

All Clear

For Ukraine



for the



grade

Includes

- ✓ Grammar Reference and Practice
- ✓ Vocabulary Reference
- ✓ Culture: Reading and Listening
- ✓ Writing Guide
- ✓ Speaking
- ✓ Life Skills Collaborative Projects
- ✓ Wordlist



Workbook

Fiona Mauchline and Catherine Smith

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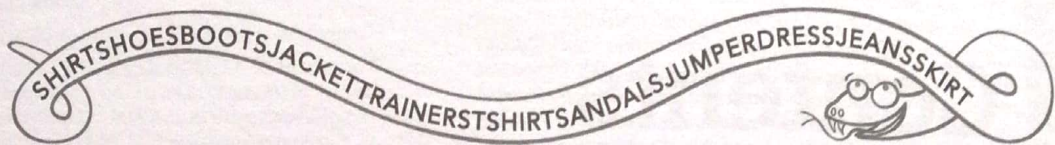
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Starter unit

Vocabulary

Clothes

1 Find 11 clothes in the wordsnake.



2 Match the words in exercise 1 with the pictures.



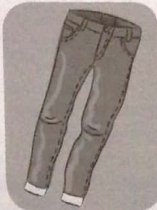
boots



1



2



3



4



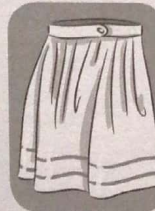
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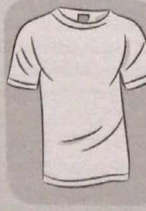
7



8



9



10

3 Circle the correct words.

My favourite shoes are my trainers / jeans.

- 1 It's cold. Have you got a warm jacket / T-shirt?
- 2 My dad always wears a clean skirt / shirt to work.
- 3 I've got a jumper / dress with a picture on the front.
- 4 In the summer, my mum wears a jeans / skirt with a shirt and sandals.
- 5 My sister hasn't got a skirt or a dress / shoes. She prefers jeans.

Possessive 's/s'

4 Rewrite the sentences with the apostrophe (') in the correct place.

Williams jeans are blue.

William's jeans are blue.

- 1 My mums new dress is red.

- 2 My history teachers shoes are white.

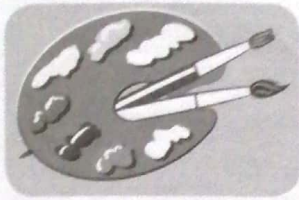
- 3 The three boys boots are black.

- 4 Elisas jeans are brown.

- 5 All my classmates trainers are blue.

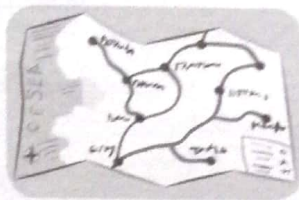
School subjects

5 Look at the pictures. Order the letters and write the words for school subjects.



rat

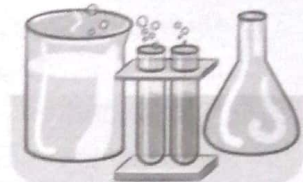
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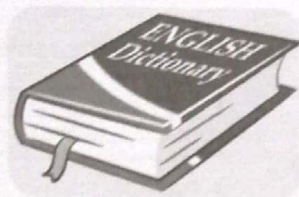
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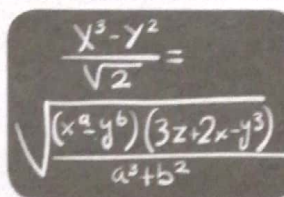
3 cceeiins



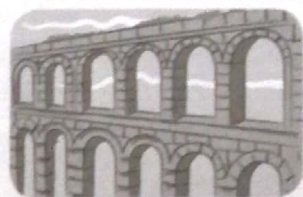
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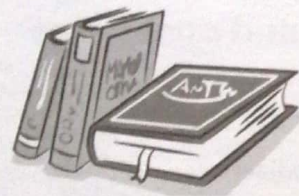
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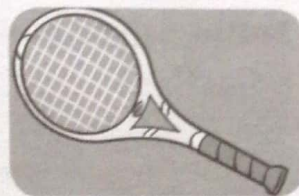
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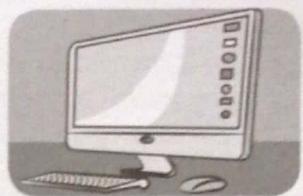
8 taeelrrtu



9 EP



10 cenhFr



11 TCI

Family

6 Read the clues. Who are the people? Use the words in the box.

aunt brother cousins daughter
grandad grandmother husband
niece wife

- He's your mother's father. grandad
- 1 His mother is your mother. _____
- 2 She's your sister's daughter. _____
- 3 They're your uncle's children. _____
- 4 She's your father's mother. _____
- 5 She's your father's sister. _____
- 6 He's the man you are married to. _____
- 7 She's the woman you are married to. _____
- 8 She's your child. _____

Classroom language

7 Match beginnings 1-6 with endings a-f.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 I don't | a) that, please? |
| 2 How do you | b) at page 4, please. |
| 3 Can you repeat | c) understand the question. |
| 4 Can I borrow | d) spell 'daughter'? |
| 5 Open your books | e) mean? |
| 6 What does 'daughter' | f) your pencil? |

Grammar

be / have got

1 Circle the correct words.

My favourite sport ... football.

a) are b) am **c) is**

1 My favourite football players ... David Villa and Xabi Alonso.

a) are b) am c) is

2 David Villa ... from Asturias.

a) are b) am c) is

3 Xabi Alonso ... two brothers, Mikel and Jon.

a) is b) has got c) have got

4 Mikel and Jon Alonso ... also football players.

a) are b) am c) is

5 Xabi, Mikel and Jon ... any sisters.

a) hasn't got b) not got c) haven't got

2 Complete the text with the correct affirmative or negative form of *be*.



Hi! My name ⁽¹⁾ _____ *is* _____ Luke.

I ⁽²⁾ _____ 14 years old. My hobbies

⁽³⁾ _____ football and riding my bike.

My brother's name ⁽⁴⁾ _____ Adam.

My best friends ⁽⁵⁾ _____ Jack and

Harry. My favourite sport is football, but Jack's

favourite sport ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (not) football.

He likes tennis. We ⁽⁷⁾ _____ from

Manchester. My mum and dad ⁽⁸⁾ _____

(not) from Manchester, they ⁽⁹⁾ _____

from Scotland.

3 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *have got*.

You _____ *'ve got* _____ a pet mouse.

1 My sister _____ small hands.

2 We _____ (not) a laptop.

3 I _____ two sisters.

4 They _____ long hair.

5 She _____ (not) a dog.

6 We _____ (not) a pet.

4 Complete the sentences for you.

1 My name _____ .

2 I _____ years old.

3 I've got _____ brother(s) and
_____ sister(s).

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

5 Write the possessive adjectives.

subject pronoun	possessive adjective
I	_____ <i>my</i> _____
you	_____
he	_____
she	_____
it	_____
we	_____
you	_____
they	_____

6 Circle the correct words.

I'm from London and I / **(my)** name is Clare.

1 Lucy is 14 years old and **she** / her is from Scotland.

2 I've got two brothers. **His** / Their names are John and Robert.

3 York is a beautiful city. **It** / He is in the north of England.

4 We're from London and **our** / your favourite sport is football.

5 My sister's name is Katy. **Her** / His favourite colour is pink.

Speaking

Introducing yourself

1 Order the words to make questions.

1 name / your / What's / ?

_____ *What's your name?*

2 Where / you / are / from / ?

3 old / are / How / you / ?

4 are / your / hobbies / What / ?

2 Match the questions in exercise 1 with these answers.




a) I'm from Cambridge.

b) My hobbies are football and tennis.

c) My name's Susie.

d) I'm 14 years old.

3  Listen and check your answers.

4 Write answers to the questions in exercise 1 for you.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 Look at the information and write dialogues between two people. Practise saying the dialogues.



a) Clare / Oxford / 15 / music and dancing

Vincent: Hi! What's your name?

Clare: Hi! My name's Clare.

Vincent: Where are you from?

b) David / Glasgow / 16 / cycling and comics

Vincent:

David:

1

On screen

Reference & skills
Grammar Reference, pages 66-7
Vocabulary Reference, page 84
Culture: Reading & Listening, page 93
Writing Guide, pages 102-3
Speaking, page 120

Vocabulary

Film types

1 Complete the words with vowels.

- a c t i o n
 1 c _ _ m _ _ d y
 2 h _ _ r r _ _ r
 3 m _ _ s _ _ c _ _ l
 4 w _ _ r
 5 s c _ _ _ n c _ _ f _ _ c t _ _ _ n

2 Label the film scenes with the words in the box.

adventure animated fantasy
 romantic comedy thriller western



adventure



1



2



3



4



5

3 Read the film guide and choose the type of film.



This week at Star Screens

Screen One *Gliese 581*

It's the Year 3000 and we're all living on the planet Gliese 581, two million kilometres from Earth.

(1) **science-fiction** / western

Screen Two *Send me a Postcard*

A teacher travels to Spain to fight in the Spanish Civil War.

(2) **comedy** / war

Screen Three *Holiday in Miami*

A great film for all the family, with a lot of singing and dancing.

(3) **action** / musical

Screen Four *Don't Ask Grandma!*

Two police officers and their grandad. I laughed and laughed.

(4) **comedy** / action

Screen Five *Terror in the Park*

It's Halloween and someone – or something – is in the park. Frightening!

(5) **horror** / musical

Screen Six *Mouse House 2*

More cartoon fun from the mice who live behind the fridge.

(6) **war** / animated

4 Complete the sentences for you.

- My favourite film is _____
It's a(n) _____ film.
- The last film I saw was _____
It's a(n) _____ film.

TV programmes

5 Find nine TV programmes.

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

6 Circle the correct words.

A comedy / drama show is a funny programme.

- A reality show / documentary is a factual programme about real things.
- A sports programme / comedy is a programme about sports events.
- A cartoon / The news is information about important events that are happening now.
- A comedy / cartoon is a programme for children, with pictures and not real people.
- A chat show / soap opera is a programme where the presenter talks to famous people.
- A game show / drama is a competition, usually with a prize for the winner.

7 Complete the email with the words in the box.

comedy game shows
reality shows soap operas
sports programmes the news



To: Max
From: Beth

Hi Max,
You asked me about TV. I watch a lot of TV, especially ⁽¹⁾ sports programmes like *Football Focus*. My mum loves ⁽²⁾ _____ like *Big Brother* or *X Factor*, programmes which show real people in real situations. My sister doesn't like those. She watches ⁽³⁾ _____ every night. Her favourite is about the lives of teachers and students at a college. My dad likes to know what is happening in the world, so he always watches ⁽⁴⁾ _____. My grandmother loves ⁽⁵⁾ _____ because she likes watching people win money. My grandfather prefers ⁽⁶⁾ _____ programmes, which make him laugh a lot. What about your family?
Write soon,
Beth

8 Complete the sentences for you.

- I watch _____.
- My mum loves _____.
- My dad loves _____.
- My grandmother and grandfather prefer _____.

Grammar

Present simple

- 1 ★ Complete the table with the correct present simple form of the verb *like*.

	affirmative	negative
I	<i>like</i>	<i>don't like</i>
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

- 2 ★ Circle the correct words.

I like / likes fantasy films.

- I don't / doesn't like horror films.
- My best friend like / likes war films.
- We go / goes to the cinema on Fridays.
- My dad don't / doesn't buy ice cream at the cinema.
- My teacher watch / watches films on TV.

- 3 ★ Complete the text with the present simple affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets.

I ⁽¹⁾ don't like (not like) comedies or musicals. But I ⁽²⁾ _____ (love) action films. One of my favourite films ⁽³⁾ _____ (be) *Inception*. My friends and I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (not go) to the cinema. It's too expensive. But we often ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (watch) films on DVD. My mum sometimes ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (put) films on her tablet. She ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (love) romantic comedies, but my friends and I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (not enjoy) them at all!

- 4 ★ Complete the questions with *Do* or *Does*.

- Do you go to the cinema on Saturdays?
- _____ your dad buy films on DVD?
- _____ your friends like horror films?
- _____ your mum enjoy war films?
- _____ your cinema sell sweets?

- 5 ★ Match the questions in exercise 4 with the short answers.

- Yes, it does.
- Yes, she does.
- Yes, I do.
- Yes, they do.
- No, he doesn't.

- 6 ★ Write questions with the present simple.

you / like / horror films?

_____ *Do you like horror films?*

- your dad / watch / films on a tablet?

- your best friend / like / popcorn?

- your mum / watch / sports programmes on TV?



Question words

7 ★ Circle the correct words.



What / **Who** is your favourite film?

- 1 **What** / **Where** do you watch films?
- 2 **When** / **Who** do you go to the cinema?
- 3 **Who** / **Why** is your favourite actor or actress?
- 4 **How often** / **Why** do you like him or her?
- 5 **Who** / **How often** do you watch the news?

8 ★ Complete the questions with the question words in the box. Then write answers for you.

What Who Why

- 1 _____ is your favourite male actor?

- 2 _____ type of films does he make?

- 3 _____ do you like him?

there is / there are

9 ★ Complete the sentences with *there is* or *there are*.

- _____ *There are* _____ three cinemas in my town.
- 1 _____ seven screens at the cinema.
 - 2 _____ a café inside the cinema.
 - 3 _____ sandwiches at the café.
 - 4 _____ a restaurant next to the cinema.
 - 5 _____ two ticket offices inside the cinema.

Adverbs of frequency

10 ★ Circle the correct words.

My dad (never watches) / watches never soap operas.

- 1 I usually watch / watch usually TV at the weekend.
- 2 My mum turns off always / always turns off the TV at night.
- 3 We never are / are never late for school.
- 4 My sister often uses / uses often the internet to help with her homework.
- 5 Good programmes sometimes are / are sometimes on TV very late.

11 ★ Rewrite the sentences with the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

I'm tired on Monday mornings. (usually)

I'm usually tired on Monday mornings.

- 1 My mum watches the news at ten o'clock. (sometimes)


- 2 My favourite soap opera is on Mondays. (always)

- 3 Our teacher goes to the cinema. (often)

- 4 My friends buy films on DVD. (never)

Unit 1 Revision

Dictation

1  Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____

2 _____

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.


Nick never go to the cinema.

Nick never goes to the cinema.

1 Jack doesn't likes soap operas.

2 That TV programme always is on Mondays.

3 Why like you cartoons?

3  Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Unit 1 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Jed Oh, great. *Newsround* is on TV later. Do you want to watch it?

Kayley ⁽¹⁾... 's *Newsround*?

Jed It's a news programme on British TV for 6–16 year olds.

Kayley How often ⁽²⁾... young people watch it?

