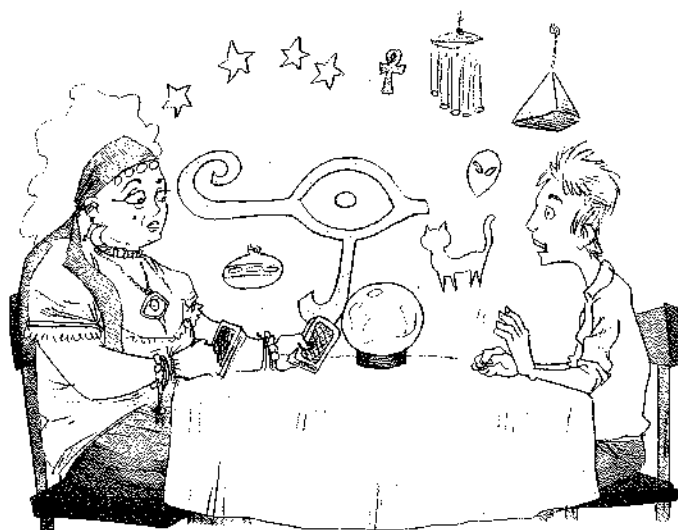
2 Listen and tick (✓) the topics you hear.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| school | ☒ |
| a love | ☐ |
| b family | ☐ |
| c work | ☐ |
| d money | ☐ |
| e children | ☐ |
| f health | ☐ |

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

Danny's fifteen years old.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| a He won't pass all his exams. | T..... |
| b His girlfriend's name starts with a D. | ..... |
| c His girlfriend will marry another boy. | ..... |
| d He will be a pop star. | ..... |
| e He will study medicine. | ..... |



WILL / WON'T

Complete the dialogue with **will** and **won't**.



- A: What will ... cities be like in the future?
 B: They ^(a) be very big, but there
 ^(b) be any pollution because cars
 ^(c) not use petrol anymore. There
 ^(d) be any factories in city centres
 and many people ^(e) work at home.
 They ^(f) use the Internet for many
 things. Many large supermarkets ^(g)
 disappear as people ^(h) shop online.
 A: ⁽ⁱ⁾ humans live under the sea?
 B: No, they ^(j) not in the near future,
 and they ^(k) travel to Mars. It's just
 too far away.
 A: ^(l) computers talk to humans?
 B: Yes, they ^(m) but they ⁽ⁿ⁾
 have long conversations. They ^(o) only
 say things like 'Good morning!' or 'There isn't
 any milk in the fridge.'
 A: What about housework?
 ^(p) robots help at home?
 B: Yes, they ^(q) They ^(r) make
 beds and clean the house.
 A: And will we eat artificial food?
 B: Yes, we ^(s)

Marks: ____ / 19

Match the columns.

In the future, robots will...

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| build | 1 food tablets |
| a travel | 2 on the lights |
| b get | 3 English |
| c look | 4 ill |
| d turn | 5 to other planets |
| e eat | 6 after the garden |
| f learn | 7 cities |

Read the answers and write the questions.

- Will I pass all my exams?
 Yes, you will. You will pass all your exams.
 a
 No, it won't rain tomorrow.
 b
 Yes, you will. You will buy a new smartphone next year.
 c
 No, they won't. They won't get married.
 d
 No, she won't. Your sister won't come to the party.
 e
 Yes, they will. Vehicles will use electricity in the future.



Answer these questions. Use short answers.

- Will your sister be famous?
 Yes, she will.
 a Will your football team win the league?
 b Will your parents buy a bigger car next year?
 c Will you get a university degree?
 d Will you live in Japan?
 e Will you live to be 100 years old?

Marks: ____ / 21 **G** » p. 56

TOTAL: ____ / 40

0-19 20-29 30-40

MY VOCABULARY

MY WORDS: Label these word families. Use the labels in the box.

Verbs Life (today & in the future) Jobs

a

artificial intelligence
automation
clothes and fashion
computers
digital books
electric cars
e-reader
factories
food tablets
health
home and leisure
housework
jobs
megacities
paperback books
petrol
pollution
public transport
robot
sciences
smartwatch
tablet
technology
video conference
work

b

build
communicate
get ill
happen
learn
live
look after
meet
replace
talk
travel
turn on
watch
work

c

actor
architect
astronaut
cashier
cook
doctor
factory worker
pianist
politician
scientist
singer
security guard
software engineer
taxi driver
teacher
telemarketer

FAMOUS PEOPLE

CAN YOU talk about the past?

Complete with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

3:15 PM 23%

SPACE NEWS



Astronaut Jeffrey Williams talked to Business Insider news website in December 2016. He

(a) explained how his journeys into space (b) changed his view on life. 'I remember the first time I (c) viewed the Earth from space. I (d) watched the blue of the oceans and the white of the cloud formations; it (e) was absolutely amazing! I even (f) videorecorded the landscape from the spacecraft window'...

Complete Jake and Tom's chat.

Last Saturday (be) really cool!

Yeah? Why?

Well, I (a) (visit) the Aquarium with my friends.

Cool : -)

Then at Carla's we (b) (watch) TV. And you?

I (c) (not enjoy) my Saturday.

Why's that?

After breakfast, I (d) (clean) my bedroom.

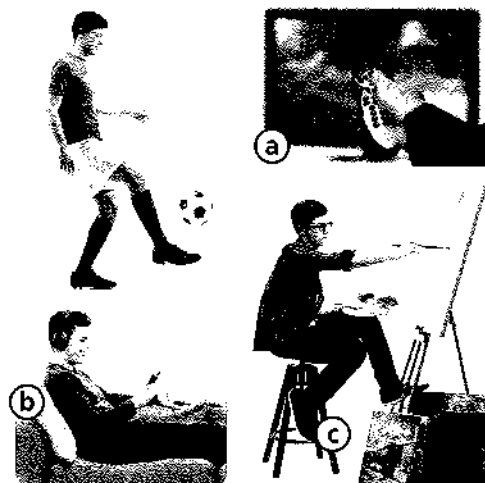
Yuck!

I (e) (not have) time to go out. After dinner, *Alien VII* (f) (be) on TV, but I (g) (not watch) it. I hate horror movies!

Write the past simple form of the verbs. Then, classify according to the ending sounds /ɪd/, /d/ or /t/.

clean	<u>cleaned</u>	/d/
explore		
dance		
like		
paint		
look		
love		
collect		
wash		
end		

Write about Tom's last Sunday.



... He played football.

a
b
c

Write about your last weekend in your notebook.

clean my bedroom dance at the disco
watch TV play sport visit a museum
listen to music talk to an alien

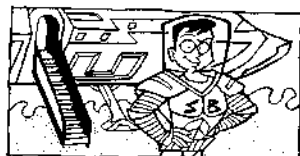
CAN YOU talk about someone's life?

Find the past simple of the verbs in the box.

become do ~~drink~~ eat get up
go have sleep take wear be

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

Complete the dialogue using some of the verbs in Activity 1.



Reporter: Where did you go?
Spaceboy: I ^(a) to a space station.
Reporter: How long ^(b) you there?
Spaceboy: I ^(c) there for three years.
Reporter: Wow! That's a long time!
What time ^(d) up in the mornings?
Spaceboy: I ^(e) at six o'clock.
Reporter: What ^(f) ?
Spaceboy: Look! I ^(g) these special space clothes.
Reporter: ^(h) ?
Spaceboy: I ⁽ⁱ⁾ space food. It wasn't very nice.
Reporter: And my last question...
^(j) ?
Spaceboy: I ^(k) in a special bed.

Complete the questions. Then, ask a partner.

- What time did you get up yesterday?
a Did a shower?
b a big breakfast?
c wear yesterday?
d to a shopping centre?
e to bed?

Match the questions and the answers. Listen and check.

Did Pedro Almodóvar win an Oscar in 2002?

3

a Was Antonio Banderas in *Pirates of the Caribbean*?

b Were Lilo and Stitch brother and sister?

c Did Halle Berry win an Oscar for *Monster's Ball*?

d Did Tom Cruise appear in *The Matrix*?

e Did Princess Fiona marry Lord Farquaad?

- 1 No, he didn't. 4 Yes, she did.
2 No, he wasn't. 5 No, they weren't.
3 Yes, he did. 6 No, she didn't.

