

Starlight

5

WORKBOOK

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley
Ksenia Baranova Victoria Kopylova
Radislav Millrood


PROSVESHCHENIYE
PUBLISHERS



Express Publishing



Звёздный английский



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Рабочая тетрадь

5 класс

Учебное пособие
для общеобразовательных
организаций и школ
с углублённым изучением
английского языка

7-е издание

Москва
Express Publishing
«Просвещение»
2019



УДК 373:811.111
ББК 81.432.1я72
А64

6+

Серия «Звёздный английский» основана в 2009 году.

Авторы: К. М. Баранова, Д. Дули, В. В. Копылова, Р. П. Мильруд, В. Эванс

Authors: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley, Ksenia Baranova, Victoria Kopylova, Radislav Millrood

Acknowledgements

Authors' Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the staff at Express Publishing who have contributed their skills to producing this book. Thanks for their support and patience are due in particular to: Megan Lawton (Editor-in-Chief); Mary Swan and Sean Todd (senior editors); Michael Sadler and Steve Miller (editorial assistants); Richard White (senior production controller); the Express design team; Sweetspot (recording producers); and Kevin Harris, Kimberly Baker, Steven Gibbs and Christine Little. We would also like to thank those institutions and teachers who piloted the manuscript, and whose comments and feedback were invaluable in the production of the book.

Every effort has been made to trace all the copyright holders. If any have been inadvertently overlooked, the publishers will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

Рабочая тетрадь является обязательным компонентом УМК серии «Звёздный английский» для учащихся 5 класса общеобразовательных организаций и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка. Рабочая тетрадь включает 6 основных модулей, каждый из которых соотносится с соответствующим разделом учебника. Упражнения в рабочей тетради, дополняя учебник, направлены на закрепление лексико-грамматического материала и дальнейшее развитие умений в аудировании, чтении, письме и устной речи. Материалы рабочей тетради способствуют достижению личностных, метапредметных и предметных результатов обучения согласно требованиям ФГОС основного общего образования.

Учебное издание

Серия «Звёздный английский»

Баранова Ксения Михайловна

Дули Дженни

Копылова Виктория Викторовна

Мильруд Радислав Петрович

Эванс Вирджиния



Английский язык

Рабочая тетрадь

5 класс

**Учебное пособие для общеобразовательных организаций
и школ с углублённым изучением английского языка**

Центр лингвистического образования

Руководитель Центра Ю. А. Смирнов

Зав. редакцией английского языка М. А. Семичев

Ответственный за выпуск Г. С. Богородская

Редактор Е. В. Щербакова

Художественный редактор Н. В. Дождева

Корректор Н. Д. Цухай

Налоговая льгота — Общероссийский классификатор продукции ОК 005-93-953000. Изд. лиц. Серия ИД № 05824 от 12.09.01. Подписано в печать 16.07.18. Формат 60х90/8. Бумага офсетная. Гарнитура Прагматика. Печать офсетная. Уч.-изд. л. 10,25. Доп. тираж 3800 экз. Заказ № 978ТДЛ.

Акционерное общество «Издательство «Просвещение». Российская Федерация, 127473, г. Москва, ул. Краснопролетарская, д. 16, стр. 3, этаж 4, помещение I.

Express Publishing. Liberty House, New Greenham Park, Newbury, Berkshire RG19 6HW Tel.: (0044) 1635 817 363 Fax: (0044) 1635 817 463 e-mail: inquiries@expresspublishing.co.uk <http://www.expresspublishing.co.uk>

Отпечатано в России.

Отпечатано по заказу АО «ПолиграфТрейд» в филиале «Тверской полиграфический комбинат детской литературы» ОАО «Издательство «Высшая школа».

170040, г. Тверь, проспект 50 лет Октября, д. 46. Тел.: +7 (4822) 44-85-98. Факс: +7 (4822) 44-61-51

ISBN 978-5-09-065056-4

© Express Publishing, 2013

© Издательство «Просвещение», 2013

Все права защищены

Contents

Module 1

1a	p. 4
1b	p. 5
1c, d	p. 6
1e	p. 7
1f	p. 8
1g	p. 9
1h	p. 10
1i, Notions & Functions	p. 11
Language & Grammar Review	p. 12
Reading Task	p. 13

Module 2

2a	p. 14
2b	p. 15
2c, d	p. 16
2e	p. 17
2f	p. 18
2g	p. 19
2h	p. 20
2i, Notions & Functions	p. 21
Language & Grammar Review	p. 22
Reading Task	p. 23

Module 3

3a	p. 24
3b	p. 25
3c, d	p. 26
3e	p. 27
3f	p. 28
3g	p. 29
3h	p. 30
3i, Notions & Functions	p. 31
Language & Grammar Review	p. 32
Reading Task	p. 33

Module 4

4a	p. 34
4b	p. 35
4c, d	p. 36
4e	p. 37
4f	p. 38
4g	p. 39
4h	p. 40
4i, Notions & Functions	p. 41
Language & Grammar Review	p. 42
Reading Task	p. 43

Module 5

5a	p. 44
5b	p. 45
5c, d	p. 46
5e	p. 47
5f	p. 48
5g	p. 49
5h	p. 50
5i, Notions & Functions	p. 51
Language & Grammar Review	p. 52
Reading Task	p. 53

Module 6

6a	p. 54
6b	p. 55
6c, d	p. 56
6e	p. 57
6f	p. 58
6g	p. 59
6h	p. 60
6i, Notions & Functions	p. 61
Language & Grammar Review	p. 62
Reading Task	p. 63

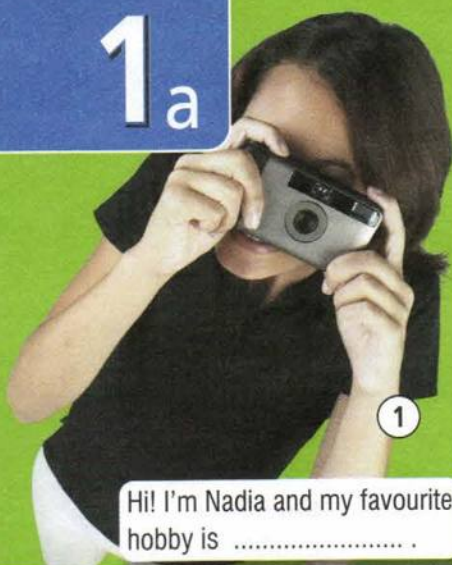
Grammar Bank

Grammar Bank 1	p. 64
Grammar Bank 2	p. 68
Grammar Bank 3	p. 72
Grammar Bank 4	p. 76
Grammar Bank 5	p. 80
Grammar Bank 6	p. 86
Grammar Bank Revision	p. 89

Further Practice

Listening Parts 1, 2, 3	p. 93
Reading Part 1	p. 94
Reading Part 2	p. 95
Reading Part 3	p. 96

1a



1

Hi! I'm Nadia and my favourite hobby is



2

Hello! I'm Mike and my favourite sport is



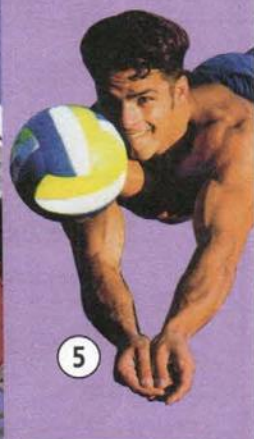
3

Hello! I'm Ann and my favourite hobby is



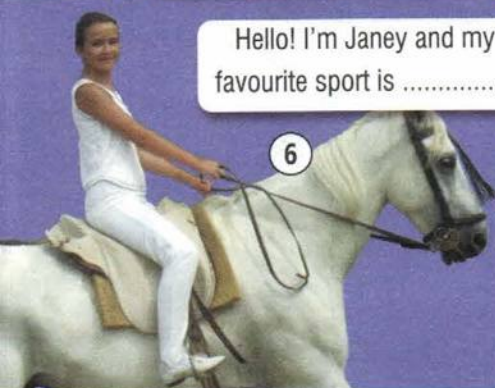
4

Hello! I'm Mario and my favourite hobby is



5

Hi! I'm Greg. My favourite sport is



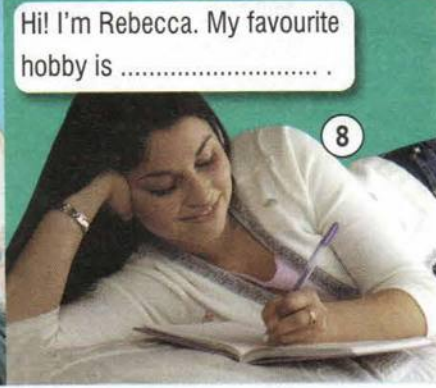
6

Hello! I'm Janey and my favourite sport is



7

Hi! I'm Tony and my favourite hobby is



8

Hi! I'm Rebecca. My favourite hobby is

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in: *playing music, volleyball, painting, photography, writing, horse-riding, woodworking, cycling.*

2 ★ Fill in: *footballer, hero, student, player, club, team.*

- 1 Cristiano Ronaldo is a famous
- 2 Jane is in the school's tennis
- 3 Chris is a good basketball
- 4 My dream is to become a famous football player like my, David Beckham.
- 5 Her favourite football is Milan.
- 6 Joe is a in my class.

3 ★ Write the nationalities.

- 1 Enrique Iglesias is from Spain. He is *Spanish*.
- 2 Beyoncé is from the USA. She is
- 3 Bono is from Ireland. He is
- 4 Robbie Williams is from England. He is
- 5 Giorgio Armani is from Italy. He is
- 6 Pelé is from Brazil. He is
- 7 Anna Kournikova is from Russia. She is
- 8 Carlos Tévez is from Argentina. He is
- 9 Salma Hayek is from Mexico. She is
- 10 Zinedine Zidane is from France. He's

Grammar

4 ★ Fill in the gaps with: *am, is or are.*

- 1 Rosa *is* Brazilian.
- 2 I Irish.
- 3 They from Spain.
- 4 Bob's favourite hobby reading.
- 5 Mario and Rosa from Italy.
- 6 We from America.
- 7 You Italian.
- 8 He from Argentina.
- 9 Kate and Bob's favourite sport football.

5 ★ Fill in: *am, is or are.*

Hi! I 1) Kyle and this 2) my sister, Serena. We 3) from America. I 4) 17 years old. My favourite hobby 5) reading and I 6) very good at painting. Basketball 7) my favourite sport and I 8) in the school basketball team. It 9) my dream to play for my favourite basketball team, the Boston Celtics. Serena 10) 15 and her favourite hobby 11) playing music. She 12) very good and it 13) her dream to become a famous singer, like Shakira or Beyoncé. Serena and I 14) very good at sport.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Match the words to the pictures.



A



B



C



D



E



F

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | | waiter |
| 2 | | pilot |
| 3 | | actress |
| 4 | | vet |
| 5 | | nurse |
| 6 | | fire fighter |

Grammar

- 2 ★ Fill in: *is, are, 'm not, isn't or aren't*.

- she a doctor? Yes, she
- I an actress. I am a vet.
- they from Mexico? Yes, they
- They twenty. They are twenty-two.
- Mark is a farmer. He a waiter.
- We are Spanish. We Italian.
- I am from Portugal. I Spanish.
- he a pilot? No, he
- you a teacher? No, I
- he from Spain? Yes, he

- 3 ★ Choose the correct item.

- This is Peter. **His/He** is in my class.
- This book isn't John's. It's **mine/my**.
- Who is **you/your** favourite author?
- Nigel and Ian are English. **Their/They** are from London.
- Is this book **yours/your**?
- Tanya is my friend. **Her/She** brother is a famous author.

- 4 ★ Fill in the gaps with the correct *subject pronouns/possessive adjectives/possessive pronouns*.

- Kathy is from America. is twenty-one years old. is a dancer.
- are Mexican. Our country is beautiful.
- name is Paul. My brother's name is Michael. are vets.
- That boy is twelve years old. name is Sam. This ball is
- Ben and Kerry are students. favourite film is *The Godfather*.
- am from Puebla. is a great city.
- She is an artist. paintings are nice. This painting is
- I am Billy and is John. are fire fighters. This car is

Reading & Writing

- 5 a) ★ Read and choose the correct word.

Hi! I 1) 'm/s Ken. I'm nineteen years old and I'm from

2) Spain/Spanish. I'm

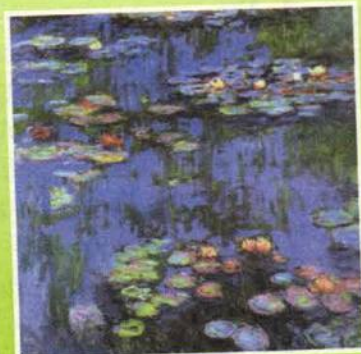
3) a/an actor. 4) My/I love painting, too. My favourite artist

5) is/are Claude Monet. He's from France.

6) He/His paintings 7) is/are so colourful. They

8) is/are full of bright flowers. My favourite one is

9) a/an painting called *Water Lilies*. It 10) is/are a scene from 11) he/his garden. Monet is 12) a/an great artist!



- b) ★ Answer the questions.

- How old is Ken?
- What nationality is he?
- Who's Claude Monet?
- Which is Ken's favourite painting?

- 6 ★★ Write a short text about yourself like the one in Ex. 5a. Write your *name, age, nationality, job, favourite artist and favourite painting*.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *symbol, nation, colours, display, government buildings, special.*



- 1 The US flag is on on 4th July, Independence Day.
- 2 The of the US flag are red, white and blue.
- 3 The USA is a great with a population of about 300 million people.
- 4 A flag is a of a country.
- 5 Independence Day is a(n) day for all Americans.
- 6 You can see the US flag on all

- 2 ★ Write the correct month.

- 1 is the third month of the year.
- 2 The ninth month of the year is
- 3 In the USA, New Year's Day is in
- 4 The fourth month of the year is
- 5 Every four years has got 29 days.
- 6 has only got three letters.

Everyday English

- 3 ★ Choose the correct response.

- A**
- 1 A: Hello Sarah! How's everything?
B: a Not bad. b See you later.
 - 2 A: This is my friend, Laura.
B: a Nice to meet you. b Take care.
 - 3 A: Jane's a new student in our class.
B: a I'm OK. b Great.
 - 4 A: How are you, Bob?
B: a So-so. b Me too.
 - 5 A: Sorry, but I have a lesson now. See you later.
B: a See you. b You too.

- B**
- 1 A: Hi Richard. How's it going?
B: a I'm fine, and you? b Me too.
 - 2 A: Anna, this is Nadia.
B: a Not bad. b Oh, hi.
 - 3 A: Good morning, Tom. How are you?
B: a And you? b Great, thanks.
 - 4 A: See you tomorrow.
B: a Goodbye. b I'm OK.

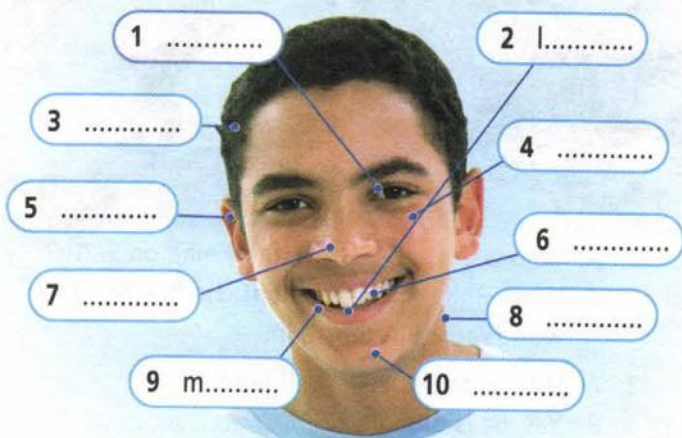
- C**
- 1 A: Hello! I'm Tina.
B: a What's your name?
 b Hi Tina, I'm Maria.
 - 2 A: Nice to meet you.
B: a Nice to meet you, too.
 b Me too.
 - 3 A: How's it going?
B: a What about you? b Great, and you?
 - 4 A: See you later.
B: a So-So. b Take care.

- 4 ★★ Write one of the dialogues below.

- 1 You see your friend at the cinema. Greet him/her.
- 2 You are at your friend's house. It's time to go home. Say goodbye to your friend.
- 3 You meet a new person at your tennis club. Introduce yourself and your friend to him.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Label the picture with the correct word.



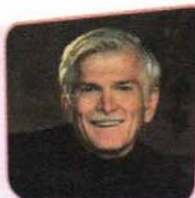
- 2 a) ★ Choose the correct word.



- A She's 1) thin/well-built and 2) old/young with 3) short/long, 4) straight/curly hair and 5) full/thin lips.



- B He's 1) middle-aged/young and 2) plump/slim with 3) short/long, 4) wavy/straight, 5) black/fair hair and blue eyes.



- C He's 1) in his late twenties/old and 2) well-built/fat with 3) straight/wavy, 4) brown/grey hair and a 5) beard/moustache.

- b) ★★ Describe the people in the pictures in your notebook.



- 3 ★ Circle the odd one out.

- 1 plump – well-built – middle-aged – fat
- 2 lips – mouth – leg – teeth
- 3 full – wavy – curly – straight
- 4 short – slim – tall – of medium height

Reading

- 4 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences T (true), or F (false).

The Tree people

The Kombai are a tribe in Papua New Guinea. They have got treehouses high up off the ground. The Kombai are hunters. They have got dark skin and dark hair.

The men are short and well-built. All the men have got short, curly hair and moustaches. Many of the men have got a thorn through their nose. The chief of the tribe has got many dogs' teeth that are around his neck. He is very strong.

Kombai women have got short, dark hair. Some have got a bone through their nose. They have also got dogs' teeth around their necks.



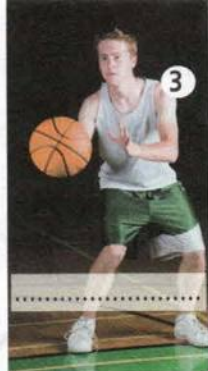
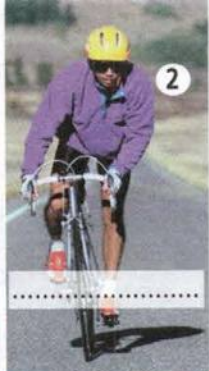
- 1 The Kombai are hunters.
- 2 The men are very tall.
- 3 Some men have got short hair.
- 4 The chief has got a necklace.
- 5 Kombai women have got long, dark hair.
- 6 Kombai women have got dogs' teeth through their noses.

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences.

- 1 The Kombai have got houses
- 2 Their skin is
- 3 Their hair is
- 4 Kombai women have got

Vocabulary

1 ★ Write the sports.



Grammar

2 ★ Put the adjectives in brackets in the comparative or superlative.

- Harry is (young) footballer in our team.
- The Tour de France is one of (long) cycling races in the world.
- I am a (strong) swimmer than my brother.
- Hockey is (exciting) than golf.
- A cricket ball is (small) than a football.
- I have got a medal for (high) pole vault in the school.
- Paul is (fast) than me at cycling.
- Tracy has got (many) swimming medals than Tim.
- Surfing is a (dangerous) sport than tennis.
- Michael Jordan is one of (successful) athletes in the world.

3 ★ Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct comparative or superlative form.

- A: Who is your favourite footballer?
B: Lionel Messi. He's (great) player in the world.
- A: Is Gordon (tall) basketball player in the team?
B: No, Paul is (tall) than him.
- A: Carla isn't a very fast swimmer.
B: I know, she's (slow) in the class.

- A: Who is (fast) man on Earth?
B: Usain Bolt, at the moment. He has got the world record in the 100m.
- A: Is Andy in the volleyball team?
B: Yes, he is one of (good) players.
- A: Are you good at PE?
B: No, I'm (bad) in my class.
- A: Is football (popular) than cricket in the UK?
B: Yes, it is.
- A: Is Tracy (good) at tennis than Michelle?
B: Yes! And she is also two years (young) than her.
- A: Jonathan is very good at cycling.
B: I know, he has got (many) medals in the team.
- A: Who's Michael Phelps?
B: He is one of (famous) swimmers of all time.

Listening

4 ★★ Listen and match the speakers to the statements. There is one extra statement that doesn't match.

- The speaker is good at two sports.
- The speaker is better than their friend at a sport.
- The speaker's favourite sport is tennis.
- The speaker's brother is better than the other players at a sport.
- The speaker's dream is to become a famous swimmer.
- The speaker is the youngest in the sports team.

1	2	3	4	5

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Write what Peter can/can't do.



- 1 (X)
2 (✓)
3 (X)
4 (X)
5 (✓)
6 (✓)
7 (X)
8 (X)
9 (✓)

- 2 ★ Complete the questions to the answers below.

- 1 A: is your name?
B: My name is Stephan.
- 2 A: is Adam from?
B: He's from Texas, America.
- 3 A: is she?
B: She is Sharon.
- 4 A: is he?
B: He is 14.
- 5 A: is your favourite sport?
B: My favourite sport is basketball.
- 6 A: are you?
B: I'm 15 years old.
- 7 A: is Robbie?
B: Robbie is at school.
- 8 A: is his favourite subject: Music or Art?
B: Music.



Grammar

- 3 ★★ Fill in: *who, what, where, how old, which*. Answer the questions.



Name: Carla Delgado

Address: 115 Campos Eliseos,
Mexico City, Mexico

Age: 17

School: Greengates High School

Favourite subject/s: Maths, Science

Favourite sport/s: Cycling

- 1
is her name?
- 2
is she from?
- 3
is she?
- 4
nationality is she?
- 5
are her favourite subjects?
- 6
is her favourite sport?

- 4 ★ Write two things you can and two things you can't do.

.....
.....

Listening

- 5 ★ Listen to two students talking. Then mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Paula is new at school.
2 Paula is Martin's friend.
3 She's from Ireland.
4 She's 15 years old.
5 Her house is near Martin's house.

Writing (an email giving personal information)

- 1 ★ Read the email. Put the paragraphs A-D in the correct order.



A My best friend is Sandra. She is seventeen. We are in the same class at school. Her favourite subjects are French and History.

B I'm a student at Westwood High School. My favourite school subjects are Maths and Spanish. I'm good at sports, too. I can play ice hockey and basketball very well. My favourite basketball player is LeBron James. He's great! My favourite singer is Beyoncé and my favourite actor is Brad Pitt. He's just great.

C What about you? Where are you from? Which are your favourite school subjects and sports? Please write soon.
Maggie Costanza

D Hi! My name is Maggie and I'm seventeen. I'm from New York City, USA. It's a great place. There is lots to see and do here.

- 2 ★ Capitalise the appropriate words to form correct sentences.

- 1 his favourite football player is javier hernandez.
.....
- 2 matt is from sydney, australia.
.....
- 3 kate's favourite day is wednesday.
.....
- 4 jim is english but i am scottish.
.....
- 5 my favourite month is july.
.....

- 3 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email from your English pen friend, Peter.

What's your best friend like? What's his/her favourite school subject and sport? Write back.

Write your pen friend an email answering his questions (40-50 words).

- 1 How old is he/she?
.....
- 2 Where is he/she from?
.....
- 3 What is the name of his/her school?
.....
- 4 What are his/her favourite subjects?
.....
- 5 What are his/her favourite sports?
.....
- 6 Who is his/her favourite sports star?
.....
- 7 Who's his/her favourite singer?
.....
- 8 Who's his/her favourite actor/actress?
.....
- 9 What is his/her favourite hobby?
.....

- 4 ★★ Use the rubric and the answers in Ex. 3 to write an email to your English pen friend about your best friend (40-50 words).

.....

.....

.....

.....

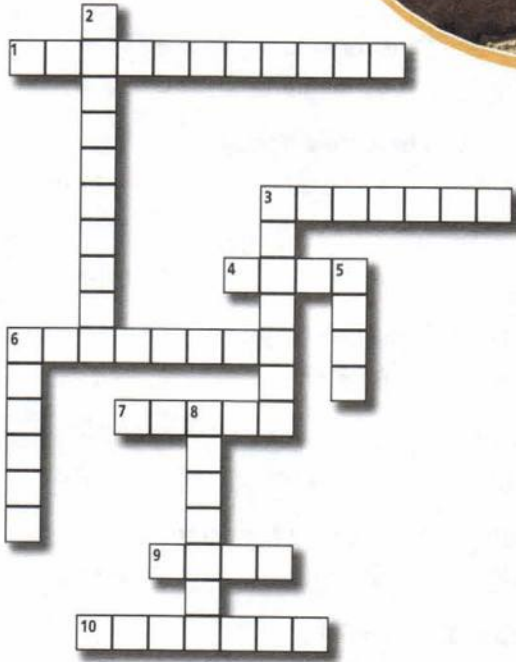
.....

.....

.....

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Complete the crossword with the cities. Where is the landmark in the photograph?



Across

- 1 K _____ is in Malaysia.
 3 T _____ is in Canada.
 4 P _____ is in Italy.
 6 S _____ is in Chili.
 7 D _____ is in the United Arab Emirates.
 9 G _____ is in Egypt.
 10 B _____ is in Thailand.

Down

- 2 W _____ D.C. is in the USA.
 3 T _____ is in Libya.
 5 A _____ is in India.
 6 S _____ is in Australia.
 8 B _____ is in China.

Listening

- 2 ★ Listen and circle the correct response.

- 1 a Wavy. b Grey.
 2 a Italian. b Italy.
 3 a Yes, he is. b No, they aren't.
 4 a Volleyball. b Reading.
 5 a She's Laura. b It's her book.

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Has he got blue eyes?
 B: a Yes, he has. b They're his.
- 2 A: Where are you from?
 B: a Mexico. b Mexican.
- 3 A: Who's he?
 B: a He's tall. b Peter.
- 4 A: What's this?
 B: a Computer Science.
 b A ball.
- 5 A: What's her name?
 B: a Stella. b My sister.
- 6 A: How are you?
 B: a Not bad. b See you later.
- 7 A: Have a nice evening.
 B: a So-so. b You too. Bye.
- 8 A: This is Lucy.
 B: a Pleased to meet you.
 b I'm fine.
- 9 A: See you.
 B: a Not bad. b Take care.
- 10 A: How's it going?
 B: a See you later. b Fine, thanks.
- 11 A: What's your favourite subject?
 B: a Cycling. b History.
- 12 A: Is he from Spain?
 B: a No, he hasn't. b Yes, he is.

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A: Are you sixteen years old?
B: Yes, I
A are B is C am
- 2 My favourite sports football and basketball.
A is B are C am
- 3 Tom is fifteen. mother is a nurse.
A Its B He C His
- 4 A: How are you?
B: A Not bad. B See you later. C Goodbye.
- 5 A: Have a good day.
B: A Not bad. B Hello. C You too.
- 6 A: This is Kate.
B: A Pleased to meet you.
B Take care.
C What's his name?
- 7 They are Canadian. They American.
A am not B isn't C aren't
- 8 A: Have you got a bike?
B: Yes, I
A have got B got C have
- 9 What's sister's name?
A you B you're C your
- 10 name is Ricky. I'm 12 years old.
A My B I C Its
- 11 He's a author from Mexico.
A famous B certain C favourite
- 12 favourite singer is Beyoncé.
A She B Her C Hers
- 13 He's short and
A curly B medium C plump
- 14 Pygmies have got short
A eyes B legs C lips
- 15 When is the flag display?
A in B on C from
- 16 Lucy is student in our class.
A better B good C the best
- 17 Her earrings are very
A plump B medium C heavy
- 18 My is to become a doctor.
A subject B dream C wealth
- 19 Our basketball is very good.
A group B team C tribe
- 20 Juan is a student in our class.
A new B medium C full
- 21 A flag is a special for a country.
A sign B display C symbol
- 22 Our dog is ill. Let's take him to the
A pilot B vet C waiter
- 23 Emma is of height.
A medium B tall C short
- 24 I can't a bike.
A ride B drive C run
- 25 Patrick is than Paul.
A the oldest B old C older
- 26 He's got a beard and a
A skin B moustache C lip
- 27 This isn't our ball. It's
A theirs B they C their
- 28 Her hair is
A slim B wavy C old
- 29 The Maasai are a in Africa.
A sign B tribe C club
- 30 A: is Smith Street?
B: It's near the school.
A Who B What C Where

Reading Task (True-False)

Read the text and mark the sentences 1-10 T (true), F (false) or NS (Not Stated).

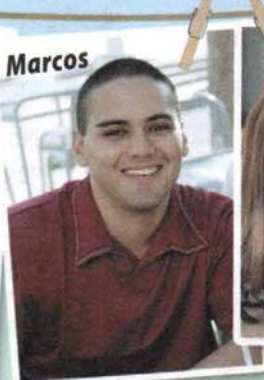
Family Bonds



Juan



Angelica



Marcos



Tanya



Leo

My family is very special to me. My dad's from Spain. His name's Juan and he's 40 years old. He's an actor. You can see him on TV. He's very tall and he's got brown eyes and black hair. He's famous for his beautiful smile.

My mum is younger than my dad and she isn't Spanish, she's American. Her name's Angelica. She's a vet and she's shorter than my dad. She's slim and has got long, straight, fair hair and blue eyes. She's very pretty.

I've also got an older brother. His name's Marcos. He's short and well-built. He's a student. His favourite sports are hockey and basketball. He can run very fast and jump really high. His favourite hobby is listening to music. He can play the guitar, but he can't sing very well. He is eighteen years old and he can drive a car.

My sister Tanya is the youngest in our family. She's only four years old. She's very cute. She's got a dog, Rex.

My name's Leo, I'm 15 years old and I'm a student. I'm of medium height. I've got big, brown eyes and short fair hair. My favourite sports are football and swimming. My favourite hobby is painting. I can also draw very well. My dream is to become an architect one day.

- 1 Juan's family is very important to him.
- 2 Juan's father is Spanish.
- 3 Juan has got a lot of friends.
- 4 Angelica is taller than Juan.
- 5 Angelica has got short hair.
- 6 Marcos is a good singer.
- 7 Leo is older than Tanya.
- 8 Leo is a bit plump.
- 9 Leo can't swim.
- 10 Leo can paint.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

kitchen, dining room, living room, bathroom, bedroom.

- 1 We have a small bath and a washbasin in the
- 2 The has got a sink and cupboards.
- 3 There is a huge sofa with big cushions in the
- 4 The has got a big table and chairs.
- 5 My wardrobe and all my clothes are in my

Grammar

2 ★ Look at the picture and fill in: *is, are, isn't or aren't*.



- 1 There a sofa in the living room.
- 2 There any stairs in the room.
- 3 There a wardrobe in the room.
- 4 There some cushions on the sofa.
- 5 There a coffee table in the room.
- 6 There some armchairs in the room.
- 7 There a mirror on the wall.

3 ★ Look at the picture in Ex. 2 and fill in: *Is there* or *Are there*. Then, answer the questions.

- 1 *Is there* a chair in the room? *Yes, there is.*
- 2 three armchairs in the room?
- 3 a carpet on the floor?
- 4 any flowers on the table?
- 5 any books on the floor?
- 6 a desk next to an armchair?
- 7 any pillows on the sofa?
- 8 a window next to the table?

4 ★ Fill in: *some or any*.

- 1 A: Are there towels in the bathroom?
B: No, but there are in the wardrobe.
- 2 A: There are paintings in the living room.
B: Yes, but there aren't in the bedroom.
- 3 A: There aren't flowers in the living room.
B: No, and there aren't in the bedroom, either.
- 4 A: There are cupboards in the kitchen.
B: Yes, and there are chairs there too.
- 5 A: There aren't cushions on the sofa.
B: No, but there are on the armchairs.
- 6 A: There are books on the table.
B: That's because there aren't bookcases.



Reading

5 ★ Read the text and fill in the gaps.

Life in a SPACESHIP

In Tennessee, USA there's a 'Spaceship House'.