Jed Well, many young people ⁽³⁾... it every day. I do.

Kayley What time is it on?

Jed It ⁽⁴⁾... at 5.00 pm and it ⁽⁵⁾... at 5.15 pm.


Kayley ⁽⁶⁾... one presenter on *Newsround*?

Jed No, ⁽⁷⁾... two regular presenters.

Kayley ⁽⁸⁾... is *Newsround* so popular with young people?

Jed Because it's really interesting. I think it's great!

A	B	C
1 Who	<u>What</u>	Why
2 do	does	is
3 watches	watches	watch
4 start	starts	is start
5 usually finish	usually finishes	finishes usual
6 Is	Are there	Is there
7 there are	there is	it is
8 Why	Where	How often

6  Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

TV Favourites

⁽¹⁾ **Have / Has** you got a favourite TV programme?

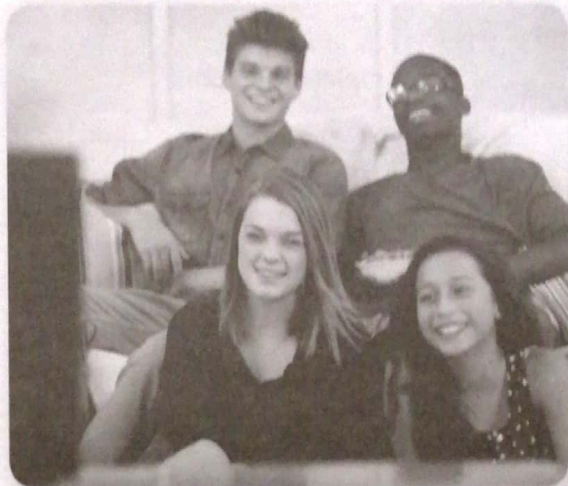
Yes! Our favourite programme is *Gossip Girl*. It's about some young people in New York City. We ⁽²⁾ **don't / doesn't** like cartoons or game shows.
– Selma and Anna

⁽³⁾ **Why / What** is your favourite TV programme?

I ⁽⁴⁾ **watch often / often watch** films on TV. But my favourite programme is *Music Station*. It's a music programme and it's on TV once a week. ⁽⁵⁾ **There is / There are** often famous musicians, like Lady Gaga and the Black Eyed Peas.
– Satoshi

⁽⁶⁾ **Do you watch / Watch you** TV?

I come from Brazil and Brazil ⁽⁷⁾ **make / makes** more TV programmes than the USA or the UK. A lot of these programmes are soap operas and I don't like them. My favourite TV show is *Friends*, an American comedy.
– Julia

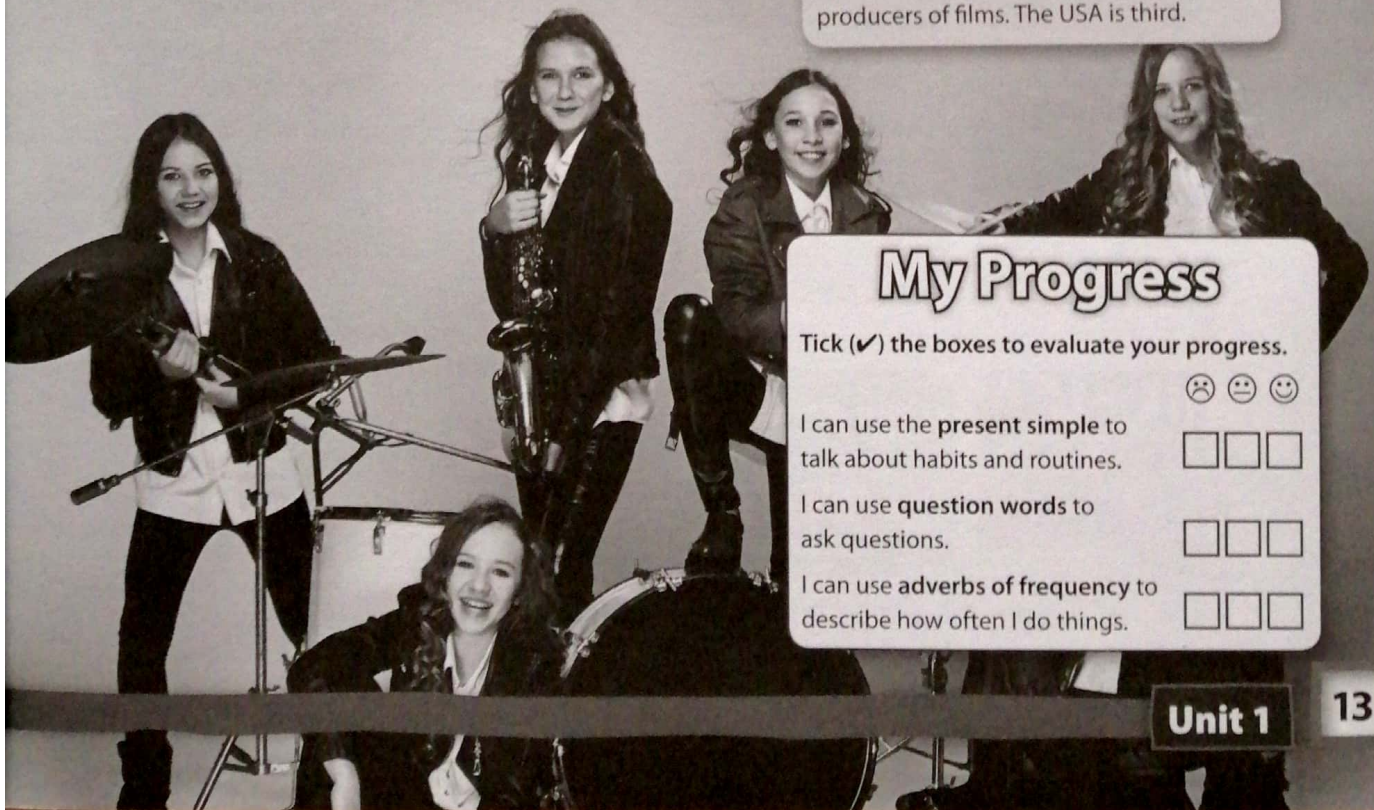


⁽⁸⁾ **Do / Does** you like cartoons or game shows?

Yes, I ⁽⁹⁾ **do like / do**. I always watch *Neighbours*. ⁽¹⁰⁾ **Its / It's** an Australian soap opera about some people who live on Ramsay Street. The singer Kylie Minogue was a star on this programme.
– Jack

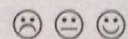
i All Clear Facts

India and Nigeria are the world's two top producers of films. The USA is third.



My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



I can use the **present simple** to talk about habits and routines.

I can use **question words** to ask questions.

I can use **adverbs of frequency** to describe how often I do things.

2

Outdoor survival

Reference & skills
Grammar Reference, pages 68-9
Vocabulary Reference, page 85
Culture: Reading & Listening, page 94
Writing Guide, pages 104-5
Speaking, page 121

Vocabulary

Outdoor activities

1 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the words.



h _ i _ k _ e



l _ _ _ k f _ _ r



2 f _ _ _ d



3 s _ _ _ _ p



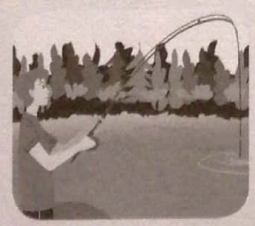
4 c _ _ _ k



5 c _ _ _ p



6 c _ _ _ _ b



7 f _ _ _ h



8 b _ _ _ _ d



9 c _ _ _ p

2 ★★ Circle the correct words.

Let's camp / **(build)** a shelter before it gets dark.

- 1 My brother likes to climb / hike trees in the park.
- 2 My dad and uncle usually cook / chop wood for the fire.
- 3 My friends sometimes camp / fish in the river.
- 4 In the summer we always sleep / look for in a tent next to the lake.
- 5 We often find / fish wild fruit in the mountains.

3 ★★ Complete the email with the words in the box.

chop cook fish
hike look for sleep



Hi Matt,
I'm camping here in the forest with my family. It's fun! In the morning, we ⁽¹⁾ chop wood for the fire. Then we ⁽²⁾ our breakfast. Then, we often ⁽³⁾ for about 15km. In the afternoon, we ⁽⁴⁾ food for dinner. Sometimes it's difficult to find anything, but we sometimes ⁽⁵⁾ in a small boat on the lake. Every night we ⁽⁶⁾ outdoors under the stars.
Tom

4 ★★ Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

- 1 How often do you sleep outdoors?

- 2 Do you often cook food on a fire?

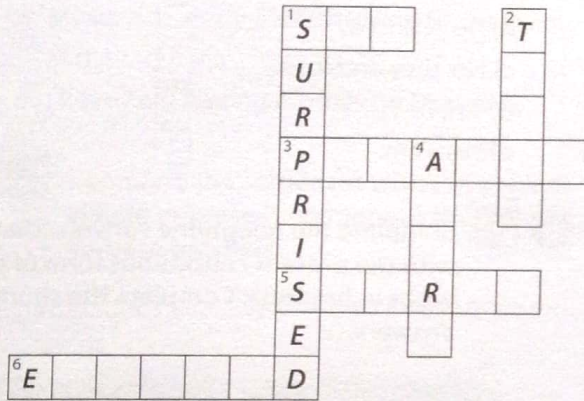
- 3 Have you got a tent? How often do you use it?

Feelings

5 Find 12 feelings in the wordsnake.



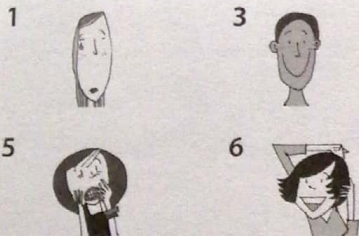
6 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down



Across



7 Circle the correct words.

I usually feel nervous / jealous before an exam.

- I feel sad / tired after a sports match.
- I feel scared / embarrassed when I watch a horror film.
- I feel pleased / worried when I can't find my mobile phone.
- I feel bored / angry when my sister takes my clothes.
- I always feel excited / surprised the night before my birthday.

8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bored embarrassed jealous
pleased sad surprised

How do you feel at the moment?

I feel ⁽¹⁾ embarrassed . It's my grandmother's birthday and I haven't got her a present.



We feel ⁽²⁾ _____ . Our hockey team are this year's champions.



I'm ⁽³⁾ _____ . My friends are studying for their exams, my brother is camping with his class and there's nothing to watch on TV.



I feel ⁽⁴⁾ _____ of my little sister. She doesn't go to school, she doesn't do homework like me and she's got a lot of new toys! OK, I know, she's only two!



I'm ⁽⁵⁾ _____ . My best friend is moving next week and we always do everything together. It's bad news!



I'm very ⁽⁶⁾ _____ . My cat is very old and fat, but it's climbing a big tree in the garden!



Grammar

Present continuous for activities in progress

1 ★ Complete the sentences with *am, is or are*.

We are camping in the forest.

1 We _____ having a great time.

2 I _____ learning how to build a shelter.

3 Our teacher _____ swimming in the river.

4 Lucy _____ sleeping under a tree.

5 James and Ben _____ making dinner.

2 ★ Rewrite the sentences in exercise 1 with the negative form of the present continuous.

We aren't camping in the forest.

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

3 ★ Complete the text with the present continuous affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets.

I'm in Norway with my family. We

⁽¹⁾ are staying

(stay) in a beautiful hotel in the north of the country. I'm happy because I

⁽²⁾ _____ (not share) a room with my brother. My mum and I ⁽³⁾ _____ (try)

some winter sports for the first time. Dad and my brother ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (learn) survival

skills. At the moment, they ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (build) a shelter and my mum and I

⁽⁶⁾ _____ (fish) in a boat on the lake. It

⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not snow) at the moment, but it's very cold!



4 ★ Complete the questions with *Is* or *Are*.

1 Are you building a fire?

2 _____ she swimming in the river?

3 _____ your dad working today?

4 _____ camping fun?

5 _____ they learning English?

5 ★ Match the questions in exercise 4 with the short answers.

a) Yes, it is.

b) No, she isn't.

c) No, they aren't.

d) Yes, he is.

e) Yes, I am.

1

6 ★ Complete the telephone conversation with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Complete the short answers.



Emily Hi, Mum. It's me – Emily.

Mum Emily! How are you? ⁽¹⁾ Are you sleeping (sleep) in a bed?

Emily No, I ⁽²⁾ _____ . I ⁽³⁾ _____ (camp) in a tent.

Mum ⁽⁴⁾ _____ you _____ (eat) well?

Emily Yes, we ⁽⁵⁾ _____ . Uncle James ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (make) dinner at the moment.

Mum ⁽⁷⁾ _____ he _____ (cook) fish from the lake?

Emily No, he ⁽⁸⁾ _____ . All our food is from the supermarket!

Present simple and present continuous

7 ★ Circle the correct words.

My brother always watches / is watching comedies on TV.

- 1 My mum **sleeps** / **is sleeping** at the moment.
- 2 My cousins **fish** / **are fishing** in the river every weekend.
- 3 Today we **climb** / **are climbing** a mountain.
- 4 My friends **study** / **are studying** for an exam at the moment.
- 5 I **have** / **am having** football on Mondays.

8 ★ Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

I go (go) to the cinema once a week.

- 1 We never _____ (camp) here.
- 2 Dad _____ (make) a fire now.
- 3 We always _____ (cook) on a fire.
- 4 It usually _____ (rain) here.
- 5 It _____ (not rain) now.

9 ★ Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

We Love It!

Ruby Grant ⁽¹⁾ lives (live) in a village near Manchester. She ⁽²⁾ _____ (go) to a secondary school in the city centre. But life is very different for Ruby this month. She ⁽³⁾ _____ (stay) with a Chinese family in Shanghai for four weeks. School in Shanghai ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (start) early in the morning at 7.30, not like in Manchester. In Manchester, Ruby always ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (have) lunch at home. But in Shanghai, Ruby and her new Chinese friends ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (have) lunch at school today. Ruby ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not speak) Chinese, but her friends understand English, so she can talk to them.

Present continuous for future arrangements

10 ★ Circle the correct words.

Will is playing tennis **next** / tomorrow afternoon.

- 1 We're camping in Cornwall **the next** / **next** week.
- 2 My cousins are staying **at** / **on** the weekend.
- 3 My mum is working **next** / **tomorrow** morning.
- 4 I'm going to the cinema **this** / **today** evening.
- 5 I'm fishing with my grandad **on** / **at** Sunday.

11 ★ Look at Jessie's family's diary for the weekend. Complete the sentences with the correct name(s) and the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.


	Jessie	Sam	Mum	Dad
Saturday	7.00 pm – Rick's party	3.00 pm – cinema with Mum	3.00 pm – cinema with Sam	
Sunday	morning – swimming with Dad afternoon – study for maths exam with Alex	11.30 am – football match		swimming with Jessie

Jessie is going (go) to a party on Saturday.