Complete the dialogue.

Father: Where did you (go) on the school outing?
Son: We ^(a) (go) to The Cinema Museum.
Father: The Cinema Museum? Yuck! Did you ^(b) (have) a good time?
Son: Yes, we did. We ^(c) (see) many posters and original costumes from Argentine films. We also ^(d) (listen) to some famous soundtracks. And you know what? We ^(e) (meet) Juan José Campanella in the flesh!
Father: Brrr! I prefer sports to the arts! What did you ^(f) (eat)?
Son: We ^(g) (eat) hamburgers. They ^(h) (be) delicious!
Father: That's disgusting! What did you ⁽ⁱ⁾ (drink)?
Son: We ^(j) (drink) a cola.
Father: Uh-huh. What did you ^(k) (do) in the afternoon?
Son: We ^(l) (go) to the cinema, of course!
Father: ^(m) you (see) *Star Wars*?
Son: No, we ⁽ⁿ⁾ (not see) *Star Wars*. We ^(o) (see) a very interesting film, *Wonder*.

READING

Read about Johnny Depp.

John Christopher Depp is an American actor, director, producer, and musician. He was born on June 9th, 1963 in Owensboro, Kentucky, USA. He is the youngest of four children of Betty Sue Palmer, a waitress, and John Christopher Depp, a civil engineer. Depp moved frequently during his childhood. He and his siblings lived in more than 20 different places, eventually settling in Miramar, Florida in 1970.

When he was 12, Depp started playing the guitar in various garage bands. He wanted to be a rock musician. On December 1983, Johnny married make-up artist Lori Anne Allison, who introduced him to Nicholas Cage. He encouraged him to become an actor. Lori and Johnny divorced two years after their marriage.

Depp's first film role was in the horror film **A Nightmare on Elm Street** (1984), in which he played the boyfriend of heroine Nancy Thompson and one of Freddy Krueger's victims. That was the springboard of his career.

He acted in **Edward Scissorshand** together with Winona Ryder. He played Captain Jack Sparrow in **Pirates of the Caribbean** and Willy Wonka in **Charlie and the Chocolate Factory**, among many other famous films.



Complete the table about Johnny Depp.

Name	John Christopher Depp
Date of birth	
Nationality	
Family	
Famous films	

Answer the questions.

- Is Johnny Depp an only child?
- What did his parents do for a living?
- Where did he play the guitar when he was a teenager?
- How old was he when he married Lori Anne Allison?

.....

.....

.....

.....

WRITING: a biography

Read the information and write about Jennifer Lawrence.



Name: Jennifer Lawrence
Born: Indian Hills, Kentucky, 1990
Occupation: Actress
Nationality: American
Famous films: *The Hunger Games* (2012-2014-2015), *X-Men* (2011-2014-2016)

Her name is Jennifer Lawrence.



LISTENING

2 Listen to an interview and circle the correct option.

a Sam got up at...

- 1 ten o'clock.
- ② half past ten.
- 3 a quarter to eleven.

b He had a...

- 1 shower in the morning.
- 2 bath in the morning.
- 3 bath later in the day.

c For breakfast he had...

- 1 a cup of tea and some cereal.
- 2 a bowl of cereal and some orange juice.
- 3 cereal and milk.

d In the afternoon he...

- 1 met his friends and went to the park.
- 2 went to the cinema.
- 3 didn't meet his friends.

PRONUNCIATION: past simple



Listen and write the verbs in the correct column. Then, listen, check and repeat.

~~dance~~ ~~hate~~ invite laugh live
 need show start study visit

no extra syllable

danced

extra syllable

hated

PAST SIMPLE

1 Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Lewis and Clark

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark ... were.....
(be) explorers. They were famous for their expeditions
across the USA.

Their first expedition ^(a) (start) in St. Louis
in 1804 and ^(b) (end) at the Pacific Ocean.

First, they ^(c) (travel) up the Missouri River.

Then they ^(d) (cross) the Rocky Mountains.

After the Rocky Mountains, they went down the
Columbia River. Finally, they ^(e) (arrive)
at the Pacific Ocean after eighteen months.

2 Answer the questions.

Who were Lewis and Clark?

...They were explorers.

a When did their expedition start?

b Where did it start?

c How long did they travel?

d Which mountains did they cross?

e Where did their expedition end?

3 Look at Marty's list. What did he do yesterday?

Things to do

- clean bedroom X
- do Maths homework ✓
- visit grandmother ✓
- take grandmother to the cinema ✓
- meet friends at the club X

a Did he clean his bedroom?

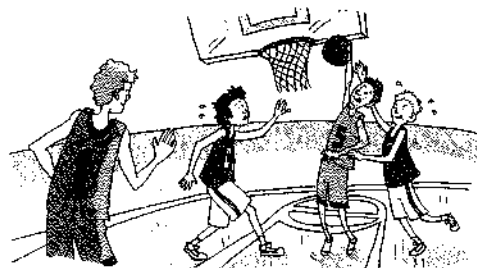
b Did he do his Maths homework?

c Did he visit his grandmother?

d Did he take his grandmother to the cinema?

e Did Marty and his friends meet at the club?

4 Read and complete Jake's diary.



Last Friday, I got up (get up) at
eleven o'clock. I didn't get up (not get
up) early because it ^(a) (be) a
holiday. I ^(b) (have) a shower
and then I ^(c) (tidy) my room.
I ^(d) (drink) some orange juice
for breakfast. I ^(e) (not eat)
anything because I ^(f) (not be)
very hungry. After breakfast, I ^(g) (go)
to the park with my dog. I ^(h)
(meet) some classmates and we ⁽ⁱ⁾
(play) basketball for two hours. After the game,
we ^(j) (drink) a lemonade. In
the evening, I ^(k) (do) some
homework and then I ^(l)
(watch) TV.

5 Look at Jake's diary. Write questions.

What / do before breakfast?

...What did he do before breakfast?

a Where / go after breakfast?

b Who / meet in the park?

c How long / play basketball for?

d What / drink after the game?

Marks: ____ / 40 **G** » p. 58

TOTAL: ____ / 40

0-19 20-29 30-40

MY VOCABULARY

MY WORDS: Label these word families. Use the labels in the box.

Regular verbs

Irregular verbs

Films

Space

b

become / became
do / did
drink / drank
eat / ate
get up / got up
go / went
have / had
sleep / slept
take / took
wear / wore

a

arrive / arrived
ask / asked
clean / cleaned
cross / crossed
end / ended
explore / explored
like / liked
play / played
start / started
stop / stopped
study / studied
walk / walked
watch / watched

c

act
actor
actress
blockbuster
cinema
cinema museum
costume
director
drama
film
horror series
play a role
producer
role
soundtrack
springboard

d

alien
astronaut
invasion
mission
sleeping bag
space station
spacecraft
spaceship
spacesuit
the Earth
the moon

A TALL STORY

CAN YOU talk about what was happening?

Read about Jake's and Carla's day yesterday. Then, write questions and answers.

Jake's day

11:30 a.m. Play tennis with Lenny
2:00 p.m. Have lunch with my cousin
8:00 p.m. Dance at a party

Carla's day

9:00 a.m. Jog in the park
11:15 a.m. Have a shower
8:00 p.m. Dance at a party

Carla / 9:00

What was Carla doing at 9:00?

She was jogging in the park.

a Jake / 11:30

b Carla / 11:15

c Jake and Carla / 8:00

What did you do yesterday? Correct the wrong sentences.



At 9:00 a.m. you were sleeping at home.

I wasn't sleeping. I was at school.

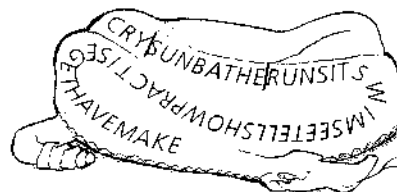
a At 10:30 a.m. you were having a shower.

b At 12:00 p.m. you were having lunch.

c At 1:00 p.m. you were shopping.

d At 1:00 a.m. you were studying for a Maths exam.

Find the verbs and classify them.



+ -ing

-e + -ing

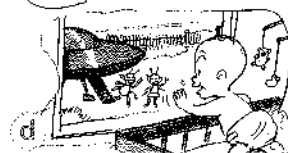
double
consonant
+ -ing

crying

sunbathing

running

Write what the Wilsons were doing when the Martians landed.