It has got three floors with lots of small


1)  w..... There are 2) 

s..... up to the front door. In the living room,

there are 3)  m..... on the walls.

There is a 4)  c..... on the floor.

The Spaceship House is very big. It has got 3 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. One of the bathrooms has got a Roman-

style 5)  b..... There is a great view of the mountains from this very special house.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *neighbourhood, tins, view, fridge, disposable, toaster.*


- 1 There is a fantastic of Earth from the space station.
- 2 Her house is in a quiet
- 3 Please put the milk back in the
- 4 Astronauts have got clothes. They can throw them away after wearing them.
- 5 Can you put two slices of bread in the?
- 6 Astronauts' food is in

Grammar


- 2 ★ Write the plural forms.

- 1 computer -
- 2 tin -
- 3 leaf -
- 4 pipe -
- 5 roof -
- 6 box -
- 7 knife -
- 8 plant -
- 9 foot -
- 10 man -
- 11 toy -
- 12 brush -


- 3 ★ Fill in: *this, these, that or those.*


- 1 is a cushion. 

- 2 is a chair. 

- 3 are towels. 

- 4 are bowls. 

- 5 are dishes. 

- 6 is a frying pan. 

- 4 ★ Complete the text with the correct prepositions.



This is Vanessa's bedroom.

There's a chair 1) the desk and there's a computer 2) the desk. The window is 3) the desk. There is a bookcase 4) the desk and the wardrobe. 5) the desk, there's a bed. There's a carpet 6) the chair and the desk.

- 5 ★ Look at the picture and make sentences using prepositions of place, as in the example.



- 1 books/bookcase *There are books in the bookcase.*
- 2 cushions/sofa
- 3 carpet/floor
- 4 bookcase/window/sofa
- 5 flowers/vase

- 6 ★★ Write a short text describing your living room. You can use the ideas in Exs. 4 & 5 and your own ideas.

My living room is ...

Vocabulary

1 a) ★ Match the words to make phrases.

1	take	A American independence
2	speedboat	B room
3	skating	C photographs
4	symbol of	D rink
5	living	E ride
6	on the first	F wet
7	get	G floor

b) ★ Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- The around the Statue of Liberty is a lot of fun.
- The Statue of Liberty is a(n)
- Get your camera and of the animals in the zoo.
- There is a sofa and two armchairs in our
- There is a cinema and a(n) in the city centre.
- Her flat is
- You can during the boat tour, but it's fun.

Listening

2 ★ Listen and complete the gaps.

- bedrooms,
- kitchen,
- living room,
- a dining room, a garden with great
-, a perfect home

Contact: 6)
Tel: 0131 258 630

**HOUSE
FOR SALE**

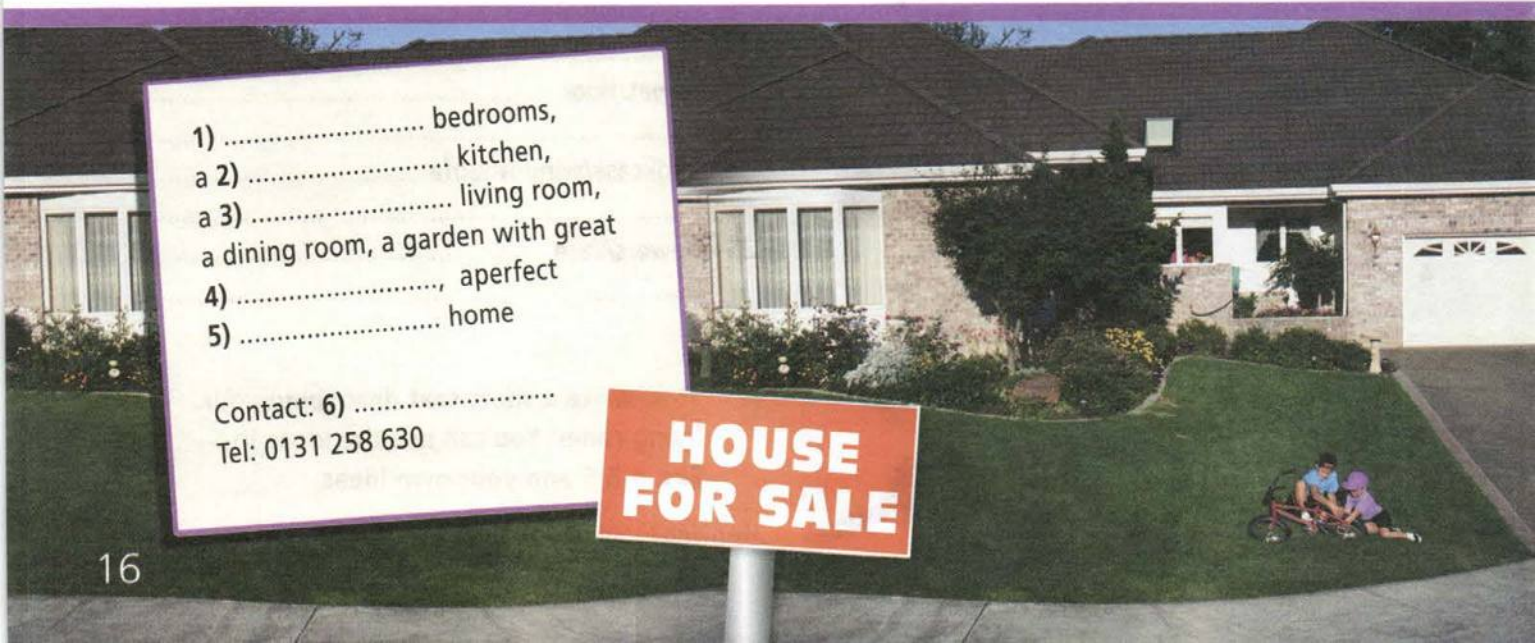
Everyday English

3 ★ Choose the correct response.

- A: How's your new flat?
B: a It's great.
b It's on the fifth floor.
- A: What's the address?
B: a Third floor.
b 120 Milton Road.
- A: Where is it?
B: a It's near Forest Hill station.
b It's number 12.
- A: What floor is it on?
B: a It's on the fifth floor.
b It's got a great view of the city.
- A: How many rooms has it got?
B: a 6.
b 3 o'clock.
- A: Is it far from the city centre?
B: a You're lucky.
b No, it isn't.
- A: What's your flat like?
B: a It sounds amazing.
b It's really big.

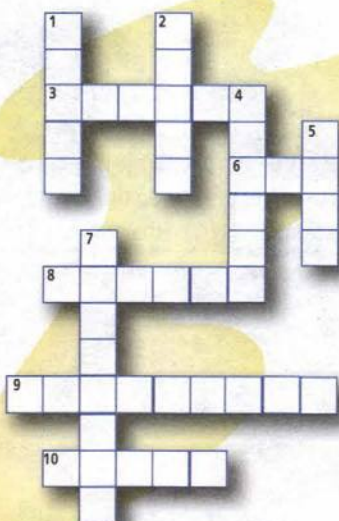
4 ★★ Write a dialogue about your house using the information below. Use the exchanges in Ex. 3 as a model.

- 3 bedrooms • 1 bathroom • modern kitchen
- balcony • fourth floor
- near Flinders Street Station



Vocabulary

1 ★ Do the crossword.



2 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

- There are often lots of boats **on/in** the lake.
- The islands are home **of/to** the Uros people.
- Life **in/on** the islands is very quiet.
- The lake is popular **with/of** tourists.
- We have a great view of the lake **to/from** our hotel room window.
- Lake Titicaca is 12,500 feet **over/above** sea level.
- The Uros women are **in/at** home all day.

Reading

3 ★ Read and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

The Floating Village

Imagine living on a boat on the water. Out of one window, there is a view of the sea. Out of the other, there is a view of skyscrapers. This is Yan's house in Aberdeen Harbour, Hong Kong.

This incredible neighbourhood has about 600 boats and around 6,000 people. The people here are fishermen and their way of life is very simple.

With all these boats, the area is like a traditional fishing village. Every day, there are many tourists at Aberdeen Harbour. They often have boat rides to see this amazing way of life. There is even a three-storey boat that is a restaurant. Try the fish – it's really fresh!

- Yan's house is in a skyscraper.
- It's got a great view of the city.
- There are very few people living on the boats.
- Visitors can have lunch on a boat.

4 ★★ Read and complete the sentences.

- The boats have views of.....
- There are around 6,000 people on
- Their lives are
- There are boat rides for.....
- The restaurant is a.....

Vocabulary

1 a) ★ Write the shops.

- 1 You can buy bread at the
- 2 You can buy meat at the
- 3 You can buy pasta at the
- 4 You can buy flowers at the
- 5 You can buy medicine at the
- 6 You can buy a dictionary at the
- 7 You can buy a cat at the
- 8 You can buy a jacket at the

b) ★ Which of the shops in Ex. 1a are there in your neighbourhood? Which aren't?

In my neighbourhood, there
..... There aren't

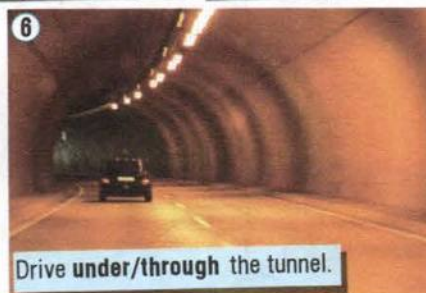
Grammar

2 ★ Use the verbs to write what the signs below mean.

- turn right • park • smoke
- turn left



3 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

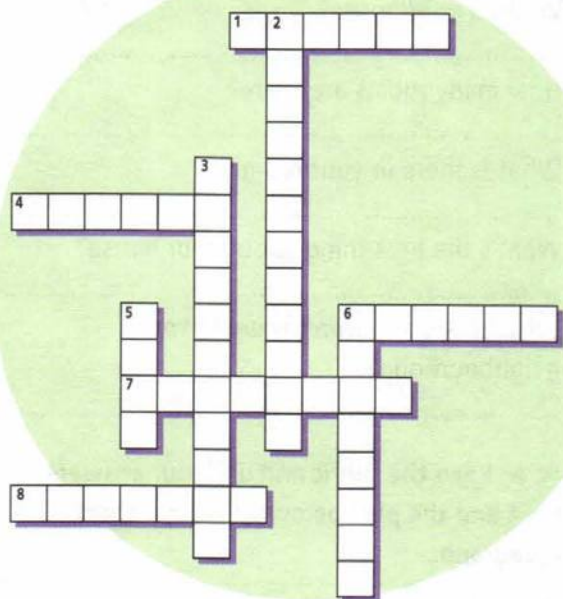
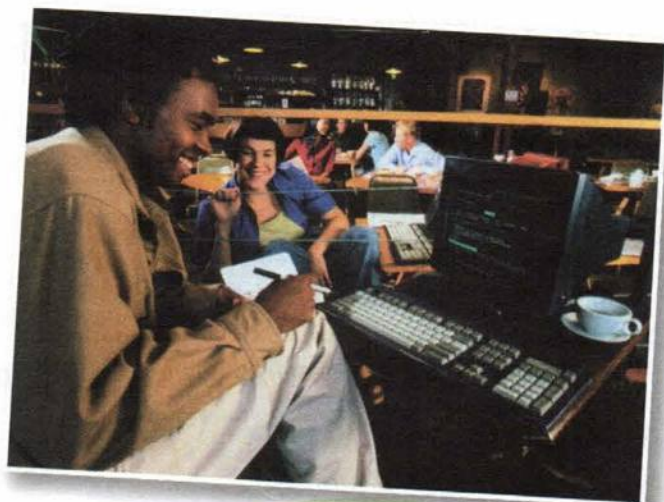


4 ★ Fill in: a/an, the or -.

- 1 A: Excuse me, is there chemist's in neighbourhood?
B: Yes, chemist's is across street.
- 2 A: Where can I buy umbrella?
B: At supermarket around corner.
- 3 A: Can you go to baker's down road?
B: Sure, right away.
- 4 A: Are those your books?
B: Yes, they are from bookshop in London.
- 5 A: Where is Paul?
B: He's at friend's house.
- 6 A: Are there nice clothes shops in Paris?
B: Yes, they are some of the best in Europe.
- 7 A: Is this your jacket?
B: No, it's red one over there.
- 8 A: Oh! Look at that dog in pet shop!
B: Aw! It's very cute!

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Complete the crossword. Which one can you see in the picture?



Across

- 1 You can watch films there.
- 4 There are teachers and students there.
- 6 You can buy fresh bread there.
- 7 You can eat burgers and chips at a restaurant.
- 8 You can buy animals there.

Down

- 2 You can go there to send emails.
- 3 You can buy T-shirts there.
- 5 You can drink hot and cold drinks there.
- 6 You can buy books there.

Everyday English

- 2 ★ Complete the dialogue.

- turn right • walk past • you're welcome
- next to the baker's on your left
- do you know where the post office is
- go down

Billy: Excuse me, 1)

Jessica: Yes. It's in Mills Street. 2) here and 3) Dame Street. 4) the supermarket and turn left. The post office is 5)

Billy: Thanks!

Jessica: 6)

- 3 ★★ Give directions to your friend to come from your school to your house.

.....
.....
.....

Listening

- 4 ★ Listen to dialogues A-D. Which picture does each match?



1



2



3



4

- 5 ★★ Write short exchanges to match the pictures below.



Writing (An email to a friend)

- 1 ★ Read the email. Put the paragraphs A-C in the correct order.



A Come and visit next weekend. Take the number 52 bus. Get off at Bailey Street. Opposite the bus stop is a pet shop. My building is next to the pet shop, and my flat is on the fifth floor.
Dave

B Hi Ken,
How are you? My new flat is great! I'm very excited and I can't wait to tell you about it.

C It's in a modern building in the city centre. The flat is not very big. It has got one big living room, a bedroom, a small kitchen and a bathroom. The best thing about it is the balcony. I've got a great view of the city.

- 2 ★ Complete the sentences with the correct punctuation.

- 1 How are you
.....
- 2 The bank is next to the sports centre
.....
- 3 In my bedroom there is a bed a wardrobe a desk for my computer and a bookcase
.....
- 4 My favourite room is the kitchen
.....
- 5 What is opposite the bakery
.....
- 6 My room is great
.....

Word order

- 3 ★ Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 got/huge/a/garden/has/it
.....
- 2 big/bedroom/is/my
.....
- 3 great/from/is/balcony/view/the/there/a
.....
- 4 in/neighbourhood/it's/quiet/a
.....
- 5 next/big/my/is/a/to/flat/park
.....
- 6 there/small/the/a/bookcase/is/study/in
.....

- 4 ★ Answer the questions.

- 1 Where's your house?
.....
- 2 How many rooms are there?
.....
- 3 What is there in your room?
.....
- 4 What's the best thing about your house?
.....
- 5 What shops are/aren't there in your neighbourhood?
.....

- 5 ★★ Read the rubric and use your answers in Ex. 4 and the plan below to write a short paragraph.

Write a short paragraph describing your house and neighbourhood (40-50 words).

- Describe where you live.
- Write how many rooms there are in your house.
- Describe your room and what's inside it.
- Write what the best thing about your house is.
- Write about the shops in your neighbourhood.

My house is
There are
In my room there is
The best thing
In my neighbourhood there is
but there isn't

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ What is each tower made of:
glass, steel, wood,
brick?



This is a s _ _ _ _ tower.



This is a g _ _ _ _ tower.



This is a w _ _ _ _ tower.



This is a b _ _ _ _ tower.

- 2 ★ Read the text and fill in the gaps with:
steel, top, view, restaurant, sight, glass.

The CN is a 1) tower in Ontario, Canada. It is 553m tall. From the 2), you have a fantastic 3) through a 4) floor. There is also a 5) with great food. It's a wonderful 6)

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: What's this?
B: a There is a fork.
b This is a fork.
- 2 A: Is your house far from the park?
B: a It's just amazing!
b Not that far.
- 3 A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the library is?
B: a It's in Merton Street.
b Next to the desk.
- 4 A: Is there a toaster in the kitchen?
B: a No, it isn't.
b Yes, there is.
- 5 A: Which floor is it on?
B: a It's got five floors.
b It's on the fifth floor.
- 6 A: How many bedrooms has it got?
B: a It's a two-bedroom flat.
b It's a small flat with a balcony.
- 7 A: Is there a desk in your bedroom?
B: a Yes, there is.
b Yes, it is.
- 8 A: What's that?
B: a It's an iron.
b It's on the desk.
- 9 A: Can you spell it?
B: a Yes, sure. C - O - W - P - E - R.
b It's on Bell Street.
- 10 A: The park is opposite the school.
B: a Thank you.
b You're welcome.
- 11 A: What's your address, please?
B: a 20 Milton Street.
b M - I - L - T - O - N.
- 12 A: Where's the sink?
B: a It's on the wall.
b It's under the cupboards.

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A: Is it an iron?
B: A No, there isn't. B Yes, it is.
C Yes, there is.
- 2 Don't dive into the
A lake B beach C forest
- 3 There's a on the floor.
A grass B carpet C staircase
- 4 Is your pencil?
A this B these C the
- 5 We have got paintings the wall.
A in B under C on
- 6 They've got two
A children B child C childrens
- 7 Are there cushions on your sofa?
A some B the C any
- 8 Walk the stairs to get to my room.
A through B up C along
- 9 There are three in the kitchen, so it's very bright.
A plants B stairs C windows
- 10 Her house is in a neighbourhood.
A wet B floating C quiet
- 11 Are there any astronauts in the space?
A station B house C machine
- 12 The books are the bookcase.
A in B into C between
- 13 The Nautilus House is friendly the environment.
A of B with C to
- 14 Where's the cleaner?
A iron B washing C vacuum
- 15 Put these glasses in the kitchen
A wardrobe B cupboard C bath
- 16 A: Is there a sofa in the living room?
B: A No, thank you. B Yes, there is. C Yes, it is.
- 17 Don't miss the to take great photographs.
A chance B path C ride
- 18 There aren't shops near our house.
A some B the C any
- 19 Can you buy me some from the post office?
A books B stamps C dictionaries
- 20 wardrobe in my room is white.
A An B - C The
- 21 A: What's your house like?
B: A You're lucky! B You're welcome.
C It's really big.
- 22 Look up in the sky; is a plane?
A this B these C that
- 23 The house is in the of a spaceship.
A place B shape C level
- 24 The café the cinema and the bookshop.
A between B under C in front
- 25 I've got a great from my window.
A view B sight C park
- 26 Walk the bridge and turn left.
A under B in C between
- 27 A: What's your address, please?
B: A 52 Henry Street.
B It's in Hoover Street
C It's near the library.
- 28 The island is with tourists.
A popular B surprising C unique
- 29 Go Mills Street and turn left.
A over B down C straight
- 30 Come to this unique way of life.
A experience B live C visit
- 31 Their flat is one the 15th floor of a
A hut B rink C skyscraper
- 32 There are a lot of trees in the
A forest B river C cliff
- 33 Take the book back to the
A chemist's B library C post office
- 34 You can buy bread at the
A butcher's B baker's C chemist's
- 35 The forest is to some tribes.
A home B flat C house

Reading Task (matching headings to paragraphs)

Read the information about a house in India. Match the headings (A-H) with their correct paragraphs (1-7). There is one extra heading.

A Place Called Home

Is it a dream home? Well it's definitely expensive! Antilia is a house in South Mumbai, India and it's currently the most expensive home in the world. It's worth over a billion US dollars. Let's take a look ...

- A A GREAT VIEW
- B A HOME FOR FIVE
- C KEEP FIT AT HOME
- D NO NEED TO SHARE A ROOM
- E A GOOD TIME FOR EVERYONE
- F A HOUSE IN THE CLOUDS
- G HOT OUTSIDE, COLD INSIDE
- H A QUIET HOME

- 1 Antilia is on the 10th most expensive street in the world. It's 174 metres tall and has got 27 floors. Each floor is completely different. It's more of a skyscraper than a house.
- 2 Antilia is the new home of businessman Mukesh Ambani, his wife and three children. Mukesh Ambani is the richest man in India. There are three helipads on the top of the building for Mr Ambani's helicopters. There are also six floors that can fit 168 cars!
- 3 Then there are the family's floors. These are on the top four floors of the building. Each member of the family has got their own bedroom, living room and bathroom.
- 4 The home has got a health club, with swimming pools and yoga rooms. The family can exercise in the gym or dance in the dance studios. They can also relax in a hot spa bath.
- 5 In the evening, they can enjoy a film in the home cinema. Fifty people can watch a film in the cinema. There is also a ballroom where the family and guests can have dinner and parties.
- 6 Another special room in the home is the ice room. Here the Ambani family can cool off from the hot Indian weather. This amazing room can even make snow!
- 7 Finally, Antilia has got beautiful gardens on the outside of the building and green rooms, with many different flowers and plants. From the top floors you can see the Mumbai city skyline and the Arabian Sea.




Vocabulary


1 ★ Match the verbs to the nouns.


- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | play |
| 2 | send |
| 3 | listen to |
| 4 | surf |
| 5 | hang out |

- A the Net
B board games
C music
D text messages
E with friends

2 ★ Fill in: play (x2), have (x3), go, get up, walk (x3), watch in the correct form.

Tom 1)  early in the morning.

He 2)  breakfast and then

he 3)  to school. At school,

he 4)  lessons from 9 to 4.

After school, he 5)  football with his friends. Then, he 6) 

home and 7)  dinner. After

dinner, he 8)  his dog

and then he 9)  computer

games. After that, he 10) 

TV before he 11)  to bed.

3 ★ Fill in: milks, puppy, poisonous, bite, venom.

- There are a lot of snakes in the USA.
- Antivenin is a medicine that comes from snake
- Each year, poisonous snakes 8,000 people in the USA.
- Every day, Bill the snakes to collect their venom.
- Bill's dog is very young; it's just a

Grammar

4 ★ Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple.



Chege 1) (be) fourteen years old. He 2) (live) in a small village in Kenya. He 3) (have) three younger sisters. Every weekday, Chege 4) (get up) early, at 4:30 in the morning. He 5) (cook) breakfast for his family and they 6) (eat) together. At 6:00, Chege 7) (leave) his house for school. Chege 8) (walk) seven kilometres to the bus stop. He 9) (catch) the school bus at 7:30. Chege 10) (get) to school at 9:30. At school, Chege 11) (study) English, French, Maths, and Science. He 12) (share) his class books with three other students. School 13) (finish) at 4:00. Afterwards, Chege and his friends 14) (play) football. At 5:00, Chege 15) (say) goodbye to his friends and 16) (take) the bus back to his village. He 17) (return) home at 8:30. There's just time to have dinner and do homework, before he 18) (go) to bed. It's a very long day for Chege but he 19) (like) going to school.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in: *catch, office, outdoors, wildlife, dawn, shifts, keep, tiring, nature.*

- 1 A photographer takes pictures of animals.
- 2 You have to still so you don't frighten the animals.
- 3 is the first light of the morning.
- 4 Most people who do work start at 9 am.
- 5 A lot of people the tube to get to work.
- 6 Gardeners work or in greenhouses.
- 7 Nathan likes his job because it allows him to enjoy the beauty of
- 8 My brother works long hours. He has a very job.
- 9 Factory workers don't normally have a 9-5 job. They work

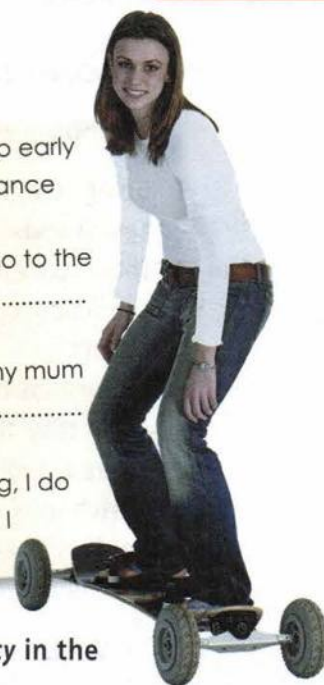
2 ★ Look at the table. Fill in: *do, does*. Then write short answers.

	Bob	Karen
get up early	X	✓
live in a house	X	✓
have a pet	✓	✓
go to the gym	✓	X
like Science	✓	X
play the guitar	X	X

- 1 Bob get up early?
- 2 Karen go to the gym?
- 3 Bob like Science?
- 4 Bob and Karen have a pet?
- 5 Karen live in a house?
- 6 Karen get up early?
- 7 Bob and Karen play the guitar?
- 8 Bob go to the gym?

3 ★ Fill in: *at, in, on*.

- 1) Saturdays, I get up early and have a shower. Then, I go to dance class 2) 9:00.
- 3) the afternoon, I go to the mall with my friends. 4) the evening, I watch a DVD.
- 5) Sundays, I help my mum with the chores. Then, 6) midday, we visit my grandparents.
- 7) the evening, I do my homework and then watch TV. I go to bed 8) 10:00.



4 ★ Put the *adverb of frequency* in the correct place.

- 1 I go to the gym. (*sometimes*)
- 2 I get up early. (*usually*)
- 3 Steven helps with the chores. (*always*)
- 4 Maria is late. (*never*)
- 5 I go shopping with my mum. (*often*)

5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple*.

- 1 A: What (you/usually/do) in the evening?
B: I (watch) a DVD.
- 2 A: When (he/go) to the gym?
B: He (go) on Wednesday evenings.
- 3 A: (he/play) the guitar?
B: No, he He (play) the violin.
- 4 A: (she/watch) TV in the evening?
B: No, she She usually (surf) the Net.
- 5 A: What (they/do) on Saturday nights?
B: They (go) to the cinema.
- 6 A: When (you/leave) for school?
B: We (catch) the bus at 8:30.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

- Going to a new school is exciting because you can **make/do** new friends.
- They usually **read/study** their subjects in the library after lessons.
- The school orchestra performs at many musical **experiences/ events**.
- Friendships that start at school can **attend/last** a lifetime.
- After they finish school, some students go on to **further/ packed** studies.
- I **catch up/compete** with my friends during the lunch break.
- He doesn't know how to play a musical **choir/instrument**.
- You should **join/go** a club to meet new people.

2 ★ Write the times.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8

Everyday English

3 ★ Choose the correct response.

- A: Excuse me. Have you got the time, please?
B: a Is 2:15 OK for you?
b Yes, it's two fifteen.
- A: Is 6:30 OK for you?
B: a That's fine.
b See you there.
- A: Do you want to go to the cinema?
B: a Make sure you're on time.
b That sounds good.
- A: Don't be late.
B: a OK. See you there.
b That's a great idea.

4 ★ Choose the correct response.

- A: Do you want to study at my house today?
B: a That's not a problem.
b That sounds good.
- A: What time do you want to meet?
B: a What time is it now?
b Let's meet at the cinema.
- A: Is 3:45 OK for you?
B: a Not really, my tennis lesson finishes at 4:00.
b See you there.
- A: Let's meet at my house at 4:30, then.
B: a Excuse me. b OK.

5 ★★ Invite your friend to play football with you. Arrange a time and place to meet. Write a dialogue about it. Use the exchanges in Ex. 4 as a model.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Name the animals.



3 ★★ Replace the underlined adjectives with their synonyms in the list.

• normal • playful • rare • exotic • amazing • gentle

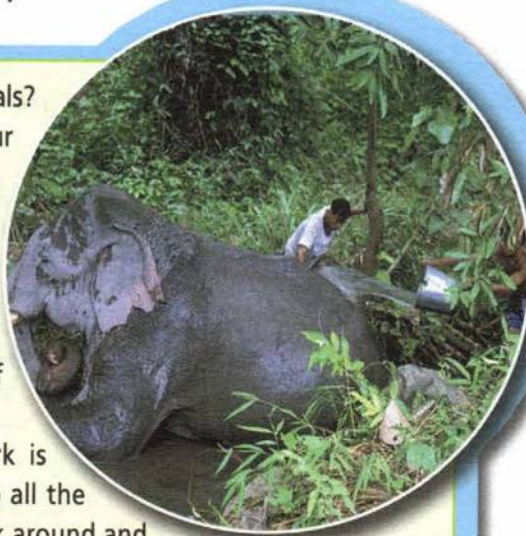
- 1 Giraffes are very kind, they never attack people.
- 2 Lion cubs are lively; they like to play.
- 3 Parrots are colourful birds.
- 4 Pink dolphins are uncommon.
- 5 Dolphins are exceptional animals.
- 6 A typical morning for a zoo-keeper includes feeding all the animals.

Reading

4 a) ★ Read the text and mark the sentences 1-5 T (true) or F (false).

Do you like exotic animals? What's it like to share your breakfast with a playful elephant called Jokia? This is just a normal day for the staff and guests at The Elephant Nature Park in the mountains of Thailand.

The Elephant Nature Park is on a very large estate, so all the elephants are free to walk around and play with each other and eat, and swim in the rivers. Each elephant has a different name and personality. The Elephant Nature Park is a conservation project. There are only 3-4 thousand elephants left in Thailand.



- 1 Elephants have breakfast with the staff.
- 2 The Elephant Nature Park is small.
- 3 Elephants can do what they want in the Park.
- 4 All elephants there behave the same way.
- 5 Today, there are fewer elephants than before in Thailand.

b) ★★ Do you want to visit The Elephant Nature Park? Why/Why not? Write a few sentences.

.....

.....

.....

2 ★ Fill in: stare, do, make, promises, slice.

- 1 She usually has a of toast and some milk for breakfast.
- 2 It's impolite to at people.
- 3 Wildlife experts their best to protect endangered animals.
- 4 The hotel staff you feel welcome as soon as you arrive.
- 5 The safari holiday in Africa to be a fantastic experience.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Complete the sentences with the verbs below in the correct form.

• be • take • switch • work • get • fly

- Maria off her MP3 player when she's at school.
- Martha and Katie live far from their school, but they on time for class every day.
- You don't have to part in the school performance if you don't want.
- Ivan is an excellent student and always hard at his school subjects.
- Trapeze artists look amazing as they through the air.
- Not everyone can into Australia's Flying Fruit Fly Circus School.

- 2 ★ Match the words. Use the phrases to complete the sentences.

1	school
2	packed
3	circus
4	unique
5	tightrope

a	experience
b	skills
c	uniform
d	walking
e	lunch

- Trapeze, acrobatics and clowning are all different types of
- A trip to the circus is a for children because they can see wild animals perform.
- Most students in England have to wear a
- You don't have to bring a; the school dining hall is pretty good.
- At the circus you can see exciting performances, such as

Grammar

- 3 ★ Look at the rules. Then complete the sentences. Use *have to*, *don't have to*.

While in the DINING HALL

- wait your turn in the queue ✓
- sit at a specific table ✗
- bring your own drinks ✗
- put your rubbish in the bin ✓
- wash your plate ✗
- be polite to the lunch staff ✓



- 1 *You have to wait your turn in the queue.*

-
-
-
-
-
-

- 4 ★ Write sentences using *should/shouldn't/ought to/oughtn't to*.

Circus Rules:

OK

- Bring a camera.
- Arrive before the performance.
- Be quiet during the performance.
- Turn off your mobile phone.

NOT OK

- Touch the circus animals.
- Put your feet on the seats.
- Bring your own food.
- Enter the circus area.



You should bring a camera.

.....

.....

- 5 ★ Choose the correct word.

- A: Look at Tony. He's such a good footballer!
B: Yeah, he's **great/greatly**!
- A: Do you like our new History teacher?
B: Yes, his lessons are very **interesting/interestingly**.
- A: You play the violin **beautiful/beautifully**.
B: Thank you. I practise very **careful/carefully**.
- A: What do you think of the school dining hall?
B: The food is **horribly/horrible**!
- A: Are you **good/well** at Art?
B: No! I draw **terribly/terrible**!

Vocabulary

1 ★ Write the correct word.