- 1 _____ (go) to the cinema at 3.00 pm.
- 2 _____ (not go) out on Saturday.
- 3 _____ (go) swimming on Sunday morning.
- 4 _____ (play) football on Sunday.
- 5 _____ (not play) computer games with Alex on Sunday afternoon.

Unit 2 Revision

Dictation

1  Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____

 2 _____

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.


I'm build a fire at the moment.

I'm building a fire at the moment.

1 My friends doing their homework now.

2 She plays tennis tomorrow afternoon.

3 How often are you sleeping outdoors?

3  Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

1 _____

 2 _____

 3 _____

Unit 2 Grammar Check


5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Thousands of Australians ⁽¹⁾... standing outside in Sydney Harbour at the moment. What ⁽²⁾... waiting for? The answer is Jessica Watson. She ⁽³⁾... around the world alone in her boat, and today is the last day of her long journey: she ⁽⁴⁾... home!

I ⁽⁵⁾... pink clothes because I hate pink. But today ⁽⁶⁾... a pink shirt, like many other people here, because Jessica's boat is pink. But what's happening now? People ⁽⁷⁾... talking, they're shouting. Here she is! Jessica is coming! I can see her boat now. Everyone is very excited. My friends ⁽⁸⁾... a party tonight to celebrate. Why ⁽⁹⁾... we love Jessica so much? Well, she ⁽¹⁰⁾... from Australia and she's only 16.

	A	B	C
1	is	<u>are</u>	be
2	they are	are they	do they
3	is sailing	are sailing	am sailing
4	comes	is coming	come
5	never wear	wear never	never wearing
6	I wear	I wearing	I'm wearing
7	don't	not be	aren't
8	have	having	are having
9	do	are	does
10	come	comes	is coming

6  Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar

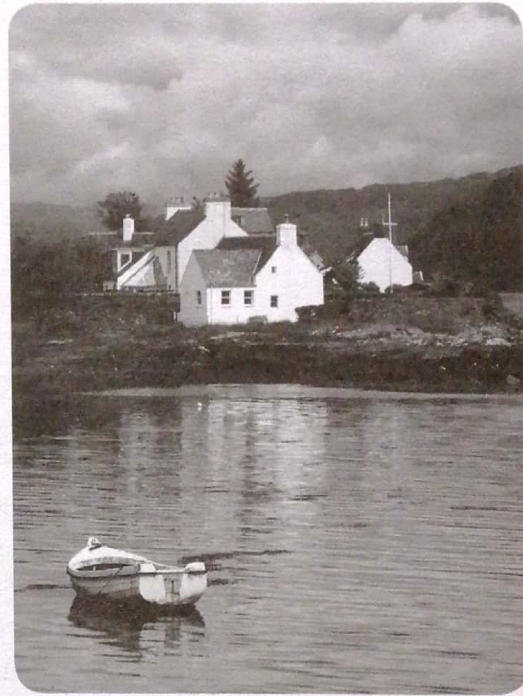
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

A Family Adventure!

Jamie Fletcher and his family ⁽¹⁾ **come / comes** from Cambridge. ⁽²⁾ **There is / There are** cinemas, shopping centres and sports centres in his city. Every day Jamie and his sister ⁽³⁾ **walk / are walking** to school. His mother works in a local school and she ⁽⁴⁾ **always arrives / arrives always** home before 5.00 pm. But his father ⁽⁵⁾ **doesn't / don't** get home before eight o'clock because he ⁽⁶⁾ **works / is working** in London every day – about 70km away.

But today, Jamie ⁽⁷⁾ **walks / is walking** to school for the last time. Tomorrow, everything is changing because Jamie and his family ⁽⁸⁾ **move / are moving** to a small island off the coast of Scotland. Their new home needs renovation. It ⁽⁹⁾ **hasn't / haven't** got hot water, heating or electricity. Jamie and his sister can't walk to school because their school is on another island. So, ⁽¹⁰⁾ **why / what** are they moving? 'We all like new things,' says Jamie. 'We're very excited about our adventure!'

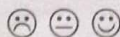


i All Clear Facts

There are 15 national parks in the UK. There are campsites in all of them, and you can go wild camping in some of them.

My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



I can use the **present continuous** to describe activities that are happening now.

I can use the **present simple** to describe things that happen regularly, and the **present continuous** to describe things that are happening now or are temporary.

I can use the **present continuous** to talk about definite future plans.

3

Historical events

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 70-1

Vocabulary Reference, page 86

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 95

Writing Guide, pages 106-7

Speaking, page 122

Vocabulary

Travel verbs

1 ★ Order the letters and write the words.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| leeva | _____ | <i>leave</i> |
| 1 redvi | _____ | |
| 2 fyl | _____ | |
| 3 eidr | _____ | |
| 4 nadl | _____ | |
| 5 eatk ffo | _____ | |
| 6 vosdirce | _____ | |
| 7 ratlev | _____ | |
| 8 reariv | _____ | |
| 9 sial | _____ | |
| 10 pexrole | _____ | |

2 ★ Circle the correct words.

1580 – Francis Drake is the first Englishman to sail / discover around the world.

- 1886 – Thomas Stevens is the first man to **travel** / ride his bicycle around the world.
- 1919 – The first passenger planes **take off** / land from Paris and **explore** / land in London.
- 1978 – At last! Three Americans become the first people to **leave** / fly over the Atlantic Ocean by hot air balloon.
- 1996 – Two British journalists are the first people to **drive** / arrive a car to the North Pole.

3 ★★ Look at the pictures and find the differences. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

arriving driving (x2) landing leaving
riding (x2) sailing taking off two



- In picture 1, a bus is leaving the bus stop. In picture 2, a bus is _____ at the bus stop.
- In picture 1, a man is _____ a car. In picture 2, a woman is _____ a car.
- In picture 1, a girl is _____ a bicycle. In picture 2, a girl is _____ a horse.
- In picture 1, one boat is _____ on the water. In picture 2, there are _____ boats.
- In picture 1, a plane is _____. In picture 2, a plane is _____.

Natural disasters

4 ★ Find nine natural disasters.

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

5 ★ Match the words in the box with the pictures.

fire floods landslide tornado
tsunami volcanic eruption



fire



1



2



3



4



5

6 ★★ Complete the news reports with the words in the box.

drought famine fire
floods hurricane landslide



World weather

In Mexico, the rain continues and the water is rising. There are ⁽¹⁾ floods all over the country. There was a ⁽²⁾ _____ in the mountains yesterday. Many people can't get out of their villages because rocks are on the road.

There is a bad ⁽³⁾ _____ in Florida at the moment. It is very windy and rainy there now, so stay inside.

The ⁽⁴⁾ _____ continues in Central Africa. It never rains here and everything is very dry. Many people haven't got any food. ⁽⁵⁾ _____ in this part of the country is very serious.

The ⁽⁶⁾ _____ in Greece is continuing in the forest. It is destroying the trees and killing the wildlife. The emergency services are working in the area.

Grammar

Past simple

1 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

verb	past simple
discover	<i>discovered</i>
1 cook	_____
2 land	_____
3 explore	_____
4 try	_____
5 have	_____
6 travel	_____
7 take	_____
8 go	_____

2 Which verbs in exercise 1 are regular and which are irregular? Write R (regular) or I (irregular).

	R			
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
				8

3 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

- I left (leave) home early this morning.
- My grandfather _____ (sail) from England to Australia.
 - Their cat _____ (die) last year.
 - She _____ (arrive) at school late yesterday.
 - My friends and I _____ (ride) our bikes in the park.
 - The sky _____ (become) very dark before the tornado.

4 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 3 with the negative form of the past simple.

- I didn't leave home early this morning.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

5 Complete the text with the past simple affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets.



In 1522, European explorers ⁽¹⁾ discovered (discover) tomatoes in Peru and they ⁽²⁾ _____ (bring) them back to Europe. People in Italy ⁽³⁾ _____ (cook) tomatoes on their bread and they ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (make) pizza. In the 19th century, many Italians ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not want) to stay in Italy. They ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (travel) to live in America. But they ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not forget) Italian food! They ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (take) pizzas with them.

6 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 Did your dad drive to work? | a) No, she didn't. |
| 2 Did you ride your bike? | b) Yes, they did. |
| 3 Did your sister watch TV? | c) Yes, he did. |
| 4 Did your friends go out? | d) No, we didn't. |
| 5 Did you and your friends break my bike? | e) No, I didn't. |

7 Write questions with the past simple. Then complete the short answers.

- Marco Polo / go / to America?
Did Marco Polo go to America?
 No, he didn't.
- 1 Amelia Earhart / land / on the Moon?

 No, _____.
- 2 Europeans / discover / tomatoes / in Peru?

 Yes, _____.
- 3 Neil Armstrong / explore / Jupiter?

 No, _____.
- 4 you / see / the news last night?

 Yes, _____.

8 Write questions using the past simple. Then write answers for you.

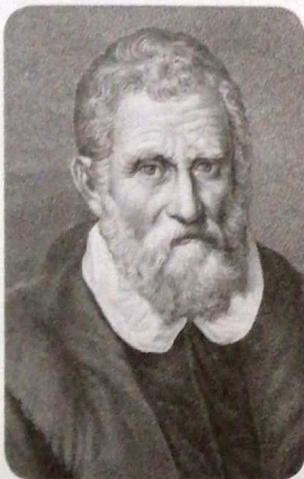
1 where / you / go / on Saturday?

2 what / you / watch / on TV yesterday?

3 who / you / see / on Sunday?

be: past simple

9 Circle the correct words.



The explorer Marco Polo ⁽¹⁾was / were from Venice, Italy. His father and uncle ⁽²⁾was / were also explorers. They travelled to China when Marco ⁽³⁾was / were 17 years old. Marco Polo ⁽⁴⁾was / were very popular with the Emperor of China, and he and his father and uncle ⁽⁵⁾was / were rich.

10 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative past simple form of be.

I was at school yesterday.

1 My mum _____ (not) pleased because I arrived home late.

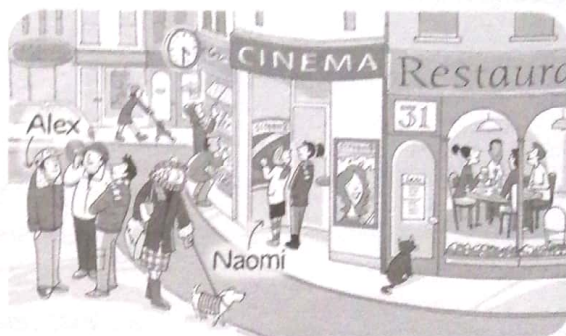
2 Brad Pitt _____ on TV last night.

3 My parents _____ at home last night.

4 My friends _____ (not) at the cinema on Saturday.

5 You _____ tired because you went to bed late.

11 Look at the picture. Correct the sentences using the information in brackets.



It was four o'clock. (half past four)

It wasn't four o'clock.

It was half past four.

1 It was a hot day. (cold day)

2 Alex was with four friends. (two friends)

3 Naomi and her sister were outside the restaurant. (cinema)

4 A dog was outside the restaurant. (cat)

could / couldn't

12 Complete the sentences with could or couldn't and the verbs in brackets.

Beethoven couldn't hear (not hear).

1 When Leo Messi was five, he _____ (play) football very well.


2 Albert Einstein _____ (not speak) until he was three.

3 Pablo Picasso _____ (draw) well when he was young.

4 Lady Gaga _____ (play) the piano when she was four.

Unit 3 Revision

Dictation

1  Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____

2 _____

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.


She arrive home late last night.

She arrived home late last night.

1 My teacher not watched TV last night.

2 Where was you yesterday afternoon?

3 'Did Marco Polo find pasta in China?'
'Yes, he found.'

3  Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

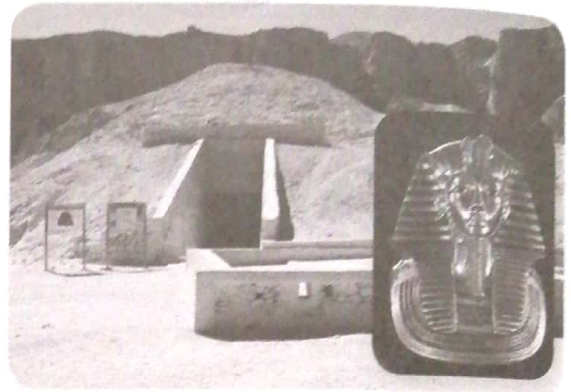
1 _____

2 _____

3 _____


Unit 3 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



When he ⁽¹⁾... 17 years old, the English archaeologist Howard Carter ⁽²⁾... to Egypt to find out more about ancient Egypt. Lord Carnarvon, a rich Englishman, ⁽³⁾... also interested in ancient Egypt and in 1907 Carter ⁽⁴⁾... to work for him. On 4th November 1922, Carter's team ⁽⁵⁾... a door. They ⁽⁶⁾... all very excited. Did ⁽⁷⁾... the door? No, they ⁽⁸⁾... open the door because Lord Carnarvon wasn't there. Three weeks later, he ⁽⁹⁾... in Egypt with his daughter. When they opened the door, ⁽¹⁰⁾... boxes, chairs, sofas and even flowers. It was Tutankhamun's tomb.

A	B	C
1 <u>was</u>	were	had
2 travels	travelled	travel
3 was	were	be
4 begin	began	begun
5 discover	did discover	discovered
6 are	was	were
7 they opened	they open	open they
8 couldn't	can't	could
9 arrives	is arriving	arrived
10 there was	there were	there are

6  Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

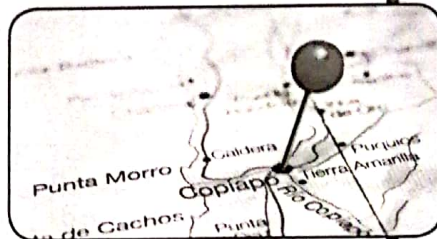
An Amazing Survival

It's Wednesday, 13th October 2010 and I'm outside the San José mine in Chile. It's 69 days after the landslide and ⁽¹⁾there is / there are many people here, including relatives, other newspaper journalists (like me) and the President of Chile. They ⁽²⁾is / are shouting. ⁽³⁾Why / When are they making so much noise? Because they ⁽⁴⁾wait / are waiting for the last miner, Luis Urzúa, to come out.

Luis Urzúa, together with Frank Lobos, Carlos Barrios and 30 other miners, ⁽⁵⁾work usually / usually work in this mine but their lives changed on 5th August. There ⁽⁶⁾was / were a landslide inside the mine and enormous rocks ⁽⁷⁾failed / fell and blocked the tunnel out of the mine.