Mrs Wilson was watching TV.

a

b

c

d

Unscramble the verbs ending in -ing. Then, complete the sentences.

dingri sunbthinga yrinccg ~~pingjum~~ glapiny

Alice was jumping on her bed.

a She was on the beach.

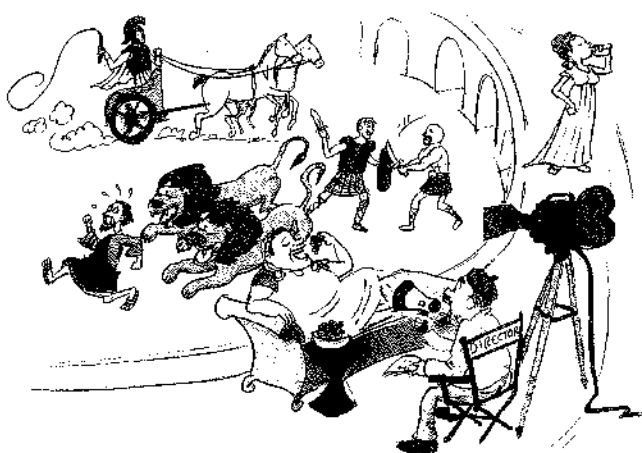
b The baby was because he was hungry.

c The boys were in the park.

d We were a camel in the desert.

CAN YOU describe what was happening?

What was happening at the film studio yesterday at 2:00? Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.



chase eat ~~fight~~ ride shout drink

- The gladiators were fighting in the arena.
- The director 'Action!'
 - The lions the actor.
 - The emperor some grapes.
 - The soldier a chariot.
 - The actress a cola.

2 Correct the sentences. Then, listen and check.

- The lions were chasing an elephant.
~~The lions weren't chasing an elephant.~~
~~They were chasing an actor.~~
- The emperor was sunbathing.

 - The gladiators were swimming.

 - The director was lying under a tree.

 - The Roman soldier was running.

 - The actress was eating.

Read and answer the questions.



African National Park

- 9:15 a.m. Travel to heliport
 9:35-10:20 a.m. Fly to park
 10:45-12:00 p.m. Safari-visit animals
 in their natural habitat
 1:00 p.m. Lunch in a Zulu village



What were you doing at 9:20?
 We were travelling to the heliport.

- What at 10:00?

- at 11:30?

- at 1:15?

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use past simple or past continuous.

We were driving .. (drive) through the park when a rhino started (start) to chase our jeep.

- We (have) lunch in the Zulu village when a monkey (take) my food.
- I (waterski) in the lake when I suddenly (see) three crocodiles.
- We (wait) for the helicopter when it (start) to rain.

Write sentences using these prompts.

I / pick up a snake / when / it / bite me.
 I was picking up a snake when it bit me.

- I / ride a horse / when / I / fall.

- They / drive through the forest / when / they / see a rhino.

- They / have a picnic / when / it start to rain.

READING

Read the article. Why did people panic?

NEWS

■ BUSINESS

■ ECONOMY

■ SCIENCE

■ TECHNOLOGY

THE DAY THE MARTIANS ATTACKED AMERICA

On 30th October, 1938, many families in America were having dinner and listening to the radio. TV didn't exist. Suddenly the music stopped and a reporter announced, 'Astronomers can see blue flames coming from Mars.' Soon the reporter gave more news: 'A strange meteor has fallen to Earth.'

People then heard that the meteor was a spaceship.

A door from the machine opened and a creature, probably a Martian, came out shooting the observers. Other Martians soon arrived. They blasted people with heat rays and released a black poisonous gas.

When the evening was over, almost all of these people learned that the news broadcast was only a radio



play. About six million people heard it and almost one million panicked.

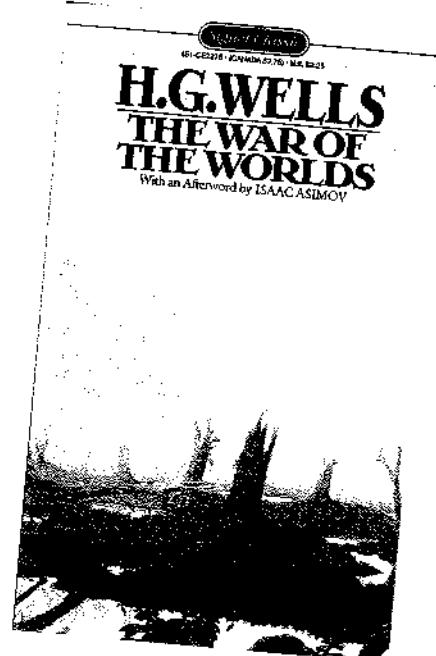
Read the article again and tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- a The radio programme was broadcast in the evening
- b Music was playing when the programme was interrupted.
- c Astronauts saw blue flames coming from Mars.
- d People thought the Martians were invading Earth.
- e One million people listened to the late news broadcast.

☒
☐
☐
☐
☐

Read the definitions and find the words in the article.

- a the fourth planet in the solar system Mars
- b a piece of rock that produces a bright light as it travels close to Earth
- c ended
- d a theatre drama
- e toxic
- f people looking at something



WRITING: a tall story

Look at the pictures and write a story.

- a Mike and David / get into / their boat. They / row / away from the coast.
- b They / swim / in the sea / when the direction of wind / change.
- c The waves / push / the boat / back to the coast.
- d Andy / make a sandcastle / when / he / see the boat. He / run / and / tell / the lifeguards.
- e The lifeguards / get into / their Zodiac rescue boats and / rescue / Mike and David.



LISTENING

2 Listen and answer the questions.

40

10:30 PE class - play basketball
4:30 library - do science project
6:00 park - have a picnic
6:30 Lenny's house - watch Star Wars
9:00 home - have dinner

Where was Carla at 10:30?

She was at PE class.

What was she doing?

She was playing basketball.

3 Listen and answer the questions using Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

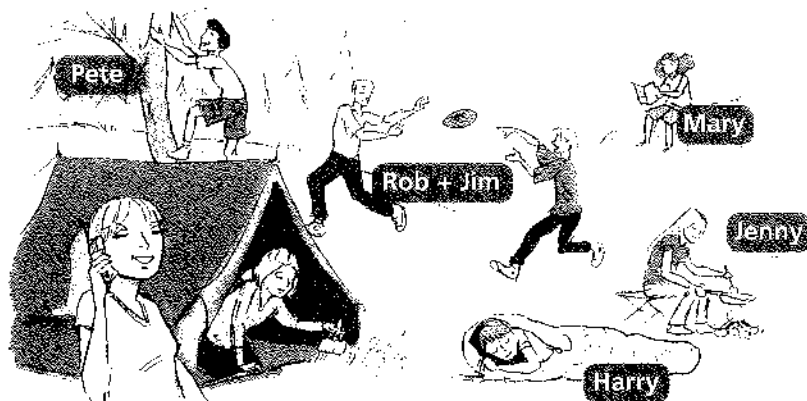
41

Were you having breakfast at 10:30 yesterday?

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

4 Look at the picture and answer the questions. What were the girls and boys doing when Susie's mother called?

42



What was Pete doing?

He was climbing a tree.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Complete the dialogue with the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Tom: What were you doing (do) yesterday at 11 o'clock?

Sue: I was visiting (visit) an amusement park with my family.

Tom: What (a) (do) at 5:00 p.m.?

Sue: I can't remember. Why?

Tom: We (b) (wait) for you!

Sue: For me?

Tom: We (c) (play) the football final at 5:00!

Sue: Oh no! I completely forgot about it. I'm really sorry.

Tom: It doesn't matter. Lots of people (d) (watch) us.

Sue: Really? What was the score?

Tom: Two to one. We (e) (lose) in the first half, but then Robbie came out and he scored our two goals.

Sue: Good old Robbie. Amazing!

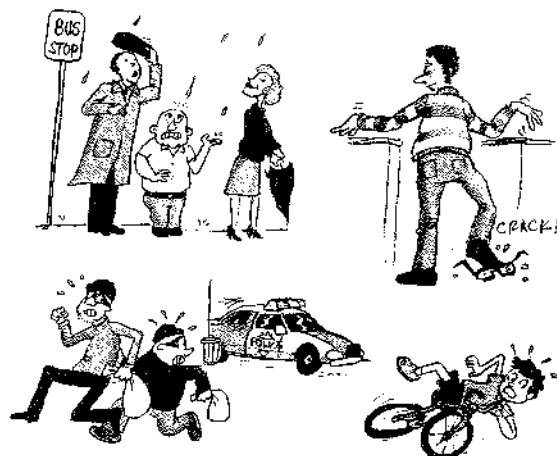
Tom: It was a very exciting match.