- 1 Your mum's mum is your *grandmother*.
- 2 You sister's son is your
- 3 Your dad's brother is your
- 4 Your son's daughter is your
- 5 Your brother's daughter is your
- 6 Your dad's dad is your
- 7 Your uncle and aunt's children are your

2 ★ Write the matching word.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 dad, <i>mum</i> | 5, niece |
| 2 uncle, | 6, daughter |
| 3 grandfather, | 7 brother, |
| 4, wife | |

3 ★ Match the exchanges.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Who's Laura? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Whose is this bike? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Whose cousin is Ann? |

- A It's John's.
B Mary and Peter's.
C She's my aunt.

Listening

4 ★ You'll hear Harry and Clara talking about their families. Listen and mark the sentences (1-6) T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Harry has one brother.
- 2 His cousin lives in Boston.
- 3 Harry's sister works as a doctor.
- 4 Clara has a small family.
- 5 Clara's oldest brother is married.
- 6 Clara is an aunt.

Reading

5 ★ Read the text and for questions 1-4 choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

Jacqui lives with her family on a sheep farm in the outback of Australia. The nearest town is two hundred miles away, so she must study at home. Once or twice a year, she goes into the school building. The rest of the time, the school comes to her. She completes all of her schoolwork by post, radio or via the Internet.

"I usually get up at six o'clock. I must feed the chickens and collect their eggs, then we have breakfast. After that, I turn on my computer and check my messages. School starts at eight thirty with assembly and registration. We have lessons before lunch, and early in the afternoon. At five o'clock, I help my mother to make dinner and then I do my homework."

I really like living in the outback. My father and brothers are sheep herders, and I love working with them. I enjoy the School of the Air because I can stay at home and learn, but I miss my friends. My best friend Stephanie lives two hundred miles away and I only see her once a year at school. She has to go into school every day."

The 'real' school is in Alice Springs, in the heart of the Australian outback. This is where the teachers give their lessons. The school provides education to children in the most isolated parts of Australia and is fifty years old. There is a visitor centre for tourists.

- 1 According to the text, Jacqui
 - A lives in an Australian town.
 - B uses the Internet to help her with her schooling.
 - C travels two hundred miles daily to get to school.
 - D only studies once or twice a year.
- 2 Jacqui's day begins
 - A with eggs for breakfast.
 - B with checking her messages.
 - C with assembly and registration at school.
 - D with feeding the chickens.
- 3 Jacqui's only problem is that
 - A she has too much work.
 - B she has to stay at home a lot.
 - C her friend lives too far away.
 - D she has to go to school every day.
- 4 Jacqui's school
 - A is in the middle of the outback.
 - B only educates students near Alice Springs.
 - C has a fifty-year-old visitor centre.
 - D has teachers that travel all over the outback.



Writing (an email giving news)

1 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email you received from your English pen friend Sandra.

"My family has got seven members. I have three brothers and two sisters. My brothers and I go hiking together sometimes. We like playing football together, too. Have you got a big family? What's it like?"

Write an email to Sandra describing your family (50-80 words).

- 1 What does the rubric ask you to write?
- 2 Who is going to read it?
- 3 What is it about?

2 ★ Read the email and put the paragraphs in the correct order.

Dear Sandra,

☐ A Have to go now. Mum wants me to help her with the washing-up. Write back soon.

Julia

☐ B I don't have any brothers or sisters. I have a cousin, Tracey, who's like a sister to me. She's my age and we are in the same class. We love doing sports or going jogging. We often go out together.

☐ C Hi! How're things? Your family sounds great.

☐ D My family's great, too. My mum, Jenny, is 40 years old and works as a teacher. She can speak English and French and she's a great cook. My dad, Alfred, is 45 years old and he's a pilot. He works long hours, so we don't see him very often.



3 ★ Match the paragraphs to the headings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | description of brothers/sisters/cousins, etc. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | opening remarks; comment on last email |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | description of parents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | closing remarks; request to write back |

4 ★ Fill in: and, but, or.

- 1 Kathy likes swimming, she doesn't like basketball.
- 2 My sister wants to stay at home watch TV.
- 3 I have to do my homework walk the dog later.
- 4 Robert wants to be a doctor a teacher.
- 5 I don't have any brothers, I have two sisters.

5 a) ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email from your English pen friend, Karen.

"My parents are great and my sister is very kind. Have you got any brothers or sisters? What do your parents do? What do you like doing with your family in your free time?"

Write an email to Karen answering her questions (50-80 words).

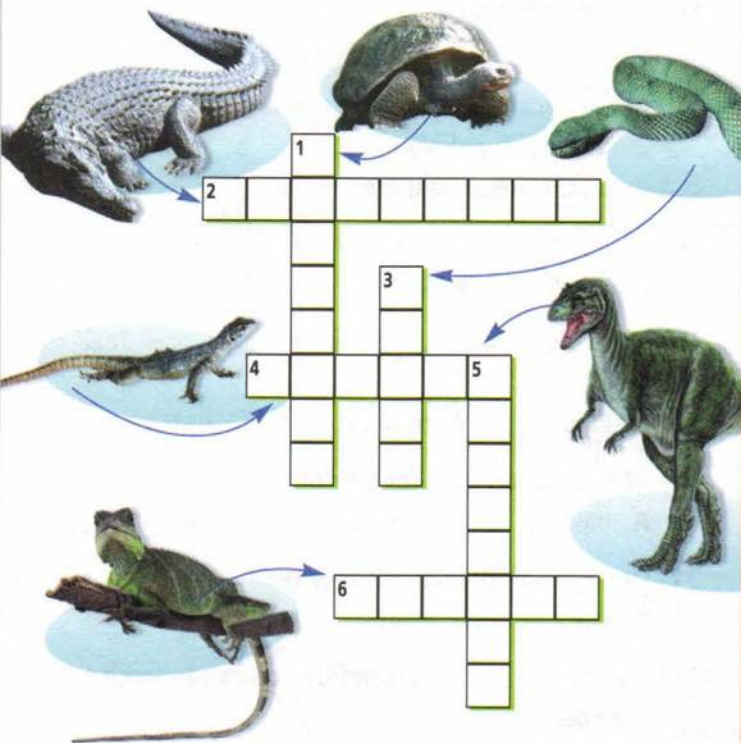
- 1 How many people are there in your family?
.....
- 2 What are their names?
.....
- 3 How old are they?
.....
- 4 What do they do?
.....

b) ★★ Use the rubric and your answers in Ex. 5a to write an email to your pen friend about your family (50-80 words). You can use Julia's email as a model.

Dear,
I hope you're OK.
My family
.....
.....
.....
Have to go now
.....
.....
Yours,
.....

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the crossword puzzle.



- 2 ★ Fill in: *lives, reptile, backbone, meat, warm, vegetables* to complete the text.

The chameleon is a(n) 1)
It has a(n) 2) and lays eggs.
It 3) in places like northern
Africa, the Middle East and India, where the
weather is usually 4) A chameleon
eats 5), mostly insects and
worms. Very rarely, it eats plants, fruit and
6) The most amazing thing about
chameleons is that light, temperature and mood
can cause them to change colour.

Listening

- 3 ★★ Listen and circle the best response.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 a Yes, we do. | b No, they don't. |
| 2 a Usually not. | b Every Saturday. |
| 3 a It's twenty to five. | b Is 6:15 OK for you? |
| 4 a Don't be late. | b That sounds good. |
| 5 a Mary's. | b It's for Mary. |

Notions & Functions

Circle the correct response.

- 1 A: Is 5:30 OK?
B: a No, it isn't. b Really!
- 2 A: I can't meet you before 10.
B: a That's a great idea.
b That's not a problem.
- 3 A: Who's Linda?
B: a She has a sister.
b She's my sister.
- 4 A: Do you have any brothers?
B: a No, I'm an only child.
b It's Peter and Bob.
- 5 A: Who's that girl over there?
B: a Which one?
b She's got really long hair.
- 6 A: Do you want to go to the park?
B: a That's OK.
b That's a good idea.
- 7 A: Do you watch TV in the evenings?
B: a I do my chores in the afternoon.
b No, I don't.
- 8 A: Do you see your grandparents often?
B: a Every weekend.
b Always.
- 9 A: What time do you want to meet?
B: a It's 7:00.
b Is 7:00 OK?
- 10 A: Let's meet at the park.
B: a That's not a problem.
b OK. See you there.
- 11 A: Excuse me, what time is it?
B: a What time is it?
b Is 4:30 OK for you?
- 12 A: Whose brother is Doug?
B: a Bruce and William's.
b He's married.

Language & Grammar Review

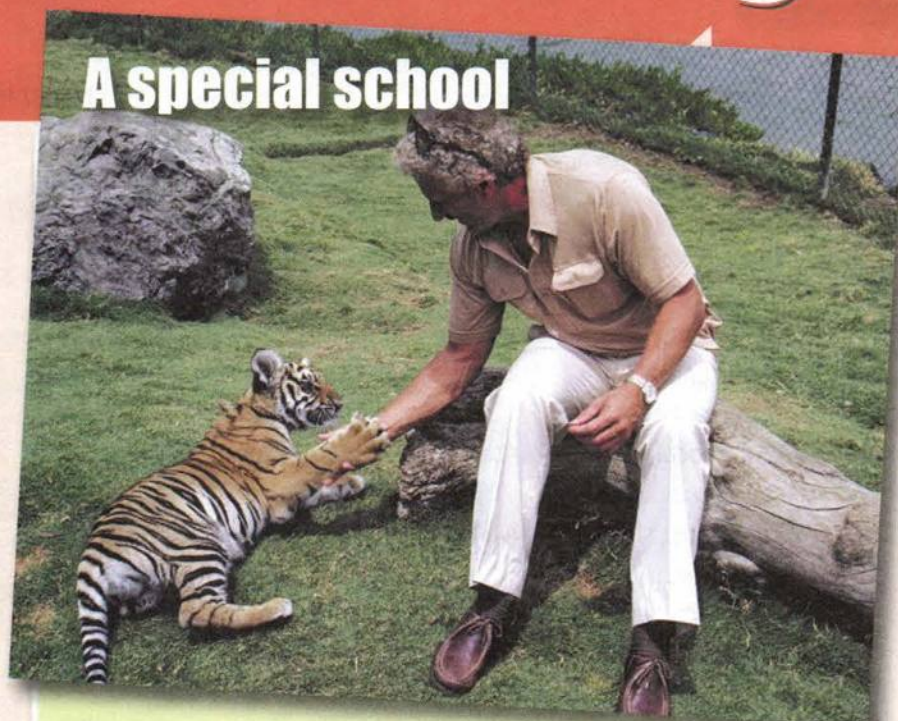
Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Peter is a soldier. He wear a uniform.
A have to B has to C ought
- 2 Working with snakes can be
A still B poisonous C dangerous
- 3 Susan play football.
A don't B doesn't C isn't
- 4 A: Please don't be late.
B: A That's a great idea. B Not really.
C OK. See you there.
- 5 Secretaries do work, such as answering phones.
A outdoors B shift C office
- 6 your favourite football player?
A Whose B Who C Who's
- 7 Grace plays computer games; she doesn't like them.
A always B never C often
- 8 A: Who's Anna?
B: A She's at home. B She's my sister.
C She's very tall.
- 9 I like oranges, I don't like bananas.
A and B or C but
- 10 He wakes up before every morning.
A dawn B evening C night
- 11 What's a Monday for you?
A tiring B daily C typical
- 12 What time do you the bus to work?
A catch B do C have
- 13 Some snakes are, so be careful.
A poisonous B different C gentle
- 14 A: Do they live in your neighbourhood?
B: A Yes, they live. B No, they don't.
C Yes, I do.
- 15 It's a animal; there are only a few hundred left.
A typical B rare C strange
- 16 My piano lesson is Saturday.
A in B on C at
- 17 A: Let's meet outside the cinema.
B: A Fine, thank you. B Yes, it is.
C OK. See you there.
- 18 He a room with his brother.
A takes B joins C shares
- 19 They do their to make everyone feel welcome.
A kind B normal C best
- 20 We be on time for school.
A have B should C ought
- 21 Don't at people. It's very rude.
A stare B wait C hide
- 22 You need to a test before you can become a member.
A meet B join C pass
- 23 A: Whose book is this?
B: A Ann's. B Ann. C Anns.
- 24 Keep and try not to frighten them.
A short B ready C still
- 25 He wants to the drama club.
A study B join C perform
- 26 Reptiles have got cold
A meat B backbone C blood
- 27 your mum bake cakes?
A Does B Do C Don't
- 28 Helen has her mobile with her; she doesn't leave home without it.
A always B never C sometimes
- 29 Paul out with his friends on Friday evenings.
A go B going C goes
- 30 We don't go to school the weekend.
A at B for C in

Reading Task (multiple choice)

Read the text. For each question choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

- 1 At Hollywood Animals, students first
 - A study the animals and their lives.
 - B teach the animals to behave.
 - C give the animals food.
 - D take care of the animals.
- 2 Well-trained animals
 - A get nervous in front of a camera.
 - B can perform special acts.
 - C are always happy.
 - D sometimes fight their trainers.
- 3 Training animals
 - A is very safe.
 - B is not easy work.
 - C is never boring.
 - D doesn't take long to do.
- 4 Students at Hollywood Animals
 - A need to have a university education.
 - B work on TV.
 - C have to enjoy working with animals.
 - D need to have a lot of experience with animals.
- 5 Most students do the course
 - A to have an enjoyable experience.
 - B to be near wild animals.
 - C so they can be on TV.
 - D to find a job.



A special school

Hollywood Animals is a wild animal training school outside of Los Angeles, California. At this school students learn to train exotic animals of all kinds.

Students work with tigers, bears, lions, chimpanzees and other animals. First they learn all about the animals and their behaviour. Then, they learn how to care for the animals. They give them food and clean them every day. Finally, they work with teachers to train the animals.

At Hollywood Animals, they train animals to be performers; for example, to be in circuses or zoos. But most of the animals here are really "Hollywood" animals. They work in films and on television. Animals learn to follow simple instructions, like *sit down*, *stand up*, or *walk*. They learn to do all kinds of amazing things. The tigers can run, jump and even fight when their trainer tells them too. And the chimpanzees can look happy, sad or nervous for the camera!

Working with animals is very exciting, but it is also very hard work. Students work long days there. Training the animals isn't always fun. There are lots of rules about safety that the students have to follow. They also have to be very patient as training animals takes time and practice.

Many different types of people come from all over the world to study at Hollywood Animals. They don't need a degree or any special education to study here. Some experience working with animals is helpful, but the most important thing is to really love animals. Some students become animal trainers for film and TV. Others use their new skills to get jobs in zoos, aquariums, or circuses. But whatever they do after the course, one thing is sure. Students never forget their experience at Hollywood Animals school.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Fill in: *snow-capped mountains, volcano, sights, route, fort, flea market, crafts, tour, snack.*

- 1 There are lots of to visit in Barcelona.
- 2 You can buy some souvenirs in the
- 3 In winter we can see the from our house.
- 4 At the local market you can buy lots of arts and
- 5 The train stops at five stations along the
- 6 I'm hungry; let's get a at that café over there.
- 7 We're on a around the centre of London and it's very interesting.
- 8 A lot of soldiers live inside the
- 9 Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, is a

2 ★ Fill in the correct weather word.



1 It's



2 It's



3 It's



4 It's



5 It's



6 It's




7 It's





8 It's

3 ★ Fill in the gaps in the text using the pictures.


It's hot and 1)  here in Cape Cod. Today, I'm relaxing on a beautiful

2)  There are many

people 3)  in the sea. My


mum is 4)  local dishes

with her friend. My dad isn't here at the moment.

He is 5)  on a tour bus. My

sister, Karen, is 6)  for

souvenirs in the market in Bourne and my brother,

John, is 7)  Summer is my

favourite season; it's great!

Grammar

4 ★ Write the -ing form of the verbs.




- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 fly | 7 write |
| 2 eat | 8 swim |
| 3 shop | 9 send |
| 4 come | 10 buy |
| 5 play | 11 listen |
| 6 make | 12 sit |

5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets in the **present continuous**.

Hi Emma!
Greetings from Alaska. It's freezing cold here!
And it 1) (snow) today, so
Ted and I 2) (wear) warm
clothes. At the moment, we 3)
(visit) the Winter Ice Festival. Some artists
4) (carve) sculptures from
ice. They're beautiful. Ted 5)
(take) pictures to show everybody back home. I
6) (have) a great time here.
Take care,
Mary

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ List the clothes under the headings:
T-shirt, tie, sandals, shirt, trainers, cap, dress,
top, gloves, skirt, hat, coat, trousers, boots,
scarf, sweatshirt, shorts, socks

Shoes	Clothes	Accessories
		

- 2 ★ Fill in: *looking for, present, success, together, expensive, half price, match.*

- Everything is at the department store for one day only!
- The party was a great
- Alice is a new bag.
- I can't afford to buy those shoes. They're very
- This is a nice blouse but it doesn't my skirt.
- Let's get a(n) for Tommy's birthday.
- We can go into the town centre

Grammar

- 3 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- Bill (talk) to his friend on the phone right now.
- Peter (not/ride) his bike to school every morning.
- Hurry up! Kate and Liz (wait) for us at the train station.
- I (have) lunch at one o'clock every day.
- We sometimes (help) our mother with the housework.
- They (not/play) hockey at the moment.
- Usually, Ken and Tom (not/come) to football practice on Sundays.
- Elizabeth (wear) a red top today.

- 4 ★ Ask and answer, as in the example.

- it/rain?
Is it raining? No, it isn't.
- they/fish?
.....
- the girl/read a magazine?
.....
- they/listen to music?
.....
- boys/wear trousers?
.....
- the girl/hold a fishing rod?
.....

- 5 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets in the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Dear Katy,
Hello from New York City! We 1)
(have) a wonderful time here! We 2)
(stay) in a hotel in Times Square, so we are right in
the middle of the city. In the mornings, we usually
3) (eat) breakfast in one of New
York's famous delis. Then, for the rest of the day,
we 4) (explore) the city. My dad
5) (love) history, so most days,
he 6) (visit) different museums.
Sometimes we join him, but often, my mum and I
7) (go) shopping on Fifth Avenue
instead! Right now, I 8) (sit) in a
café in the Metropolitan Museum of Art while my
parents 9) (look) around the
museum shop. Wish you were here!
Take care,
Sarah

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Match the words in the two columns. Then use them to complete the sentences.

1	shopping	A	park
2	food	B	cinema
3	fast food	C	coaster
4	14-screen	D	malls
5	dinosaur	E	creatures
6	amusement	F	museum
7	roller	G	restaurant
8	sea	H	court

- You can choose to eat from a huge number of restaurants in the
- Sam is eating a hot dog at a(n) right now.
- give you the chance to visit a lot of shops under one roof.
- Let's go and see a film at the new in the city centre.
- The children want to go on all the rides in the
- The is great! The exhibits look so real.
- Ben doesn't like going on rides; he finds them scary.
- You can see, such as dolphins and sharks at the aquarium.

- 2 ★ Fill in: *shop, book, have, watch, stay, visit, see* or *get* in the correct form.

- Wendy loves history, so she often museums at the weekend.
- When you tired of shopping, you can have coffee at the café.
- John often films on his DVD player at home.
- You can sometimes sharks in this part of the sea.
- Brenda usually for clothes in the local shopping centre.
- Steve always in expensive hotels when he goes abroad.
- Kate lunch at the same restaurant every day.
- You can tickets for the concert online.

- 3 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

- You can do many things on the Internet, **about/ from** sending emails to writing a blog.
- France is famous **for/of** its delicious cuisine.
- The travel agency offers a variety **with/of** holiday destinations to choose from.
- Children's playgrounds appear **in/on** most neighbourhoods around the city.
- I'm tired **of/on** waiting for Valerie; let's just leave without her.

Everyday English

- 4 ★ Use the sentences to complete the dialogue. One sentence isn't necessary.

- Can I have one, please?
- Here's your pizza and your lemonade.
- I'd like a slice of pizza, please.
- Here's your change.
- How much is a lemonade?
- Here you are.
- No, thank you.

A: Hello. Can I help you?

B: Hi. 1)

A: Alright. Anything else?

B: 2)

A: It costs 50 pence.

B: OK. 3)

A: Of course. 4)

That's £2.50, please.

B: OK. 5)

A: Thank you. 6)

B: Thanks. Bye.

Writing

- 5 ★★ You are at a fast food restaurant. Write a dialogue like the one in Ex. 4. Use the pictures below or your own ideas.



Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *map, stall, bargain, fried, delicious, stable, choose*.
- You can buy delicious bread from a in the market.
 - They keep their horses in a in the countryside.
 - You can find clothes at prices at the market.
 - Take a in case you get lost.
 - You can eat insects at the Chatuchak Market.
 - This cake is Here, try some.
 - There are a lot of antiques to from.

Grammar

- 2 ★ Choose the correct word.
- You **must/mustn't** touch the antiques.
 - You **can't/must** wear shoes inside this place. It's not allowed.
 - You **can't/must** follow the map to find the market.
 - You **must/can** buy souvenirs at the airport. It's possible.
 - You **mustn't/can** throw rubbish on the streets.

Listening

- 3 ★★ Listen to the dialogue and for questions 1-5 choose the best answer (A, B or C).

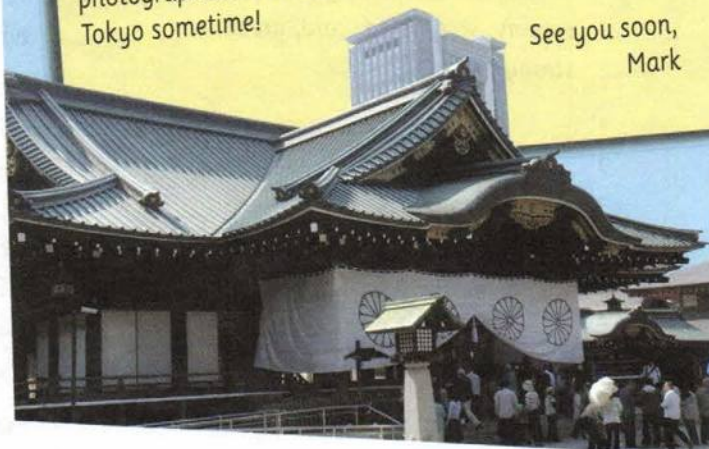
- Jenny and Peter are
A in a supermarket. B at a street market.
C with Peter's mum.
- Peter wants to get his mother
A an antique. B a T-shirt.
C a piece of jewellery.
- Jenny's sister wants to
A start a coin collection. B buy some coins.
C buy something for Jenny.
- Peter can't
A see where Laura is. B find film posters.
C see where his brother is.
- Peter's brother, John,
A is shopping for a watch. B is Jeff's classmate.
C wants to buy some books.

Reading

- 4 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Hi Thomas,
Greetings from Tokyo! The sun is shining and we're visiting the Togo Shrine Flea Market. The market takes place on Sundays in the gardens of a shrine. It's the perfect place for buying souvenirs and gifts for friends. You can find furniture, blue and white china, 1950s film posters, Buddha statues, old coins, toys and even ancient helmets and swords! There is also traditional jewellery and costumes with lovely flower patterns here. The Japanese have a rich culture. Right now, I'm eating a sandwich. My sister is taking photographs. We're having a great time! You must visit Tokyo sometime!

See you soon,
Mark



- Mark is out shopping.
- The market is open all week.
- The market doesn't sell souvenirs.
- You can only buy new things at the market.
- Mark is in Tokyo with a family member.
- Mark's taking photographs.
- Mark's enjoying his trip.

- 5 ★★ Read again and complete the sentences. Use up to five words.

- Mark is writing from
- The weather is
- The market is open
- You can buy
- Japanese people have

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Write the words under the correct heading: *beans, salmon, bananas, cheese, tea, cereal, bread, rice, beef, onions, water, lettuce, sugar, cherries, coffee, pasta, chicken, butter, tomatoes, cauliflower.*

DAIRY PRODUCTS

MEAT & FISH

FRUIT VEGETABLES DRINKS OTHER

- 2 ★ Fill in: *steamed, good, slice, creamy, scrambled, cold, green, strong*

- 1 rice
- 2 tea
- 3 manners
- 4 of toast
- 5 butter
- 6 eggs
- 7 meat
- 8 coffee

Grammar

- 3 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 We've got a **few/a little** apples. Let's make a pie.
- 2 There is too **many/much** sugar in my coffee.
- 3 Are you hungry? There's a **little/a few** pasta left.
- 4 How **much/many** cheese is there?
- 5 We need **some/a few** butter for the cake.
- 6 How **many/much** eggs do you need to make an omelette?
- 7 There are **some/much** apples in the fridge.
- 8 There is **many/a lot of** cereal in the cupboard.
- 9 I've got a **little/a few** flour. I can make a pizza.

- 4 ★ Circle the correct item.

- 1 A: How many/much bananas do you want from the supermarket?
B: Oh, just a **few/a little**.
- 2 A: Mark eats too **many/much** sweets.
B: I know. It's very bad for his teeth.
- 3 A: We've got a **few/a little** lemons.
B: Great! Let's make **some/a few** lemonade.
- 4 A: How **much/many** milk do you want in your tea?
B: Just **little/a little**, please.
- 5 A: We need **lots of/much** eggs for breakfast.
B: But, we only have a **little/a few**.
- 6 A: We have a **lot of/many** bread in the cupboard.
B: Well, let's make a **little/some** sandwiches.

- 5 ★ Look at Tom's timetable. Complete the sentences with *going to*.

Monday	cook pasta for dinner
Tuesday	eat Chinese food with Laura
Wednesday	meet friends at a café
Thursday	go to the supermarket with Mum
Friday	go shopping for clothes with Bob
Saturday	have a party
Sunday	visit a food festival with Kate

- 1 *Is* Tom *going to cook* pasta for dinner on Tuesday? No, he *isn't*.
- 2 Tom and Laura Chinese food on Monday? No, they
- 3 Tom his friends at a café on Wednesday? Yes, he
- 4 Tom and his mum to the supermarket on Friday? No, they
- 5 Tom and Bob shopping for clothes on Friday? Yes, they
- 6 Tom a party on Friday? No, he
- 7 Tom and Kate a food festival on Sunday? Yes, they

- 6 ★ Write which of the following *you are/aren't going to do this weekend*.

- 1 I **(cook)** fish for dinner. (✓)
- 2 I **(watch)** DVDs. (X)
- 3 I **(do)** my homework. (✓)
- 4 I **(have)** lunch with friends. (✓)
- 5 I **(go)** to a party. (X)

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Match the words to make phrases. Then use them in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1 | □ | dance |
| 2 | □ | play |
| 3 | □ | watch |
| 4 | □ | paint |
| 5 | □ | crown |

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A | the parade |
| B | their faces |
| C | the queen |
| D | music |
| E | in the streets |

- Clowns and wear colourful clothes to look funny.
- They are listening to the band
- We're in the street right now.
- After they, she is going to walk around streets and meet the people.
- Everyone is listening to music and of the city centre.

- 2 ★★ Look at the picture. Write a short description in your notebook. Write about: *weather, people's clothes, activities.*



Listening

- 3 ★★ Listen and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- The speaker is in India.
- Diwali lasts for three days.
- People put candles in their window for Diwali.
- People give each other new clothes for Diwali.
- The speaker is eating sweets now.
- There are fireworks during Diwali.



Everyday English

- 4 ★ Choose the correct response.

- A: Let's put up some balloons.
 B: a Sure, why not? b I think so.
- A: Do you feel like watching the parade?
 B: a Thank you. b Great idea!
- A: Shall we go on the carnival rides?
 a Not bad. b I'd rather not.
- A: Let's wear costumes to the party.
 B: a Are you doing anything? b That sounds good.
- A: Do you feel like listening to music?
 B: a Sure! b Can you hear the music playing?
- A: Let's watch the fireworks.
 B: a I'd rather not. Let's stay at home instead.
 b OK. Here you are.

Writing (an email about a festival)

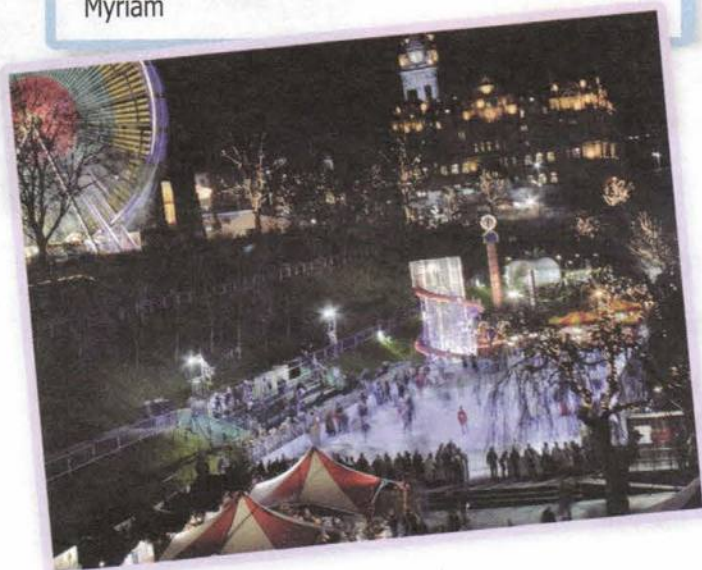
- 1 ★ Read the email and fill in the missing sentences.

Hi Stacey,

1 It's freezing cold here and snowing, but we're having a wonderful time. I'm spending New Year's Eve with my cousin. It's a big celebration here. The Scottish people have their own name for it. They call it Hogmanay.

2 They have a torchlight parade and a street party. At the moment, I'm eating some traditional food called *stovies* and people around me are dancing in the streets. We're all waiting to watch the fireworks display at midnight.

3 See you when I get home,
Myriam



- A Bye for now.
B Greetings from Edinburgh!
C In Edinburgh, people celebrate it every year with a four-day festival.

- 2 ★ Read the remarks 1-4 and mark them O (opening) or C (closing).

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 1 Bye for now. | |
| 2 I'm here in Edinburgh. | |
| 3 See you when I get home. | |
| 4 Hi Stacey. | |

Writing Tip

When we describe a festival we use adjectives to make our description interesting.

- 3 ★ Fill in: *delicious, traditional, colourful, happy, spectacular.*

- 1 People are wearing costumes.
- 2 They are eating chocolate cakes.
- 3 There are decorations in the streets.
- 4 People sing songs and dance.
- 5 There's a fireworks display in the evening. Don't miss it.

- 4 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

This is part of an email from your English pen friend, Bill.

We all have a great day during the festival. What's your favourite festival? When do you celebrate it? How do you celebrate it?

Write your pen friend an email answering his questions.

- 1 What is your favourite festival in your city/ country?
- 2 When do you celebrate it?
- 3 How long does it last?
- 4 How do you celebrate it?
- 5 What is special about this festival?

- 5 ★★ Use the rubric and your answers in Ex. 4 to write an email describing your favourite festival. (100-120 words). Use this language.

It's on (date). We celebrate it every It lasts We put up decorations, dance in the streets, wear costumes etc.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 A cactus is a desert plant that **has/holds** in a lot of water.
- 2 At night, there are **under/below** freezing temperatures in the desert.
- 3 The tundra has a long winter **season/climate**.
- 4 The tundra has a **short/low** summer.

Reading

2 a) ★ Fill in: drop, characterises, reach, exist, lasts, survive, temperatures.

Tropical Rainforest Climate

Heavy rain 1) the tropical rainforest climate. In this climate, different seasons don't 2) The rainy season 3) all year and rain falls nearly every day. All year round, temperatures are the same too. During the day, they 4) around 30°C and at night, they 5) to around 20°C. Because of all the rain, it is easy for plants to 6) in tropical rainforest climates. Many beautiful plants grow there so some people call the rainforests "the jewels of the Earth".

b) ★★ Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 There are two seasons in the tropical rainforest climate.
- 2 It rains a lot.
- 3 Temperatures are very low at night.
- 4 There are a lot of plants in this climate.