How did they ⁽⁸⁾survive / survived 700m under the ground? They had air and it was warm. There were emergency supplies in the refuge: tuna, biscuits, milk and water. On day 17, the men ⁽⁹⁾make / made contact with the surface and sent up a note. It said, 'The 33 of us are well.'

Fifty-two days later and all of the miners are now above ground. They ⁽¹⁰⁾suffer / are suffering from trauma and they aren't working. Later on this year they ⁽¹¹⁾travel / are travelling to resorts in the Dominican Republic and Disneyland because everyone wants to help them.



My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



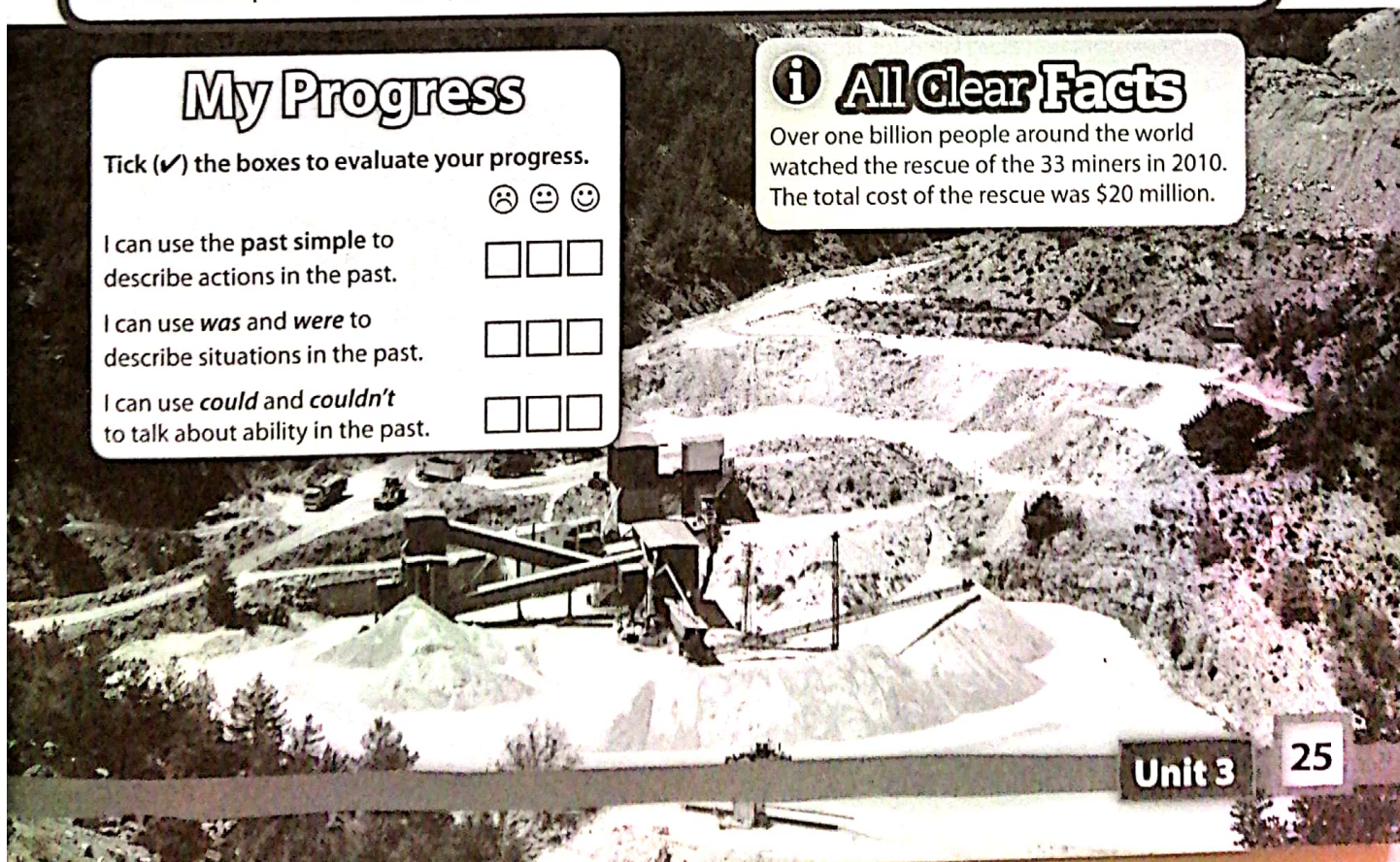
I can use the past simple to describe actions in the past.

I can use *was* and *were* to describe situations in the past.

I can use *could* and *couldn't* to talk about ability in the past.

i All Clear Facts

Over one billion people around the world watched the rescue of the 33 miners in 2010. The total cost of the rescue was \$20 million.



4

Tales from the past

Reference & skills
Grammar Reference, pages 72-3
Vocabulary Reference, page 87
Culture: Reading & Listening, page 96
Writing Guide, pages 108-9
Speaking, page 123

Vocabulary

Character adjectives

- 1 Complete the words with vowels and y.

- cruel
 1 br__v__
 2 w__s__
 3 st__bb__rn
 4 l____l
 5 l__z__
 6 ch____rf__l
 7 sh__
 8 f__nn__
 9 k__nd
 10 s__lf__sh
 11 fr____ndl__

- 2 Circle the correct words.

How many of these legends do you know?

Beowulf sailed to Denmark and killed a monster called Grendel. He was a ⁽¹⁾shy / **brave** man.

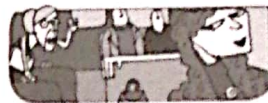
Minos was a king. He had a monster called the Minotaur. Minos gave children to the monster pet to eat. Minos was ⁽²⁾cheerful / **cruel**.

Maud found a baby dragon. She wanted to help it because she was ⁽³⁾kind / **selfish**. Maud's father said no, but Maud asked him again and again, and in the end he agreed. Maud was ⁽⁴⁾stubborn / **funny**. The dragon protected Maud and was always ⁽⁵⁾cruel / **loyal** to her because she was kind.

Rip Van Winkle was a farmer. He never worked. He was very ⁽⁶⁾lazy / **wise**. One day he drank a magic potion and fell asleep for many years.

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

funny lazy loyal selfish shy wise



Alice always thinks about herself and never thinks about other people. She's selfish.



1 My sister never helps at home. She's very _____.



2 Josh never says anything bad about his friends. He's very _____.



3 My grandad knows a lot about the world and he's always got good ideas. He's _____.



4 Our maths teacher tells jokes. She's _____.



5 I don't like talking to new people because I'm _____.

- 4 Answer the questions for you. Use words in exercise 1.

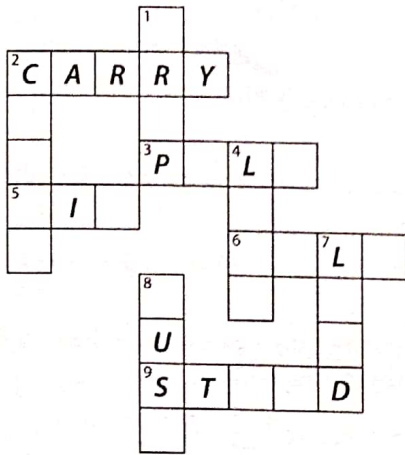
- Who's your favourite teacher? What's he / she like?

- Who's your best friend? What's he / she like?

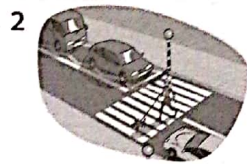
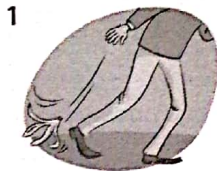
- What are you like?

Verbs of movement

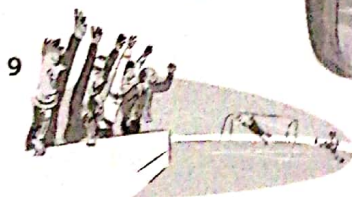
5 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down



Across



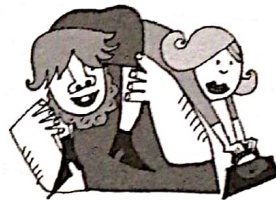
6 ★★ Circle the correct words.

I often carry / move a lot of books in my school bag.

- I always lead / cross that road very carefully.
- I can't see the screen. Can you move / lift, please?
- Elephants can't jump / stand because they are very big and heavy.
- The door didn't open when I pushed it, so I decided to pull / drop it.
- When I hike with my family, my dad leads and we fall / follow him.

7 ★★ Complete the texts about weird events with the words in the boxes.

carry drop fall



Wife-carrying

In this event from Finland, the men
 (1) carry their wives for 253.5m. The
 wives can't (2) drop. And of course
 the men can't (3) fall their wives.

carry cross follow



Mob football

This isn't a normal football match because
 any number of people can play and there
 are no rules. The players form a group and
 (4) cross the town with a football. They
 (5) follow the ball and the other players.
 They often throw or (6) drop the ball,
 but they hardly ever kick it.

Grammar

Past continuous

1 Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

- walk walking
- 1 fly _____
- 2 listen _____
- 3 play _____
- 4 drive _____
- 5 move _____
- 6 dance _____
- 7 swim _____
- 8 get _____

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

It was raining (rain).

- 1 Grandad _____ (read) a newspaper.
- 2 Tom and Harry _____ (play) cards.
- 3 Mum and Grandma _____ (eat) sandwiches.
- 4 Georgia _____ (take) a photo.
- 5 The dog _____ (chase) a cat.

3 Look at the picture. Correct the sentences in exercise 2 using the words in brackets.

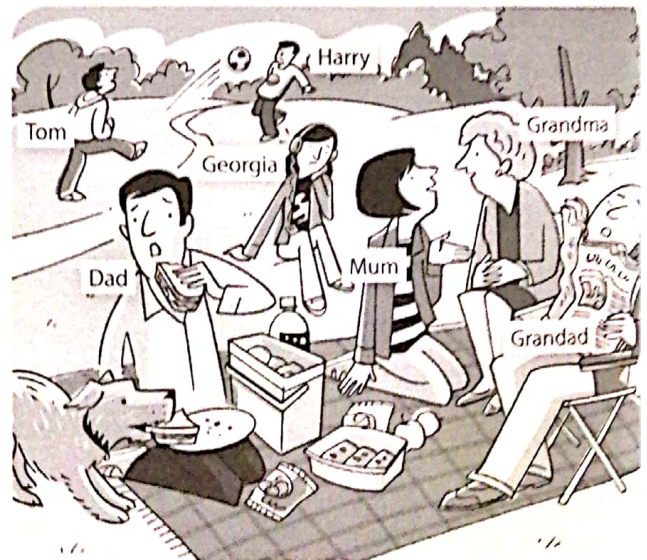
- _____ It wasn't raining.
- (it / sunny) _____ It was sunny.
- 1 _____
- (he / sleep) _____
- 2 _____
- (they / play football) _____
- 3 _____
- (they / talk) _____
- 4 _____
- (she / listen to music) _____
- 5 _____
- (it / eat a sandwich) _____

4 Complete the questions with *Was* or *Were*.

- 1 Were you watching TV at 8.00 pm last night?
- 2 _____ your dad sitting on the sofa?
- 3 _____ your friends chatting on the phone?
- 4 _____ your dog sleeping in the kitchen?
- 5 _____ we having a good time?

5 Match the questions in exercise 4 with the short answers.

- a) No, they weren't.
- b) Yes, we were.
- c) No, he wasn't.
- d) Yes, it was.
- e) Yes, I was.



- 6 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

watching / Was / Paul / at 8.00 pm / TV / ?

Was Paul watching TV at 8.00 pm?

Yes, he was.

- 1 they / talking / to their friends / Were / at 11.00 pm / ?

No, they weren't.

- 2 at 2.00 am / Dan / Was / reading / ?

Yes, he was.

- 3 having breakfast / at 8.00 am / your parents / Were / ?

Yes, they were.

- 4 Were / at 8.00 pm / you / having dinner / ?

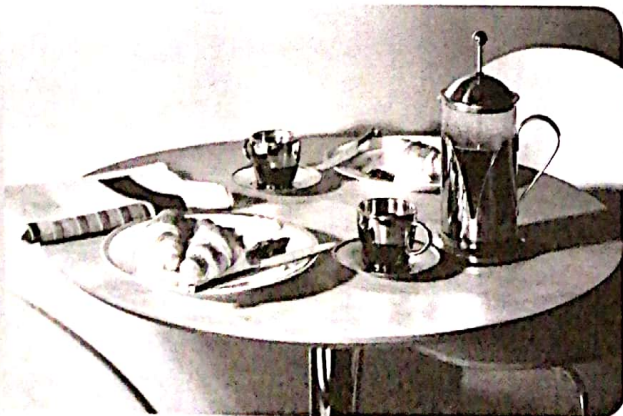
Yes, I was.

Past simple and past continuous

- 7 Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

I was watching TV when my friend arrived.

- 1 James broke his arm while he was climbing a tree.
 2 Laura was crossing the road when she found €20.
 3 I dropped my keys while I was shopping.
 4 While we were having breakfast, the phone rang.



- 8 Circle the correct words.

I did / was doing my homework when my mum arrived home.

- 1 My sister **carried** / was carrying the shopping when she dropped the eggs.
 2 I was standing outside the cinema when I **saw** / was seeing Brad Pitt.
 3 When my teacher walked into the classroom, we **listened** / were listening to music.
 4 My friends were playing football when a big dog **took** / was taking their ball.

- 9 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.



As part of our Ordinary Lives series, *Cool Life* magazine is interviewing Alicia García. Alicia's from Spain but she lives in London with her family.

Cool Life Hi, Alicia. What ⁽¹⁾ were you doing (do) last night at 8.00 pm? ⁽²⁾ Were you having (have) dinner?

Alicia No, I ⁽³⁾ wasn't (talk) to my friends on the internet. We ⁽⁴⁾ weren't (have) dinner at 9.00 pm.

Cool Life Were you in bed at 11.00 pm?

Alicia No, I wasn't. I ⁽⁵⁾ was listening (listen) to music in my bedroom. While I was doing that, my friend Katia ⁽⁶⁾ was phoning (phone) me on her new mobile phone.


- 10 Answer the questions in exercise 9 for you.

- 1 What were you doing last night at 8.00 pm?

 2 Were you in bed at 11.00 pm?

Unit 4 Revision

Dictation

1  Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

Error Correction


2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

I was do my homework when you phoned.
I was doing my homework when you phoned.

- 1 You was eating a sandwich when I saw you.

- 2 We were playing cards while you arrived.

- 3 Mark was jumping when he was falling.

3  Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

Unit 4 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

How did it happen?

There are many stories about inventions and discoveries, and most of them are probably not true!



Q How did Sir Isaac

Newton discover gravity?