Sue: Yes, I can imagine...

Match the halves to make sentences.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a She was sunbathing... | ☒ |
| b I was waiting for the bus... | ☐ |
| c We were walking in the park... | ☐ |
| d The teenagers were climbing the mountain... | ☐ |
| e He was driving his car... | ☐ |
| f The boys were fighting... | ☐ |
| 1 when the rope broke. | |
| 2 when the ball hit her. | |
| 3 when a policeman stopped him. | |
| 4 when their parents arrived home. | |
| 5 when a spaceship landed next to us. | |
| 6 when I saw two robbers going into the bank across the street. | |

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



They were waiting for (wait for) the bus when it started (start) to rain.

- a He (look for) his glasses when he stood on them.
- b The bank robbers (escape) when the police car (arrive).
- c He (ride) his bike when he suddenly (fall off).

Complete the sentences.

- I was looking for my shoes when...
... I saw a tarantula...
- a We were visiting the zoo when...
- b The children were playing tennis when...
- c She was cleaning her teeth when...
- d I was cycling in the park when...
- e We were having a picnic in the park when...
- f She was watching television when...
- g I was running to the bus stop when...

Marks: ____ / 40 **G** » p. 62

TOTAL: ____ / 40

0-19 20-29 30-40

MY VOCABULARY

MY WORDS: Label these word families. Use the labels in the box.

Animals

Action verbs

Other words

a

chase
cry
fight
jump
play
run
sit
sunbathe
swim
swing
walk

b

autograph
cameraman
chauffeur
episode
incident
jungle
mask
rope
stuntman
truth
zoo

c

camel
crocodile
elephant
gorilla
lion
monkey
rhino
shark
snake
tiger

MY CULTURE DOSSIER

FESTIVALS WEB-GUIDE

1 Read the web-guide and match the words to the festivals.

a THE EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

b THE EDINBURGH MILITARY TATTOO

c THE EDINBURGH FRINGE FESTIVAL

free shows

classical music

military bands

Edinburgh Castle

circus

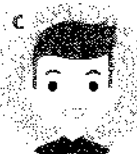
firework display

2 Read again and answer. What festival were these people at?



Jane

The parade was fantastic! The bands were playing as they marched along the esplanade.



Mike

I played a minor role in a comedy. It was my first time on stage.



Jack

People cheered happily as the fireworks were gradually lighting the sky.



Peter

I saw a show in a bathroom! Can you believe it?

3 Answer the questions about your country.

- Are there any famous traditional festivals in your country?
- Choose a festival. When does it take place? What is the festival about?
- How long does it last?

4 Organise a school festival. Then, write a web-guide about your festival. Use the texts on page 107 as a guide.

- When will it take place?
- What music will you play?
- Who will you invite?
- Will you sell any food or drink?

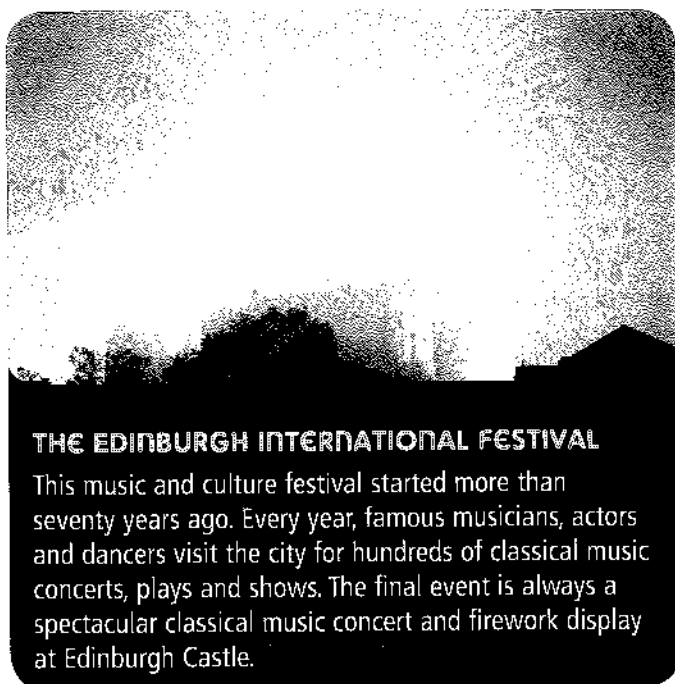


EDINBURGH

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and it is a beautiful city. It is a typical British city for eleven months each year. But once a year, in August, three very popular events make it become a very different place. Thousands of visitors come from all over the world to have a good time.

THE EDINBURGH FRINGE FESTIVAL

It is the largest arts festival in the world. This is where you can see comedy, modern dance, circus shows, new plays and more. The festival is special because anyone can participate with any type of performance and not all the shows are in theatres. Some shows are in unusual places. The 2017 Fringe included performances in a swimming pool, a boat, a bathroom, a football ground, a tunnel and a racecourse. Lots of the shows are free and there are also all sorts of activities for adults and children in parks and streets all around the city. In fact, in August, Edinburgh looks like one giant theatre!



THE EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

This music and culture festival started more than seventy years ago. Every year, famous musicians, actors and dancers visit the city for hundreds of classical music concerts, plays and shows. The final event is always a spectacular classical music concert and firework display at Edinburgh Castle.

THE EDINBURGH MILITARY TATTOO

The Edinburgh Military Tattoo is a music festival. Military bands from lots of different countries play on the esplanade of Edinburgh Castle. Thousands of people come to listen to the bands, and millions more watch on TV.



GOOD FRIENDS

CAN YOU give people advice?

1 Find eight items of sports equipment.

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

2 What parts of the body do the items in Activity 1 involve?

cap head e
a f
b g
c h
d

3 Complete with *should* or *shouldn't*.

You should do regular exercise.
a You eat a lot of sweets.
b You eat a lot of fruit.
c You drink a lot of water.
d You go to bed late.

4 Give advice using *should*.

~~wear a helmet~~ knee pads sunscreen



... You should wear a helmet when you cycle.

a
b

5 Choose an adequate ending for each story.

- a You should hide matches from children.
- b Children should never play near glass.
- c You should never put cleaning fluids in soft drink bottles.
- d You should wear sunscreen on the beach.

1 I was playing with my little sister in the garden. It was a very hot day and she went into the house to have a drink. My parents were at the shops. After a few minutes, she came out. She was holding a soft drink bottle with a blue liquid inside. I quickly said, 'Don't drink from that bottle!' She dropped the bottle in surprise and started crying. ☐

2 It was a beautiful sunny day and we decided to go to the beach. We played volleyball and then we went swimming. Then we sunbathed while we listened to music. We didn't go home until dinner time. When I was brushing my teeth, my back felt really sore. I took off my shirt and saw I was all red! ☐

6 Choose one of the endings you didn't use in Activity 5 and write a one-paragraph story.

Use these question guidelines:

- Who are the characters?
- Where did the story take place?
- What happened?

.....
.....
.....
.....

CAN YOU compare animals?

Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

big fast noisy quiet short
small ~~strong~~ tall good



Weightlifters are ... **strong** ...

- a Basketball players are, but jockeys are usually
- b Discos are, but libraries are usually
- c 100-metre runners are very
- d Godzilla is, but hobbits are
- e Cats are pets. You don't have to clean them every day.

Unscramble the sentences. Then, listen and check.

is / A / than / a / quieter / . / fish / parrot
A fish is quieter than a parrot.

- a are / than / . / cleaner / Cats / dogs
.....
- b mouse / smaller / . / cat / A / than / is / a
.....
- c better / . / Dogs / monkeys / pets / than / are
.....

Compare the animals.

- A cheetah is faster than a lion. (fast)
- a A giraffe a zebra. (tall)
- b A whale an elephant. (heavy)
- c A gorilla a monkey. (strong)
- d A boa a coral snake. (long)

Compare the characters.