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: What about this scarf?
B: a I have a lot of money.
b It's too expensive.
- 2 A: How about these gloves?
B: a Good idea.
b I guess not.
- 3 A: Do you like this bag?
B: a Buy this, then.
b It looks great.
- 4 A: Do you have these trousers in a larger size?
B: a Yes, they're fine.
b No, I'm sorry.
- 5 A: How much are these sunglasses?
B: a Here you go.
b They're £100.
- 6 A: How can I help you?
B: a I want a hot dog.
b It's really nice.
- 7 A: What are you doing here?
B: a I usually go there every Sunday.
b I'm looking for a present.
- 8 A: Anything to drink?
B: a A soda, please.
b Here you are.
- 9 A: Let's go shopping.
B: a Good idea.
b Is that all?
- 10 A: Do you feel like going out?
B: a Sure, why not?
b You mustn't.

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 James and Lilly to go to the shops tomorrow.
A is going B are going C going
- 2 During carnival, children their faces.
A crown B paint C watch
- 3 Can I have tomatoes, please?
A too many B a little C a few
- 4 Julie the car at the moment.
A drives B is driving C are driving
- 5 You can see sharks in the
A court B aquarium C market
- 6 A: Are you calling from your mobile phone?
B: Yes, I
A do B have C am
- 7 I can't walk in high
A trainers B heels C shoes
- 8 You visit the museum today. It's closed on Mondays.
A mustn't B can't C can
- 9 People eat fried insects as a in Thailand.
A delicacy B souvenir C bargain
- 10 You can find furniture at the antiques shop.
A delicious B typical C second-hand
- 11 Let's watch the fireworks
A ride B display C parade
- 12 A: Anything to drink?
B: A A cola, please. B Thank you. Bye.
C It's £1.50.
- 13 It's cold today.
A boiling B freezing C raining
- 14 It's difficult for plants to in cold weather.
A stay B reach C survive
- 15 This is Julie's scarf. Give it to
A hers B she C her
- 16 A: Do you feel like going to the cinema?
B: A OK, why not? B Thank you.
C Here you are.
- 17 Don't worry, we have of orange juice in the fridge.
A lot B much C lots
- 18 There are a lot of selling fruit.
A dishes B courts C stalls
- 19 This skirt is half Buy it.
A order B bargain C price
- 20 Eric usually to school by bus.
A travels B catches C takes
- 21 There are a lot of things to from.
A take B choose C follow
- 22 It's raining. Put on your
A shorts B sandals C boots
- 23 You visit that shop in the evening. It's open late.
A can B mustn't C can't
- 24 Jenny's skirt the colour of her eyes.
A looks B fits C matches
- 25 Who for?
A are you waiting B you wait
C you are waiting
- 26 A: How can I help you?
B: A I want a hamburger. B No, you can't.
C Of course.
- 27 Temperatures to -5°C at night.
A hold B reach C drop
- 28 You need a map in case you get
A cold B lost C dark
- 29 Temperatures are in winter.
A foggy B rainy C low
- 30 A: How about this T-shirt?
B: A Good idea.
B They're too small.
C I'm going to go shopping.

Reading Task (matching)

Read the information about a chocolate festival. Match the headings (A-G) to the correct paragraphs (1-6). There is one extra heading.

Europe's most *delicious festival!*

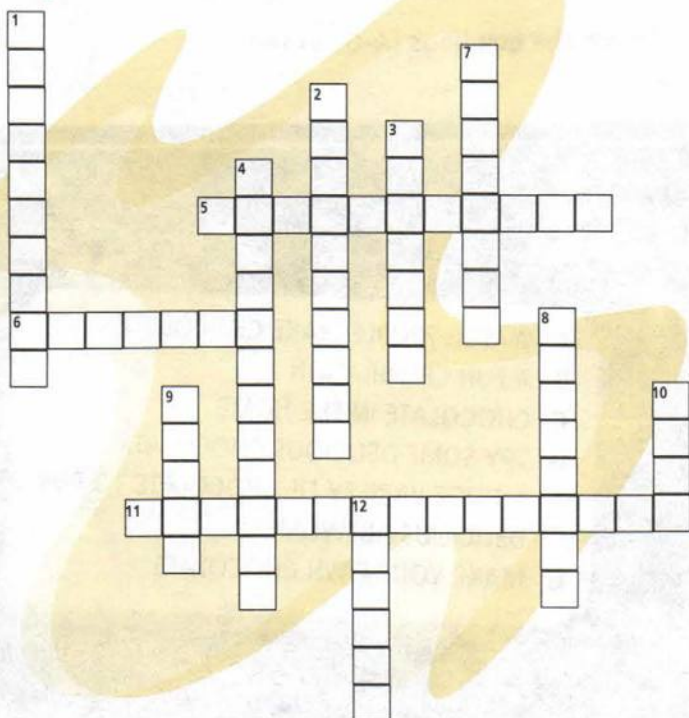
Every October, nearly a million chocolate lovers visit Perugia, a small Italian town. Why? It's time for Eurochocolate, Europe's most popular chocolate festival. So, what can you do at a chocolate festival? Let's take a look

- A WATCH PEOPLE MAKE CHOCOLATE
- B A FUN CELEBRATION
- C CHOCOLATE IN THE HOME
- D TRY SOME DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE
- E A HUGE VARIETY OF CHOCOLATE TO BUY
- F DELICIOUS ARTWORK
- G MAKE YOUR OWN CHOCOLATE

- 1 In the centre of town, there is a chocolate market with 700 stalls. Chocolate makers from around the world come to sell hundreds of different types of chocolate. From chocolate covered bananas to chocolate pasta, there's something for everyone! You can even buy chocolate for dogs!
- 2 There is a lot of free chocolate to taste at the festival. Visitors can eat some of the best and most famous chocolate in the world, completely free. It's a chocolate lover's dream.
- 3 At the beginning of the festival, artists make huge chocolate sculptures. Some of them are one metre tall. At the end of the festival, everybody eats these delicious sculptures.
- 4 There are chocolate cooking classes. They are very popular. At the class, you can learn how to make lots of delicious food using chocolate.
- 5 You can also see how a chocolate factory works. In Perugia there is a very famous chocolate factory. Visitors can see how cocoa beans become chocolate bars.
- 6 There's more to Eurochocolate than food, though! All week, there are lots of theatre and dance performances. Musicians and DJs also play music in the streets, and lots of people dance. The whole town becomes a big party!

Vocabulary

1 ★ Do the crossword.



Across

- 5 You can buy something to wear there.
 6 You can pay to leave your car there.
 11 A big store that sells many different things.

Down

- 1 Letters to you arrive there first.
 2 They serve nice meals there.
 3 You can see a play there.
 4 A tall building that has many apartments.
 7 You can buy something to read there.
 8 You can go there when you are sick.
 9 A place where you can pay to stay for the night.
 10 A place that serves hot and cold drinks and snacks.
 12 You can see beautiful paintings and statues there.

2 ★ Replace the words in **bold** with their opposites: *full, running, ancient, busy, narrow, large, public, and small.*

Pompeii was a(n) 1) **modern** city. The 2) **wide** streets were always 3) **empty** of people. It was a very 4) **quiet** city. Pompeii had a 5) **small** marketplace. There were also two 6) **large** theatres. There were many 7) **private** baths and many buildings had 8) **still** water.

3 ★ Match the definitions to the words.

- 1 ☐ a small area in a town or city where people go to buy and sell things
 2 ☐ a square in ancient Roman towns
 3 ☐ a building with statues of Roman gods
 4 ☐ a public building for swimming and bathing
 5 ☐ a place that sells bread and cakes
 6 ☐ a building where people stay while on holiday

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|
| A temple | C marketplace | E forum |
| B hotel | D bakery | F bath |

Grammar

4 ★ Fill in: *was, wasn't, were, weren't.*

- A: How 1) the party last night?
 B: It 2) great!
 A: 3) Tom and Sally there?
 B: No, they 4) They 5) at home.
 • A: Where 6) Janice yesterday?
 B: She 7) at the theatre with her mum.
 A: 8) Mark with them?
 B: No, he 9), but his sister 10)

5 ★ Fill in: *had, didn't have, was, weren't, were.*

There 1) wide streets in the ancient city of Athens. In fact, the streets 2) narrow. The city 3) department stores, but it 4) a large Agora, or marketplace. There 5) a great theatre. Most buildings 6) running water, but the city 7) public fountains where people could get their water.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *ruled, attended, worked, hunted, transported, played.*



Did you know?

- 1 The Aztecs as farmers and craftsmen.
- 2 They goods by boat.
- 3 Men for meat.
- 4 Their children a game similar to basketball and football.
- 5 Kings the Aztec Empire for more than a century.
- 6 Many children school.

Grammar

- 2 ★ Fill in: *had, did, didn't or could.*

- 1 A: wealthy boys in ancient Egypt read and write?

B: Yes, they could.

- 2 A: ancient Egyptians have video games?

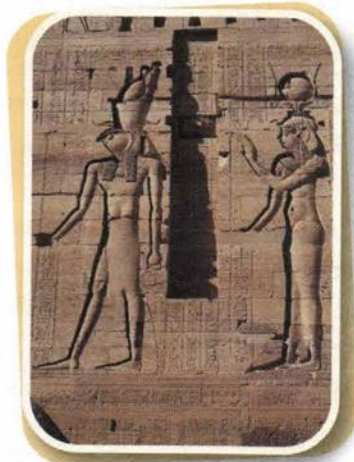
B: No, they They played board games, though. Their favourite one was Senet.

- 3 A: girls attend school in ancient Egypt?

B: No, they couldn't. Only wealthy boys attended school.

- 4 A: they tell the time?
B: Yes, they could. They water clocks.

- 5 A: ancient Egyptians have cars?
B: No, they They used boats instead.



- 3 ★ Write the *past simple* of the verbs below.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 work | 6 play |
| 2 live | 7 walk |
| 3 fish | 8 design |
| 4 travel | 9 study |
| 5 attend | 10 discover |

- 4 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple*.



Most Romans 1) (*live*) in very small houses. The wealthy ones 2) (*own*) villas. Family was very important in ancient Rome. A usual family 3) (*consist*) of a father, a mother, unmarried children and married sons with their families and slaves. Both boys and girls 4) (*start*) their education at the age of 7. They 5) (*study*) Maths, Grammar, History and Literature. Students 6) (*stop*) at noon for lunch. After that, they 7) (*return*) to classes to finish their school day. Back home, kids 8) (*play*) with their pets and their toys. They 9) (*not/play*) video games, but they 10) (*enjoy*) playing board and ball games. Ancient Romans 11) (*not/use*) knives and forks to eat their food. They 12) (*have*) spoons and they 13) (*use*) their fingers, too. All Romans 14) (*watch*) performances at open-air theatres.

Talking about weekend activities

- 5 a) ★ Put the verbs in the correct tense.

A: What 1) (*you/do*) last weekend?
B: Oh, nothing special, really. What about you?
A: I 2) (*go*) to the theatre with Molly.
B: 3) (*you/enjoy*) it?
A: Yes, it 4) (*be*) great.

- b) ★★ Write a similar dialogue.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *shocked, miniskirts, print, style, dance, band, portable.*

1 Jenny is wearing a pretty blouse with a floral

2 The Rolling Stones are a music who were popular in the 1960s.

3 Many people were when they heard The Beatles broke up.

4 A popular in the 1960s was the twist. Many teenagers liked it.

5 In the 60s, women liked to wear

6 Did you know that the hippy was very popular with teenagers in the 60s?

7 In the 60s, teenagers carried radios with them to listen to music.

- 2 ★ Choose the correct preposition.

1 My grandpa was crazy **of/about** leather jackets. He had more than ten!

2 Mary Poppins was a huge hit **on/in** the cinema in 1964.

3 Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk **on/in** the moon.

4 When my mum was a teenager, she listened to her favourite songs **on/in** the radio.

5 Music and fashion were important **of/to** teens in the 1960s.

6 People all **over/during** the world watched Neil Armstrong's moon landing.

- 3 ★ Fill in: *delivered, walked, missed, had, helped.*

1 We a fancy dress party at school last week.

2 George the dog last night.

3 I newspapers after school when I was young.

4 Everyone in our family with the chores.

5 When, my family moved to the city, I really life in the country.

Everyday English

- 4 ★ Complete the dialogue.

- What about you?
- Do you miss all that?
- Was it boring?
- Did you like it there?

Kenny: Did you grow up in the countryside, Ian?

Ian: No, I didn't. I lived in a big city.

Kenny: 1)

Ian: Yes, I did. There was a lot to do. I went swimming and I often went to the cinema.

Kenny: Sounds like you had a nice life there.

Ian: It was great. I miss it. 2)

Kenny: I lived in a village before I moved here.

Ian: 3)

Kenny: No, there was a lot to do. I delivered newspapers in the mornings. My friends and I played outside all the time and I cycled to school every day.

Ian: 4)

Kenny: Sometimes, but I love it here, too!

- 5 ★★ Write a similar dialogue to the one in Ex. 4. Use these ideas.

- lived in a village/town
- played football at the weekends
- worked in a bookshop
- walked the neighbour's dog

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *discovered, dated back, destroyed, knew, constructed, grew, lived, left.*

- 1 In 1841, an American explorer called John Lloyd Stephens the Mayan city of Chichen Itza in Mexico.
- 2 John Lloyd Stephens believed the city to around 600 AD.
- 3 They corn, beans and tomatoes for food.
- 4 In Chichen Itza, the Mayan people a large pyramid called 'El Castillo'.
- 5 When the Spanish came to rule Chichen Itza they some of the old buildings.

- 2 ★★ Replace the underlined words with their opposites.

- 1 The palace had thick walls. t_ _ _
- 2 The building was huge. s_ _ _
- 3 The houses were very weak. s_ _ _
- 4 He wore a beautiful hat. u_ _ _
- 5 The ancient city had many fountains. m_ _ _
- 6 The city had tall buildings. s_ _ _

- 3 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 The ancient Romans built some amazing water **fountains/palaces**.
- 2 The Egyptians had large storage **temples/rooms** where they kept their food.
- 3 They built a **wall/bridge** across the river so people could cross it safely.
- 4 There are many trees and flowers in the **park/tower** near our house.
- 5 As it wasn't easy to heat up water in their homes, many ancient Romans went to public **baths/pyramids** to wash themselves.

Reading

- 4 a) ★ Read the text and mark the sentences 1-8 T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Cahokia is a very old site.
- 2 Not many people lived there.
- 3 They had very tall pyramids.
- 4 The city had walls to keep the enemies away.
- 5 The people there couldn't tell the time.
- 6 They were hunters.
- 7 They raised animals for food.
- 8 Lack of food is a possible reason why people left the city.

The Ancient City of Cahokia

Cahokia is an ancient village close to the Mississippi River in the USA. This amazing site dates back to 700 AD and at one time over 20,000 people lived there. Then suddenly, all of the people left Cahokia and no one knows why.

The Mississippian people who lived in Cahokia built big mounds of earth in the shape of pyramids. Often, they put a building on top of these mounds. The largest pyramid in Cahokia was over 10 storeys tall! The Mississippians built houses, temples and strong walls to protect their city, too.

They were also very clever people. The Mississippians even made a calendar; they used wooden poles and the sun to tell the time. They also had a playing field. Their favourite game was called 'chunkey'.

The Mississippians were also good farmers. They grew crops like corn and tomatoes and hunted animals for food.

The reason why they left Cahokia is still a mystery, but some people say they left the city because there was no food.

Did you know?

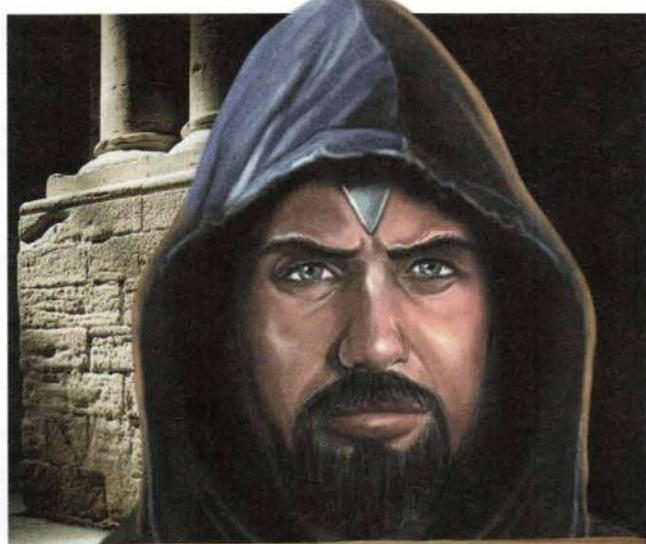
The name Cahokia means 'wild geese'.

- b) ★ Now complete the sentences.

- 1 Cahokia is near
- 2 The Mississippians built
- 3 To tell the time, they
- 4 They played
- 5 The Mississippians ate
- 6 No one knows why the people
- 7 A possible reason is that

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *powers, danger, noblemen, advisor, myths, forest, sword, lifted.*



- 1 Merlin was a very wise man; that's why he became the king's
- 2 He had magical
- 3 According to ancient, he was half human.
- 4 Merlin told the king that his son Arthur was in great
- 5 Merlin took Arthur to the, where he grew up.
- 6 After Uther's death a lot of wanted to take his throne.
- 7 Merlin stuck a magic into a large stone, and said that only a true king could pull it out.
- 8 People today still don't know if Merlin was just a(n) in stories or a real person.

- 2 a) ★ Fill in: *put, medieval, have, local, fight.*

- 1 to a vision
- 2 to battles
- 3 to an end
- 4 tournament
- 5 stories

- b) ★ Use the completed phrases in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 Arthur wanted a sword for a
- 2 Merlin that Arthur was in danger.
- 3 Some people say Merlin was a character of
- 4 Merlin wanted to to the fighting for the throne.
- 5 The kings of Britain were with foreign enemies.

Grammar

- 3 ★ Use the verbs in the *past continuous* to complete the sentences.

• rain • sail • study • cook • talk • play
• not work

- 1 They in the ocean when the pirates attacked them.
- 2 He to the sailors when the admiral appeared.
- 3 It hard yesterday in the evening so they didn't go out.
- 4 you yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon?
- 5 Jane on the history project when you called.
- 6 While Dan dinner, Bill and Laura *Invaders* on the computer.

- 4 ★★ Complete the sentences using the *past continuous*.

- 1 At 6 o'clock last Monday afternoon, my friend
- 2 This time yesterday, we
- 3 At 9 o'clock last Saturday evening, my friends
- 4 This time last Sunday, I

Vocabulary

1 ★ Find ten words related to films.

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

2 ★ Fill in: boring, interesting, sad, funny, amazing, scary.

- 1 That film we watched yesterday was so *boring*, I fell asleep halfway through it.
- 2 I don't like horror films. I think they are
- 3 I was really upset when the family disappeared; it was such a(n) film.
- 4 My dad doesn't like westerns, but he loves science fiction films. He says they are much more
- 5 Sara's favourite films are comedies. She likes them because they are
- 6 I really enjoyed *Alice in Wonderland*; it was just

Listening

- 3 ★★ You will hear two people talking about a trip to the cinema. Listen to the dialogue and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).



- 1 Jane and Carrie went to the cinema last weekend.
- 2 It was twenty pounds for one ticket.
- 3 Carrie didn't think the film was scary.
- 4 Josh didn't really enjoy watching the film.
- 5 Josh prefers science fiction films.

Everyday English

4 ★ Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Did you like that film?
B: a It was a science fiction film.
b It was fantastic!
- 2 A: I like action films. How about you?
B: a I prefer animated films.
b It was tiring.
- 3 A: Did you think that film was funny?
B: a Yes, it was a great comedy.
b I prefer comedies.
- 4 A: What type of films do you like?
B: a I prefer fantasy films.
b I quite like it.
- 5 A: Did you like animated films when you were young?
B: a I prefer fantasy films.
b Yes, I quite liked them.
- 6 A: What did Patty do at the weekend?
B: a She watched that new action film.
b She loved it.
- 7 A: What was the new *Iron Man* film like?
B: a I loved it. Make sure you see it.
b I saw it last month.
- 8 A: Do you like horror films?
B: a They are terrifying.
b No, I prefer romances.

Writing (a review of a film)

- 1 ★ Read the review and answer the questions.

Clash of the TITANS

by Jeremy Smithers

Clash of the Titans is a 3D fantasy film starring Sam Worthington. It's a story from Greek mythology about the time when humans went to war with the gods. The humans make the gods angry when they destroy the temple of Zeus, the king of the gods, at Argos. Then, the god Hades kills some humans and the innocent family of Perseus, too. Perseus, the human son of Zeus, wants revenge against Hades. He battles against strange demons, frightening beasts, and Hades to protect the city of Argos and its Princess. The film is full of action with amazing special effects. Don't miss it!

Rating ****

- 1 What type of film is it?
.....
- 2 Who stars in it?
.....
- 3 What is the plot about?
.....
- 4 How does Jeremy recommend the film?
.....

- 2 ★ Replace the words in bold with synonyms from the list.

• depressing • frightening • great • terrible • dull
• amusing • thrilling

- 1 The film was so **funny**, I couldn't stop laughing.
- 2 *Avatar* is a **good** film. You should see it.
- 3 The film was very **scary**, I couldn't sleep.
- 4 Don't watch this film; it's so **boring** I fell asleep.
- 5 I cried at the end of the film. It was **sad**.
- 6 The film was **exciting**. I was on the edge of my seat.
- 7 The plot of the film was **bad**. I wouldn't recommend it.

- 3 ★ Complete the recommendations with: *you'll love it, miss it, a must-see, It's a bore to watch, should see it*. Then mark them **P** (positive) or **N** (negative).

- A *Avatar* is an amazing film with spectacular special effects. Don't 1)
- B *Robin Hood* is a great film. It has a good plot and exciting action scenes. You 2)
- C The acting in *The Bounty Hunter* is terrible and the plot doesn't make sense. 3)
- D *Up* is 4) I'm sure 5)

- 4 ★ Read the rubric and answer the questions.

Write a short review of your favourite film.

- Describe what type of film it is.
- Describe the actors that star in it.
- Describe the plot of the film.
- Give your personal opinion and recommendation.

- 1 What type of film is it?
.....
- 2 Who stars in it?
.....
- 3 What is the plot about?
.....
- 4 How do you recommend it?
.....

- 5 ★★ Use the rubric and your answers in Ex. 4 to write a short review of the film for the school magazine (60-80 words).

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ **Fill in:** *arrived, respected, farmed, pull, looked after, protected.*
- The Navajo men hunted for food, while the women the land.
 - The men the tribe from their enemies.
 - The Native Americans the environment and tried not to destroy it.
 - They sometimes used dogs to their sleds.
 - The women of the tribe did the housework and the children.
 - Europeans on the continent of America in the 15th century.

- 2 ★ **Match the words. Use the phrases to complete the sentences.**

1	wooden	A skin
2	native	B houses
3	animal	C crops
4	grew	D tribes

- There were many living on the continent of America.
- The Navajo to feed their families.
- The Kwakiutl lived in large
- They used natural materials like to make their clothes.

- 3 ★ **Choose the correct preposition.**

- The Navajo travelled from place to place **in/on** foot.
- The Kwakiutl used canoes **for/to** fishing.
- It took the Cheyenne an hour to take **down/away** their whole village and move it.
- The Native Americans' way of life can teach many things **for/to** people today.
- The Cheyenne made their houses **of/from** buffalo skin.

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- A: Where was Jane yesterday afternoon?
B: a At the pool.
b No, she wasn't.
- A: Were you at the park last Sunday?
B: a No, we weren't.
b Yes, they were.
- A: Did he play board games when he was a kid?
B: a Yes, he did.
b No, they didn't.
- A: What did you do last weekend?
B: a Nothing special. What about you?
b I liked it a lot.
- A: Could you swim at the age of six?
B: a No, you couldn't.
b No, I couldn't.
- A: It sounds like you really liked it.
B: a Yes, it was great.
b Yes, sometimes I do.
- A: Was it boring?
B: a No, not at all.
b No, I didn't.
- A: Do you miss all that?
B: a Well, sometimes we do.
b Yes, we did.
- A: What was the film like?
B: a I prefer thrillers.
b I didn't like it.
- A: What do you think of *Avatar*?
B: a It's a must-see. Don't miss it.
b I like all types of films.

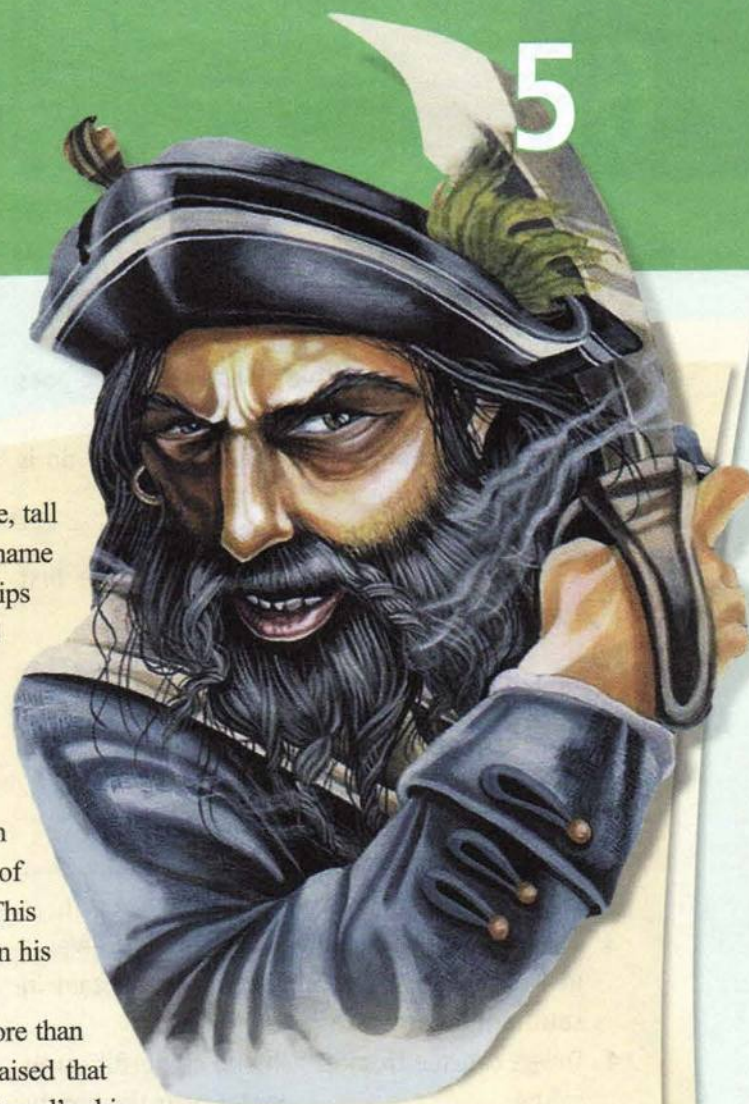
Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Eighty years ago, there an airport on the island.
A weren't B isn't C wasn't
- 2 A: Did ancient Egyptians play board games?
B: Yes, they
A could B had C did
- 3 A: What did you do yesterday evening?
B: A Nothing special. B I didn't like it at all.
C Not really.
- 4 A: It sounds like you loved it.
B: A Yes, it was amazing.
B Yes, I saw it yesterday.
C No, they don't.
- 5 there public baths in Pompeii?
A Had B Were C Was
- 6 The Navajo were farmers and they crops.
A made B built C grew
- 7 A: Was it a bit dull?
B: A Not at all. B No, I don't.
C No, I wasn't.
- 8 A: Do you miss your old neighbourhood?
B: A Yes, sometimes I do. B Yes, we did.
C No, they don't.
- 9 The ancient Egyptians build pyramids from stone.
A were B had C could
- 10 The Cheyenne buffalo for food.
A farmed B grew C hunted
- 11 Only boys school.
A arrived B taught C attended
- 12 The city dates to the 15th century.
A off B from C back
- 13 They goods on their boats.
A constructed B ruled C transported
- 14 In the past, the Kwakiutl their houses out of wood.
A makes B made C make
- 15 A: What do you think of *Up*?
B: A It's a comedy film. B It was expensive.
C It's great. You should see it.
- 16 Did girls miniskirts and boots in the 60s?
A wore B wears C wear
- 17 The streets were of people.
A narrow B full C crowded
- 18 The of the volcano destroyed the village.
A ash B eruption C effect
- 19 The Vikings fast boats.
A did B built C traded
- 20 He newspapers at the age of 10.
A delivered B helped C left
- 21 They on the Pacific Ocean when pirates attacked them.
A could sail B were sailing C are sailing
- 22 Macchu Picchu is an ancient Inca
A sight B site C field
- 23 The film had great special
A effects B acting C plot
- 24 He likes comedies because they are
A scary B sad C funny
- 25 He didn't them leave the building.
A saw B see C sees
- 26 The ancient buildings in Peru had walls.
A thick B plump C curly
- 27 I don't like science films.
A comedy B western C fiction
- 28 They lived in a block of
A shops B flats C departments
- 29 The eruption of Mt Vesuvius the city under ash.
A destroyed B put C buried
- 30 They fished the River Nile.
A in B over C of

Reading Task (multiple choice)

Read the text. In each question (1-6) choose the right answer A, B, C or D.



Blackbeard was a terrifying English pirate. He was a large, tall man. His real name was Edward Teach, but he got his pirate name from the long black beard which covered most of his face. Ships all over the Caribbean Sea feared an attack by Blackbeard and his crew.

Teach began his career on the high seas at an early age when he sailed in the English Navy in the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713). After the war he joined the crew of the Pirate Hornigold. In 1717, they captured a French ship that Hornigold later gave to Teach. Teach took control of this ship which he named 'The Queen Anne's Revenge'. This was the first of many ships that he commanded, and it began his reputation as a dangerous pirate.

Over the next year, Blackbeard and his crew captured more than 50 ships. They often learnt a ship's nationality and then raised that country's flag in order to appear friendly. This way Blackbeard's ship could get close to the other ship. The pirates then raised Blackbeard's flag and attacked the ship. They went on board the ship and stole treasure and goods.

Blackbeard's life came to an end when the Royal British Navy sent Lieutenant Maynard after Blackbeard in November, 1718. Maynard found Blackbeard and his crew in a small harbour in North Carolina. The pirates and Maynard's crew fought each other. In the battle, Maynard shot and killed Blackbeard. Afterwards, Maynard searched for Blackbeard's treasure, but was unable to find it. The secret of Blackbeard's treasure remains a mystery to this day.

- 1 The pirate Blackbeard
 - A had a short black beard.
 - B was of medium height.
 - C was a frightening man.
 - D had ships all over the Caribbean.
- 2 Blackbeard first went to sea
 - A when he was quite young.
 - B to work for Pirate Hornigold.
 - C to fight the French.
 - D to sail to Spain.
- 3 Blackbeard got his first ship
 - A from another pirate.
 - B by attacking the English Navy.
 - C from Queen Anne.
 - D by stealing it from another pirate.
- 4 Blackbeard and his crew got close to other ships by
 - A learning about the ship's crew.
 - B not showing any flag at all.
 - C stealing the other ship's flag.
 - D showing the same flag as the other ship.
- 5 When Maynard found Blackbeard,
 - A Maynard fought and died.
 - B Blackbeard fought, but lost his life.
 - C Maynard took Blackbeard's treasure.
 - D the pirates killed Maynard.
- 6 The above text is typical of
 - A a history book.
 - B an adventure story.
 - C an autobiography.
 - D a historical novel.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 Tom wants to **ride/drive** a camel when he goes to Egypt.
- 2 One of the things I've always wanted to do is **climb/fly** over the city in a helicopter.
- 3 Sue has **driven/sailed** on a yacht twice.
- 4 George **drove/cycled** a quad bike for the first time yesterday.