A He ⁽¹⁾... under a tree ⁽²⁾... an apple fell onto his head.

Q Where does the word 'Eureka' come from?

A One day, Archimedes ⁽³⁾... a bath when he ⁽⁴⁾... that the water level rose when he got into the bath. He exclaimed 'Eureka!', which means 'I've found it!'

Q Who invented chewing gum?

A It was Thomas Adams in 1869. He was using the gum to make toys when he ⁽⁵⁾... it into his mouth and he liked it. In 1900, people all over the USA ⁽⁶⁾... chewing gum.

Q When did Levi Strauss invent jeans?

A People ⁽⁷⁾... for gold in California. They were working hard and they needed stronger trousers. Levi Strauss had a shop in San Francisco. ⁽⁸⁾... he was working in the shop, he decided to make trousers with a strong material from France called denim. They were the first 'blue jeans'.

A	B	C
1 was sit	<u>was sitting</u>	is sitting
2 when	while	what
3 have	were having	was having
4 notice	noticing	noticed
5 put	puts	putting
6 was	were	are
7 were looking	was looking	were look
8 While	What	When

6  Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar

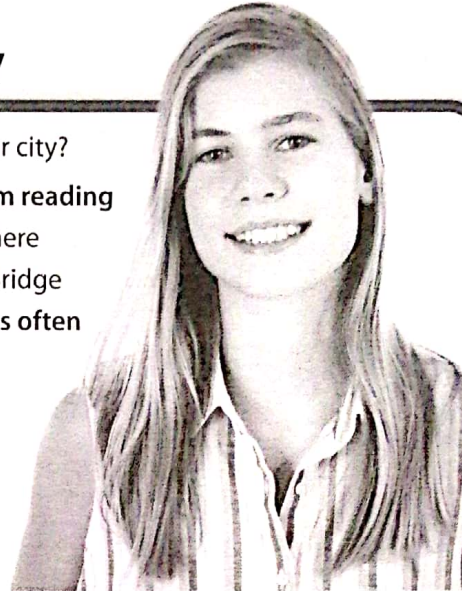
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Tales from my city

⁽¹⁾What / When are your favourite stories about your city?

Hi! I'm Lianne and I'm from London, UK. I ⁽²⁾read / am reading a book about bridges in London at the moment. There ⁽³⁾is / are many beautiful bridges here. I like Tower Bridge because it's got towers and it ⁽⁴⁾often opens / opens often when there are boats on the river. London Bridge was very famous but it wasn't beautiful. In 1968, an American company ⁽⁵⁾was buying / bought the bridge. People said that ⁽⁶⁾while / when the company bought London Bridge, they thought they were buying Tower Bridge.



I'm Gaspard from Paris, France. About 14 million people ⁽⁷⁾visit / are visiting Paris every year. The most popular monument here is the Eiffel Tower. It was built in 1889, but by 1925 it ⁽⁸⁾was / were in a terrible condition. A man called Victor Lustig told Andre Poisson, a rich businessman, that he was working for the city of Paris. He said the city wanted to sell the Eiffel Tower because it ⁽⁹⁾didn't have / not have any money to repair it. This wasn't true; it was a cruel joke. Andre Poisson ⁽¹⁰⁾gave / was giving Lustig a lot of money to buy the Tower. Lustig took the money and he escaped from France.



i All Clear Facts

An oil company paid over \$2 million for London Bridge. It now crosses a canal in Arizona, USA.

My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



I can use the **past continuous** to describe activities in progress at a specific time in the past.

I can use the **past simple** to describe an action which interrupted an activity in progress in the past.

I can use **when** and **while** to talk about when things happened in the past.

5

Personal possessions

Reference & skills

Grammar Reference, pages 74-5

Vocabulary Reference, page 88

Culture: Reading & Listening, page 97

Writing Guide, pages 110-1

Speaking, page 124

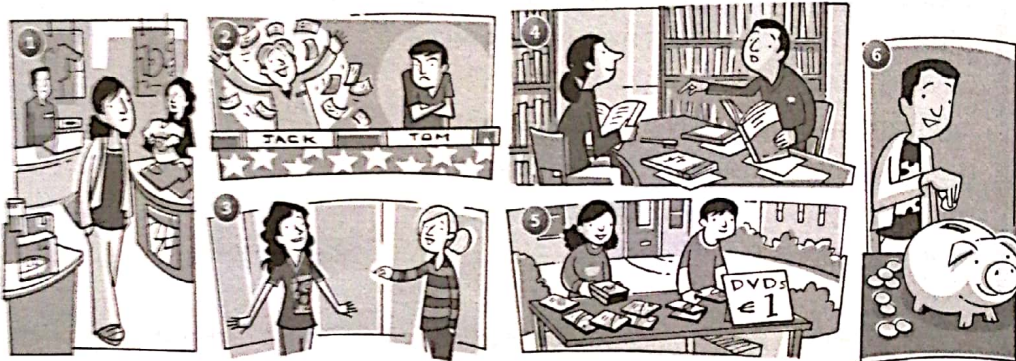
Vocabulary

Money

1 Find ten verbs in the wordsnake.



2 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



- 1 Jane went shopping but she didn't spend / pay for any money.
- 2 Tom didn't earn / win any money on the game show.
- 3 Where did you pay for / buy your T-shirt? It's great!
- 4 Could you lend / borrow me your pen for a moment, please?
- 5 They want to swap / sell their old DVDs.
- 6 Do you save / earn your pocket money or spend it?

3 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in the box.

borrow buy lend pay spent won

Ellie Mum, can you ⁽¹⁾ buy me a new bike?

Mum You can ⁽²⁾ _____ your brother's bike. He doesn't use it any more.

Ellie I know, but he doesn't want to ⁽³⁾ _____ it to me. He says it's special because he ⁽⁴⁾ _____ it in that competition last year.

Mum I can't ⁽⁵⁾ _____ for a bike at the moment, I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ a lot of money on a new fridge last week. Maybe you can have a new bike for your birthday.

Ellie But it's in October!

4 Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

1 What do you spend your money on? _____

2 What was the last thing you bought? _____

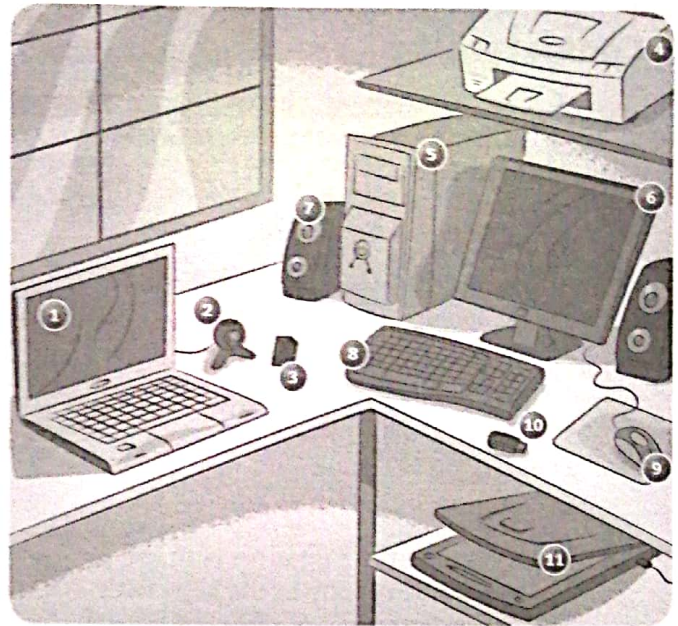
3 What things do you borrow from friends and family? _____

Computer equipment

5 Look at the picture. Order the letters and write the words.

- 1 talpop
- 2 wecamb
- 3 ryomem darc
- 4 tinprer
- 5 skotped
- 6 renecs
- 7 aspkeers
- 8 deykboar
- 9 semou
- 10 shalf vedri
- 11 snacern

laptop



6 Circle the correct words.

You use a mouse / memory card to click on something.

- 1 A webcam / printer puts pictures or documents onto paper.
- 2 You use a keyboard / screen to type on a computer.
- 3 A desktop / laptop is a small computer that you can use anywhere.
- 4 You can use a flash drive / speakers to save your homework and take it to school.
- 5 You can use a printer / scanner to put paper documents or pictures into your computer.



7 Complete the messages with the words in the box.

desktop flash drive scanner
speakers webcam

Hi. Do you want to video chat at 8.00 pm?
Connect your webcam so I can see you!

- 1 Bring your holiday photos on a _____ . I want to see them!
- 2 I need a digital copy of a magazine photo for my project. Can I use your _____ ?
- 3 My _____ are broken. Can we listen to my new CD at your house?
- 4 Mum's got the laptop. Can I use your _____ in your house, please?

8 Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

- 1 What is your favourite piece of technology?

- 2 What do you use a computer for at home?

- 3 What technology has your school got?

Grammar

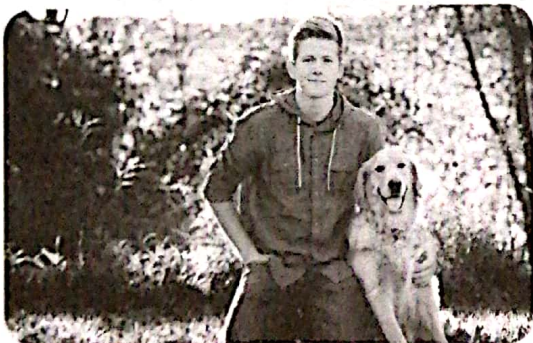
Comparatives

1 Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| rich | <u>richer</u> |
| 1 old | _____ |
| 2 large | _____ |
| 3 fat | _____ |
| 4 heavy | _____ |
| 5 bad | _____ |
| 6 expensive | _____ |

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

- A €2 coin is heavier (heavy) than a €1 coin.
- My feet are _____ (small) than my dad's feet.
 - Are video games _____ (cheap) than DVDs?
 - Is maths _____ (difficult) than history?
 - A €50 note is _____ (big) than a €5 note.
 - People say dogs are _____ (good) friends than people.



3 Complete the sentences for you. Use comparative adjectives + *than*.

- Football is _____ basketball.
- Being an actor is _____ being a teacher.
- My best friend is _____ me.

4 Look at the picture. Complete the text with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.



Hi! I'm Stacey and this is my family. My dad is Alan and my mum is Clare. I've got two brothers, Harry and Nathan, and a sister, Milly. Harry is 18 and Nathan is 16. Harry is ⁽¹⁾ older (old) than Nathan, but Nathan is tall for his age. Harry is ⁽²⁾ _____ (short) than him, but he's got ⁽³⁾ _____ (big) ears! My sister is 16 too. I'm only 14, so I'm ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (young) than all of them, but I think they aren't very intelligent. I'm much ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (intelligent)! And I'm ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (good) at the piano than my sister too. My dad's brother, Uncle John, has got a lot of money – he's ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (rich) than my dad. His car was ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (expensive) than our car. It's very fast!

Superlatives

5 Write the superlative form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| small | <u>the smallest</u> |
| 1 rich | _____ |
| 2 cheap | _____ |
| 3 big | _____ |
| 4 busy | _____ |
| 5 good | _____ |
| 6 intelligent | _____ |

- 6 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

The longest (long) place name in Australia is Mamungkukumpurangkuntjanya Hill.

- 1 Valdelinares is _____ (high) town in Spain.
- 2 _____ (old) cat in the UK is over 25.
- 3 Andy Murray is _____ (good) British tennis player at the moment.
- 4 _____ (expensive) shoes in the world are Dorothy's red shoes from the film *The Wizard of Oz*.
- 5 The Bank of China in Hong Kong is _____ (tall) bank in the world.

- 7 Look at the table and complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

big cheap expensive heavy light small

mp3 player	Price	Weight	Size
Goji 2000	£100	150g	3.5cm
Miniton XS	£85	200g	2.75cm
Jem 2	£79	70g	3cm

The Jem 2 is the cheapest. (price)

- 1 The Goji 2000 is _____ . (price)
- 2 The Miniton XS is _____ . (weight)
- 3 The Jem 2 is _____ . (weight)
- 4 The Goji 2000 is _____ . (size)
- 5 The Miniton XS is _____ . (size)

- 8 Circle the correct words.

My brother is very ⁽¹⁾ **tall** / taller / tallest. In fact, he's the ⁽²⁾ **tall** / taller / tallest person at school and he's a great basketball player. One day I want to be ⁽³⁾ **tall** / taller / tallest than him. And I want to be ⁽⁴⁾ **good** / better / best than him at basketball too!

Expressions of quantity: a / an, some, any, much, many, a lot of

- 9 Complete the sentences with a / an, some or any.

Have you got an English dictionary?

- 1 There are _____ new students in my class.
- 2 I've got my bag but I haven't got _____ money.
- 3 I've got _____ interesting idea for a new computer game.
- 4 Have you got _____ computer games?
- 5 This computer has got _____ big memory.

- 10 Circle the correct words.

I've got **a** / an laptop.

- 1 How **much** / **many** homework have you got this weekend?
- 2 There isn't **some** / **any** fruit. Can you go to the shop?
- 3 I haven't got **a** / **any** ruler. Can I borrow yours?
- 4 My computer is old and it hasn't got **much** / **many** memory.
- 5 **Much** / **A lot of** my friends use that website.
- 6 How **much** / **many** computers have you got at home?

- 11 Complete the sentences for you.

- 1 I haven't got a lot of _____ .
- 2 A lot of _____ are very expensive.
- 3 I'd like to buy a(n) _____ or a(n) _____ .

Dictation

1 Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____

 2 _____

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

This is the more expensive camera in the shop.

This is the most expensive camera in the shop.

1 This printer is fastest than the other one.

2 This is the most bad computer shop in town.

3 How many money have you got?

3 Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

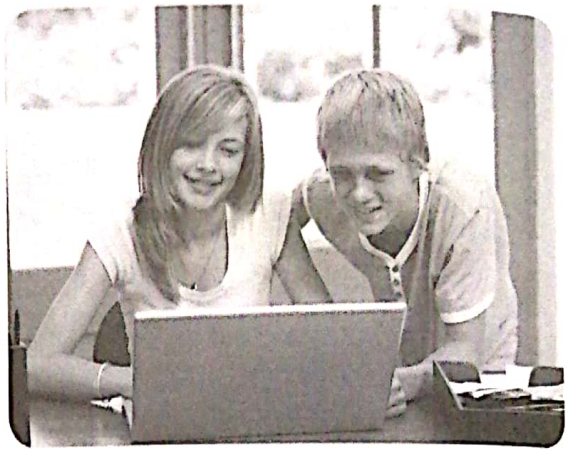
1 _____

 2 _____

 3 _____

Unit 5 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Laura Look! There's a poetry competition on this web page. We can win ⁽¹⁾... great things. The first prize is a new laptop with ⁽²⁾... printer and some speakers.