Basketball score	30	27	20
Volleyball score	2	3	4
Football score	7	5	2

Jake / Carla

Jake is better than Carla at basketball.

Lenny / Jake

Lenny is worse than Jake at football.

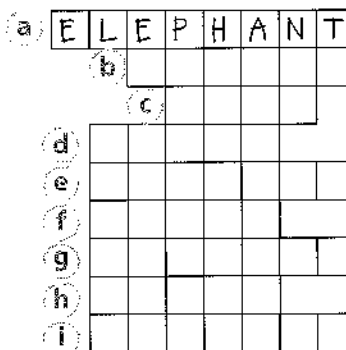
a Lenny / Carla

b Jake / Lenny

c Carla / Lenny

d Carla / Jake

Complete the crossword puzzle and find the secret animal.



- a This is a very heavy grey animal.
- b This animal is similar to, but smaller than, a gorilla.
- c A cheetah is faster than this yellow cat.
- d This big animal lives in water. It's heavier than an elephant.
- e This animal is like a monkey but stronger.
- f This animal has got black and white stripes.
- g This cat is faster than a lion or a tiger.
- h This is a big, strong fish. It can eat people.
- i This animal is taller than an elephant.

Secret animal

READING

Put the sentences in the correct place.

- a What sort of pet could you have?
- b Have you got the time?
- c How much will it cost?
- d Do you really want to have a pet?
- e Think about it first.

Having a pet

- 1 ~~Do you really want to have a pet?~~ Having a pet takes time, money and patience. A pet will change your life.
- 2 Before you get a pet, think carefully about why you want an animal. Pets are great fun but a big responsibility.
 - + Is a clean house or flat very important for you? Then don't get a cat or a dog. They leave hairs everywhere.
 - + Talk to your family before you bring a pet home.
- 3 Before choosing a pet, think about your lifestyle and where you live.
 - + Cats and dogs like to spend time outside. It doesn't make sense to have a dog if you live in a small flat or a cat if you live on a busy main road.
 - + Can you give your animal a good home for all their life?
 - + Do you often go away on holiday?
- 4 Food, equipment, housing and veterinary bills are expensive. You shouldn't adopt a dog or a cat if you can't afford it.
 - + It is expensive to keep an average-sized dog (around £1,000 a year in the UK).
 - + Most pets need regular vaccinations, veterinary checks and special food.
- 5 The type of animal you choose depends on the amount of time you can spend with it.
 - + Dogs need regular walks and a lot of attention. They are usually more obedient than cats.
 - + Cats are more independent but can get lonely.

All animals need a regular routine and lots of love and attention.

But, most importantly, pets need owners who are going to stay interested in them all their lives.

If you are sure you can give an animal a good home, there are thousands in animal protection centres throughout England.

Tick (✓) the correct statements.

Pets can be expensive.

☒

a Cats need love.

☐

b Dogs do not need a lot of attention.

☐

c Cats are more independent than dogs.

☐

d Cats don't need friends.

☐

WRITING

- 1 Read and circle the adjectives. Then, write a description of your pet or your favourite animal.

My pet's name is Max. He's a beautiful German shepherd. When Max was a puppy, he was small and furry. We played with him all the time. Now he's five years old and is bigger and stronger. He barks at people he doesn't know, but he is very friendly and never attacks or bites. He is more obedient now than when he was a puppy. We take him out three times a day. I usually take him out in the evening. I walk him on his lead and I always clean up after him. I love him very much because he's my best friend.



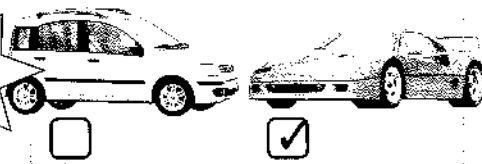
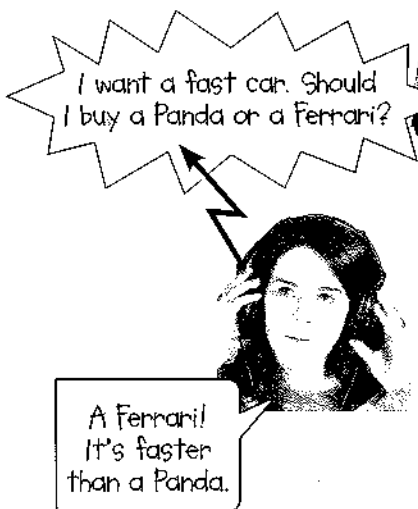
- 2 What advice would you give a friend who is about to take up skateboarding?
Write sentences with *should* / *shouldn't*.

You should wear a helmet.

.....
.....
.....

LISTENING

- 3 Listen and answer.



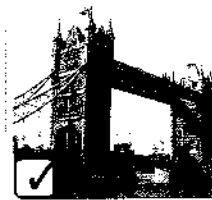
a fast



b clean



c quiet



d cool

PRONUNCIATION: schwa /ə/ in weak forms

- 4 In questions, the pronunciation of auxiliary verbs is the weak schwa /ə/ sound. In short answers we stress the auxiliary verb. Listen and repeat the questions and answers.

Should I wear a helmet?

Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.

SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

Give advice for the following sports.

- I'm going to play tennis.
 ... You should warm up first.
 a I'm going to go skiing.

 b I'm going to go skateboarding.

 c I'm going to go swimming.

 d I'm going to play football.

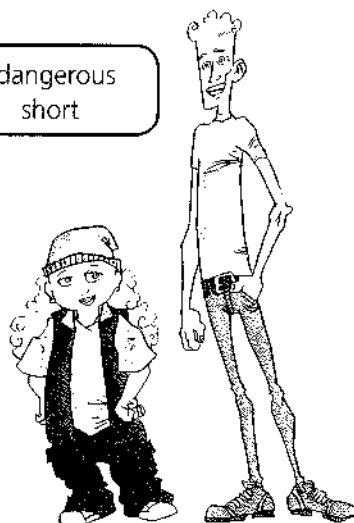
 e I'm going to go rollerblading.

Marks: ____ / 10 **G** » p. 68

COMPARATIVES

Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

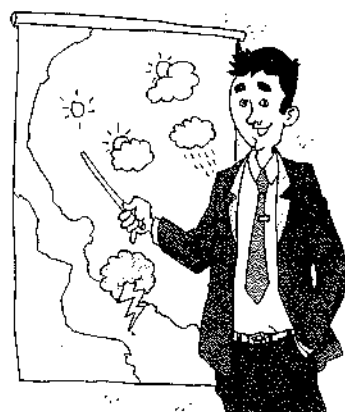
interesting small dangerous
 fast ~~tall~~ quiet short



My brother is
 taller than
 my sister.

- a My sister is than my brother.
 b An aeroplane is than a car.
 Aeroplanes can fly at 1,000 kph.
 c The ocean is than a
 swimming pool.
 d Geography is than Chemistry. I find
 Chemistry very difficult.
 e A cat is than a tiger.
 Tigers are enormous!
 f A hamster is than a parrot.
 They're really noisy.

Compare the two cities.



	São Paulo	London
 Average temperature	20°C	11°C
 Average annual rainfall	1,603 mm	593 mm
 Population	10,333,200	7,465,100

- cool ... London is cooler than São Paulo.
 a wet
 b hot
 c dry
 d small

What word is wrong or missing? Correct the mistakes.

- Cats are cuter dogs.
 Cats are cuter than dogs.
 a Elephants are bigger than hamsters.

 b Spiders are scayer than snakes.

 c Ducks slower than cheetahs.

 d Parrots are noisy than cats.

 e Pets are more good than computers!

Marks: ____ / 30 **G** » p. 70

TOTAL: ____ / 40

0-19  20-29  30-40 

MY VOCABULARY

MY WORDS: Label these word families. Use the labels in the box.

Pets Adjectives Wild animals Sports equipment Parts of the body

a

bad
big
boring
clean
cold
cool
dangerous
dirty
dry
fast
good
heavy
hot
important
interesting
noisy
obedient
pretty
quiet
short
slow
small
strong
tall
ugly
warm
weak
wet

b

canary
cat
dog
fish
hamster
mouse
parrot

c

bat
bear
boar
cheetah
duck
giraffe
jaguar
leopard
lion
lizard
penguin
scorpion
seal
spider
stork
whale
zebra

d

arms
back
ears
elbows
eyes
face
feet
fingers
hands
knees
legs
mouth
nose
shoulders
teeth
toes

e

boots
cap
elbow pads
football
gloves
goggles
helmet
knee pads
shoulder pads
skateboard
tennis racket

READING THE SIGNS

CAN YOU talk about your feelings?