2 ★ Fill in: *source, highlight, clear, true, and desert.*

- 1 One of Jenny's wildest dreams came when she swam with dolphins.
- 2 Some travellers got lost in the and had to walk for days under the hot sun.
- 3 The of the Amazon River is in Nevado Mismi, a 5,597-metre mountain in southern Peru.
- 4 Divers can see tropical fish and colourful corals in the water near the beach.
- 5 The of our trip to Spain was visiting the Prado museum in Madrid.

3 a) ★ Match the words in the two columns.

A		B	
1	double-decker	A	ruins
2	active	B	van
3	city	C	volcano
4	ancient	D	bus
5	river	E	skyline
6	camper	F	cruise

b) ★ Use the phrases above to complete the sentences.

- 1 We went on a along the Thames yesterday.
- 2 The tour bus stopped at the of a two thousand year old town.
- 3 It was really fun travelling around London on a red and seeing the sights.
- 4 We enjoyed an amazing view of the Parisian from the top of the Eiffel Tower.

Grammar

4 ★ Write the past participles of the verbs below.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 take - | 5 ride - |
| 2 make - | 6 see - |
| 3 swim - | 7 climb - |
| 4 do - | 8 try - |

5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets in the *present perfect*.

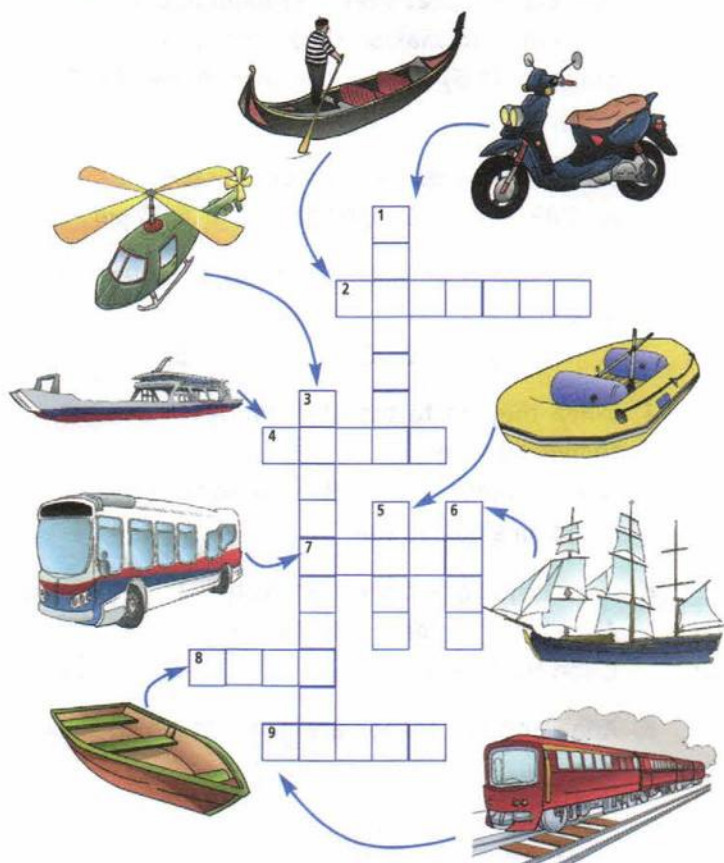
- 1 Susan (visit) Barcelona three times this year.
- 2 Jane (leave) for her two-month holiday around Latin America.
- 3 Of all the hotels we (stay) in so far, this is the best one.
- 4 James and Lilly (travel) to most countries around Europe.
- 5 George (promise) to send us some postcards from his trip to Japan.
- 6 The Smiths (decide) to go camping for their summer holidays.
- 7 Allan (choose) to go camping for his summer holiday.
- 8 It (be) three years since we last went abroad.
- 9 They (bring) back some great souvenirs for everyone from their trip.

6 ★ Choose the correct item.

- 1 Linda's not here. She **has been/has gone** to the travel agent's.
- 2 Dave and Jenna **have been/have gone** to Australia twice.
- 3 Alex **has gone/has been** on a cycling tour across the country. He's coming back next month.
- 4 Kate **has been/has gone** on holiday to Italy four times this year.
- 5 Emma **has been/has gone** to get Terry from the airport. I'm expecting them any time now.
- 6 Diana **has gone/has been** to the shops. Would you like to wait for her?
- 7 I **have gone/have been** to the Edinburgh Festival three times and I'm going again next year.
- 8 Hugh and Laura love New York City. They **have gone/have been** there many times.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Do the crossword puzzle.



2 ★ Fill in: bouquet, old-fashioned, on board, bun, still, thought and look.

- The best way to see San Francisco is to jump a cable car and ride around the city.
- We gave Mum a huge of flowers for her birthday.
- Keep ! I want to take a photo of you next to that statue.
- She was so lost in that she missed her bus stop.
- The air hostess had a blue uniform on and wore her hair in a(n)
- Look at that taxi from the 1940s.
- Jane gave me a puzzled when the tram stopped suddenly.

Grammar

3 ★ Make sentences using the words below. Use *for* or *since* and the *present perfect*.

- I/not have/a holiday/two years
- Andy/live/Brazil/2008
- It/not snow/in my town/a long time
- He/not travel/abroad/last summer
- I/be/in Venice/a few days now
- We/ not eat/out/months

4 ★ Underline the correct word.

- Helen has never/ever been to Italy.
- We have already/yet bought the plane tickets.
- Have you been on the sightseeing tour yet/just?
- Madeleine has since/just missed her flight.
- I haven't ridden a bike since/for I was a child.
- Have you since/ever been diving with sharks?
- I haven't been camping for/since three years.

5 ★ Put the verbs in brackets in the *present perfect*.

- A: (you/ever/be) camping?
B: Yes, but I (not/do) it for ages.
- A: Do you want to go skydiving?
B: Yes I do. I (never/try) skydiving before.
- A: I (just/receive) a postcard from Mary. She's in Hawaii.
B: Really? How long (she/be) there?
- A: (James and Lilly/arrive) in London yet?
B: I don't know, they
- A: How's your trip? (you/do) anything interesting?
B: Well, we (fly) over the city in a helicopter and we (take) some amazing photos so far.
- A: I (not/book) our ferry tickets yet.
B: That's OK. I (ask) George to do it.

Vocabulary

1 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 Riding in a **capsule/mechanism** on the London Eye is a thrilling experience.
- 2 The Tower of London was once a **fort/prison** for those who broke the law.
- 3 Westminster Abbey is one of the most popular tourist **exhibitions/attractions** in London.
- 4 The view from high up in the London Eye is truly **impressive/interactive**.
- 5 It took us days to **explore/pass** the city of London.

2 ★ Fill in: *art, guided, power, stone, famous, panoramic, multimedia, engine.*

- 1 We had to make a presentation of our city's most interesting sights for ICT class.
- 2 Climbing up the 334 steps to get to the top of the Clock Tower was exhausting!
- 3 Guests who stay at the top floor of the hotel have a view of the whole city.
- 4 How much does it cost to go on a tour of London?
- 5 Madame Tussauds is a museum that has wax sculptures of figures from the world of science, culture, sports and entertainment.
- 6 The local gallery displays works by 20th century painters.
- 7 Visitors to London's Tower Bridge can visit the rooms and learn how the bridge works.
- 8 The huge station provides electricity for the town and the surrounding villages.

3 ★ Choose the correct word.

- 1 London's Tower Bridge dates **from/back** 1894.
- 2 We had lunch at a nice restaurant **in/on** the bank of the River Thames.
- 3 The bell at the clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster is commonly known **as/for** Big Ben.
- 4 Carlos is surfing the Net to find **about/out** information on the sights of London.
- 5 London's Tower Bridge opens **up/out** so that boats and ships can pass under it.

Listening

3 ★ You will hear a telephone conversation between a woman and a museum information clerk. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- 1 During the week, the Museum closes at
A 5:00 pm. B 6:00 pm C 8:00 pm
- 2 How much is Anna going to pay to enter the Museum?
A nothing B £5 C £8
- 3 When they go to the Museum, Anna and her friends want to
A see a film. B have some coffee.
C go on a guided tour.
- 4 Anna is going to book her tickets
A over the phone. B by mail.
C on the Internet.
- 5 Anna and her friends are going to go to the Museum
A by tube.
B by bus.
C on foot.

Everyday English

5 ★ Choose the correct answer.

- 1 A: I'd like some information on the Space Museum, please.
B: a How can I help you?
b There's a special discount for large groups.
- 2 A: I'd also like to know if there's a restaurant.
B: a That's great!
b No, but we have a café that serves snacks.
- 3 A: Can you tell me what the opening times are?
B: a I hope you enjoy your visit.
b We're open 10-7 Mondays to Saturdays.
- 4 A: How much is the admission?
B: a £7 for adults and £3.50 for students and senior citizens.
b It's open all day.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *download, application, instant, networking, browse, mode, text*
- You should only music from on line music shops.
 - His phone has a(n) that allows him to share photos on line.
 - I bought a new smartphone so I can access the Internet and my favourite web pages.
 - I often use my computer to message my friends on line.
 - Social sites are a great way to keep in touch with people and share photos.
 - Most teenagers their friends often.
 - You should always check that your GPS receiver is in driving before you start driving.

Grammar

- 2 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- A: Hi Jenny, I 1) (not/see) you for ages!
 B: Hi Alice! I know, I 2) (be) really busy lately. How are you?
 A: I'm great. It 3) (be) my birthday last week.
 B: Oh no, I 4) (forget) to call you, I'm so sorry.
 A: That's OK.
 B: Did you do anything special?
 A: Yes. I 5) (go) to the cinema with friends and my parents 6) (give) me an amazing new phone.
 B: Really, can I see it?
 A: Yeah, here it is. It's the best phone I 7) (ever/have).
 B: Wow, I 8) (never/see) a touch-screen phone before. Can you download videos?
 A: Yes, I 9) (just/download) Rihanna's new video.
 B: Is it good? I 10) (not/see) it yet.
 A: I like it, but then again, I love all her music!
 B: Well, I have to run. I've got my IT class in a few minutes.
 A: OK. See you soon!

- 3 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

- A: (you/listen) to Tom's new CD single yet?
 B: Yes, it's great! I (watch) the video clip on YouTube last night.
- A: (you/ever/be) to a technology exhibition?
 B: Yes. In fact I (go) to one last week.
- A: I (start) taking computer lessons last month.
 B: That's great! What (you/learn) so far?
- A: (you/send) Sue a message about Friday's party yet?
 B: Oh no. I totally (forget).
- A: (you/hear) any news from Joe and Linda?
 B: Yes, I (chat) with them on line last night.
- A: (you/speak) to Bob yet?
 B: Yes, I (call) him a few minutes ago.

- 4 ★ Circle the correct item.

- I've sent Tom a text message.
 A yet B ever C just D for
- Have you written a blog?
 A yet B ever C since D for
- Sarah hasn't finished her ICT project
 A yet B just C already D for
- you emailed Tony yet?
 A Did B Do C Have D Are
- I've had this netbook two years.
 A for B ever C since D already
- you call me yesterday?
 A Did B Does C Have D Do
- Julie a new MP3 player last week.
 A gets B got
 C has got D is getting

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Fill in: *blow, point, kiss, smile, burp, purse, indicate, shake.*
 - 1 In Europe, when relatives meet they each other on the cheek.
 - 2 It is impolite to your nose during meals.
 - 3 In the Philippines, guests loudly after a meal to show they've enjoyed their meal.
 - 4 Russian people never hands before they take off their gloves.
 - 5 It's rude to at a person with your finger.
 - 6 In many countries, people their lips to show disapproval.
 - 7 In the US, yellow flowers show friendship but in Italy, they jealousy.
 - 8 People who at others show that they're kind and friendly.
- 2 ★ Choose the correct word.
 - 1 Respect **country/social** rules when you greet people abroad.
 - 2 Please sit and **do/make** yourself comfortable.
 - 3 Don't use your **index/thumb** finger to point at people.
 - 4 People in the Philippines move their eyes to **show/point** direction.
 - 5 In Canada, maintain direct eye **contact/communication** when talking to another person.
 - 6 In the USA greet people with a **firm/stiff** handshake.
 - 7 In most countries when people clench their fists it is a **sign/mark** of anger.
 - 8 In Asian countries guests feel **obliged/forced** to remove their shoes before entering a home.

Grammar

- 3 ★ Rewrite the sentences in the passive.
 - 1 If you break something, tell the host.
.....
 - 2 They appreciate a thank-you note after the dinner.
.....
 - 3 Alice sent flowers to the Martins.
.....
 - 4 They require formal dress.
.....
 - 5 The host offered the first toast.
.....

Reading

- 4 ★ Read the text and mark the sentences (1-6) T (true) or F (false).

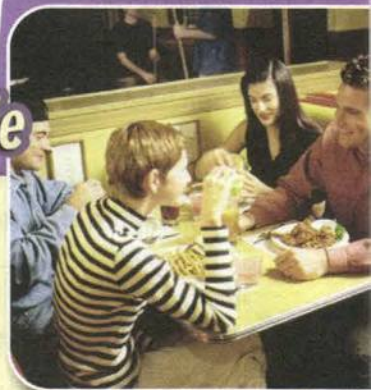
From Table to Table

Just like food is different from country to country so are table manners. Before you travel to another country there are a few things you should know about mealtimes around the world.

At a table in England, it's rude to lick your fingers or your knife. You need to be careful when eating soup. Don't slurp or make noise while eating it. It is also impolite to start eating before your host has served everyone at the table. Try not to put your arms on the table and, finally, don't take food from your neighbour's plate.

In France it is important to always say 'please' and 'thank you' to people serving at the table. When eating bread, break off a piece with your fingers rather than use a knife. When you are at a restaurant and haven't finished your food make sure you don't leave your fork and knife on your plate as this is a signal for the waiter to take your plate.

For most meals in Saudi Arabia people sit on the floor or at a low table with cushions. Remember to cross your legs when you sit. Eat only with your right hand because most Saudi Arabians think the left hand is not clean. It is polite to try all of the food that the host serves. Saudi Arabians usually don't say much when they eat as they really want to enjoy the food. Finally, it is okay to burp after a meal, as it tells the host that you liked the food.



- 1 English people wait for their host to finish serving before they start their meal.
- 2 In England, it is acceptable to eat from someone else's dish.
- 3 French people use knives to cut their bread.
- 4 In France, waiters take your plate when they see your fork and knife on it.
- 5 People in Saudi Arabia sit on a chair to have a meal.
- 6 The Saudi Arabians talk a lot during mealtime.

Vocabulary

- 1 ★ Use the words in the boxes to label the pictures.

cut
have
sprain
twist
get

• nosebleed • wrist • finger
• stomachache • fever • toothache
• ankle • headache • cold • sunburn



1 He's cut his finger.



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

- 2 ★ Use sentences A-E to complete the dialogue.

- A If I were you, I would stay home.
B I have a fever too.
C What seems to be the problem?
D My advice is to drink lots of fluids.
E What are the symptoms?

- A: Hello, Mr Smith. 1) ?
B: I don't feel well, doctor! I think I'm ill.
A: 2) ?
B: Well, I have a headache and a runny nose.
A: Hmm, anything else?
B: 3)
A: It sounds like the flu, Mr Smith.
B: Oh, no. What should I do?
A: 4)
B: Can I still go to work?
A: 5) You need your rest.
B: Thank you, doctor.

Listening

- 3 ★ You are going to hear a radio interview with Michelle Whiten, who works at a local hospital. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- Michelle works as a
A doctor. B nurse. C receptionist.
- Michelle says that headaches
A are normally easy to treat.
B are no reason to go to the doctor.
C take a long time to go away.
- Michelle says that people often sprain their ankles while
A going for a walk. B making food.
C in their homes.
- The interviewer believes that aspirin
A is a very popular treatment.
B can't help someone with a sprained ankle.
C can't relieve pain as much as having a rest does.
- People who suffer from a minor ailment
A usually worry too much about it.
B should seek advice immediately.
C often do not need to see a nurse or a doctor.

Writing (A story)

- 1 ★ Read the story and choose the correct sequence word.



Last Sunday I went fishing with my best friend Nick. We left very early in the morning and drove to the lake.

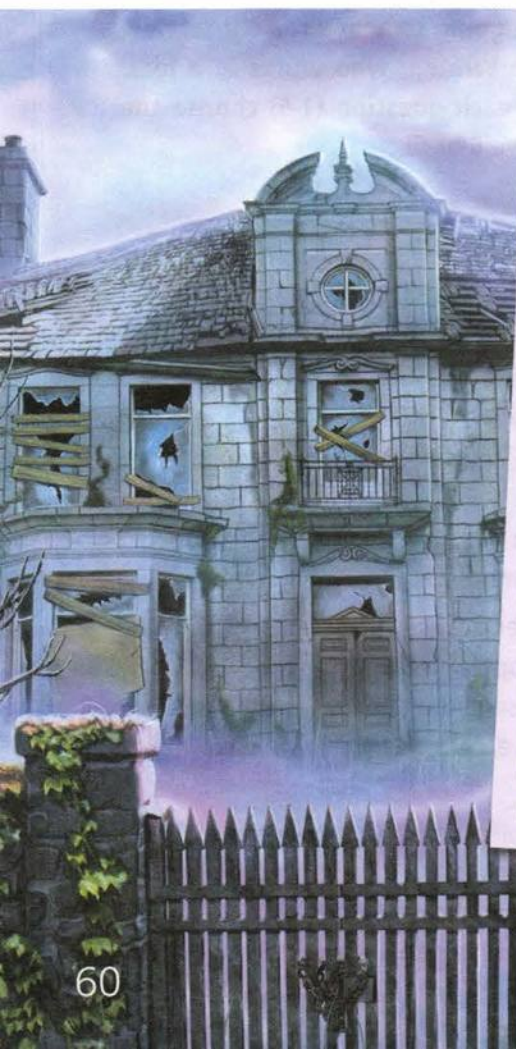
1) **First/Next**, we made some sandwiches to take with us. 2) **Finally/Then**, we packed our fishing gear into the boat.

3) **First/After that**, we set off and rowed to the deepest part of the lake, where we hoped to catch a big fish.

After many hours without catching a fish, we were ready to head back to shore when suddenly we got a bite! I looked up and in the distance I saw a huge scary-looking fish. I screamed at Nick to let go of the fishing rod and pulled him down into his seat.

4) **Finally/Next**, I told him to grab the oars and we rowed away as fast as we could. 5) **First/Finally**, we made it to the shore and we felt very glad to be safe. We never went fishing on the lake again, though!

- 2 ★ Read the extract. Put the verbs in brackets in the *past simple*.



My friends 1) (tell) me that the old empty house on the corner of my street 2) (be) haunted. But I 3) (not/believe) them. So one day I 4) (decide) to go and look for myself! I 5) (open) the front door slowly and 6) (enter) the house. I 7) (start) to walk down the hallway. Suddenly, I 8) (hear) a loud bang behind me. I 9) (turn) around and 10) (see) a scary shadow. Then, I 11) (shout) for help and 12) (run) quickly out of the house.

- 3 ★ Look at the picture and use the words/phrases in the list, as well as your own ideas to write a paragraph setting the scene for a story.



- Saturday morning
- My friend Ted and I
- warm sunny day
- go mountain biking

- 4 ★ Put the events of the story in the correct order.

- ☐ A Ted had a broken leg and the doctor put a plaster cast on it for six weeks.
- ☐ B I used my mobile phone to call for help.
- ☐ C We were on a rough biking trail.
- ☐ D Ted was on the ground in pain and couldn't move his right leg.
- ☐ E An ambulance came and took us to the hospital.
- ☐ F Ted rode over a rock and fell off his bike.

- 5 ★★ Read the rubric and use the paragraph you wrote in Ex. 3 and the events in Ex. 4 to write your story. Write a different ending to your story.

Write a story about a cycling experience (100-120 words).

- Say when and where the story took place.
- Describe the events in the order they happened.
- Say what happened in the end and how you felt.

Reading

- 1 ★ Fill in: touch, messages, get through, users, communicate, sophisticated.

Mobile Phone Etiquette

Mobile phone etiquette is a hot topic. Today's teenagers are increasingly using 1) technology, like mobile phones, to keep in 2) with their friends and families. But does your need to 3) upset other people?

Here are a few tips on how to be polite. It is disrespectful to make calls and to send or receive

- 4) in public places, like the cinema or theatre. So switch off your mobile phone! When you are in a public place and you do need to 5) to someone, make sure that your conversation is not disturbing other people around you. What is more, all mobile phone 6) should limit the number of times their phone rings. Most of all, don't shout on your mobile in public places, your mobile is not a megaphone!

- 2 ★★ Mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Most teenagers use mobile phones to communicate with the people who are closest to them.
- 2 Using a mobile phone in the cinema is rude.
- 3 You should never make calls in public places.
- 4 It doesn't matter how many times your mobile rings.
- 5 When you use a mobile, you need to speak loudly.

Notions & Functions

Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: Can you tell me when your opening times are?
B: a Right.
b From 10 to 6 Mondays to Fridays.
- 2 A: What seems to be the problem?
B: a My advice is to rest.
b I have a bad cold.
- 3 A: What are the symptoms?
B: a I've cut my finger.
b I have a runny nose and fever.
- 4 A: How much is the admission?
B: a It's open all day.
b Tickets are £7.50.
- 5 A: I have a toothache.
B: a Why don't you see a dentist?
b If I were you I would drink lots of fluids.
- 6 A: Have you ever sailed on a yacht?
B: a No, I didn't.
b No, I haven't.
- 7 A: I hope you enjoy your visit.
B: a Thanks.
b Certainly.
- 8 A: I have a terrible headache.
B: a What are the symptoms?
b If I were you, I would see a doctor.
- 9 A: I've twisted my ankle and it hurts.
B: a I think you should rest it for a few days.
b My advice is to take cough medicine.
- 10 A: Joe has already left for Madrid.
B: a He's lived there for a year.
b When did he leave?
- 11 A: Is Louise at home?
B: a She's just gone out.
b She's already been to the doctor.
- 12 A: I'd also like to know if there's a gift shop.
B: a There's a special discount for a large groups.
b Yes, we have one and it's open all day.

Language & Grammar Review

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Queen Elizabeth is a figure in English history.
A former B famous C gothic
- 2 Dean abroad many times.
A travel C has travelled
B have travelled
- 3 We went on a camel when we were in Egypt.
A drive B cruise C ride
- 4 Sue loves with your her friends on line.
A sharing B chatting C writing
- 5 Ben and Sue come back from their holidays yet.
A hasn't B don't C haven't
- 6 There's a great on at the museum.
A exhibition B view C sight
- 7 John's new bike yet?
A Have you seen C Has you seen
B You have seen
- 8 When I suggested going skiing at the weekend, Tom his head in agreement.
A pursed B showed C nodded
- 9 Barney his profile picture last night.
A changed B has changed C changes
- 10 Sam isn't here. He's to the beach.
A been B went C gone
- 11 Don't you know it's rude to at people?
A kiss B point C show
- 12 You need to see a dentist about that of yours.
A headache C stomachache
B toothache
- 13 It's impolite to your nose in public.
A burp B nod C blow
- 14 The flowers were sent James.
A in B from C by
- 15 Gina has been a nurse 1995.
A since B for C just
- 16 Jack has a throat.
A sore B twisted C sprained
- 17 We've already to the Greek islands. Let's go somewhere else this summer.
A been B gone C stayed
- 18 Our teacher explained to us how a mobile phone works.
A frequency B user C network
- 19 This is the first time I ice climbing.
A 've tried B was tried C tried
- 20 The Coliseum in Rome is a place where history to life.
A comes B goes C walks
- 21 Who's that girl smiling us?
A of B to C at
- 22 Google is a popular engine.
A look B search C download
- 23 Jonathan dozens of web pages before he found the information he wanted.
A shared B browsed C updated
- 24 Helen's plane has landed.
A just B yet C never
- 25 Tourists on a guided tour.
A are taken B have taken C are taking
- 26 Jason always hands with someone he meets for the first time.
A shakes B gives C takes
- 27 I this laptop for only a week and it's already having problems.
A had B 've had C 'm having
- 28 Why don't you use your GPS receiver to the map of the area?
A tweet B look up C surf
- 29 Sandra had the and didn't go to school.
A fever B cold C flu
- 30 Janet from Mexico yesterday.
A has returned B returns C returned

Reading Task (True-False)

Read the text and mark the sentences (1-7) T (true) or F (false).

Climbing San Jacinto

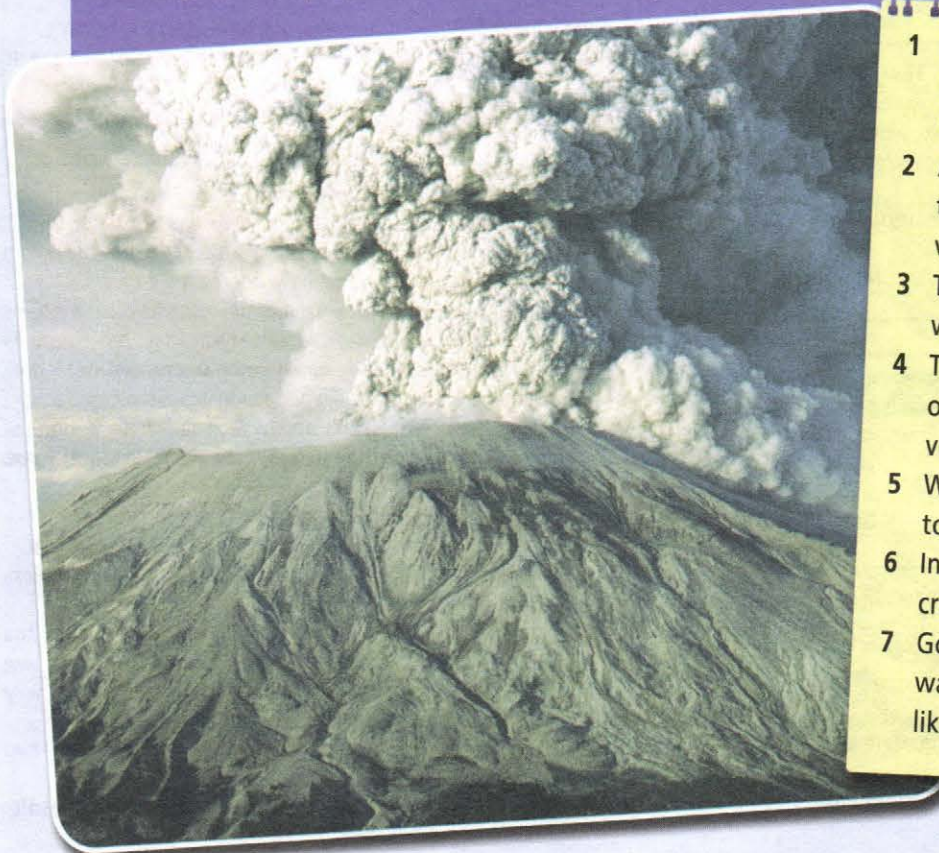
Last summer my best friend and I went travelling in Nicaragua, in Central America. Nicaragua is a very beautiful country. People call it "the land of lakes and volcanoes". We visited some huge lakes, with lovely, clear, blue water. But what I really wanted to do was climb a volcano.

We chose to climb a volcano called Telica. It's an active volcano, which means that you can see smoke and lava at the top. The nearest town is a little place called San Jacinto. There is no road from San Jacinto to the volcano. We found a friendly, local woman who could guide us to the top. "The climb isn't easy," she told us. "Make sure you bring lots of water and some warm clothes".

We left for the volcano just after midday. The sun was bright and the path was small and rocky. We were soon tired. Our guide was full of energy, though. The heat and the long walk were normal for her! After three long hours we arrived at the bottom of the volcano. I saw smoke at the top and I felt very excited.

After a short break, we began to climb again. It took another two hours to reach the top. My legs hurt a lot! When we finally arrived, it was magical! It was sunset and the sky was pink and orange. We could see tiny San Jacinto far away. Then, we walked to the edge of the volcano's giant crater and looked down. We saw a lake of orange lava 120 metres below us. My friend was terrified. I thought it was amazing.

That night we camped at the bottom of the volcano. Our guide made us a traditional Nicaraguan dinner of rice, beans and vegetables. The food was delicious. I saw many wonderful things while I was in Nicaragua, but my trip to Telica was the most spectacular!



- 1 Nicaragua has some interesting geographical features.
- 2 A lady from San Jacinto took them to the volcano.
- 3 The guide had problems with the hot weather.
- 4 They stopped for a rest on the way to the volcano.
- 5 When they reached the top, it was night time.
- 6 Inside the volcano's crater it was empty.
- 7 Going to the volcano was what the writer liked most.

Неопределённый артикль (a/an)

- Неопределённый артикль **a** ставится перед существительными, которые начинаются с **согласного** звука (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z).
a balloon a horse a kite
- Неопределённый артикль **an** ставится перед существительными, которые начинаются с **гласного** звука (a, e, i, o, u).
an egg an aeroplane an umbrella

Глагол **to be** в утвердительных предложениях

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is/she is/it is	he's/she's/it's
we are/you are/they are	we're/you're/they're

- В письменной английской речи обычно используется **полная форма** глагола **to be**. *They are from Poland and they are seventeen years old.*
- В разговорной и неформальной письменной английской речи используется **краткая форма** глагола **to be**.
A: *What's your name?*
B: *My name's Marco and I'm from Italy.*

Глагол **to be** в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях

ОТРИЦАНИЕ		ВОПРОС
Полная форма	Краткая форма	
I am not	I'm not	Am I?
you are not	you aren't	Are you?
he, she, it - is not	he, she, it isn't	Is he, she, it?
we, you, they - are not	we, you, they aren't	Are we, you, they?

- В кратких ответах используется **Yes** или **No**, личное местоимение и соответствующая форма глагола **to be**.
- В кратких утвердительных ответах используется полная форма глагола **to be**. *Are you a teacher? Yes, I am.* (Неправильно: *Yes, I'm.*)
- В кратких отрицательных ответах используется краткая форма глагола **to be**.
Are you French? No, I'm not. (Неправильно: *No, I am not.*)

Личные местоимения

ЕДИНСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО	МНОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ ЧИСЛО
I	we
you	you
he	
she	they
it	

- | | | |
|------|----------|---|
| I | (я) | всегда пишется с большой буквы |
| you | (ты, вы) | одна форма для единственного и множественного числа |
| he | (он) | о мужчине или мальчике |
| she | (она) | о женщине или девушке |
| it | (он/оно) | о животном или предмете |
| we | (мы) | о нас (людях) |
| they | (они) | о людях, животных или вещах |

Притяжательные местоимения

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ	my/your/his/her/its/our/your/their
АБСОЛЮТНАЯ ФОРМА ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТОИМЕНИЙ	mine/yours/his/hers/-/ours/yours/theirs

- Притяжательные местоимения означают:
 - что что-то принадлежит кому-то. *This is my camera.* (Это мой фотоаппарат.)
 - отношения между двумя или более лицами. *She is our sister.* (Она наша сестра.)
- Притяжательные местоимения ставятся **перед** существительными. *He is my brother.*
- Местоимение **your** используется для обозначения второго лица в единственном и множественном числе.
- В составном именном сказуемом используется абсолютная форма притяжательного местоимения. *This book is mine.* (Эта книга моя.)

Глагольная конструкция **have got**

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	ОТРИЦАНИЕ	
	Полная форма	Краткая форма
I have/'ve got	I have not got	I haven't got
you have/'ve got	you have not got	you haven't got
he	he	he
she	she has/'s got	she hasn't got
it	it	it
we	we	we
you	you have/'ve got	you haven't got
they	they	they
ВОПРОС	КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ	
Have I got?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.	
Have you got?	Yes, you have./No, you haven't.	
Has he/she/it got?	Yes, he/she/it has./No, he/she/it hasn't.	
Have we/you/they got?	Yes, we/you/they have./No, we/you/they haven't.	