Sam Let's see. Oh, there are ⁽³⁾... good poems. Which do you think is the ⁽⁴⁾... one?

Laura Well, this one is the most romantic, and that one's good. But I think we can write a ⁽⁵⁾... poem than those poems! How long are they? Is there a limit?

Sam Yes, look! The poems can't be longer than 140 letters. That isn't ⁽⁶⁾... words! How ⁽⁷⁾... time have we got?

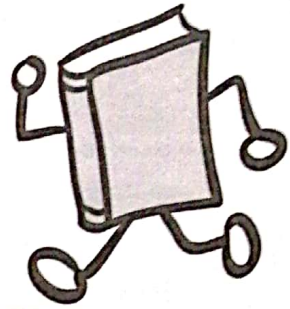
Laura The competition closes tomorrow. Come on! Have we got ⁽⁸⁾... paper? It's easier to write it on paper first. Now we just need two pens and ⁽⁹⁾... idea!

A	B	C
1 a	<u>some</u>	any
2 a	any	an
3 much	many	a lot of
4 worse	better	best
5 good	best	better
6 much	many	some
7 much	many	a lot of
8 an	some	any
9 an	some	any

6 Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar

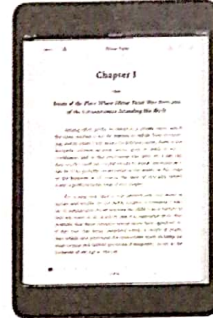
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

A book club

How often do you read a book? ⁽¹⁾**Much / A lot of** people love reading, but we ⁽²⁾**often don't / don't often** read books more than once. Nowadays, more people are buying e-books to read on tablets and e-readers, but ⁽³⁾**some / any** people prefer paper books. However, paper books are becoming ⁽⁴⁾**most / more** expensive. What can you do if you like real books, but you haven't got ⁽⁵⁾**much / many** money? Is there a ⁽⁶⁾**cheaper / cheapest** option? Yes! You can join BookCrossing.com. It's a free book club, and there ⁽⁷⁾**is / are** nearly a million members around the world. It's also a book club with a difference. When you finish a book, you go to the web page and write a message, for example, ⁽⁸⁾**I leave / I'm leaving** *Hamlet* in the café in the park at 5.00 pm on Friday! Then you leave the book in that place. It's ⁽⁹⁾**an / any** original idea for getting new books. There are a lot of official BookCrossing zones in cafés all around the world.



BookCrossing.com ⁽¹⁰⁾**was starting / started** in 2001. It grew slowly, but now more than six million books are moving around. Why not try it?

i All Clear Facts

Johannes Gutenberg printed the first book using a 'modern' printing press in 1450. It was a copy of the Bible.

My Progress

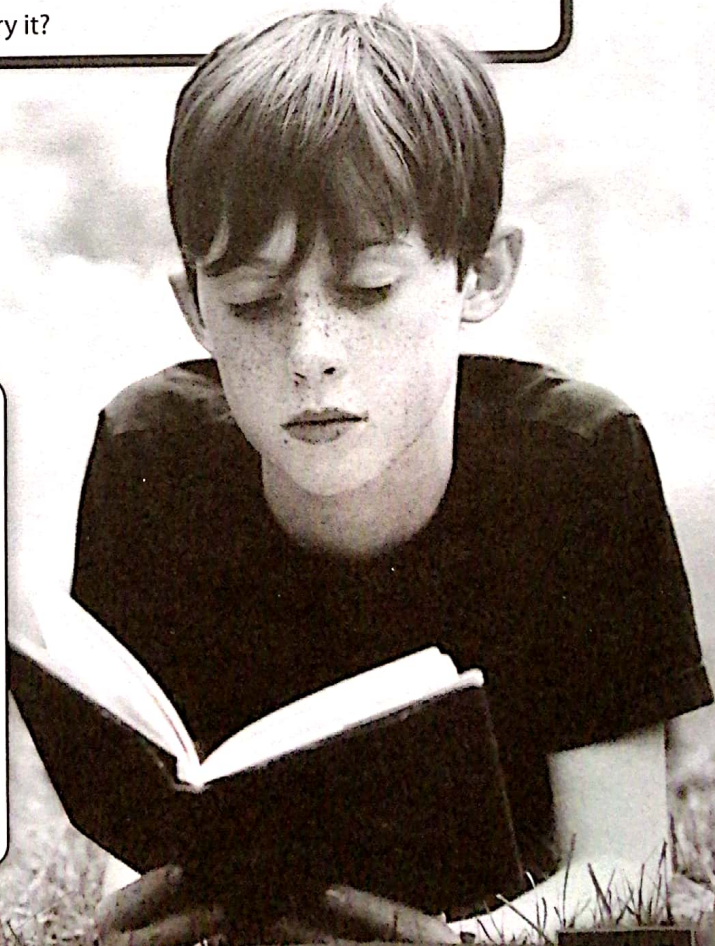
Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



I can use **comparative adjectives** to compare two things, places or people.

I can use **superlative adjectives** to compare more than two things, places or people.

I can use **a / an, some, any, a lot of, much** and **many** to talk about quantities of things.



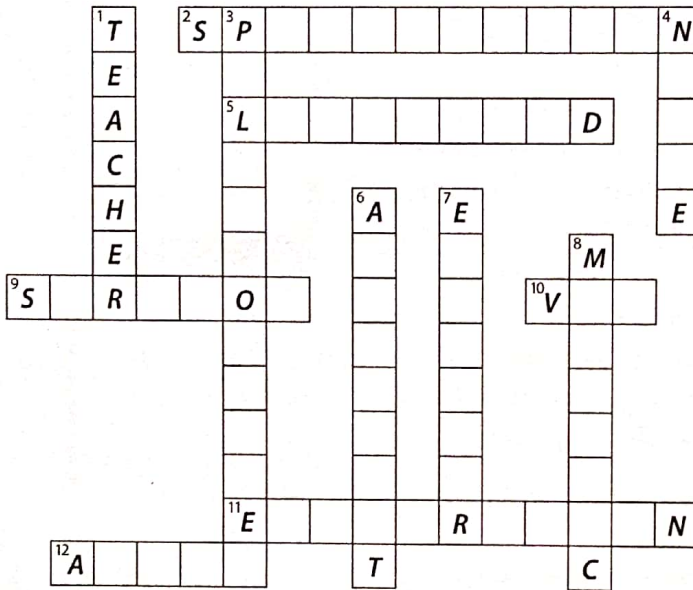
6

Good citizens

Vocabulary

Jobs

1 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down



Across



Reference & skills
Grammar Reference, pages 76-7
Vocabulary Reference, page 89
Culture: Reading & Listening, page 98
Writing Guide, pages 112-3
Speaking, page 125

2 ★ Circle the correct words.

A police officer / vet works on the street.

- 1 A(n) **electrician** / lifeguard works at a swimming pool.
- 2 A(n) **engineer** / mechanic works in a garage.
- 3 An **actor** / architect works at a theatre.
- 4 A **nurse** / vet works in a hospital.
- 5 A **teacher** / sportsperson works in a school.

3 ★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

architect electrician
sportsperson surgeon vet

I'm looking for an interesting job. I love animals! I want to be a(n) vet.

- 1 I'm interested in science and how our bodies work. I could be a(n) _____.
- 2 I'm interested in how things work. I like repairing things. I want to work inside. I'm going to be a(n) _____.
- 3 I like swimming, and I'm really good at it. I want to be a(n) _____.
- 4 I'm interested in design, and I'm good at art. I like looking at buildings. I think I'm going to be a(n) _____.

Health problems and first aid

4 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the words with vowels.



- 1 She's got a c _ o _ l d.
- 2 He's got a t _ _ m p _ _ r _ _ t _ _ r _ _ .
- 3 She's got a c _ _ t.
- 4 She feels s _ _ c k.
- 5 He's got a c _ _ _ g h.

5 ★ Match a word in box A with a word in box B and write the health problems.

A
broken arm ear head insect sore stomach

B
ache (x3) arm bite throat

- broken arm*
- 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
 - 4 _____
 - 5 _____

6 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

broken arm cut headache insect bite
sore throat stomach ache



- 1 I've got a(n) _____ cut _____ on my knee.
- 2 I've got a(n) _____ on my arm.
- 3 This _____ is terrible.
- 4 My _____ is getting worse.
- 5 I think I've got a(n) _____ !
- 6 I've got a(n) _____ and I feel sick.

7 ★★ Match the sentences in exercise 6 with the responses.

- a) Would you like to have a sweet?
- b) You should drink some hot milk.
- c) I'll ask my parents for an aspirin.
- d) You should put on a plaster.
- e) Do you want some cream?
- f) You should go to the hospital.

Grammar

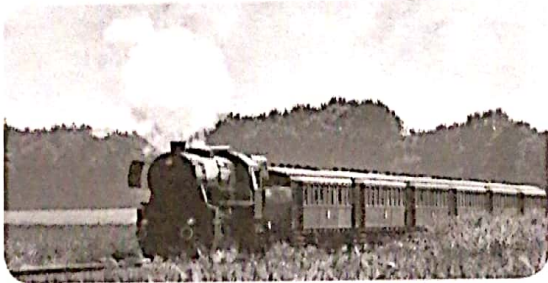
be going to

1 ★ Circle the correct words.

He is / are going to leave school soon.

- 1 We is / are going to buy a better laptop.
- 2 I am / is going to be a vet.
- 3 She am / is going to visit London next year.
- 4 They am / are going to watch TV later.
- 5 You am / are going to speak to our teacher.
- 6 My best friend is / are going to get a dog.

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.



They are going to travel (travel) on an old train.

- 1 It _____ (be) very good.
- 2 She _____ (speak) to the teacher.
- 3 I _____ (buy) that DVD.
- 4 We _____ (write) in our books.
- 5 You _____ (do) the exam on Tuesday.
- 6 It _____ (rain) tomorrow.

3 ★ Rewrite the sentences in exercise 2 with the negative form of *be going to*.

They aren't going to travel on an old train.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

4 ★ Complete the questions with the correct form of *be*.

- 1 Are we going to arrive soon?
- 2 _____ that car going to win?
- 3 _____ the nurses going to help the surgeon?
- 4 _____ I going to pass the exam?
- 5 _____ your father going to study at university?

5 ★ Match the questions in exercise 4 with the short answers.

- a) Yes, it is.
- b) No, you aren't.
- c) Yes, we are.
- d) Yes, they are.
- e) No, he isn't.

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
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<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

6 ★ Complete the questions with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets. Complete the answers.

Emily ⁽¹⁾ Are you going to go (you / go) on holiday this summer?

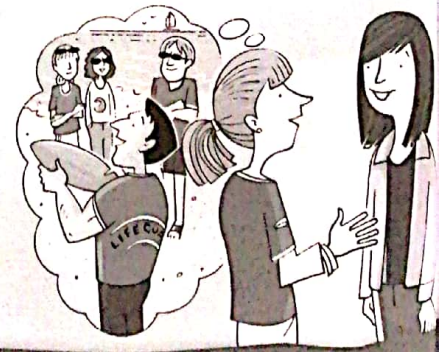
Katy Yes, I ⁽²⁾ _____. But it ⁽³⁾ _____ (not be) a normal summer.

Emily Why not? What ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (you / do)?

Katy I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not visit) my grandparents this year. My cousin and I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (go) to the beach to learn how to be lifeguards.

Emily Wow, that's fantastic! ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (you / send) me a postcard?

Katy No, I ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (not have) any time!



should / shouldn't

7 ★ Circle the correct words.

You should / shouldn't recycle your clothes.

- 1 You should / shouldn't waste water.
- 2 Vets should / shouldn't love animals.
- 3 You should / shouldn't keep drinking water in the fridge.
- 4 You should / shouldn't wash your car at home.
- 5 You should / shouldn't wash your clothes in cold water.

8 ★ Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in brackets.

She should work (work) harder at school – she wants to be an architect.

- 1 You _____ (eat) chocolate now, it's too late.
- 2 He _____ (wash) his T-shirt – it's very dirty!
- 3 We _____ (borrow) his clothes without permission.
- 4 Young children _____ (drink) coffee.
- 5 I _____ (do) my homework now before it's too late.

9 ★ Order the words to make questions.

I / plaster / a / cut / Should / put / on / this / ?
Should I put a plaster on this cut?

- 1 map / a / buy / they / Should / ?

- 2 Should / water / I / drink / the / ?

- 3 give / he / Should / food / dog / to / the / ?

- 4 with / us / umbrella / take / Should / we / an / ?

- 5 about / him / tell / the / Should / she / party / ?

10 ★ Complete the short answers for the questions in exercise 9.

Yes, you should.

- 1 Yes, _____.
- 2 No, _____.
- 3 No, _____.
- 4 Yes, _____.
- 5 No, _____.

11 ★ Complete the dialogue with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in brackets.

Ollie I've got an exam tomorrow and I can't remember anything. What
(1) should I do (I / do)?

Teacher Well, first, (2) _____
(you / relax). Remember that
(3) _____
(you / not get) stressed – it's bad for
you. And (4) _____
(you / drink) water because water is
good for your brain.

Ollie (5) _____ (I / study)
late at night?

Teacher No, (6) _____!
(7) _____
(you / sleep). Your brain needs to rest!

must / mustn't


12 ★ Complete the rules with *must* or *mustn't*.

Class rules

- You must listen to the teacher.
- 1 You _____ use your mobile phone.
 - 2 You _____ work quietly.
 - 3 You _____ bring your homework in on time.
 - 4 You _____ eat or drink in class.

Unit 6 Revision

Dictation

1  Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____

 2 _____

Error Correction


2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Is you going to study tonight?
Are you going to study tonight?

- 1 When you going to visit us?

 2 You shouldn't to touch that insect bite.

 3 Are they going phone for an ambulance?

3  Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

1 _____

 2 _____

 3 _____

Unit 6 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Liam I think I ⁽¹⁾... to study architecture when I'm older. The problem is I can't draw.

Archie What are you going ⁽²⁾...? You should ⁽³⁾... an art class.

Liam I haven't got time. I'm busy with my maths and science at the moment.


Archie But ⁽⁴⁾... to learn to draw? I think you ⁽⁵⁾... think of a different job! Do you want to be a sportsperson? You're really good at tennis.

Liam No, I want to be an architect. It ⁽⁶⁾... going to be easy, but I can do it. When I'm older, I'm going ⁽⁷⁾... for classes in design. They use computers – that's better for me than drawing.

Archie You should ask at school. Mr Simms knows about courses.

Liam You ⁽⁸⁾... worry so much, Archie. We're 14! Relax! Let's go and play tennis.