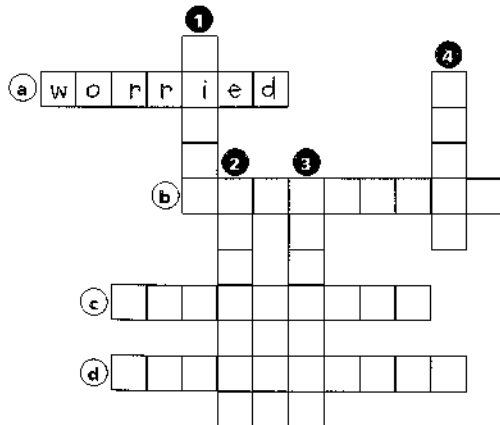
Write seven feelings in the crossword puzzle.

Down

- 1 If I'm, I go to bed.
- 2 I get really before an important football match.
- 3 I don't feel nervous before exams. In fact, I'm quite
- 4 I'm never I always have interesting things to do.

Across

- a My parents get worried if I'm really late on a Saturday night.
- b Rainy days and Sunday evenings make me
- c When my dad is, he turns red and shouts.
- d I'm in horoscopes and superstitions.



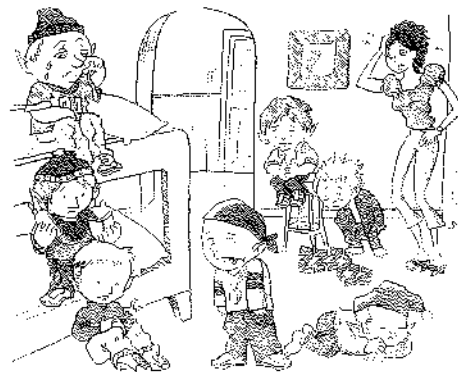
Complete these sentences.

When it rains, I usually wear
..... my raincoat

- a If I miss the bus to school,
.....
- b If I have a headache,
.....



Circle the correct adjective.
What do you do when / if...?



When I'm sad / hungry, I...

- 1 go to bed and put my head under the pillow.
- 2 look at some photos to cheer me up.
- 3 watch a comedy and have a laugh.

a If I'm lonely / sleepy, I...

- 1 get my phone and ring all my friends.
- 2 go to my room and listen to music.
- 3 log on and chat with my keypals.

b If I'm hungry / bored, I...

- 1 go to the fridge and make a sandwich.
- 2 wait till lunchtime.
- 3 have some chocolate or a bag of crisps.

c When I'm depressed / sleepy, I...

- 1 go straight to bed.
- 2 take a nap.
- 3 normally fall asleep on the sofa.

d If I'm lazy / lonely, I...

- 1 do my homework just before going to bed.
- 2 don't do anything.
- 3 don't answer silly questionnaires!

e When I'm worried / relaxed, I...

- 1 can't sleep.
- 2 eat a lot.
- 3 write in my diary.

CAN YOU talk about outcomes?

Match the phrases.

- the sky is red in the morning
a find a four-leaf clover
b open an umbrella inside your house
c drop a spoon
- 1 have bad luck
2 have a baby
3 rain in the evening
4 have good luck

3
□
□
□
□



Now write full sentences.

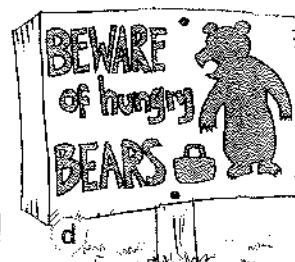
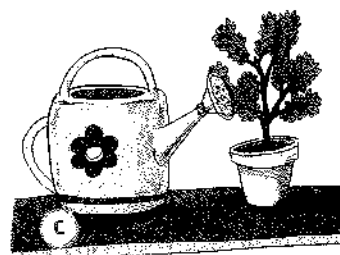
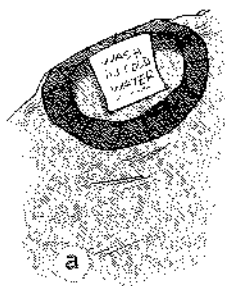
- If the sky is red in the morning, it will
rain in the evening.
- a
b
c

Read and complete the dialogue.

Crazy Lucy and Worried Jack

- Lucy: Let's go and sleep under the stars.
What fun!
- Jack: Under the stars, no way! What
..... will we do (do)
if it ^(a) (rain)?
- Lucy: Come on, Jack! If it ^(b)
(rain), we ^(c) (sleep) in the
tent.
- Jack: Well, what ^(d) (happen)
if we ^(e) (get) lost?
- Lucy: We ^(f) (not get) lost,
and if we do, we ^(g) (use)
our mobile phones.
- Jack: The forest is full of mosquitoes. What
^(h) we (do)
if they ⁽ⁱ⁾ (bite) us?
- Lucy: They ^(j) (not bite) us if
we ^(k) (use) insect repellent.
Listen, if you don't want to come, I'll go
with John.

Look at the pictures and rewrite using the first conditional.



- a Don't wash the jumper in hot water. It will shrink.
If you wash the jumper in hot water,
it will shrink.
- b Don't press the alarm when there isn't a fire.
You will get a fine of U\$50.
- c Don't forget to water the plant every day or it
will die.
- d Don't leave food on the table. The bears will
eat it.

Complete these sentences.

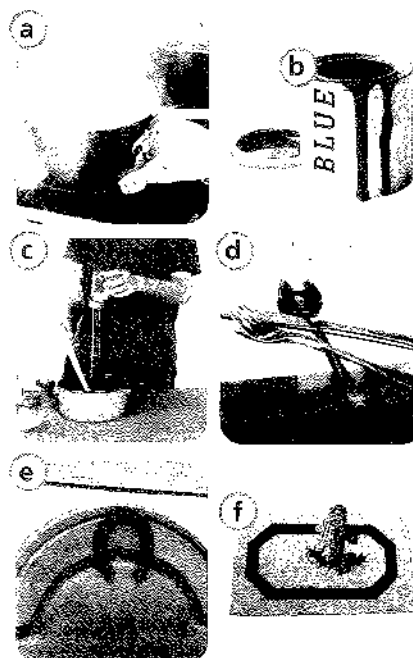
- If you eat all the cake,
you'll feel sick.
- a If you don't set your alarm clock,
.....
- b If you don't wear your coat,
.....
- c If you play football in the house,
.....

READING

1 Match the pictures to the superstitions.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS

- ☒ Touch blue and your wish will come true.
- ☐ A frog will bring good luck to the house if it gets in.
- ☐ A horseshoe hung in the bedroom will keep nightmares away.
- ☐ Knife falls, gentleman calls;
Fork falls, lady calls;
Spoon falls, baby calls.
- ☐ Letting milk boil over brings bad luck.
- ☐ Salty soup is a sign that the cook is in love.



WRITING

2 Write superstitions. Use the phrases in the box.

~~see a black cat~~ spill some salt break a mirror find a four-leaf clover

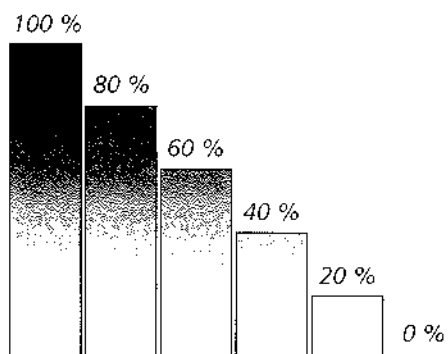
If you see a black cat, you will be unlucky.

- a
- b
- c

3 Look at the diagram and complete the sentences.

Nobody... thinks horoscopes are always true.

- a Everybody
- b A few people
- c A lot of people
- d Most people
- e Some people



100% read horoscopes.
80% don't believe in horoscopes.
60% don't like the number 13.
40% have a lucky number.
20% are superstitious.
0% think horoscopes are always true.