- В отрицательных предложениях форма 3-го лица единственного числа образуется при помощи **has not/hasn't**.
- В отрицательных предложениях другие формы грамматического лица образуются при помощи **have not/haven't**.
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: **has + подлежащее (существительное или личное местоимение) + got**.
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: **have + подлежащее (существительное или личное местоимение) + got**.

Употребление

- Глагольная конструкция **have got** используется:
 - для того чтобы показать, что что-то принадлежит кому-то. *He has got a computer and a bike.* (У него есть компьютер и велосипед.)
 - для описания людей, животных или предметов. *Lucy has got short brown hair and brown eyes.* (У Люси короткие каштановые волосы и карие глаза.) *His dog has got a very short tail.* (У его собаки очень короткий хвост.)
 - чтобы говорить о родственниках. *I have got two brothers.* (У меня [есть] два брата.)
- В кратких ответах используется **have/haven't/has/hasn't**.

A/An

1 Complete with a or an.



The verb to be

2 Complete the email with am, is, or are.

To: Jim

From: Rachel

Subject: Hi!

Hi Jim,

My name **1)** Rachel. I **2)**
from Manchester, England. I **3)** 17
years old and I **4)** at secondary school.
The teachers **5)** very nice at school
and the Art teacher **6)** my
favourite. Art and ICT **7)**
my favourite subjects.

My best friends **8)** Mandy
and Shelley. They **9)** in my
class. They **10)** good at
Maths and History. Mandy
11) 13 and Shelley
12) 14.

What about you?

Write soon,

Rachel



3 Complete the sentences. Use am, is/'s, isn't, are/'re, aren't.

- 1 A: you a student?
B: Yes, I
- 2 A: Julia from England?
B: No, she She from Chile.
- 3 A: the boys Mexican?
B: No, they They from Spain.
- 4 A: Maths your favourite subject?
B: No, it My favourite subject
..... History.
- 5 A: Arthur and Maria thirteen years old?
B: No, they They fourteen.

4 Read the dialogue and underline the correct words.

Sue: Hi, I **1)** 'm/'s Sue. I **2)** 'm/'re from Ireland.Nick: And I **3)** 's/'m Nick. I **4)** 're/'m Irish, too.David: Nice to meet you! I **5)** 's/'m David.Sue: **6)** Is/Are you from Italy?David: No, I **7)** 'm not/isn't Italian. I **8)** 's/'m from Krakow. I **9)** 'm/'re Polish.Nick: **10)** Is/Are you a new student in this school?David: Yes, I **11)** am/are. And you? **12)** Are/Is you new here, too?Sue: No, we **13)** isn't/aren't. It **14)** 's/'re our second year here.

Subject Pronouns/Possessive Adjectives/Possessive Pronouns

5 Underline the correct word.

- 1 I/My sister isn't an actress. She/Her is an architect. These books are her/hers.
- 2 Lucia is from Argentina. She/Her is fifteen years old. She/Her favourite singer is Lady Gaga.
- 3 The waiters aren't from Peru. They/Their are from Brazil.
- 4 We/Our are Spanish. We/Our favourite actor is Gael García Bernal. He/His is great.
- 5 Andrew's from Italy. He/His is sixteen years old. He/His favourite sport is tennis. This ball is he/his.
- 6 Peter and Lucy are fourteen years old. They/Their are from England. They/Their favourite subject is Science. These books are theirs/their.

The verb have got

6 Fill in: has or have, then answer the questions.

- 1 Has Simon got brown eyes? (7 / blue eyes)
No, he hasn't. He's got blue eyes.
- 2 the boys got blue eyes? (3)
.....
- 3 Jane and Clare got short dark hair? (7 / long blonde hair)
.....
- 4 Mr Parker got a moustache? (3)
.....
- 5 Anna got long red hair?
(7 / short brown hair)
.....

Степени сравнения прилагательных

	ПРИЛАГА- ТЕЛЬНОЕ	СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ	ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ СТЕПЕНЬ
one-/two- syllable adjectives	short big nice	shorter (than) bigger (than) nicer (than)	the shortest the biggest the nicest
-y adjectives	easy	easier (than)	the easiest
more than two-syllable adjectives	successful	more successful (than)	the most successful
irregular adjectives	good bad much/many	better (than) worse (than) more (than)	the best the worst the most

Формы прилагательных в сравнительной и превосходной степени

- К односложным прилагательным добавляется **-(e)r** для образования сравнительной степени и **-(e)st** для образования превосходной степени.
cold – colder (than) – the coldest (холодный – холоднее (чем) – самый холодный)
fast – faster (than) – the fastest (быстрый – быстрее (чем) – самый быстрый)
- У прилагательных, состоящих из двух или более слогов сравнительная и превосходная степени образуются при помощи **more (более)/most (самый)**:
beautiful – more beautiful (than) – the most beautiful
difficult – more difficult (than) – the most difficult
- Некоторые **двусложные прилагательные**, такие, как **friendly, clever** и др. образуют сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения как с **-er/-est**, так и при помощи **more/most**:
clever – cleverer (than) – the cleverest или
clever – more clever (than) – the most clever
- Некоторые прилагательные полностью меняют свою форму в сравнительной и превосходной степенях:
good – better (than) – the best
(хороший – лучше (чем) – самый лучший)

Правила правописания

- У **односложных** прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **-e**, добавляется только **-r** в сравнительной и **-st** в превосходной степенях:
nice – nicer (than) – the nicest
- У односложных прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **гласную + согласную**, эта согласная удваивается:
big – bigger (than) – the biggest
- У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на **согласную + y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется окончание **-er/-est**:
easy – easier (than) – the easiest

Употребление

- Сравнительная степень** используется для сравнения двух людей, животных, предметов, мест и т. д. В этих случаях обычно используется **than**.
John is taller than Nick. (Джон выше, чем Ник.)
Football is more difficult than basketball. (Футбол – более трудная игра, чем баскетбол.)
- Превосходная степень** указывает на высшую степень качества у того или иного лица или предмета в группе подобных. Для выражения превосходной степени используется **the ... of/in**.
Ben is the tallest student of all. (Бен – самый высокий студент из всех.)

Russia is the biggest country in the world. (Россия – крупнейшая страна в мире.)

Глагол **can** (мочь, уметь)

Глагол **can** обозначает возможность, способность, умение делать что-либо. Глагол **can** не изменяется по лицам и числам и за ним всегда следует смысловой глагол без частицы **to**. Отрицательная форма глагола **can – cannot** или **can't**.

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	I/you/he/etc. can dance.
ОТРИЦАНИЕ	I/you/he/etc. cannot/can't dance.
ВОПРОС	Can I/you/he/etc. dance?
КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ	Yes, I/you/he/etc. can. No, I/you/he/etc. can't.

Вопросительные слова

- Who (Кто?)**, когда спрашивается о людях.
A: *Who are you?*
B: *I'm Bob.*
- What (Что?)**, когда спрашивается о предметах.
A: *What is it?*
B: *It's a book.*
- Where (Где? Куда?)**, когда спрашивается о месте.
A: *Where is Michelle from?*
B: *She's from France.*
- How old (Сколько лет?)**, когда спрашивается о возрасте.
A: *How old is Kate?*
B: *She's twelve years old.*
- Which (Какой?)** для вопроса о двух и более предметах, между которыми нужно сделать выбор.
A: *Which is your favourite colour, blue or red?*
B: *Blue.*

Comparatives/Superlatives

- 7 Use the adjectives in the comparative or the superlative form.

- Rugby is
(dangerous) than American football.
- Tony is
(tall) of the three players.
- A football team has
(many) players than a basketball team.
- Tennis is
(tough) than golf.
- I think Lionel Messi is
(good) footballer in the world.
- To me tennis is
(difficult) sport to learn.
- Swimming is
(easy) than canoeing.
- Wembley is
(big) football stadium in England.
- Tennis is
(expensive) than football.
- David Beckham is one of
(popular) footballers in the world.

8 Fill in the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Cristiano Ronaldo is (tall) than Lionel Messi.
- 2 Michael Phelps is (fast) swimmer in the world.
- 3 Serena Williams is (strong) than her sister, Venus.
- 4 Golfer Tiger Woods is (rich) than tennis player Roger Federer.
- 5 Yelena Isinbayeva is (good) female pole vaulter of all.
- 6 Grzegorz Lato is (successful) Polish footballer of all time.

9 Read about Tom's friend, Joe, and fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the comparative or the superlative form.

This is my friend Joe. He is in his early twenties like me, but he is six months **1)** (old) than me. Joe is much **2)** (short) than me. He's only 1.70m and I'm 1.98m! We've both got wavy hair but his hair is **3)** (long). We're on the same swimming team. He's a **4)** (good) swimmer than me. Actually, he's the **5)** (fast) swimmer on the team. He's got **6)** (many) medals than anyone else. He is the **7)** (successful) athlete on the team.



10 Use What's or Who's and the adjectives in brackets in the superlative to complete the questions. Then ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 Who's the **thinnest** (thin) student in your class?
It's
- 2 (difficult) subject at school?
It's
- 3 (easy) sport to play?
It's
- 4 (famous) athlete in the world?
It's
- 5 (popular) sport in the world?
It's

Can

11 Look at the table and fill in: can or can't.

	Jane	Chris	Kirsty
dance	✓	X	✓
swim	✓	✓	X
cook	X	✓	✓
sing	✓	X	✓
dive	X	✓	X

- 1 Jane dance, but she cook.
- 2 Jane and Kirsty sing, but they dive.
- 3 Chris dance, but he swim.
- 4 Kirsty sing and dance, but she swim.
- 5 Chris and Kirsty cook, but Jane

Question words

12 Complete the questions to the answers below.

- 1 A: is your name?
B: My name is Juan.
- 2 A: are you?
B: I'm sixteen years old.
- 3 A: are Kate and Jenny?
B: They're at school.
- 4 A: is your favourite sport, tennis or basketball?
B: My favourite sport is tennis.
- 5 A: is she?
B: She's my sister, Tonia.

13 Look at the notes. Then complete the questions and answers.

Name: Vicky
Age: 17
Country: Russia
Favourite Subject: Music

- 1 A: is she?
B: She
- 2 A: old is she?
B: She
- 3 A: is she from?
B: She
- 4 A: is her favourite subject?
B: It



Конструкция *There is/There are; A/An – Some/Any*

- Конструкция **there is (there's)/there are** употребляется для сообщения о наличии в данном месте какого-то лица или предмета.
There is a television in the room. (В комнате [есть] телевизор.)
There are four oranges on the table. (На столе [есть] четыре апельсина.)
- **There are** не имеет краткой формы.
- **There is** используется для перечисления отдельных предметов.
There's a melon, a watermelon and a carton of eggs on the table. (Неправильно: *There are a melon, a watermelon and a carton of eggs on the table.*)

	ЕД. ЧИСЛО	МН. ЧИСЛО
УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	There's a clothes shop in my neighbourhood.	There are some shops in my neighbourhood.
ОТРИЦАНИЕ	There isn't a baker's.	There aren't any supermarkets.
ВОПРОС	Is there a toy shop?	Are there any theatres?

КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ

Is there ...?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are there ...?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- Неопределённый артикль **a/an** используется в утвердительных, отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях перед существительными в единственном числе.
There's a melon. There isn't a watermelon. Is there an apple? (Есть дыня. Нет арбуза. Яблоко есть?)
- **Some** используется в утвердительных предложениях перед существительными во множественном числе.
There are some apples in the bowl. (В миске есть яблоки.)
- **Any** используется в отрицательных и вопросительных предложениях перед существительными во множественном числе.
There aren't any berries. Are there any vegetables? (Ягод нет. Есть ли овощи?)

Множественное число существительных

- Большинство исчисляемых существительных образуют форму множественного числа путём добавления **-s**: *book – books*
- К существительным, оканчивающимся на **-s, -ss, -ch, -x**, или **-sh** во множественном числе добавляется **-es**:
bus – buses, dress – dresses, church – churches, fox – foxes, brush – brushes
- У некоторых существительных, оканчивающихся на **-f/-fe**, во множественном числе **-f/-fe** заменяются на **-v** и добавляется **-es**: *wolf – wolves, wife – wives*. **НО:** *roof – roofs*
- У существительных, оканчивающихся на согласную + **y**, во множественном числе **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-es**:
raspberry – raspberries, baby – babies
- К существительным, оканчивающимся на гласную + **y**, добавляется **-s**: *boy – boys, toy – toys*
- У некоторых существительных, оканчивающихся на **-o**, во множественном числе добавляется **-es**: *potato – potatoes*.
НО: *radio – radios, piano – pianos, photo – photos, video – videos, rhino – rhinos, hippo – hippos*

Особые формы множественного числа

ЕД. ЧИСЛО	МН. ЧИСЛО	ЕД. ЧИСЛО	МН. ЧИСЛО
man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	tooth	teeth
child	children	mouse	mice
person	people		

Указательные местоимения *this/these – that/those*

- **This/these** используются, когда люди, животные или предметы находятся рядом с нами:



This is a table.



These are CDs.

- **That/those** используются, когда люди, животные или предметы находятся далеко от нас:



That is a lamp.



Those are books.

There is - There are - A/An - Some - Any

- 1 Fill in: Is there or Are there. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



- 1 A: *Is there a coffee table in the living room?*
B: *Yes, there is.*
- 2 A: a sofa in the living room?
B:
- 3 A: any cushions on the sofa?
B:
- 4 A: any chairs in the living room?
B:
- 5 A: any curtains at the windows?
B:
- 6 A: a mirror in the living room?
B:

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 There are some/an/any chairs in the kitchen.
- 2 There is a/an/some mirror in the bathroom.
- 3 There are any/a/some books on the desk.
- 4 There is some/an/any armchair in the living room.
- 5 There aren't some/an/any cupboards in the bedroom.
- 6 There isn't some/a/any window in the kitchen.

Plurals

3 Rewrite in the plural.



1 It is a bus.



They are buses.



2 It is a glass.



3 It is a leaf.



4 He is a student.



5 He is a man.

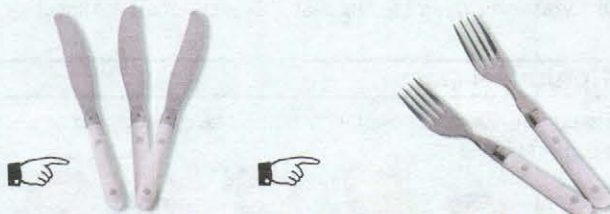


6 It is a tomato.

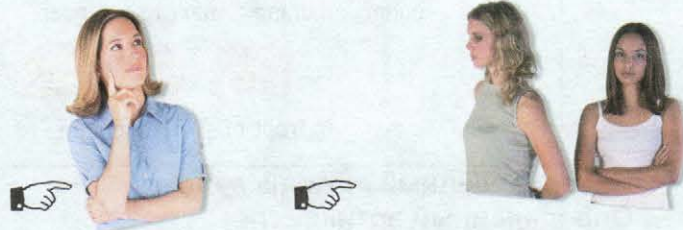


This/These - That/Those

4 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

1 **That** is a clock and **this** is an iron.

2 are knives and are forks.



3 is a woman and are girls.



4 are pillows and is a bed.



5 is a toaster and are cups.

5 Write the sentences in the plural, as in the example.

- 1 This is a bus. **These are buses.**
- 2 That is a mouse.
- 3 This is a brush.
- 4 That is a chair.
- 5 This is a box.
- 6 This is a desk.
- 7 That is a poster.
- 8 This is a sofa.

Повелительное наклонение

- Повелительное наклонение образуется при помощи неопределённой формы глагола без частицы **to** и без подлежащего: *Stand up!* (Встань!)
- Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется при помощи **do not/don't** и неопределённой формы глагола без частицы **to**: *Don't speak.* (Не говори.)

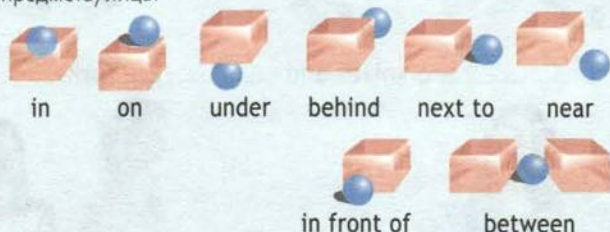
Употребление

Повелительное наклонение используется для:

- приказов: *Stop that man!* (Остановите этого человека!)
- указаний: *Open the box first.* (Сначала откройте коробку.)

Предлоги места

Предлоги места помогают определить местонахождение предмета/лица.



Неопределённый артикль *a/an* – Определённый артикль *the*

- A/an** употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе, когда предмет/лицо упоминается впервые, а также в значении «один»:
There is an orange on the table. (На столе апельсин.)
There is a poster on the wall. (На стене плакат.)
- A** употребляется перед существительными, которые начинаются с **согласного** звука (b, c, d, f и т. д.): *a vase*
- An** употребляется перед существительными, которые начинаются с **гласного** звука (a, e, i, o, u): *an animal*
- The** употребляется, когда речь идёт об определённом, уже известном предмете или лице. *There is a book on the desk.*
The book is red. (Which book? The book on the table.)

The не используется:

- перед именами собственными: *Alice is here.*
- с указательными местоимениями **this/that/these/ those**:
That house has got a garden.
- с притяжательными местоимениями: *This is his book.*
- перед названиями стран (*Portugal*), городов (*Paris*), гор (*Everest*), островов (*Rhodes*), озёр (*Lake Baikal*) и континентов (*Europe*).
- перед названиями видов спорта: *Football is my favourite sport.*

Произношение

- The** произносится как /ðə/ перед словами, которые начинаются с согласного звука: *the table*
- The** произносится как /ði/ перед словами, которые начинаются с гласного звука: *the iron*

Прилагательные

Имена прилагательные обозначают признак предмета и не изменяются по числам:

a beautiful house – beautiful houses

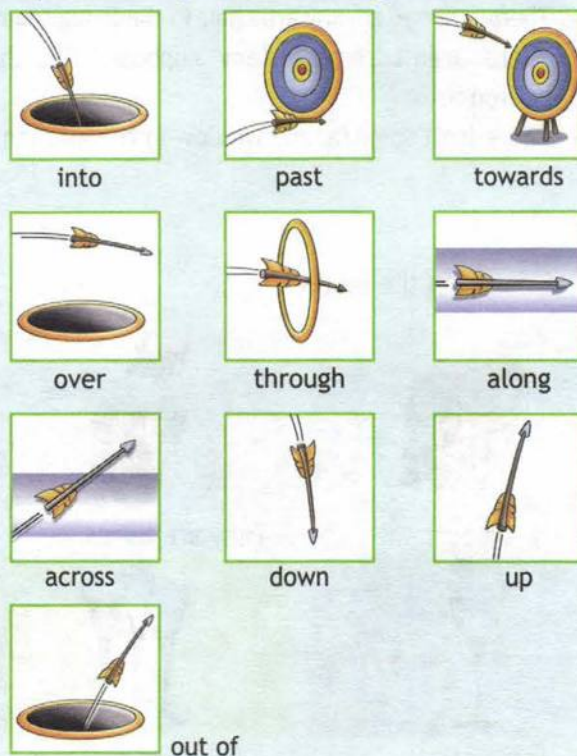
Имена прилагательные ставятся перед именами существительными: *He is a tall boy.* (Он высокий мальчик.) Они также самостоятельно могут употребляться после глагола **to be**: *The boy is tall.* (Мальчик высокий.)

Предлоги движения

Употребление

Предлоги движения (**up, down, along, across, into, out of, over, under, through, past**) используются для того, чтобы показать направление, в котором кто-то или что-то движется:

Walk past the library. Then turn into High Street.



Примечание: **by + car/bus/train/taxi/plane/boat**. **NO: on foot**

By не употребляется при наличии артикля (**a/an/the**) или притяжательного местоимения (**my, your** и т. д.) перед названием транспортного средства: *on the plane* (Неправильно: *by the plane*) *in his car* (Неправильно: *by his car*)

The Imperative

6 Look at the signs and write sentences.

1 turn right (X)

Don't turn right.



2 go straight on (✓)

.....



3 cross the road (X)

.....



4 turn left (✓)

.....



5 park here (X)

.....



Prepositions of Place

- 7 Look at the picture and complete the email with the correct prepositions.



To: Carla

From: Paula

Subject: Our living room



Hi, Carla,

This is the living room in our new house. It's really big. There is a long sofa **1)** the living room. There are some cushions **2)** the sofa and there is a wooden coffee table **3)** it. There is a carpet **4)** the coffee table. There is a large window **5)** the sofa. The sofa is **6)** two tables. There are lamps **7)** the tables and there is a picture **8)** the wall, **9)** the window. There are also two armchairs **10)** the room. Do come to our new house this weekend!

Love,
Paula

Adjectives

- 8 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 bedroom/Jane's/small/is
- 2 got/has/house/our/garden/big/a
- 3 busy/school/is/street/on/their/a
- 4 favourite/book/my/is/this
- 5 town/has/a/modern/our/sports centre/got
- 6 is/table/the/a/there/large/dining room/in?

A/An - The

- 9 Fill in a/an, the or – .

- 1 Their favourite sport is tennis.
- 2 Is there dishwasher in kitchen?
- 3 There's baker's next to my house. There's butcher's opposite baker's.
- 4 This notebook is blue and that notebook is green.
- 5 I have got bike. bike is red.
- 6 There are pencils on my desk. pencils are next to my books.
- 7 I've got armchair in my room. armchair is brown.
- 8 This book is Tom's. It's his book.
- 9 Paris is beautiful city. It's most beautiful city in Europe.
- 10 Can you play basketball?
- 11 "Is there estate agent's near here?" "Yes, there's one in Queen Street."
- 12 There is fast food restaurant next to cinema. burgers there are very good.

Prepositions of Movement

- 10 Look at the map and complete Matt's email to Ben with: into, past, over, along, through, out of, up and across.



To: Ben

From: Matt

Subject: Directions to my house



Hi, Ben,

This is how you can come to my house. Come **1)** the train station and turn left. Walk **2)** William Street until the florist's. Turn right into Park Road and go **3)** the little bridge. Walk **4)** the supermarket. There is a tunnel after the bakery. Go **5)** the tunnel and walk **6)** the park. Turn right into Chester Lane. My building is next to the pet shop. Go **7)** the building and go **8)** the stairs to the second floor and my door is on the left. See you there,
Matt

Present simple (Настоящее простое время)**УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ**

I	work	we	work
you		you	
he		they	
she	works		
it			

- В утвердительных предложениях форма 3-го лица единственного числа образуется путём добавления **-s** к смысловому глаголу.

ОТРИЦАНИЕ

Полная форма		Краткая форма	
I	do not work	I	don't work
you		you	
he		he	
she	does not work	she	doesn't work
it		it	
we		we	
you	do not work	you	don't work
they		they	

- Отрицательные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **does not/doesn't** + смысловый глагол без окончания **-s**.
- Отрицательные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **do not/don't** + смысловый глагол.

ВОПРОС**КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ**

Do	I	work ...?	Yes, I/you do. No, I/you don't.
	you		
	he		
Does	she	work ...?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.
	it		
	we		
Do	you	work ...?	Yes, we/you/they do. No, we/you/they don't.
	they		

- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в форме 3-го лица единственного числа, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **does** + подлежащее + основной глагол без окончания **-s**.
- Вопросительные предложения, в которых глагол стоит в других грамматических лицах, образуются так: вспомогательный глагол **do** + подлежащее + основной глагол.

Употребление

Present simple используется, когда речь идёт о:

- постоянных действиях: — *She lives in London.* (Она живёт в Лондоне.)
- повторяющихся действиях: — *He plays football on Sundays.* (Он играет в футбол по воскресеньям.)
- повседневных действиях: — *We watch TV every evening.* (Мы смотрим телевизор каждый вечер.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **present simple**: *every hour/day/week/month/и т. д., usually, always, и т. д.*

Правила правописания (3-е лицо единственного числа)

- К большинству глаголов в 3-м лице единственного числа добавляется **-s**: *I talk — he talks* *I hate — he hates*
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** и **-o**, добавляется **-es**:

I pass — he passes

I brush — he brushes

I watch — he watches

I fix — he fixes

I go — he goes

- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на согласную + **y, -y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-es**: *I cry — he cries*
- К глаголам, оканчивающимся на гласную + **y**, добавляется **-s**: *I play — he plays*

Предлоги времени

Предлоги времени используются для того, чтобы сказать, когда происходит действие.

Предлог **at** используется для указания на:

- время: *at 5 o'clock, at 9:30* и т. д.
- праздники: *at Easter, at New Year's* и т. д.
- время суток или недели в следующих выражениях: *at night, at noon, at midnight, at dawn, at the weekend* и т. д.

Предлог **on** используется для указания на:

- дни недели: *on Monday, on Tuesday* и т. д.
- даты: *on 6th July* и т. д.
- дни или время суток в следующих выражениях: *on weekdays, on Monday morning(s)* и т. д.

Предлог **in** используется для указания на:

- месяцы: *in March, in August* и т. д.
- времена года: *in (the) winter, in (the) summer* и т. д.
- год: *in 2020, in 2035* и т. д.
- периоды времени в следующих выражениях: *in the morning/afternoon/evening, in an hour, in a minute, in a week/few days/month/year* и т. д.

Наречия частотности

- Наречия частотности показывают, как часто что-то происходит. К ним относятся:

<i>always</i> — всегда (100%)	<i>sometimes</i> — иногда (25%)
<i>usually</i> — обычно (75%)	<i>rarely/seldom</i> — редко/эпизодически (10%)
<i>often</i> — часто (50%)	<i>never</i> — никогда (0%)
- Наречия частотности ставятся в предложении перед смысловым глаголом после вспомогательного глагола и глагола **to be**.
We are never late for school in the morning. He always drinks a glass of milk at bedtime. He is usually late for work. Do you often go to the park with your friends? I sometimes read newspapers. They rarely/seldom wake up early on Saturdays.

Present Simple**1 Fill in the third-person singular.**

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I send — he | 4 I live — he |
| 2 I play — she | 5 I study — he |
| 3 I listen — she | 6 I do — she |

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

- A: (you/have) a music lesson on Saturdays?

B: No, I usually (play) computer games then.
- A: What (Desmond/do) on Sunday mornings?

B: He (listen) to music.
- A: Bill (not/like) eggs for breakfast.

B: Really? His sister always (eat) two!
- A: (your dad/go) to work by car every day?

B: Not every day. Sometimes he (catch) the bus.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.

- 1 They **get up** (get up) early for school every day.
- 2 Steve (work) in a bookshop.
- 3 Laura (live) on campus at university.
- 4 Sophie (read) her book every night before bed.
- 5 My dad and I (go) to the library every Monday.
- 6 On Saturday mornings, my mum (take) me to ballet class.
- 7 Uncle Frank (catch) the Tube to work every morning.
- 8 My little brother (hang out) with his friends on Friday evenings.

4 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Every Saturday my brother and I with our friends.
A hang out B hangs out
- 2 What time to bed every night?
A do you go B you go
- 3 Freddy on Saturdays.
A doesn't work B don't work
- 4 Mary a music lesson every afternoon.
A have B has
- 5 your mother work in a hospital?
A Does B Do
- 6 Bill and his father a football match every weekend.
A watches B watch
- 7 Do you a uniform at school?
A wear B wears

5 Fill in: do or does. Answer the questions.

- 1 **Do** you go to school? **Yes, I do.**
- 2 your mum work?
- 3 your dad speak Spanish?
- 4 you catch a bus to school?
- 5 your friend have a skateboard?

Prepositions of Time

6 Circle the correct word.

- 1 I go rollerblading on/in Saturday mornings.
- 2 We eat lunch at/on 12 pm on school days.
- 3 They get up very early in/at the morning.
- 4 My sister's birthday is in/on May.
- 5 We don't go to school at/in the weekend.

Adverbs of Frequency

7 Put the adverbs in the correct place.

- 1 My dad buys a newspaper. (usually)
My dad usually buys a newspaper.
- 2 I catch the bus to school. (never)
.....
- 3 I help with the shopping. (sometimes)
.....
- 4 Mrs Jones is on time for lessons. (always)
.....
- 5 They play computer games. (never)
.....

8 Read David's email to his new pen-friend, Steve. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the right form of the simple present.

To: Steve
From: David
Subject: Hello

Hi, Steve,
I'm David your new pen-friend. I'm 17 years old and I
1) (live) on a farm in Scotland. There
2) (be) 4 people in my family; my mum and
my dad, my brother and me. I 3) (not/have)
any sisters. 4) (you/have) any brothers or
sisters?
Every morning, we 5) (get/up) at 6
am. We 6) (have) breakfast together and
then my brother and I 7) (walk) to
school. In the afternoons, I 8) (not/go)
home after school. I usually 9) (stay) at the
library and do my homework. Then, I
10) (hang out) with
friends at the park. My brother
11) (not/like)
to hang out at the park. He usually
12) (go) home to
study. At the weekend, we 13) (help)
dad with chores on the farm.
14)
(you/do) any chores at home?
Write soon,
David



Модальные глаголы *should/ought to*

Should/shouldn't/ought to/ought not to употребляются для выражения совета, рекомендации.

You should/ought to exercise more often. Вам нужно/следует чаще тренироваться. (Это полезно.)

You ought to see a doctor. Тебе нужно обратиться к врачу. (Это мой совет.)

You shouldn't be late for school. Вы не должны опаздывать в школу. (Это нехорошо.)

Модальный глагол *have to*

Утвердительные предложения

I/You/We/They have to work on Saturdays. (Я вынужден/ Мне приходится работать по субботам.)

He/She/It has to work on Saturdays. (Он вынужден/Ему приходится работать по субботам.)

Отрицательные предложения

I/You/We/They do not/don't have to work on Saturdays. (Я не обязан работать по субботам.)

He/She/It does not/doesn't have to work on Saturdays. (Он не обязан работать по субботам.)

Вопросительные предложения/Краткие ответы

Do I/you/we/they have to work on Saturdays? (Тебе приходится работать по субботам?)

Yes, I/you/we/they do./No, I/you/we/they don't. (Да, приходится./Нет, не приходится.)

Have to/has to употребляется для выражения необходимости, обусловленной обстоятельствами – «вынужден», «приходится».

We have to be at school at half past eight every morning. Нам нужно быть в школе в половине девятого каждое утро. (=Это правило/долг.)

Don't/doesn't have to употребляется для выражения отсутствия необходимости. *They don't have to go to school at the weekends.* (Им не нужно ходить в школу в выходные дни.)

Прилагательные

Имена прилагательные обозначают признак предмета и не изменяются по числам: *a rare animal – rare animals*

Имена прилагательные ставятся перед именами существительными: *He is a good student.* (Он хороший ученик.) Они также самостоятельно могут употребляться после глагола *to be*: *The boy is tall.* (Мальчик высокий.)

Прилагательные обычно образуются путём добавления *-ful, -al, -ous, -able, -y, -less* к существительному/ глаголу:

play – playful *fashion – fashionable*
person – personal *risk – risky*
danger – dangerous *care – careless*

Наречия

Наречия описывают глаголы. Они говорят нам о том, как что-то делается или происходит.

She dances beautifully. Она красиво танцует. (Как она танцует? Красиво.)

● Наречия обычно образуются путём добавления *-ly* к прилагательному: *slow – slowly*

● У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на *-le*, окончание *-e* меняется на *-y*: *possible – possibly*

● У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на согласный + *-y*, окончание *-y* меняется на *-ily*: *happy – happily*

● У прилагательных, оканчивающихся на *-l, -l* удваивается и прибавляется *-y*: *beautiful – beautifully*

● Некоторые наречия являются исключениями. Они либо

похожи, либо полностью отличаются от прилагательного, от которого образованы:

good – well, fast – fast, hard – hard, early – early, late – late

Соединительные союзы

- Для объединения нескольких идей в одном предложении используются соединительные союзы **and, but и or**.
- **And** употребляется для связи похожих идей. *Fiona studies French and German.* (Фиона изучает французский и немецкий языки.)
- **But** употребляется для противопоставления разных идей. *I love football, but I don't like basketball.* (Я люблю футбол, но не люблю баскетбол.)
- **Or** употребляется, когда предоставляется выбор. *We can go to the theatre or the cinema.* (Мы можем пойти в театр или кино.)

Притяжательный падеж

Притяжательный падеж используется для того, чтобы показать принадлежность чего-то кому-то.

- К существительным в единственном числе добавляется *'s*: *It is the boy's cap.* (= Это шапка мальчика; шапка принадлежит ему.)
- К существительным во множественном числе с окончанием *-s* добавляется только апостроф (*'*): *This is the girls' house.* Это дом девочек. (= Это их дом, дом принадлежит им.)
- К существительным, имеющим особую форму множественного числа, добавляется *'s*: *These are the women's umbrellas.* (Это зонтики женщин.)
- *'s* добавляется к последнему существительному из двух или более существительных, чтобы показать, что что-то принадлежит двум или более людям. *This is Paul and Jane's television.* (= Это телевизор Пола и Джейн.)

Who's/Who is используется, когда спрашивается о людях.

Who's Tom? My new classmate. (– Кто такой Том? – Мой новый одноклассник.)

Whose используется, когда спрашивается о том, кому что-то принадлежит. *Whose bag is this? It's Mary's.*

(– Чья это сумка? – (Это сумка) Мэри.)

Притяжательные местоимения

ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫЕ МЕСТОИМЕНИЯ	АБСОЛЮТНАЯ ФОРМА ПРИТЯЖАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТОИМИЙ
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	-
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- Притяжательные местоимения означают:
 - а) что что-то принадлежит кому-то. *This is my camera.* (Это мой фотоаппарат.)
 - б) отношения между двумя или более лицами. *She is our sister.* (Она наша сестра.)
- Притяжательные местоимения ставятся **перед** существительными. *He is my brother.*
- Местоимение **your** используется для обозначения второго лица в единственном и множественном числе.
- В составном именном сказуемом используется абсолютная форма притяжательного местоимения. *This book is mine.* (Эта книга моя.)

Should/Ought to/Have to

- 9 Rewrite the sentences using should/ought to, shouldn't/oughtn't to, have to, don't have to, has to, doesn't have to.
- It's a good idea to brush your teeth after meals.
You
 - It is necessary to switch off your mobile phone during exams.
You
 - It isn't necessary for us to get up early at the weekends.
We
 - Doctors are obliged to wear a uniform at work.
Doctors
 - It's not a good idea to eat in class.
You
 - It is a teacher's duty to check students' homework.
A teacher
 - It's not necessary for Tom to go to football practice on Sundays.
Tom
 - It's not a good idea for students to be late for the exam.
Students
 - It's not necessary for Jane to take the bus to school.
Jane
 - It's a good idea to exercise to keep fit.
You
 - It's Ruth's duty to answer phone calls and make appointments.
Ruth
 - It isn't necessary for students to wear a uniform at school.
Students

Adjectives/Adverbs

- 10 Identify the adjective or the adverb in each sentence, as in the example.

- The cheetah runs **fast**. (adverb)
- She is a careless driver.
- Susan thinks school exams are difficult.
- They sleep late at night.
- She sings wonderfully.
- The giraffe is a tall animal.
- He usually goes to bed early.

- 11 Choose the correct word.

- Angie is a good/well trapeze artist.
- Sharon dances very well/great.
- My best friend speaks soft/softly.
- Simon sings terrible/terribly.
- My aunt drives very careful/carefully.
- Please talk quietly/quiet! There is an exam.

- 12 Complete the sentences with the correct adverbs from the adjectives in the list.

● polite ● early ● beautiful ● quiet ● good

- Please speak to your classmates!
- Play, the baby is asleep!
- My little brother reads very for his age.
- He plays the guitar
- She always arrives at school.

Linkers

- 13 Fill in: and, but, or.

- I enjoy surfing the Net sending emails.
- I like Science, I don't like Maths.
- Sue loves going to the library reading books.
- Snowboarding is fun, it's sometimes dangerous.
- Do you want to play a board game watch a DVD?

The Possessive Case/Possessive Pronouns/Adjectives

- 14 Underline the correct word in bold.

- This is Marcella's/Marcella mobile phone.
- Is this notebook your/yours?
- Who's/Whose rollerblades are these?
- This is the car's key/key of the car.
- Who/Who's that man? That's my teacher.
- This is Nick's and Mary/Nick and Mary's house.
- Hers/Her birthday is in May.
- Those are the children's/childrens' grandparents.
- These bikes are their/theirs.
- Where are the boys'/boys jackets?
- What is the address of the house/house's address?

Present continuous (Настоящее продолженное время)

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ		ВОПРОС
Полная форма	Краткая форма	
I am walking	I'm walking	Am I walking ...?
you are walking	you're walking	Are you walking ...?
he is walking	he's walking	Is he walking ...?
she is walking	she's walking	Is she walking ...?
it is walking	it's walking	Is it walking ...?
we are walking	we're walking	Are we walking ...?
you are walking	you're walking	Are you walking ...?
they are walking	they're walking	Are they walking ...?

ОТРИЦАНИЕ	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I am not walking	I'm not walking
you are not walking	you aren't walking
he is not walking	he isn't walking
she is not walking	she isn't walking
it is not walking	it isn't walking
we are not walking	we aren't walking
you are not walking	you aren't walking
they are not walking	they aren't walking

КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.
Yes, we/you/they are. / No, we/you/they aren't.

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **present continuous**: now, at the moment, at present, these days и т. д.

Форма

Present continuous образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **to be (am, is, are)** и смыслового глагола с окончанием **-ing**.

Правила правописания причастия настоящего времени

- У большинства глаголов окончание **-ing** добавляется к неопределённой форме глагола без частицы **to**: *wash – washing, read – reading, watch – watching*
- У глаголов, оканчивающихся на **-e**, опускается **-e** и добавляется **-ing**: *write – writing, take – taking*
- У односложных глаголов с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ing**: *run – running, stop – stopping*

Употребление

Present continuous употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действиях, происходящих сейчас, в момент речи: *Jenny is doing her homework now.* (Дженни в данный момент делает свою домашнюю работу.)
- действиях, происходящих в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент речи: *Jerry is working hard these days.* (Джерри напряженно работает в эти дни.)

Present simple vs present continuous

Present simple употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- постоянных действиях: *John lives in New York.*
- повторяющихся действиях: *He works from 11 to 7 every day.*
- повседневных действиях: *He usually plays tennis at weekends.*

Present continuous употребляется, когда речь идёт о:

- действиях, происходящих сейчас, в момент речи: *Tony is watching TV right now.*
- действиях, происходящих в настоящий период времени, но не обязательно в момент речи: *Laura is looking for a new job these days.*

Некоторые глаголы состояния (**stative verbs**) обычно не имеют форму **present continuous**. Среди них: **have (= possess), like, love, want, know, live, remember, understand, believe, need, see, smell** и т. д. *I need a bike.* (Неправильно: *I'm needing a bike.*)

I have a car. (Неправильно: *I'm having a car.*)

НО: *I'm having breakfast now.* (= I'm eating)

Present Continuous

- 1 Look at the picture. Write questions and answer them.



- Kate/ride a horse? Is Kate riding a horse?
No, she isn't. She's riding a bike.
- Bob/sunbathe?
- John and Laura/play basketball?
- Susan/eat a burger?
- Tony/play computer games?
- Shelly and Gary/swim in the lake?

- 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.

It's 2 o'clock in the afternoon ...

- 1 Paula (eat) her lunch now.
- 2 Kevin and Mark (watch) a film at the cinema.
- 3 Paula's brother (play) football in the park.
- 4 Paula's parents (hike) in the hills.
- 5 Kevin and Mark's sister (read) a travel magazine.

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 A: I usually (watch) a film on Friday evenings.
B: Really? You're lucky! I (have) dance lessons then.
- 2 A: Where (Lucy/go)?
B: She (visit) her grandparents.
- 3 A: What (Dave and Vicky/do) at the moment?
B: They (eat) lunch with their parents.
- 4 A: (you/want) to visit a museum today?
B: I can't. I (do) the household chores.
- 5 A: What (they/talk) about?
B: They (try) to decide where to go on holiday.
- 6 A: What (you/think) of my new dress?
B: I (like) the colour. Blue really suits you.
- 7 A: Jake, I (need) some help with my homework.
B: Later, Pete. I (have) dinner now.
- 8 A: (it/rain) a lot in England?
B: Yes, but this week the sun (shine)!

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

⬢ ⬢ ⬢
⬢

To: Bridget

From: Christina

Subject: Hi from Spain

Dear Bridget,

Greetings from Spain! My family and I 1) (have) a wonderful time in Malaga. The weather 2) (be) perfect! We 3) (go) to the beach every day.

We 4) (stay) at a beautiful hotel. At the moment, I 5) (sit) at the hotel café and 6) (eat) my favourite ice-cream. My mum and dad 7) (swim) in the sea and my little brother, Jack, 8) (make) sandcastles.

The food is great here, too! We 9) (eat) local dishes every night at one of the seaside restaurants. My favourite dish is paella. After dinner, we usually 10) (go) for a walk around the port. We 11) (return) to the hotel late in the evening.

How is it in Italy? 12) (you/enjoy) your holiday?

Can't wait to hear from you!

Christina

- 5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Tina TV at the moment.
A watch B is watching C watches
- 2 It isn't raining
A now B often C usually
- 3 We wear boots in the summer.
A aren't B doesn't C don't
- 4 Billy walk to school every morning?
A Do B Does C Is
- 5 She gets up early.
A now B at the moment C usually
- 6 Do you to school?
A walk B walks C walking
- 7 I often computer games in the afternoon.
A am playing B play C plays
- 8 Ann staying with her aunt these days.
A am B are C is

Глагол can/can't

Глагол **can** используется для того чтобы:

- выразить способность к действиям в настоящем:
Helen can speak four languages. (Хелен **умеет** говорить на четырёх языках.)
- показать, что какое-то действие возможно или разрешено:
You can visit the museum at weekends. (Вы **можете** посетить музей в выходные дни.)

Отрицательная форма **can't** используется для того чтобы:

- выразить отсутствие или недостаток способности: *I can't play the piano.* (Я не умею играть на пианино.)
- показать, что что-то не представляется возможным:
You can't visit the museum on Sundays – it's not open. (Музей нельзя/невозможно посетить в воскресенье – он закрыт.)

Модальный глагол must/mustn't

- **Must** используется для обозначения правил, обязанностей, долга:
You must come to class on time. (Это правило.)
- **Mustn't** используется для выражения запрета:
You mustn't eat in class. (Это запрещено.)

Исчисляемые/Неисчисляемые существительные; местоимения, передающие значение неопределённого количества

- **Исчисляемые существительные** имеют форму единственного и множественного числа: *one pear – two pears*
- **Неисчисляемые существительные** не имеют формы множественного числа:
milk, bread, pasta, meat (Неправильно: *two meats*)

ИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ	НЕИСЧИСЛЯЕМЫЕ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ
МН. ЧИСЛО	
How many potatoes are there?	How much tea is there?
Are there any potatoes?	Is there any tea?
There are too many potatoes.	There is too much tea.
There are some potatoes.	There is some tea.
There are a lot of/lots of potatoes.	There is a lot of/lots of tea.
There are a few potatoes.	There is a little tea.
There aren't any potatoes.	There isn't any tea.

- Артикль **a/an** употребляется с **исчисляемыми** существительными в **единственном числе**: *I've got an orange.*
- **Some** употребляется с **исчисляемыми** существительными во **множественном числе** и с **неисчисляемыми существительными** в **утвердительных** предложениях:
He's got some oranges. He's got some milk.
- **Any** употребляется с **исчисляемыми** существительными во **множественном числе** и с **неисчисляемыми** существительными в **отрицаниях** и **вопросах**: *There aren't any apples. Is there any flour?*

Be going to (собираться, намереваться)**УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ**

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I am going to	I'm going to
you are going to	you're going to
he	he
she	she
it	it
we	we
you	you
they	they
is going to	's going to
are going to	're going to

ОТРИЦАНИЕ

Полная форма	Краткая форма
I am not going to	I'm not going to
you are not going to	you aren't going to
he	he
she	she
it	it
we	we
you	you
they	they
is not going to	isn't going to
are not going to	aren't going to

ВОПРОС

ВОПРОС	КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ
Am I going to ...?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are you going to ...?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Is he going to ...?	Yes, he/she/it is.
Is she going to ...?	No, he/she/it isn't.
Is it going to ...?	
Are we going to ...?	Yes, we/you/they are.
Are you going to ...?	No, we/you/they aren't.
Are they going to ...?	

Употребление

Be going to употребляется, когда речь идёт о планах и намерениях на ближайшее будущее:

She is going to make a pizza. (Она собирается приготовить пиццу.)
What are you going to do at the weekend? (Что вы собираетесь делать в выходные?)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **be going to**:
tomorrow, next week/month/year и т. д.

Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже

Личные местоимения в косвенном падеже употребляются после глаголов или предлогов в функции дополнения:

I like Peter. I like him. (Я люблю Петра. Я люблю **его**.)
Look at the girls. Look at them. (Посмотрите на девочек. Посмотрите на **них**.)

Can - Must

- 6 Rewrite the sentences using can, can't, must or mustn't.
- It isn't allowed to take photographs in the museum.
You can't/mustn't take photographs in the museum.
 - It's possible to buy souvenirs until 11 pm.
You
 - It isn't possible to watch this film if you're under 15.
You
 - You aren't allowed to talk in class.
You
 - It's necessary for children to be with an adult in the pool.
Children
 - It's not allowed to eat food inside the aquarium.
You
 - It's possible to find lots of antiques at the local market.
You
 - It's necessary for people to book their tickets early.
People

Quantifiers

- 7 Choose the correct word.
- A: How's your coffee?
B: It's very sweet. There's too much/too many sugar in it.
 - A: Can I have a few/a little bananas, please?
B: I'm sorry! We haven't got any/some left.
 - A: How much/How many bread do we need?
B: We've got many/some. We don't need any/many more.
 - A: Is there any/some milk in the fridge?
B: Only a few/a little.
 - A: We've got much/a lot of oranges.
B: That's OK. We can make many/some orange juice.
 - A: How much/How many drinks do we need?
B: All our friends are coming, so we need too many/lots of drinks.
 - A: Is there many/much pasta left?
B: No. Let's buy some/a few.
 - A: Do you need any/a little pears?
B: Yes, and too many/some apples.

Be going to

- 8 a) What are Mary, Sam and Alex going to/not going to do this weekend? Use the prompts to complete the sentences.

	Mary	Sam	Alex
Do homework	✓	✓	✓
Have lunch with friends	✗	✓	✗
Shop for shoes	✓	✓	✗
Watch a film	✗	✗	✓

- Mary, Sam and Alex their homework.
- Mary and Alex lunch with friends.
- Sam lunch with friends.
- Alex for shoes.
- Mary and Sam for shoes.
- Alex a film.
- Mary and Sam a film.

- b) What are/aren't you going to do this weekend? Write four sentences.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Subject/Object personal pronouns

- 9 Rewrite the sentences. Replace the underlined words with the correct subject or object pronoun.
- Kathy and Liam are friends with Phil.
They are friends with him.
 - Jack is going to call his parents tonight.
.....
 - Look at Anna. Anna is beautiful.
.....
 - Mary is going to meet me, you and Jill at the cinema.
.....
 - Nick has got two dogs. He's walking the dogs in the park.
.....
 - Ben and I are going to visit you and Tom tomorrow.
.....

Was/Were

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	ОТРИЦАНИЕ
I was you were he she was it we you were they	I was not/wasn't you were not/weren't he she was not/wasn't it we you were not/weren't they

ВОПРОС	КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ
Was I ...? Were you ...? Was he ...? Was she ...? Was it ...? Were we ...? Were you ...? Were they ...?	Yes, I was./ No, I wasn't. Yes, you were./ No, you weren't. Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't. Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с глаголом **to be** в прошедшем времени: yesterday, last week/month/year, two days/ weeks/months/years ago, in 1995 и т. д.

Had

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had.
ОТРИЦАНИЕ	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/ didn't have.
ВОПРОС	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they have?
КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

- **Had** – это форма прошедшего времени глагола **have**. **Had** не меняется по лицам в единственном и множественном числе.
- Вопросительная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did + подлежащее + have**:
Did he have a lesson last night?
- Отрицательная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did not/didn't + подлежащее + have**:
I did not/didn't have a skateboard when I was five years old.

Could

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could sing.
ОТРИЦАНИЕ	I/you/he/she/it/we/they could not/ couldn't sing.
ВОПРОС	Could I/you/he/she/it/we/they sing?
КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't.

Could – это форма прошедшего времени глагола **can**. **Could** не меняется по лицам в единственном и множественном числе:
When he was young, he could play football. Когда он был молод, он мог играть в футбол. (= он умел играть в футбол.)

Was/Were**1** Fill in: was, were, wasn't, weren't.

- A: Where 1) you yesterday?
B: I 2) at home.
A: Who 3) you with?
B: I 4) with Jason and George.
Where 5) you?
A: I 6) at the cinema waiting for you!
- A: 7) you at school this morning?
B: Of course I 8)! Today is Saturday.
A: Oh yes, you're right. 9) you and your sister at the Saturday Club then?
B: Yes, we 10)
- A: 11) Jim and Mary at the café on Sunday?
B: No, they 12) 13) you there?
A: Yes, I 14)
- A: My parents 15) at the theatre last night.
B: 16) you with them?
A: No, I 17) but my brother 18)
B: Where 19) you?
A: I 20) at home watching TV.

2 Use the prompts below to ask and answer questions as in the example.

- William Shakespeare/actor?/writer
A: **Was William Shakespeare an actor?**
B: **No, he wasn't. He was a writer.**
- Machu Picchu/volcano?/ancient city
A:
B:
- Thomas Edison/military leader?/famous inventor
A:
B:
- The Beatles/warriors?/a famous rock band
A:
B:
- Neil Armstrong/English admiral?/American astronaut
A:
B:
- The Navajo/explorers?/ farmers
A:
B:

Had

- 3 Nick's family were on a winter holiday last year. Ask and answer questions about what they had on their holiday as in the example.



- 1 dog (✓)
Did they have a dog?
Yes, they did.
- 2 sled (✓)

- 3 bike (X)

- 4 winter clothes (✓)

- 5 canoe (X)

Could

- 4 Write what Julian could/couldn't do when he was eight years old, as in the example.

- 1 sail a boat (X)
Julian couldn't sail a boat when he was eight.
- 2 play the guitar (X)
- 3 ride a horse (✓)
- 4 swim (✓)
- 5 speak Italian (X)
- 6 play volleyball (X)
- 7 read and write (X)
- 8 help her mother with chores (✓)

- 5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 "Did the children have a fancy dress party last week?" "Yes, they had/did."
- 2 Was/Were the Vikings pirates?
- 3 Claire couldn't/wasn't ride a bike when she was four.
- 4 The town didn't had/have running water for many years.
- 5 "Could you play the piano when you were seven?" "No, I didn't/couldn't."
- 6 "Was Steve at home last night?" "Yes, he did/was."

- 6 Fill in the gaps with: was, were, have or could.

- 1 Did you a nice flight? Yes, it was fine.
- 2 Tom at the theatre last night? No, he was in bed with the flu.
- 3 you ride a bike at the age of three? No, I was too young.
- 4 Did you long hair when you were young, granny? Yes, dear. I had beautiful long hair.
- 5 Fay at the gym last Tuesday? No, she had a music class.
- 6 Did Pompeii a cinema? No, but it had a hotel.
- 7 Did your grandparents a house by the sea? No, it was up in the mountain.
- 8 women attend school in ancient Greece? No, they couldn't.

Was/Were/Had

- 7 Read the text and fill in the gaps with: was/wasn't, were/weren't, had/didn't have.



LONDON in the 1700s

London was a very different city in the 1700s. Buildings 1) any running water or baths. There 2) any blocks of flats but small ugly buildings. The streets 3) narrow and dirty. They 4) department stores and there 5) a post office. London 6) some shoe shops for the rich, but there 7) a museum in town. There 8) some hospitals and a lot of sick people.

running water	X
narrow streets	✓
department stores	X
post office	X
block of flats	X
shoe shops	✓
museum	X
hospitals	✓

Past simple (Прошедшее простое время)**Правильные глаголы**

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	ВОПРОС
I you he she it we you they	I you he she it we you they
waited	Did ... wait?

ОТРИЦАНИЕ

I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't wait.

Неправильные глаголы

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	I/you/he/she/it/we/they saw.
ВОПРОС	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they see?
ОТРИЦАНИЕ	I/you/he/she/it/we/they did not/didn't see.

КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ

Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work? Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. / No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

Формообразование

Past simple образуется при помощи подлежащего (существительного или личного местоимения) и соответствующей формы глагола.

Утвердительные предложения

- **Past simple** правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления **-ed** к начальной форме глагола без частицы **to**: *I play – I played*
- Неправильные глаголы образуют форму **past simple** не путём добавления **-ed**: *I eat – I ate*

Вопросительная форма

Вопросительная форма образуется при помощи **вспомогательного глагола did** + **подлежащее** + **неопределённая форма глагола без частицы to**: *Did you play tennis yesterday? Did you eat breakfast this morning?*

Отрицательная форма

- Отрицательная форма образуется так: **вспомогательный глагол did not/didn't** + **подлежащее** + **начальная форма глагола без частицы to**: *I didn't watch television yesterday. He didn't sleep well last night.*
- Краткие утвердительные ответы образуются с **did**, а краткие отрицательные ответы – с **didn't**. *"Did you call him?" "Yes, I did."*
"Did you tell her?" "No, I didn't."

Правила правописания правильных глаголов в утвердительной форме

- В глаголах, оканчивающихся на **-e**, добавляется только **-d**: *I live – I lived*
- В глаголах, оканчивающихся на **согласную + y**, **-y** заменяется на **-i** и добавляется **-ed**: *I study – I studied*
- В односложных глаголах с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ed**: *I slip – I slipped*

Употребление

Past simple используется для рассказа о:

- прошлых привычках: *He wore glasses when he was young.*
- действиях, которые произошли в определённый момент времени в прошлом. Время упоминается или подразумевается: *He moved to England from Australia in 1984.*
Mozart composed a number of symphonies and concerts.

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **past simple**: yesterday, last night/week и т. д., two weeks/a month ago, in 1988 и т. д.

Past Simple (regular verbs)

- 8 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the past simple.
- Europeans (arrive) in America during the 15th century.
 - The eruption of Mount Vesuvius (destroy) the city of Pompeii.
 - Ancient Egyptians who had little money (not/attend) school.
 - In the 1960s many teenagers (listen) to The Beatles.
 - (you/watch) the comedy film on Channel 3 last night?
 - Mark and David (live) on a farm when they were little.
- 9 Write questions and answers, as in the example.
- Leila/watch The Avengers/yesterday? (James Bond film)
Did Leila watch The Avengers yesterday?
No, she didn't. She watched the James Bond film.
 - Andrea and John/go to the cinema/last night? (theatre)
.....
.....
.....
 - Ben/go to school/this morning? (stay at home)
.....
.....
.....
 - You/walk the dog/yesterday afternoon? (help with chores)
.....
.....
.....

Past Simple (irregular verbs)

10 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 come | 6 see |
| 2 do | 7 read |
| 3 have | 8 tell |
| 4 spend | 9 write |
| 5 meet | 10 buy |

11 Fill in the gaps with the past simple. Use verbs from Ex. 10.

- I a comedy on TV last night.
- John Lucy at the department store and they some new winter clothes.
- They a fancy dress party last weekend.
- I about the new James Bond film in the newspaper yesterday.
- He all his pocket money on fashionable clothes.

12 Choose the correct answer.

- Did you went/go to the cinema last Sunday?
- The earthquake destroy/destroyed all the buildings in the old town.
- Were/Did the children play outside all day yesterday?
- Did Ann help her mum with chores? Yes, she did/had.
- Susan and Craig live/lived on a farm when they were children.
- What did you eat/ate for dinner yesterday?

13 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

- Sally: Hi, Jenny. How 1) (be) your weekend?
 Jenny: Quite boring. I 2) (not/do) much. What 3) (you/do)?
 Sally: On Saturday, I 4) (go) to the cinema with Paul. We 5) (watch) the film Valentine's Day.
 Jenny: 6) (you/like) it?
 Sally: Yeah, it was OK. I 7) (enjoy) watching all my favourite actors. But, I 8) (not/like) the story. It was too confusing. There 9) (be) too many storylines.

14 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

- A: (you/go) to the bookshop yesterday?
 B: Yes, I (buy) Paul Coelho's new book.
- A: John (arrive) late for work this morning.
 B: I know. He (have) a dentist's appointment.
- A: Pam and her sister are glad they (come) to your party!
 B: Good! (they/meet) many new people?
- A: Stella (find) a great new Japanese restaurant in town.
 B: Oh, I (eat) there last night, but I (not/try) the sushi!
- A: (you/see) the new James Bond film last night?
 B: No. I (have) a shower and (go) to bed early.

15 Complete the questions with the verbs below in the correct form. Then choose the correct answer.

● play ● make ● go ● write ● attack ● visit

Film Quiz

- What character Harrison Ford in 1981?
 A Indiana Jones B Han Solo
- Which city Mr Bean in Mr Bean's Holiday?
 A Cairo B Paris
- What film George Lucas ?
 A Avatar B Star Wars
- Who the Green Goblin ?
 A Spiderman B Darth Vader
- What planet Jack to in Avatar?
 A Death Star B Pandora
- What book Stephanie Meyer in 2005?
 A Twilight B Harry Potter

Past continuous (Прошедшее продолженное время)

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ	
I/He/She/It was playing.	We/You/They were playing.
ОТРИЦАНИЕ	
Полная форма	Краткая форма
I/He/She/It was not playing. We/You/They were not playing.	I/He/She/It wasn't playing. We/You/They weren't playing.
ВОПРОС	КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ
Was I playing?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were./No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it playing?	Yes, he/she/it was./No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we/you/they playing?	Yes, we/you/they are./ No, we/you/they aren't.

Правила правописания

- глагол + **-ing**: *work — working*
- глагол **-e** + **-ing**: *dance — dancing*
- у односложных глаголов с гласной между двумя согласными удваивается последняя согласная и добавляется **-ing**: *sit — sitting*
НО: *travel — travelling*

Употребление

Past continuous употребляется для:

- описания действия, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: *She was ironing at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.* (Она гладила вчера в 6 часов вечера. (Мы не знаем, когда она начала гладить, или когда она закончила.)
- описания действия, которое происходило в прошлом и которое было прервано другим действием:
I was sleeping when Alison called. (Я спал, когда позвонила Элисон.)
- описания двух или более одновременных действий, происходивших в развитии в прошлом:
Mum was cooking while I was doing my homework. (Мама готовила, пока я делал уроки.)
- описания атмосферы, обстановки и т. п., а также во вступлении к рассказу:
It was raining and the wind was blowing when we left home. (Когда мы вышли из дома, шёл дождь и дул ветер.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **past continuous**: *while, when, as, all day/night/morning, all day yesterday*, и т. д.

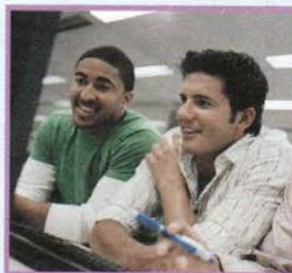
Примечание: ... **while/as** + **past continuous** (длительное действие); ... **when** + **past simple** (короткое действие)

Past simple vs past continuous

PAST SIMPLE	PAST CONTINUOUS
действие, которое произошло в указанное время в прошлом: <i>Keith visited London last month.</i> (Время указано. Действие завершилось.)	действие, которое происходило в определённое время в прошлом. При этом не указывается, когда действие началось или закончилось: <i>Eric was working at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.</i>
последовательные действия в прошлом: <i>He got up, made breakfast and went to work.</i>	два или более одновременных действия, происходивших в развитии в прошлом: <i>I was watching a film while my dad was listening to music.</i>

Past Continuous

- 16 a) What were these people doing at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon? Use the verbs to write sentences.



1 they/surf the Net



2 they/have dinner



3 Bob/work on his laptop



4 they/drink coffee



5 Claire/talk on her mobile



6 they/play football

- b) What were you doing at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

- 17 a) Look at Ann's diary for last Tuesday. Write what she was doing at the times mentioned below.

7:30 – 8:00	have breakfast
8:00 – 8:30	drive to work
8:30 – 9:00	check emails
10:00 – 12:00	prepare reports
12:00 – 2:00	have lunch with Sue
4:00 – 6:00	do the shopping with Mark
7:00 – 8:00	exercise at gym

- Ann **was having** breakfast at 7:45.
- Ann at 8:15.
- Ann at 8:45.
- Ann at 11:00.
- Ann and Sue at 1:00.
- Ann and Mark at 5:30.
- Ann at 7:30.

b) Correct the statements.

- Ann was having breakfast at 8:25.
No, Ann wasn't having breakfast at 8:25. She was driving to work.
- Ann was driving to work at 9:00.
.....
- Ann was checking her emails at 10:00.
.....
- Ann was exercising at the gym at 5:30.
.....
- Ann was doing the shopping with Mark at 1:30.
.....

- 18 Use the past continuous to form questions, then answer them.

- you/play football/at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
Were you playing football at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon? Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
- your friends/watch TV/at 9 o'clock last night?
- you/have lunch/at 1 o'clock yesterday noon?
- it/rain/all day yesterday?
- your friend/do his/her homework/at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon?

Past Continuous - Past Simple

- 19 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.

- A: What (Ron/do) at 10 o'clock yesterday morning?
B: He (study) for his test.
- A: Why (not/you/call) Tracey yesterday?
B: I wanted to but I (work) all afternoon.
- A: (you/meet) Anna yesterday?
B: Yes, we (have) lunch together.
- A: When (they/leave) for Moscow?
B: Two years ago.
- A: What happened to you?
B: I (play) football when I (slip) and fell down.
- A: (you/enjoy) your trip?
B: Not really. It (wait) for the bus.
- A: When (you/see) Andy?
B: While I (wait) for the bus.
- A: I (call) you yesterday afternoon but there was no answer.
B: Sandy and I (do) the shopping.

- 20 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past continuous.

A Bob and Steve 1) (walk) to the library yesterday afternoon and they 2) (eat) a sandwich. Suddenly it 3) (start) raining so they quickly 4) (run) at the bus shelter. They 5) (decide) to wait here until it 6) (stop) raining.

B The sun 1) (shine) and the birds 2) (sing) while the Smiths 3) (have) a picnic in the forest. Suddenly they 4) (hear) a strange noise coming from behind some bushes. Mr Smith 5) (go) to check. A small puppy 6) (hide) there. They 7) (decide) to take it home with them.

Present perfect (have/has + past participle)

УТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ			
Полная форма		Краткая форма	
I/you	have arrived/eaten	I/you	've arrived/eaten
he/she/it	has arrived/eaten	he/she/it	's arrived/eaten
we/you/they	have arrived/eaten	we/you/they	've arrived/eaten

ОТРИЦАНИЕ			
Полная форма		Краткая форма	
I	have not arrived/eaten	I	haven't arrived/eaten
you		you	
he		he	
she	has not arrived/eaten	she	hasn't arrived/eaten
it		it	
we		we	
you	have not arrived/eaten	you	haven't arrived/eaten
they		they	

ВОПРОС		КРАТКИЕ ОТВЕТЫ	
Have	I	Yes, I/you have./	
	you	No, I/you haven't.	
	he		
Has	she	Yes, he/she/it has.	
	it	No, he/she/it hasn't.	
	we		
Have	you	Yes, we/you/they have.	
	they	No, we/you/they haven't.	