LISTENING



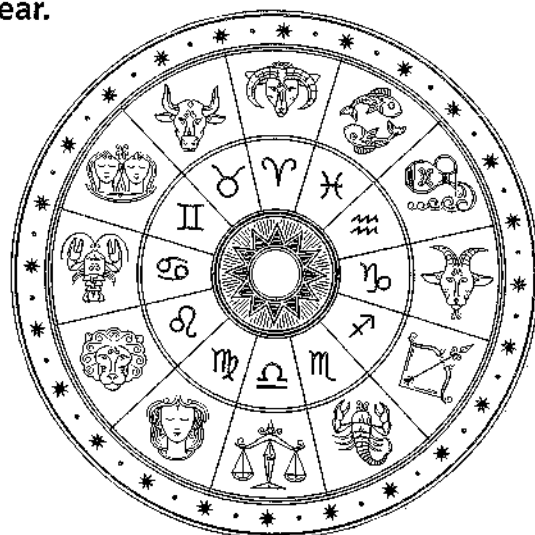
1 Listen to the horoscope. Tick (✓) the star signs you hear.

Aries	☐	Sagittarius	☐	Cancer	☐
Libra	☐	Gemini	☐	Capricorn	☐
Taurus	☐	Aquarius	☐	Leo	☐
Virgo	☐	Scorpio	☐	Pisces	☐



2 Listen again. Which star sign...

- needs to be more careful with money? Gemini.....
- a needs to work harder at school?
- b will have a good week at school?
- c will have a very good week?
- d will meet an important person?
- e will pass all their exams?
- f shouldn't waste their pocket money?
- g should pay more attention in class?



3 Listen and speak. Give short answers.

Do you read horoscopes?

Yes, I do.



PRONUNCIATION: stress



4 Listen and circle the stressed syllable.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| interested | d confused | h tired |
| a worried | e relaxed | i puzzled |
| b irritated | f depressed | |
| c bored | g excited | |

ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONAL

1 Find the mistakes and correct them.

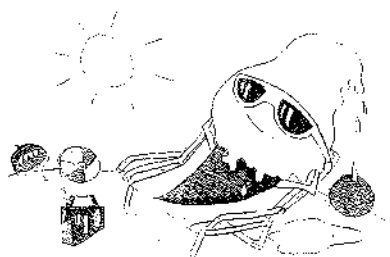
- When it ~~will be~~ cold, I always wear my hat.
..... is
- a If you will apply some sunscreen, you won't get sunburnt.
.....
- b When she is sad, she will play the piano.
.....
- c We don't go to the beach tomorrow if it rains.
.....
- d Do you drink tea if there won't be any coffee?
.....
- e If I pass all my exams, I go to the USA next summer.
.....

2 Write sentences using these prompts.

- When / I / sleepy / I / go / to bed.
When I'm sleepy, I go to bed.
- a If / I / lonely / I / not stay / at home.
.....
- b If / it / rain / we / not have / PE class.
.....
- c When / girls / wear / make-up / they / look / older.
.....
- d If / I / not know / the meaning of a word / I / guess.
.....

3 Match to make sentences.

- a If you leave an ice cream in the sun,
b When there isn't any cereal,
c If you are late again,
d When I don't know the meaning of a word,
e If I'm lucky,
- 1 I have toast for breakfast.
2 I look it up.
3 I'll win the competition.
4 it melts.
5 the teacher will punish you.



4 Write the correct form of the verbs. Use *will* or present simple.

- When Jessica ~~feels~~ (feel) sad, she ~~talks~~ (talk) to her friends.
- a If you (walk) under a ladder, you (be) unlucky.
- b What (happen) if I (see) a black cat?
- c What he (do) if he (miss) the last bus?

Marks: ____ / 24 **G** » p. 76

VOCABULARY

1 Complete with the correct adjective.

- Jessica was really ~~worried~~ about her exam results.
- a I'm b..... Let's do something.
- b Are you h.....? I'm going to make some sandwiches.
- c The children were really e..... about the presents they got.
- d What do you do when you are t.....? I have a shower and go to bed.

2 Unscramble the words.

- If you see a black cat, you'll have good UKLC luck.
- a If you LLPSI salt, you'll be unlucky.
- b If you hang a SSHHOOEER over the door, you will have good luck.
- c If you see five GAMSIEP , somebody will fall ill.
- d If you find a four-leaf LCVEOR , you will have good luck.

Marks: ____ / 16

TOTAL: ____ / 40

0-19 20-29 30-40

MY VOCABULARY

MY WORDS: Label these word families. Use the labels in the box.

Feelings

Star signs

Indefinite pronouns

Verbs

Nouns

a

something
somebody
everybody
everything
nobody
nothing

b

interested
irritated
happy
sad
depressed
worried
bored
tired
relaxed
frightened
surprised
angry
confused
puzzled
excited

c

spill
break
smile
frown
make eye contact
maintain eye contact
look in the eye
lie
cross
read somebody's palm
believe in horoscopes

d

mirror
black cat
good luck
bad luck
four-leaf clover
salt
shoulder
life line
heart line
fate line
superstition
horoscope
sign
frog
horseshoe
ladder
umbrella

e

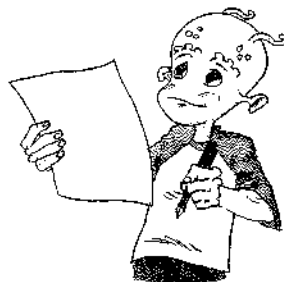
Aquarius
Pisces
Aries
Taurus
Gemini
Cancer
Leo
Virgo
Libra
Scorpio
Sagittarius
Capricorn

LET'S CELEBRATE!

CAN YOU talk about your own experiences?

What does the alien say about his experience on planet Earth?

- speak to humans (✓)
- see a football match (X)
- try human food (✓)
- ride a horse (X)



...I've spoken to humans.....

- a
- b
- c

Complete the questions with the past participle of the verbs in the box and write short answers.

eat put up ride see sleep swim travel

Have you ever...

...travelled..... to a foreign country?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

- a across the river?
- b a horse?
- c under the stars?
- d a tent?
- e fish?
- f a polar bear?

Complete the interview.

Interviewer: Hello, Sylvester.

Sylvester: Hi!

Interviewer: Have you ever

(a) (fly)

a helicopter?

Sylvester: Yes, I have.

Interviewer: (b)

you ever (swim) in the open sea?

Sylvester: Yes, I have.

Interviewer: (c) you ever

(eat) pizza?

Sylvester: Yes, of course.

Interviewer: What about camel milk? (d)

you ever (drink) camel milk?

Sylvester: Yes, I have. It was very nice in fact.

Interviewer: (e) you ever

..... (run) in front of bulls?

Sylvester: Yes, I have.



Find eleven verbs and write their past simple and past participle.

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

do, did, done

CAN YOU discuss other people's experiences?

Write the missing words.

Noun	Adjective
intelligence	intelligent.....
a romance	.....
b	adventurous
c kindness	.....
d happiness	.....

Complete with the words in Activity 1.



Scientists have found many ways to measure
.....intelligence.....

- a Amy's so She's always trying new dangerous sports.
b Have you ever seen a film like Love Story?
c She was very when she saw her exam mark.
d Jim's mum is a very person. She is always willing to help.

Complete the paragraph about Laura Loft with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Laura Loft is a secret agent. She ...has taken.... (take) part in a lot of secret missions. She (a) (never work) in a factory, and she (b) (never get up) early in the morning. She (c) (meet) a lot of interesting people and (d) (eat) in the best restaurants. She (e) (swim) in many dangerous seas and (f) (climb) the highest mountains, but she (g) (never be) to hospital!

Complete the dialogue with the past simple or the present perfect form of the verbs in the box.

A promising young star

Robert Strecker

- break a leg (2001)
- change teams (2002)
- win the NFL Super Bowl (2004)



- A: Has his team won..... the Super Bowl?
B: Yes, they have.
A: When (a)?
B: They won it in 2004.
A: ...Has.... he ever broken.... a leg?
B: Yes, he (b)
A: When (c) he it?
B: In 2001.
A: (d) he ever teams?
B: Yes, he (e)
A: When (f) teams?
B: He (g) in 2002.

Match the time expressions.



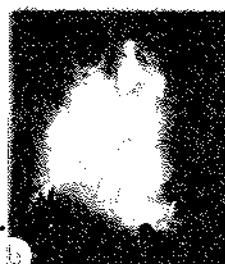
AUG-2018						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

10:00
AM

- a yesterday
b last year
c three days ago
d last month
e an hour ago
- 1 9:00 a.m.
2 Friday, 24th
3 July
4 2017
5 Sunday, 26th

READING

Read and match the pictures to the texts.



GUY FAWKES NIGHT

The British celebrate Guy Fawkes Night on the evening of 5th November. In towns throughout the country, people meet in parks and have barbecues. Big firework displays are arranged, and they light bonfires to burn life-sized images called *guys*. They do it to remember Guy Fawkes, a Catholic conspirator, who wanted to plant a bomb in the Houses of Parliament many years ago.

HALLOWEEN

Halloween is celebrated on the evening before All Saints' Day when, according to tradition, the spirits of the dead rise from their graves. They have parties and make lanterns out of pumpkins. Children dress in costumes and visit houses. They play a trick or a joke on the people in the house if they don't give them sweets. This started in the US in the 1880s, but it is now common in many other countries.

PANCAKE DAY

Pancake Day is celebrated on the last day before Ash Wednesday. Pancakes are thin, flat cakes made from eggs, flour and milk. In a pancake race, each runner, normally a woman, has a pancake in her pan. As she runs, she throws the pancake up and over in the air and catches it again in her pan.

Read again and complete the table.

	GUY FAWKES NIGHT	HALLOWEEN	PANCAKE DAY
Who		children	
What			
When	5th November		
Why			to celebrate the last day before Ash Wednesday

WRITING

Write a paragraph about a celebration in your country.

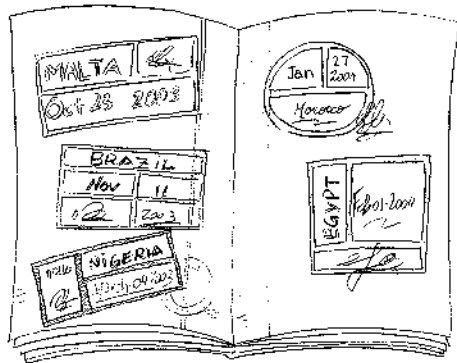
..... ← name
 This celebration is ← when

 ← who and what

 We do it to ← why

LISTENING

Look at the passport. Listen and answer the questions about Daniel Daring.



Has he ever been to Brazil?

Yes, he has.

When was he there?

He was there on November 11th, 2003.

Listen and ask questions based on the notes.

meet a famous person see a shark
fly in a helicopter try windsurfing
eat Japanese food make a pizza

meet a famous person

Have you ever met a famous person?

Read the list. Then, listen and answer the questions.

Things I've done:

- fly in a plane [✓]
- visit a foreign country [✓]
- see a kangaroo [x]
- meet a politician [x]
- make a cake [✓]
- dress up for Halloween [✓]
- write a Valentine card [x]
- eat pancakes [✓]

Have you ever flown in a plane?

Yes, I have.

PRONUNCIATION: -ed endings

Listen and write the phonetic symbol for these -ed endings.

/t/ /d/ /ɪd/

cried /d/

a cooked /t/

b visited /ɪd/

c tried /t/

d looked /t/

e celebrated /ɪd/

f jumped /t/

PRESENT PERFECT

- 1 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.



- A: How many songs ^(a) you
(write)?
B: I don't know exactly. I ^(b)
(compose) a few songs..., about fifty, I think.
A: And ^(c) you ever
(record) any of them?
B: No, I haven't. But I would like to!
A: ^(d) you ever (play) in
a concert?
B: No, I haven't, but I've played the guitar in a
school band.
A: I see. ^(e) you ever
(sing) with any famous singers?
B: Yes, well, only in the shower!

Marks: ____ / 10 **G** » p. 79

VOCABULARY

- 2 Look at the definitions and complete the words.

- a _ _ _ dventu _ _ _ careful; doesn't like
adventure and danger
b _ _ _ ell _ _ _ clever
c _ _ _ ma _ _ _ _ _ ve _ a book telling a love story
d _ _ _ eli _ a person who writes novels
e _ _ _ ri _ brave; likes adventure
and danger
f _ _ _ ki _ the opposite of *kind*
g _ _ _ ro _ the main female
character of a story
h _ _ _ lis _ similar to real life

Marks: ____ / 8

PAST SIMPLE VS PRESENT PERFECT

- 3 Write three questions for each situation.

(ride a horse)

A: Have you ever ridden a horse?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Where ... did you ride it ...?

B: In the countryside.

A: Did ... you like it ...?

B: Yes, I did.



- a (meet a famous person)

A: ^(a)

B: Yes, I have.

A: Who ^(b)?

B: A film director.

A: Where ^(c)?

B: In a restaurant.



- b (go to a concert)

A: ^(d)

B: Yes, I have.

A: Which band ^(e)?

B: I saw Coldplay.

A: Where ^(f)?

B: In a big theatre.



- 4 Past simple or present perfect?

I ... took ... (take) recorder lessons when I was seven. I ... wasn't ... (not be) very good because I ... didn't practise ... (not practise) very much.

- a I never (take) violin lessons. It's a very difficult instrument.
b My sister (sing) in a small band when she was at school.
c I (not meet) a famous person, but my mother (meet) a lot of famous actors because she is a hotel receptionist.
d She (meet) Vin Diesel. He (stay) in her hotel for two nights.
e I (play) tennis with Helen a lot recently. Yesterday, I (win) my first match.

Marks: ____ / 22 **G** » p. 79

TOTAL: ____ / 40

0-19

20-29

30-40

MY VOCABULARY

MY WORDS: Label these word families. Use the labels in the box.

Irregular past participles

Regular past participles

Adjectives

Celebrations

Time expressions

Other words

a

adventurous
realistic
kind
romantic
intelligent
friendly
handsome
daring
brave
unrealistic
unfriendly
unkind
unadventurous
romantic

b

St Valentine's Day
Halloween
Guy Fawkes Night
Pancake Day

c

yesterday
a year ago
three days ago
recently

d

written
broken
taken
sent
been
held
read
spoken
eaten
had
ridden
drunk
run
seen
won
met
flown

e

cried
tried
climbed
travelled
visited
cooked
looked
celebrated
jumped

f

novelist
grizzly bear
Niagara falls
Valentine card
fireworks
pancake
costumes
lantern
pumpkin
sweets
Ash Wednesday
conspirator
plant a bomb
house of parliament
play a trick
play a joke

MY CULTURE DOSSIER

WORLD PASTIMES

1 Think about the questions and talk to a partner.

- a Have you got a pastime? Which one?
- b Would you like to take up a new hobby? Why? Why not?

2 Read the texts on page 127 quickly. Which pastimes do the people talk about? Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

jigsaw puzzles
digital scrapbooking
reading
stamp collecting
drawing
singing
candle making
making model aeroplanes
cooking
creative writing
vblogging
photography
dancing
playing video games

3 Complete the texts on page 127 with the verbs in brackets in the appropriate tense.

4 Read the texts again and answer the questions.

- a Who borrows books from the library?
.....
- b Who has a pastime which requires a computer?
.....
- c Who sometimes practises their hobby before falling asleep?
.....
- d Who belongs to a flying club?
.....

5 Work in groups and create a digital scrapbook or an entry for a vblog. Then, share your production with the class.



FANATICS!

I ^(a) (love) making model aeroplanes.
It's my hobby! Right now I ^(b) (build) a Mustang,
an old American aeroplane. It's a very slow process,
but I really enjoy doing it. I belong to a flying club,
and I usually ^(c) (fly) my models
with a remote-control radio.



DYLAN



JESSICA

I'm really into reading. I usually
^(d) (read) after I've done my homework
and sometimes in bed before I fall sleep. I ^(e)
(borrow) a book from the library about once
a week. Right now I ^(f) (read) the first
part of a detective series.
It is also on TV, but I ^(g) (think) the book
is much better.

I ^(h) (be) into digital scrapbooking for three
years now. It is a form of scrapbooking that is done
using a personal computer, digital or scanned photos
and computer graphics software. I ⁽ⁱ⁾ (combine)
photos, artwork and graphics into a book.

I also ^(j) (add) some phrases and comments
to contextualise the digital composition. Last month
I ^(k) (create) a scrapbook for my grandparents'
wedding anniversary and now I ^(l) (work) on my
sister's fifteenth birthday scrapbook. It's a fun pastime.
You should give it a try!



OLIVIA

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