Формообразование

- **Present perfect** образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** и причастия прошедшего времени основного глагола.
- Причастие прошедшего времени от правильных глаголов образуется путём добавления **-ed** к глаголу: *play – played*
- Причастие прошедшего времени от неправильных глаголов образуется иначе:
leave – left
- Вопросительные предложения образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **have/has** перед подлежащим:
Have you travelled by aeroplane?
- Отрицательные предложения образуются при помощи отрицательной частицы **not** после вспомогательного глагола **have/has**:
They haven't finished yet.

Употребление

Present Perfect употребляется для обозначения:

- действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося до сих пор: *They have lived in this house since last October.* (Они живут в этом доме с октября прошлого года.)
- опыта и впечатлений: *She has travelled all over Europe.* (Она объездила всю Европу.)

Указатели времени (сигналы), употребляемые с **present perfect**: for, since, yet, already, just, ever, never

Present perfect vs past simple

Past simple используется для рассказа о:

- прошлых привычек: *She lived on a farm when she was young.*
- действиях, которые произошли в определённый момент времени в прошлом.
They flew to India last month.

Present perfect употребляется для обозначения:

- действия, начавшегося в прошлом и продолжающегося до сих пор: *She has lived on a farm since she was young.*
- опыта и впечатлений: *They have flown to India.*

Present Perfect

- 1 Write the past participles of the following verbs.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 do | 8 ride |
| 2 write | 9 give |
| 3 see | 10 sleep |
| 4 make | 11 read |
| 5 go | 12 drink |
| 6 take | 13 leave |
| 7 swim | 14 come |

- 2 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- in/we/ridden/Egypt/have/camels
.....
- finished/she/homework/hasn't/her/yet
.....
- never/I/San Francisco/have/visited
.....
- they/travelled/have/to/ever/Pompeii?
.....
- has/three/seen/she/The Twilight Saga/times
.....

- 3 Circle the correct word.

- A: Have you been on holiday just / yet?
B: Yes, I have. I have already / just returned from Rome.
- A: I haven't visited a museum since / for ages.
B: Me neither. I haven't been to one since / already last summer.
- A: Have you lived in London for / since long?
B: No, not at all. I have already / just moved here.
- A: Have you decided which film to watch yet / since?
B: Yes, but I think it's started just / already.

Present Perfect vs Past Simple

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect or the past simple.

- 1 Where (you/be)?
I (not/see) you for ages.
- 2 Chris
(not/make) any plans for his birthday yet.
- 3 Sally (live) in London
when she was young, but she
..... (live) in Paris since she was sixteen.
- 4 (you/ever/try)
Japanese food?
- 5 I usually meet Adam every day, but I
..... (not/see) him since last week. We
..... (speak) for five
minutes on the phone yesterday, though.

- 5 In pairs, act out dialogues, as in the example.

- meet a famous person (who)
- try bungee jumping (when)
- fly in a plane (where)
- go camping (when)

A: Have you ever met a famous person?

B: Yes, I have.

A: Who did you meet?

B: I met Brad Pitt. etc

- 6 Use the time expressions to write sentences about yourself.

- two weeks ago ● since ● for ● last month
- just ● already ● yet ● yesterday
- never ● last year

- 1 I went to a concert two weeks ago.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

- 7 Read Joanne's postcard to her friend and put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or present perfect.

Hi Jesse,

Greetings from Canada. I'm here with my cousins Bob and Lance. Canada is amazing. We 1)
(already/cycle) through most of the country. I 2)
..... (take) many photos since we
3) (get) here. Bob 4)
(email) you some the other day. 5)
(you/see) them yet?

Anyway, so far I 6) (go) bungee jumping
and 7) (ski) down some mountains.
Yesterday, Bob and Lance 8) (fly) over
Toronto in a helicopter. I 9)
(not/go) because I 10) (have) a stomach
ache. Tomorrow we're going to Montreal.
11) (you/ever/be) there
before? Well, Lance 12)
(never/tour) this city so he's really excited. Natalie lives
there and I 13)
(not/see) her since she 14) (visit)
me at Christmas, so I can't wait to go either!

Bye for now!

Joanne

- 8 Read the fact file about Miley Cyrus, who is a famous teenage pop star. Write a short paragraph for the Famous People section of your school magazine using the notes.

- be born/23rd Nov 1992
- grow up/Nashville, Tennessee, USA
- have many TV & film roles/since 2001
- Disney/choose/her to play Hanna Montana in 2006
- Make/3 solo albums/so far
- She/just release/her new album
- Win/13 awards/since 2006
- Not receive/Golden Globe award/yet

Miley Cyrus was born on
November 23, 1992. She ...



The Passive (страдательный залог)

Формообразование

Страдательный залог образуется при помощи глагола **to be** (в нужной временной форме) и **past participle** смыслового глагола.

Употребление

Страдательный залог употребляется:

- когда очевидно или, напротив, неважно, кто выполняет действие:

The glass was broken. Стекло было разбито. (Мы не знаем, кто разбил его.)

The decision was announced yesterday. Решение было объявлено вчера. (Кто сделал объявление, не имеет значения.)

The patient was operated on. (Очевидно, что врач оперировал больного.)

- когда само действие важнее, чем субъект, выполняющий его, например, в заголовках новостей, газетных статьях, заметках, рекламе, инструкциях и т. п.:

Hundreds of buildings were damaged by the earthquake. (Сотни зданий были повреждены в результате землетрясения.)

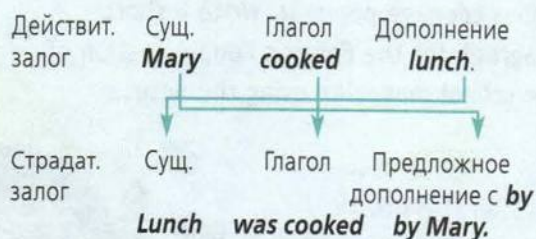
- чтобы сделать высказывание более официальным или вежливым:

Wedding ceremonies are held in the city hall. Свадебные церемонии проводятся в городской ратуше. (официальное сообщение)

This glass wasn't cleaned properly. Это стекло не вымыто должным образом. (фраза звучит более вежливо, чем *You didn't clean the glass properly.*)

Соотнесение предложений в действительный и страдательный залог:

- Дополнение в действительном залоге становится подлежащим в страдательном залоге.
- Смысловой глагол не изменяется по времени, но форма его изменяется на форму страдательного залога.
- Подлежащее предложения в действительном залоге становится дополнением, указывающим на исполнителя действия, и употребляется с предлогом **by** или опускается.



- Существительное, обозначающее исполнителя действия, может быть опущено, если подлежащее в предложении действительного залога выражено словами **they, he, someone/somebody, people, one**, и т. д.:

Действительный залог: *Someone left the door open.*

Страдательный залог: *The door was left open.*

- Существительное, обозначающее исполнителя действия, не может быть опущено, если исполнитель действия является существенным для значения предложения:

The announcement was made by the president himself.

- У глаголов, имеющих два дополнения, таких, как **bring, tell, send, show, teach, promise, sell, read, offer, give, lend** можно образовать две модели страдательного залога:

Действительный залог: *He offered her some flowers.*

Страдательный залог: *She was offered some flowers.*

Some flowers were offered to her. (такая форма страдательного залога используется реже)

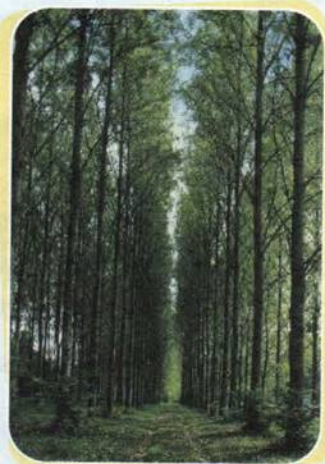
The passive

- 9 Fill in: is, are, was or were.

- 1 The house destroyed by the earthquake last week.
- 2 The event organised every year.
- 3 The email sent by Jane last Monday.
- 4 The missing painting found last week.
- 5 The mail delivered every morning.
- 6 Dinner served at 7:00. Don't be late.
- 7 Great Expectations written by Dickens.
- 8 The invitations posted last Friday.
- 9 A reception held after the ceremony.
- 10 The first film released in 2009.

- 10 How is paper made?
Rewrite the following sentences in the passive.

- 1 They cut down trees.
Trees are cut down.
- 2 They send the trees to a paper mill.
- 3 A machine removes the bark from the wood.
- 4 They chop the wood into small pieces.
- 5 They cook the pieces until they become a pulp.
- 6 They pour the paper pulp into a container.
- 7 They pour the pulp onto a large screen.
- 8 They drain the water from the paper.
- 9 Next they press the paper flat.




- 11 Rewrite the sentences in the past simple passive form. Use the agent where necessary.

- 1 The Phoenicians first used sails around 2,000 BC. *Sails were first used by the Phoenicians around 2,000 BC.*
- 2 They introduced electric cars in 1896.
- 3 The Egyptians created the first organised navy in 2,300 BC.
- 4 The Sumerians developed oar-powered ships in 3,500 BC.
- 5 Cornelius van Drebbel built the first submarine in 1620.


Revision of tenses

- 1 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple.



Jasmine Walsh is a teacher. Every morning she 1) (**get up**) at 7 o'clock, has a shower and gets dressed. She always 2) (**wear**) smart clothes to school, like jackets and trousers. Lessons 3) (**begin**) at 9 am and Jasmine is never late. She always 4) (**arrive**) at school at 8.45. In the morning, she 5) (**teach**) Maths, English and Science. There is a break for lunch at 12.30. Jasmine usually 6) (**eat**) in the school canteen or she brings a sandwich. Lessons start again at 1.30. In the afternoon, there 7) (**be**) Art, Music and PSHE classes. Sometimes, Jasmine 8) (**read**) stories to the class, too. The children 9) (**go**) home at 3.30. Jasmine 10) (**tidy**) up the classroom. She often 11) (**have**) pupils' work to correct, as well. When she gets home at 5.30, she usually 12) (**feel**) very tired. After dinner, she 13) (**watch**) TV, but she rarely 14) (**go**) to bed later than 10 pm!


- 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.



Hi, my name's Irena. I'm 20 years old and I 1) (**come**) from Poland. I 2) (**work**) in Warsaw as a nurse. At the moment, I 3) (**stay**) in Ireland. I 4) (**take**) a three-month course in English here and I 5) (**look**) for English-speaking friends. Please contact me if you 6) (**like**) walking, eating out and going to the cinema.

- 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

Dear Clare,



I 1) (write) from the beautiful Italian island of Capri. Every day the weather 2) (be) warm and sunny so we 3) (spend) most days on the beach. My family and I 4) (stay) in the main town. Right now, I 5) (sit) by the swimming pool and listening to music on my MP3 player. My parents 6) (be) in town. They 7) (buy) souvenirs. Tomorrow, I 8) (want) to visit Ana Capri, a town up in the mountains. You 9) (travel) there by bus. Then, a chairlift 10) (take) you up to Mount Solaro. The view from there 11) (be) breathtaking. Hope you 12) (have) a good time back in England. 13) (it/rain) there now? See you soon. Adam

- 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, present continuous or present perfect.

1) (you/be) young and enthusiastic? 2) (you/have) free time on Saturdays? 3) (you/ever/do) babysitting before? We 4) (look for) for a babysitter for our son Jason (8) and our daughter Chloe (6). We 5) (want) someone to play games with the children and take them for walks. Jason 6) (learn) to play the piano and he 7) (need) help with his music lessons. The hours 8) (be) from 9 am to 6 pm.

Please contact Mrs Walters on 0994 - 30082.

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple.

The classes in Victorian English schools were often very large. Sometimes a single teacher **1)** (**teach**) 70 or 80 pupils! The children **2)** (**spend**) their day learning reading, writing and Maths. Pupils **3)** (**sit**) in rows facing their teacher. The teacher **4)** (**write**) on the blackboard and the pupils **5)** (**copy**) the lesson on their slates with a sharp tool. Schools **6)** (**not/buy**) much paper because it was expensive. For the reading lesson, children **7)** (**stand**) up in a semi-circle and **8)** (**read**) from a book in turns. They also **9)** (**repeat**) poems many times until they **10)** (**know**) them by heart. It was a long day for children from the countryside. They often **11)** (**have**) to walk several miles to school. They **12)** (**come**) to their lessons cold and tired at 9 o'clock and **13)** (**leave**) at 5 o'clock.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the present perfect.

- A: Alex, **1)** (you/go) to Charlotte's party last night?
 B: Yes, I **2)** (do).
 A: Really? But I **3)** (not/see) you there.
 B: Well, I **4)** (arrive) quite late. What time **5)** (you/leave)?
 A: I **6)** (leave) just after 10 pm.
 B: Well I only **7)** (get) there at 10.30 pm.
 A: That explains it then. **8)** (you/have) a good time?
 B: I **9)** (have) an amazing time!
 A: Me too. I **10)** (just/call) Charlotte to thank her.
 B: That's nice. I **11)** (not/call) her yet because I **12)** (lose) my mobile phone last night!
 A: Oh! Bad luck! **13)** (you/cancel) your contract yet?
 B: Yes, I **14)** (do) that first thing this morning.

7 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Greetings from London! We **1)** here for 3 days but we **2)** loads of sightseeing already! Yesterday, we **3)** Buckingham Place, the National Art Gallery and the British Museum. Then we **4)** a boat ride along the River Thames. The day before that, we **5)** around London's historical centre and **6)** some shopping on Oxford Street. Oxford Street is one of the busiest shopping streets in Europe. We **7)** so many people! So far, both of us absolutely love London. Alex says it is the most exciting city he **8)** to. The only bad thing is we **9)** any sunny weather yet. It **10)** raining since we got here! But you don't come to England for the weather! See you when we get back.

Love

Alex and Kelly



- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A be | C have been |
| B being | D is |
| 2 A do | C are doing |
| B have done | D did |
| 3 A visited | C visit |
| B were visiting | D have visited |
| 4 A has taken | C are going to take |
| B takes | D took |
| 5 A walking | C is walking |
| B walked | D have walked |
| 6 A does | C did |
| B do | D done |
| 7 A have never seen | C are never seeing |
| B never saw | D never see |
| 8 A did ever go | C has never been |
| B has ever been | D never went |
| 9 A didn't have | C haven't had |
| B are not having | D have not |
| 10 A doesn't stop | C hasn't stopped |
| B isn't stopping | D isn't going to stop |

8 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Dear Jack,

Thanks for your email. You **1)** me what hobbies I have. I like football, swimming and doing crosswords. And guess what? I **2)** a new hobby – skiing! I **3)** last Christmas at my friend's house in the mountains.

There **4)** lots of snow and my friend

5) me how to ski. I loved it! I

6) my own set of skis and poles. I usually

7) skiing at the weekends. Next weekend, I

8) a cross-country event! I have to go now. Write back soon.

Best wishes,
Anatol



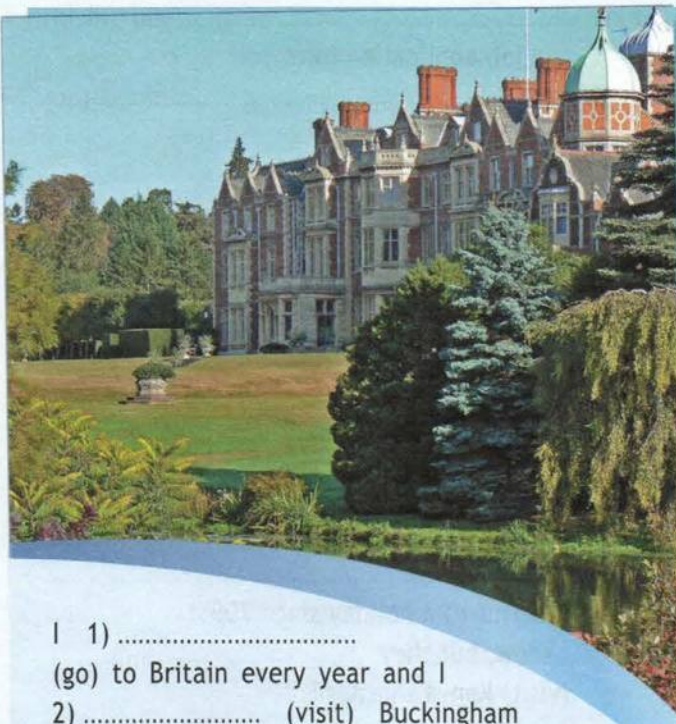
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A asking | C asks |
| B asked | D are asking |
| 2 A 've just taken up | C are just took up |
| B am just taking up | D just took up |
| 3 A spend | C spent |
| B have spent | D am spending |
| 4 A is | C was |
| B are | D were |
| 5 A have taught | C is going to teach |
| B taught | D teaches |
| 6 A already buy | C have already bought |
| B already bought | D has already bought |
| 7 A have gone | C goes |
| B are going to go | D go |
| 8 A entered | C have entered |
| B enter | D am going to enter |

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect, the past simple or going to.

- A: (you/fill in) the job application form yet?
B: No. I (do) it tomorrow.
- A: Alex (live) in London for two years.
B: Does he like it there?
A: Yes. Actually, he (buy) his own flat next month.
- A: (Carol/come) to the party last Friday?
B: No. We (not/see) her for three weeks.
- A: Brad and Julie (not/have) a holiday since 2005!
B: I know, but they (visit) Kenya this April.
- A: (you/do) your homework yet, Bill?
B: Yes, Mum. I (already/finish) it.
- A: Your bedroom's a mess. When (you/tidy) it?
B: But Mum! I (tidy) it this morning!
- A: (Tom/start) judo lessons next autumn?
B: Actually, he (already/start). He (go) to his first lesson yesterday.
- A: (Bob and Diane/ever/be) to Poland before?
B: Yes, they (spend) their summer holidays here in 2002.
- A: I (not/eat) at that restaurant again!
B: I agree. The food (taste) absolutely awful.
- A: Harriet's so excited. She (just/get) a GPS in her car.
B: Oh really? I (have) one of those for five years.

Grammar Bank

- 10 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple, past simple, present perfect or going to.



I 1)
(go) to Britain every year and I
2) (visit) Buckingham
Palace more than once. But last summer I
3) (go) to
Sandringham, the Queen of England's country
house in Norfolk. Some tourists 4)
(not/know) about this place even though it's quite
near London.
Last June, my family and I 5)
(take) a guided tour of the house. I 6)
(never/see) seen such amazing antique furniture
and paintings.
In Sandringham's huge garden, the Queen
7) (grow) lots of fruit and
vegetables. On our visit it was full of flowers. It
was so hot we 8) (not/walk)
very far. Instead, we 9) (have) a
tractor ride round the grounds past the big lake.
After lunch at the Visitor Centre we 10)
..... (decide) to see the Museum. My
dad 11) (think) the vintage
cars and the old red fire engine were really cool!
Next year we 12) (visit) Woburn
Abbey Safari Park! Dad 13)
(already/book) the tickets!

- 11 Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Saturday, 14 July

Dear Diary,
It's 11 pm and I 1) this in bed! I
2) a wonderful birthday. This
morning Mum and I 3)
shopping. She 4) me a super
new handbag.
In the afternoon I went to the
amusement park with Dad and my
sister Betty. Betty 5) scared on
some of the rides but I 6) they
were fun.
I usually 7) a party on my
birthday, but most of my friends
8) away at the moment. So, Dad
9) us all out for a Chinese meal.
My best friend Amelia 10) too.
She 11) Chinese food so she
ordered a steak! I had a fabulous day!

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 A write | C wrote |
| B 'm writing | D written |
| 2 A 've just had | C just has |
| B did just have | D have just |
| 3 A go | C went |
| B going | D goes |
| 4 A got | C has got |
| B get | D is getting |
| 5 A is being | C were |
| B was | D has been |
| 6 A have thought | C thinks |
| B am thinking | D thought |
| 7 A have | C has had |
| B are having | D am going to have |
| 8 A is | C was |
| B are | D were |
| 9 A takes | C took |
| B is going to take | D has taken |
| 10 A come | C are coming |
| B have come | D came |
| 11 A isn't liking | C doesn't like |
| B like | D has liked |

Further Practice

Listening

Part 1

You will hear Kelly talking to a friend about her holiday. Listen and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Kelly stayed in a hotel while in Queenstown.
- 2 Kelly didn't like the weather.
- 3 Kelly tried bungee jumping.
- 4 The locals were very nice to Kelly and Paul.
- 5 Paul and Kelly want to return to Arrowtown.

TRUE	FALSE

Part 2

You are going to hear five teenagers talking about an unusual activity they like to do. Match the speakers (1-5) to the statements (A-F). There is one extra statement that does not match.

- A The speaker met new people while doing their activity.
- B The speaker got a chance to discover new places.
- C The speaker is very private about what they do.
- D The speaker finds what they do very amusing.
- E The speaker wants to do the activity more often.
- F The speaker discovered what they like to do by accident.

1	2	3	4	5

Part 3

You will hear an interview with a famous architect. For each question (1-5) choose the best answer (A, B, or C).

- 1 Steve's homes have
 - A many windows.
 - B lots of rooms.
 - C bright colours.
- 2 Steve feels people are surprised to learn that
 - A he is so passionate about architecture.
 - B his favourite architecture is from the 50s and 60s.
 - C he never went to architecture school.
- 3 The Glass Pavilion is unique because of
 - A its great views of Los Angeles.
 - B the nature around it.
 - C its glass walls.
- 4 Steve buys old cars because
 - A he likes driving them.
 - B he enjoys the way they look.
 - C he makes money from them.
- 5 Steve advises listeners to
 - A read architecture books.
 - B follow their dreams.
 - C be careful about choosing their dreams.

Study skills

T/F statements

Read the T/F statements carefully to familiarise yourself with the content of the recording. It is often **one word** that determines if a statement is T (true) or F (false).

Study skills

Multiple Matching

Read the sentences and underline the key words. While listening, try to listen for words/phrases related to the underlined words.

Study skills

Multiple Choice Listening

Read the questions and the possible answers. Underline the key words. Listen carefully the first time and choose your answer. Confirm your answer during the second listening.

Further Practice

Study skills

Matching headings to paragraphs

The title of a paragraph gives the main idea of that paragraph. Read the paragraph once to get the main idea. Then look for words related to the title. This will help you match the paragraph to its title.

Reading

Part 1

Read the information about a wildlife group. Match the headings (A-G) with their correct paragraphs (1-6). There is one extra heading.

- A EDUCATING OTHERS
- B OUR PRESENT PROJECT
- C HELPING OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS
- D MAKING NEW FRIENDS
- E WORKING WITH OUR COMMUNITY
- F WE WELCOME NEW VOLUNTEERS
- G KEEPING UP WITH WHAT'S NEW

Welcome to the Oxford Student Wildlife Group!

1 We are a student conservation group that works to protect wildlife locally and globally. Every day, more and more species, like the brown bear, the African elephant and the cheetah, become endangered. As a group, we work on different projects that protect our wonderful wildlife.

2 One of our goals is to get local people to join. We organise events with schools and other local organisations to raise money for the conservation of different nature parks.

3 Through our conservation work and events, our members never stop learning about wildlife. We attend wildlife talks with animal experts and take small trips to forests and mountains as part of our effort to stay in touch with the latest information on conservation issues. One of our most important activities is the improvement of our area by planting more trees and gardens and cleaning up parks and nature areas.

4 Teaching people to respect nature is our main goal. Through our events and talks, people learn about the importance of wildlife. We also send out a lot of information and visit schools to present the problems wildlife faces today.

5 Right now, we are working with other conservation groups to create a nature park in East Oxford. It's a park that provides a safe place for wildlife to grow and develop. We organise work days in the park where our members help develop and clean up an area of the park. We are proud that we have created such a valuable area.

6 Here at the Oxford Student Wildlife Group, we want to make positive changes in the world. We love nature and want to protect it. We are always happy to have new members. So, take a friend and come and check us out!



Part 2

Read the text and mark the statements 1-8 T (true), F (false) or NS (the text doesn't provide such information).

Working at a circus

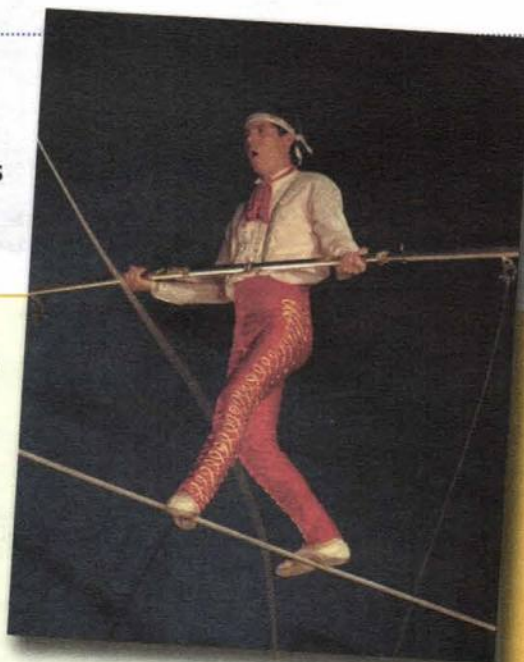
It's fun being a circus acrobat. As "Damian the Great", I love performing for hundreds of people. Of course, I also work very hard and performing for a circus means that you're never in the same place for very long. But that's great, because every day is a little bit different!

In my circus there are 150 performers, from 40 different countries. Usually, we do between six and ten shows a week. On an average day, I wake up about ten o'clock in the morning. I'm always hungry, and I start the day with a big breakfast; coffee, orange juice, eggs and toast. After this I take a long shower! I have lived far away from my family and friends for a long time now, and I miss them a lot. So after breakfast, I use my laptop to send emails to friends and family back home. In the afternoons I often go sightseeing in the place we are performing.

The show starts at 8 pm, but performers have to be in the circus tent at 5 pm. I like to get there early to practise my routine. Even though I've done the performance hundreds of times, I still get nervous. I perform nine metres up in the air and there's no safety equipment.

After this, it's time for me to put my costume on. I also paint my face completely white, which takes another thirty minutes. Next, all the acrobats do some exercises together, and then I spend some time relaxing. I have to be very calm before I perform because I could easily fall. I feel great when I'm in the air but I'm always happy to come down again!

By the time I've finished work, I'm hungry again. I don't normally eat lunch because I've got to hang upside down a lot during my act! For dinner, I go to the circus canteen with the other acrobats. I spend so much time with the other performers that they are like family to me. I'm happy to work with such great people. My job can be difficult and dangerous but it's also very exciting, I don't think I could do a normal 9-5 job now!



Study skills

T/F/NS statements
Read the T/F/NS statements and underline the key words. Look for similar words/phrases in the text. Then decide if a statement is T (true), F (false) or NS (the text doesn't provide such information). For a statement to be 'true', every part of it has to match the information in the text.

- 1 Damian enjoys his job because of the variety.
- 2 People of many different nationalities work for the circus.
- 3 Damian begins his day with a small meal.
- 4 Damian has got a big family.
- 5 Damian performs in the afternoon.
- 6 Damian has to be careful at work.
- 7 Damian is close to the other acrobats.
- 8 Damian would prefer a 9 to 5 job.

T	F	NS

Further Practice

Study skills

Multiple choice reading

Read the text quickly to get the gist. Read the questions and possible answers. Find the part of the text that contains the answer to the question. Read carefully trying to find synonymous phrases. Remember that the questions follow in the order the information appears in the text.

Part 3

Read the text. In each question choose the right answer A, B, C or D.

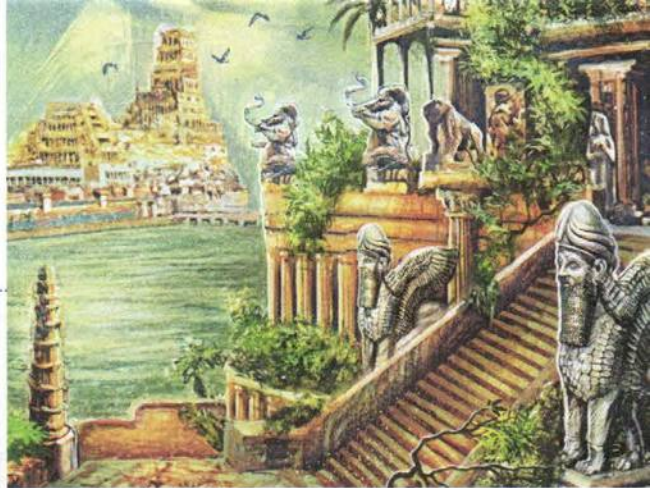
Babylon

Historians describe the ancient city of Babylon as a beautiful place with green gardens, amazing architecture and busy marketplaces. About 3000 years ago, the city of Babylon was an impressive place. Today, this once great city lies in ruins next to the Euphrates River, about 85km south of the present-day city of Baghdad, Iraq.

Around 2000 BC, King Hammurabi created the empire of Babylonia and named the then small city of Babylon its centre. Under Hammurabi the Babylonian empire became very powerful and the city of Babylon became the largest city in the world at the time. King Hammurabi developed a code of written laws in the Babylonian language that everyone in Babylonia, rich or poor, had to follow.

The most famous king of Babylon was Nebuchadnezzar II. He made the city into one of the wonders of the ancient world. Nebuchadnezzar II achieved this through his amazing construction projects. For example, to improve the entrance of the city, he built the beautiful Ishtar Gates. These huge gates stood at the start of Processional Way, a wide street with statues of animals that led into the city. The Ishtar Gates honoured the goddess Ishtar and had her symbol, the lion, on them. He also built various grand temples and made the imperial palace more luxurious. One of these grand temples was a pyramid-shaped temple that stood 91 metres high in the palace gardens and was the tallest building in Babylon. Many ancient writers called it the 'Tower of Babel' and it was another architectural wonder of the city. The king also built another amazing place in Babylon. According to ancient writings, he constructed the Hanging Gardens of Babylon to honour his wife. Archaeologists have yet to find evidence of the existence of these mythical gardens that hung from a terraced building.

Besides the amazing architecture, life in the city of Babylon was great. There were busy markets that sold food, jewellery and clothing. Everyone lived inside the city and had comfortable homes. People celebrated various festivals and holidays in the many temples. The city enjoyed many years of greatness, until it eventually fell to the hands of the Persians in 539 BC.



- 1 The location of Babylon was
 - A where Baghdad is today.
 - B close to the Euphrates River.
 - C 85km from the Euphrates River.
 - D south of the Euphrates River.
- 2 King Hammurabi
 - A was born in Babylon.
 - B improved the city of Babylon.
 - C developed the Babylonian language.
 - D created a city centre in Babylon.
- 3 The Ishtar Gates had
 - A statues of the king on them.
 - B the goddess Ishtar on them.
 - C pictures of lions on them.
 - D Babylonian symbols on them.
- 4 The Tower of Babel was
 - A a terraced building.
 - B on Processional Way.
 - C at the entrance of the city.
 - D part of the imperial palace.
- 5 According to archaeologists,
 - A it is not certain whether the Tower of Babel really existed.
 - B it is not certain whether the Hanging Gardens of Babylon really existed.
 - C the Tower of Babel was outside the city.
 - D the Hanging Gardens of Babylon honoured the King.
- 6 According to the author,
 - A the people of Babylon had a good life.
 - B living in Babylon was difficult.
 - C most people lived near the city.
 - D Babylon was a quiet city.