	A	B	C
1	go	<u>'m going</u>	'm
2	to do	do	doing
3	to do	do	doing
4	you are going	are going you	are you going
5	're going	should	shouldn't
6	isn't	aren't	not
7	to look	look	looking
8	're going to	should	shouldn't

6  Listen and check your answers.

Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Peter Pan

Peter Pan isn't the ⁽¹⁾more / most famous hero in literature. But he probably ⁽²⁾help / helps more people than a lot of other characters from stories. J M Barrie ⁽³⁾writes / wrote the original Peter Pan story in 1904. In the story, Peter didn't ⁽⁴⁾want / wanted to grow up, so he lived in Neverland and helped other children. He sometimes visited the home of the Darling family in London. One day, he ⁽⁵⁾played / was playing in the house when Wendy Darling ⁽⁶⁾saw / was seeing him. They became friends. J M Barrie's story is about ⁽⁷⁾some / any of their adventures.

In real life, Peter Pan ⁽⁸⁾is / are still helping children – but they're children in London, not Neverland. When J M Barrie died, he left the copyright of *Peter Pan* to a hospital. The hospital is Great Ormond Street Hospital, and it is the ⁽⁹⁾bigger / biggest children's hospital in Europe. The hospital doesn't have the copyright any more, but it gets all the money from Peter Pan stories. Now, a new film of Peter Pan ⁽¹⁰⁾going to / is going to help the hospital even more.



i All Clear Facts

The story of Peter Pan was originally a play for the theatre. It was very popular, so J M Barrie adapted it as a novel in 1911.



My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



I can use *be going to* to talk about future intentions.

I can use *should* and *shouldn't* to ask for and give advice and recommendations.

I can use *must* and *mustn't* for rules, regulations and obligations.

7

Plan the future

Reference & skills

- Grammar Reference, pages 78-9
- Vocabulary Reference, page 90
- Culture: Reading & Listening, page 99
- Writing Guide, pages 114-5
- Speaking, page 126

Vocabulary

Life events

1 ★ Look at the pictures and circle the correct verb in each phrase.



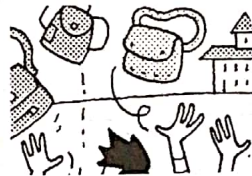
be / get born



1 start / learn school



2 train / learn to drive



3 leave / go school



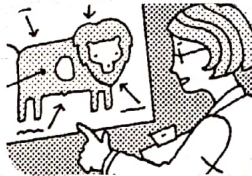
4 go / start to university



5 start / leave home



6 get / go a job



7 work / train to be a vet



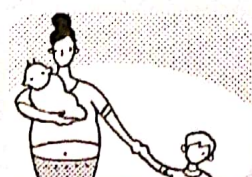
8 learn / work as a teacher



9 have / get married



10 buy / be a house



11 start / have children

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

get married go to university
have children learn to drive
train to be a vet was born

My sister wants to _____ *get married* _____ on a beach in Hawaii. It's so romantic!

1 My best friend would like to _____ five _____! I'd like two: a boy and a girl.

2 Rosie plans to _____ when she's older. She loves animals!

3 My brother is nearly eighteen; he can _____ in Dad's car.

4 The oldest person in the world _____ over a hundred years ago.

5 I want to _____ when I leave school. I'd like to study maths.

3 ★ Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

1 Where do you want to live when you leave home?

2 What do you want to do when you leave school?

3 What job do you want to do?

Musical instruments

4 Look at the picture and complete the words with vowels.



1 s a x o p h o n e

2 _ c _ _ _ s t _ c g _ _ _ t _ r

3 d r _ _ m s

4 t r _ _ m p _ _ t

5 t _ _ m b _ _ _ r _ _ n _

6 v _ _ _ l _ _ n

7 f l _ _ t _ _

8 k _ _ y b _ _ _ r d s

9 _ l _ _ c t r _ _ c g _ _ _ t _ r

10 p _ _ _ n _

5 Circle the correct words.

A piano / keyboard has got legs. It doesn't need electricity.

- You hit a **tambourine** / drums with sticks or with your hand.
- You usually hold a **violin** / saxophone with your left hand and you rest it near your shoulder.
- You play a **trumpet** / flute with your mouth. Your hands don't go in front of you. It's silver.
- A lot of rock bands use an **electric guitar** / acoustic guitar. You need speakers to hear it. You play it with your fingers.
- You play a **piano** / keyboards with your hands. They can sound like a lot of different instruments.

6 Complete the sentences for you.

- In a pop band, my favourite instrument is the _____.
- In an orchestra, my favourite instrument is the _____.
- I've got a friend who can play the _____.

Grammar

will / won't

1 ★ Rewrite the sentences with *will* or *'ll* in the correct place.

My brother work as a teacher.

My brother will work as a teacher.

1 I leave home when I get a job.

2 You need a new car.

3 I go to bed at 10.30 pm.

4 We study at university.

5 Louisa have a lot of children.

2 ★ Rewrite the sentences in exercise 1 with the negative form.

My brother won't work as a teacher.

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

3 ★ Look at the pictures. Complete the predictions with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

1 Joanna will study (study) science at university.

2 Amy and James _____ (get) married.

3 Pippa _____ (learn) to drive a train.

4 Alfe _____ (become) a famous actor.

5 Mark and Emily _____ (visit) France.

6 Joseph _____ (buy) a fast car.

4 ★ Complete the dialogue with *will* or *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

Iain Did you see *Family Secrets* last night? I love that programme.

Chloe Yes, it was exciting! I think Joey ⁽¹⁾ will die (die) in the next episode. He's very ill.

Iain No, I don't agree! I think he ⁽²⁾ _____ (get) better. The doctors ⁽³⁾ _____ (give) him some medicine.

Chloe Maybe! And Brad and Patsy ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (get) married. They ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not have) a big wedding. They ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (go) to Las Vegas and get married there.

Iain Yes! And Brad's mother ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not be) happy. She doesn't like Patsy.

Chloe Exactly!

5 ★ Complete the sentences for you.

1 When I'm 17, I _____.

2 Next week, I _____.

3 When I'm older, I won't _____.



6 ★ Order the words to make questions.

- 1 she / Will / tomorrow / class / in / be / ?
Will she be in class tomorrow?
- 2 later / you / phone / Will / me / ?

- 3 know / I / the / answer / Will / ?

- 4 be / difficult / Will / the / exam / ?

- 5 a house / Will / they / buy / by the sea / ?



7 ★ Match the questions in exercise 6 with the short answers.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Yes, it will. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Yes, she will. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) No, I won't. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Yes, they will. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) No, you won't. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8 ★★ Read the answers. Complete the questions with *will*.

- 1 Where _____ ?
 We'll go to Spain next summer.
- 2 Who _____ ?
 Kelly will come with us.
- 3 How _____ ?
 We'll go there by train.
- 4 What _____ ?
 I'll buy some shoes.

9 ★★ Answer the questions in exercise 8 for you.

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

First conditional

10 ★ Circle the correct words.

If you wear those clothes, people **look** / **will look** at you.

- 1 If you **play** / 'll **play** that song again, he'll be happy.
- 2 I **visit** / 'll **visit** you if you go to hospital.
- 3 If you don't hurry, you **don't have** / **won't have** time for lunch.
- 4 If I **see** / 'll **see** his CD, I'll buy it.
- 5 She **won't go** to university if she **doesn't work** / **won't work** harder.

11 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If we go to the city, we _____ 'll **visit** (visit) the museum.

- 1 If I become a taxi driver, I _____ (drive) a yellow taxi.
- 2 If my brother _____ (get) a job, he'll earn some extra money.
- 3 If she fails her exams, she _____ (not go) to university.
- 4 If she _____ (go) to university, she'll study science.
- 5 If they have enough money, they _____ (see) a film.

12 ★★ Correct the underlined errors.

We celebrate if Dad gets the job.

We'll celebrate if Dad gets the job.

- 1 If my sister will has children, I'll be an aunt!

- 2 If you to buy a laptop, you won't need new speakers.

- 3 I'll have a party if I will win the lottery.

- 4 If the rain don't stop, we won't go camping.

- 5 I go out tonight if there's nothing good on TV.

Dictation

1  Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____

 2 _____

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.


I will to go to university after school.

I will go to university after school.

1 Where your parents will buy a house?

2 We don't will be teachers when we're older.

3 If you'll play the guitar, I'll sing.

3  Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

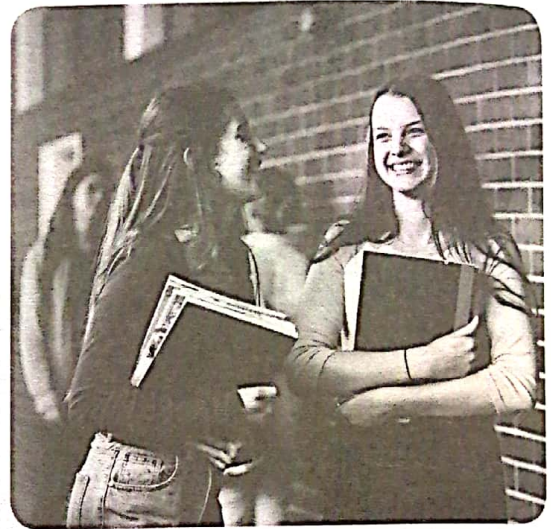
1 _____

 2 _____

 3 _____

Unit 7 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Anna I think I ⁽¹⁾... to that concert tonight.
⁽²⁾... fun. Do you want to come?

Maddy If we ⁽³⁾... a lot of homework, we won't have time.

Anna I'll do my homework after school. I don't have a lot. It ⁽⁴⁾... four hours!

Maddy Well, if my mum ⁽⁵⁾... it's alright, I'll come. Who's playing?

Anna Some of Ben's friends. He says if we go, we ⁽⁶⁾... them.

Maddy OK. I ⁽⁷⁾... my mum. If I do my homework early, it ⁽⁸⁾... be a problem.

Anna Fantastic! Oh, one more thing. If it's expensive, ⁽⁹⁾... me some money?

	A	B	C
1	go	going	<u>'ll go</u>
2	It is	It'll be	It be
3	has	have	will have
4	don't take	to take	won't take
5	will say	says	say
6	'll like	likes	like
7	ask	'll ask	am asking
8	won't	isn't	don't
9	will you lend	you will lend	do you lend

6  Listen and check your answers.

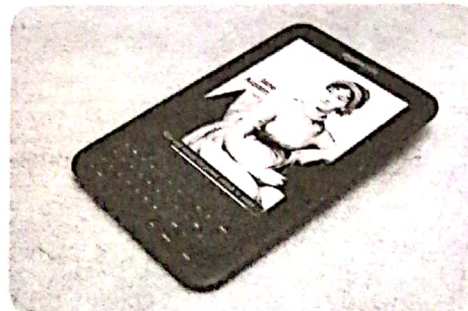
Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Jane Austen

If you ⁽¹⁾like / 'll like good stories, you ⁽²⁾enjoy / 'll enjoy Jane Austen. Austen ⁽³⁾was / were born in 1775 and she is one of the most famous writers in English literature. She didn't ⁽⁴⁾go / went to school, but her father and brothers were her teachers at home and she read ⁽⁵⁾much / a lot of books. Her ambition was to work as a writer. She practised a lot, and when she was 35 years old, she ⁽⁶⁾writes / wrote her first novel, *Sense and Sensibility*. This is one of her ⁽⁷⁾best / most good novels.



When Jane was writing, women of her social class spent their time visiting friends and family, or at dances. Typically, the ⁽⁸⁾more important / most important ambition for men and women was to get married. Jane wrote funny stories about these people. Her stories and characters are still popular today and probably will ⁽⁹⁾be / to be for a long time. You ⁽¹⁰⁾will / should read one of her novels.

i All Clear Facts

Jane Austen's books were originally published anonymously and she didn't become famous until many years after she died.

Pride and Prejudice

Jane Austen

Mansfield Park

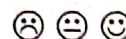
Jane Austen

Emma

Jane Austen

My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



I can use *will / won't* to make predictions.

I can use the **first conditional** to talk about possible situations and their consequences.

Reference & skills
Grammar Reference, pages 80-1
Vocabulary Reference, page 91
Culture: Reading & Listening, page 100
Writing Guide, pages 116-17
Speaking, page 127

Vocabulary

Materials and containers

1 Find 14 materials and containers.

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

2 Write the words in exercise 1 in the correct group.

Materials	aluminium
Containers	

3 Circle the correct words.

My cat likes sleeping in a cardboard box / carton.

- In the UK, milk is sometimes in a paper / glass bottle.
- You should keep bananas in a paper / aluminium bag.
- In the summer, I always wear a cotton / wool T-shirt.
- Fizzy drinks are often in a metal jar / can.

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

bottles cartons cotton
jars metal paper

Hi! I'm Charlie.

In my family, we always try to recycle. We wash plastic ⁽¹⁾ bottles and use them again for water, and we use glass ⁽²⁾ _____

in the kitchen for rice, beans and sugar. We put all our ⁽³⁾ _____ cans in the recycling bins outside the supermarket. Juice ⁽⁴⁾ _____ can't be recycled in my town, so we put them in the bin. My mother sometimes cuts up old ⁽⁵⁾ _____ clothes and uses them in the kitchen. We ask for ⁽⁶⁾ _____ bags in the supermarket, not plastic. But usually we take our own bags. How does your family recycle?

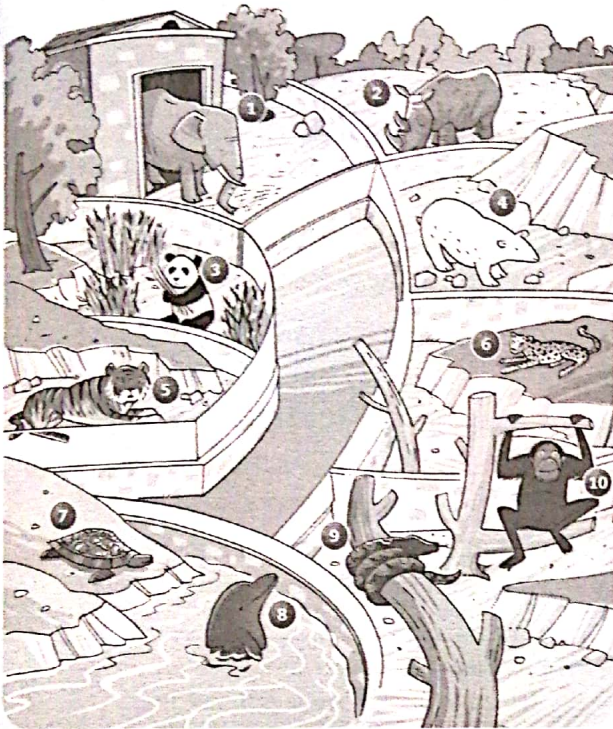


5 Complete the sentences for you. Use words in exercise 1.

- In my family, we recycle _____
- We don't really need to use _____
- It'll be difficult to stop using _____

Endangered animals

- 6 ★ Look at the picture. Order the letters and write the words.



- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 paelethn | <u>elephant</u> |
| 2 hnoreosicr | _____ |
| 3 danap | _____ |
| 4 lorap rabe | _____ |
| 5 tregi | _____ |
| 6 pledora | _____ |
| 7 ruttle | _____ |
| 8 plodihh | _____ |
| 9 kanes | _____ |
| 10 gorna-atun | _____ |

- 7 ★ Write the animals in exercise 6 in the correct group.

animals that live on land	animals that live in water	animals that live on land and in water
		snake

- 8 ★★ Read the puzzles and guess the animals. Use the words in the box.

elephant orang-utan panda polar bear
tiger turtle

- I live in China. I'm in danger of extinction. I'm black and white. What am I?
panda
- I lay eggs. I've got a shell. I live in water and on land. What am I?

- I'm a mammal. I'm a good hunter. I'm from the same family as a cat. I've got stripes. What am I?

- I've got four legs but I can't jump. I've got big ears. I have a shower with my nose. What am I?

- I live in the Arctic but not in the Antarctic. I eat meat and fish. I'm very big. What am I?

- I live in the forest. My hands are similar to human hands. I'm very intelligent and I live in Southeast Asia. What am I?



- 9 ★★ Complete the sentences for you.

- My favourite endangered animals are _____ and _____.
- I don't like _____ or _____.
- I like _____ better than _____.

Grammar

Present perfect

- 1 Write the past participle form of the verbs. Which two verbs are regular?

verb	past participle
open	<u>opened</u>
1 be	_____
2 build	_____
3 travel	_____
4 come	_____
5 see	_____
6 have	_____
7 The verbs _____ and _____ are regular.	

- 2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with the present perfect affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.



- She _____ 's bought _____ (buy) a new bag.
- He _____ (fall) in the water.
- They _____ (build) a house.
- She _____ (open) her birthday presents.

- 3 Complete the sentences for you.

- The best place I've visited was _____.
- I've met _____.
- I've never _____.

- 4 Complete the sentences with *haven't* or *hasn't*.

The film hasn't started. Quick, sit down.

- I _____ heard their new song.
- She _____ done her homework.
- We _____ seen him today.
- My dog _____ eaten its dinner.

- 5 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of the present perfect.

It's been hot this summer.

It hasn't been hot this summer.

- My teacher has tried sushi.

- She's taken your camera.

- I've seen Johnny Depp.

- We've visited New York.

- 6 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets.



Jordan I ⁽¹⁾ haven't seen (not see) Tom in the last few days. He ⁽²⁾ _____ (not come) to guitar class this week.

Elliot We ⁽³⁾ _____ (have) exams at school, so he ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (be) busy.

Jordan Oh, OK. We had exams too. We ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not finish) them. The last one is maths next Tuesday. I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (study) a lot, so I think it'll be OK.

7 ★ Complete the questions with *Have* or *Has*.

- 1 Has the teacher arrived?
- 2 _____ I seen an orang-utan?
- 3 _____ we eaten the cake?
- 4 _____ he reused those jars?
- 5 _____ you put recycling bins in your kitchen?
- 6 _____ they drunk my juice?

8 ★ Match the questions in exercise 7 with the short answers.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Yes, they have. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Yes, she has. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) No, we haven't. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) No, he hasn't. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Yes, you have. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) No, I haven't. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9 ★ Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

my / seen / you / Have / notebook / ?
Have you seen my notebook?

No, I haven't.

1 homework / done / Have / you / your / ?

Yes, _____.

2 Have / school / they / left / ?

Yes, _____.

3 cans / she / Has / her / recycled / ?

Yes, _____.

4 he / told / Has / my sister / ?

No, _____.

5 Have / the pizza / eaten / you / ?

No, _____.

10 ★ Complete the sentences and questions with *ever* or *never*.

Have you ever ridden a camel?

- 1 I have _____ been on a boat.
- 2 Have your parents _____ visited the UK?
- 3 My family has _____ been to New York.

11 ★ Write sentences and questions with *ever* or *never* in the correct position.

- 1 We have visited the USA. (never)

- 2 Have you seen someone famous? (ever)

- 3 My grandparents have had a pet. (never)

- 4 Have you tried sushi? (ever)

- 5 My sister has swum in a river. (never)

12 ★ Write answers for questions 2 and 4 in exercise 11 for you.

- 2 _____
- 4 _____



Unit 8 Revision

Dictation

1 Listen and write the sentences.

1 _____

 2 _____

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.

Have you ridden ever a camel?

Have you ever ridden a camel?

1 You hasn't recycled the bottles.

2 That man hasn't pay for his coffee.

3 You have ever visited Morocco?

3 Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

1 _____

 2 _____

 3 _____

Unit 8 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



Josh How have ⁽¹⁾... your habits? Have you ⁽²⁾... recycling?

Ben Yes, ⁽³⁾... We've ⁽⁴⁾... plastic boxes for meat and fish, so we ⁽⁵⁾... plastic bags recently.

Josh Has your town ⁽⁶⁾... recycling bins on your street?

Ben Yes, they have. And they've given us a new bin for food waste this week.

Josh Have you used the new bin?

Ben No, ⁽⁷⁾...

Josh What else ⁽⁸⁾... to recycle things?

Ben We've ⁽⁹⁾... having baths. We have showers now! And we've changed our lights.

Josh That's great. Well done!

A	B	C
1 you change	<u>you changed</u>	changed yo
2 start	starting	started
3 we have	we have started	we started
4 buy	bought	bought
5 haven't needed	not need	not needed
6 put	to put	putted
7 you haven't	we haven't	we didn't
8 you've done	did you	have you do
9 stopped	stopped	stop

6 Listen and check your answers.

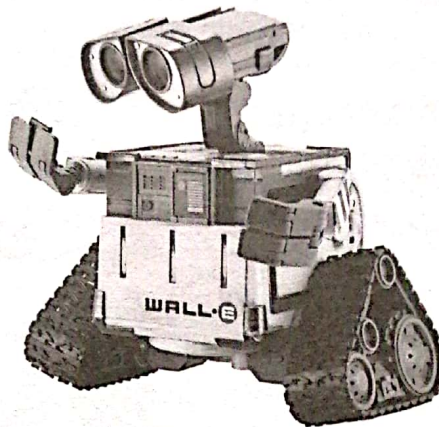
Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Rubbish or Art?

There ⁽¹⁾is / are a lot of different art forms but there's one that combines sculpture and recycling: scrap-metal sculpture. It's a type of art that ⁽²⁾becomes / is becoming more popular. ⁽³⁾You have / Have you seen the film *Wall-E*? ⁽⁴⁾A lot of / Much scrap metal sculptures look like the robot. If you like science-fiction, you ⁽⁵⁾love / 'll love this art because you can invent aliens and robots. In fact, making scrap-metal sculptures is a lot of fun because you can make ⁽⁶⁾bigger / more big sculptures than with normal materials.



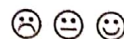
The ⁽⁷⁾more / most famous scrap-metal sculpture in the world is probably Pablo Picasso's *Bull's Head*. He ⁽⁸⁾is using / used a recycled bicycle and made an animal. American artist John Chamberlain ⁽⁹⁾make / makes the most colourful sculptures because he paints them. You ⁽¹⁰⁾should / will try scrap-metal sculpture! You'll have a lot of fun, you'll use your imagination, and you'll help the environment.

i All Clear Facts

80% of a car can be recycled.

My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.



I can use the **present perfect** to talk about experiences or actions at an indefinite time in the past.

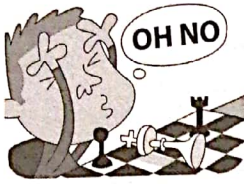
I can use **ever** and **never** to ask questions and talk about experiences in the past.

Having fun

Vocabulary

Playing games

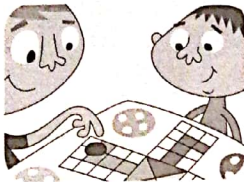
1 ★ Look at the pictures and complete the words with vowels.



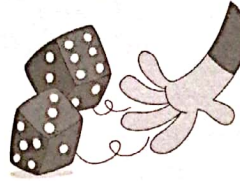
l o s e



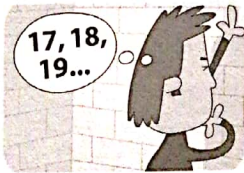
1 g _ v _ _ p



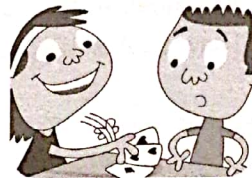
2 m _ v _ _
c _ _ n t _ r



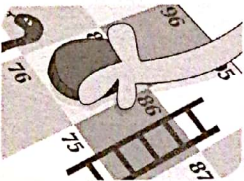
3 r _ l l t _ _
d _ c _



4 c _ _ n t



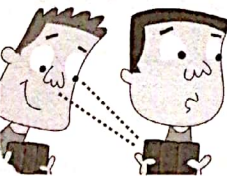
5 b _ _ t



6 l _ _ n d



7 g _ _ s s



8 c h _ _ t



9 m _ _ s s _ _
t _ _ r n

2 ★★ Circle the correct words.

It's not fair! You shouldn't cheat / miss when you play.

1 To play, you must miss / move your counter on the board.

2 I don't want to play any more. I give up / roll the dice!

3 You're going to lose / beat me again. You always win.

4 The red squares mean you must land / miss a turn. You have to wait.

5 If you don't know the answer, you can always guess / count.

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

cheat count guess
land lose roll the dice

Hey! You didn't count to twenty!

1 If you _____ on that square first, you'll win the game.

2 Let's _____. The person with the highest number starts.

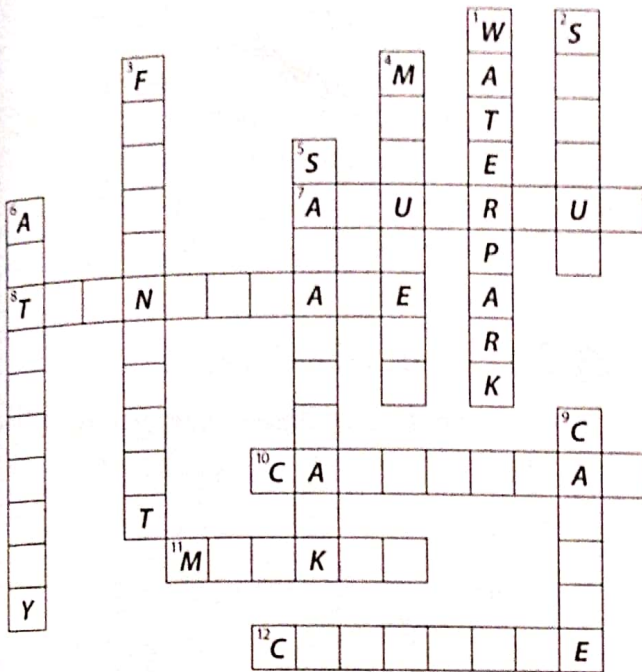
3 I always _____ when we play this game. I can't play it at all!

4 You shouldn't _____ when you play games; it isn't honest.

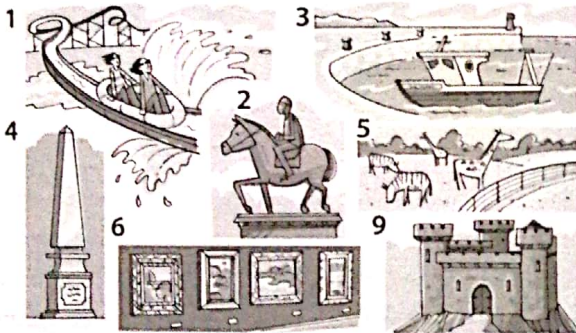
5 I've got a brilliant word, you'll never _____ it! Come on, ask me a question.

Places to visit

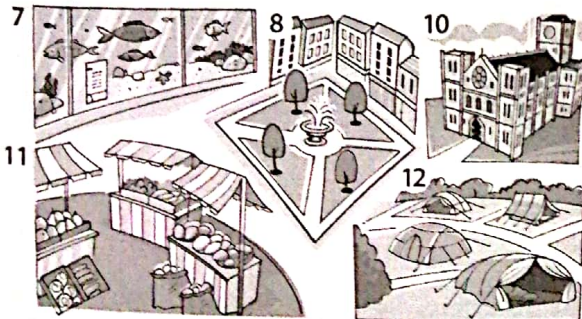
4 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



Down



Across



5 Write the places in exercise 4 in the correct group.

Indoors	outdoors	both
	water park	

6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

aquarium art-gallery campsite
market safari park water park

What was your best day out in the holidays?

We went to the art gallery with our parents. It was really good. I love looking at pictures.

- My best day out was at the _____ . I love looking at fish, dolphins and sharks!
- We saw elephants and lions at the _____ . It was brilliant.
- We went to a great _____ by a lake. It was fun sleeping in a tent.
- We visited a _____ , where there was a pirate's cave. We got very wet on some of the rides.
- We went to a big _____ and I bought some souvenirs. We saw a lot of interesting food.

7 Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

- Is there a statue in your town? What is it?

- What is the worst monument you've seen?

- What is your favourite place to visit?

Grammar

Tense review: present and past tenses

1 ★ Match rules 1–4 with example sentences a–d.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 We use the present simple to describe habits. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 We use the present continuous to describe activities in progress. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 We use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 We use the past continuous to describe activities in progress in the past. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a) I wasn't cheating!
 b) They played board games yesterday.
 c) He often plays chess with his brother.
 d) They're winning! Fantastic!

2 ★ Circle the correct words.

- I go / 'm going to school every day.
- I play / 'm playing a computer game now.
 - My uncle doesn't play / isn't playing chess every day.
 - He has / 's having breakfast at the moment.
 - She goes / 's going out at weekends.
 - Please be quiet! I count / 'm counting!

3 ★ Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My brother often ⁽¹⁾ plays (play) Japanese card games like Yu-Gi-Oh!® or Magic cards. He ⁽²⁾ _____ (go) to a club in a local shop every Saturday, and they sometimes ⁽³⁾ _____ (have) tournaments. I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (not like) Japanese card games. I'm not good at them. I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not win) when I play with my brother! At the moment, my brother ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (play) in a tournament in another town. My parents and I are here too. We ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (watch) him. But he ⁽⁸⁾ _____ (not win) today!

4 ★ Read the sentences. Are they in the past simple (finished actions) or the past continuous (actions in progress in the past)? Write PS or PC.

- I went to school.
- I watched a really boring programme on TV.
 - He wasn't running to the bus stop.
 - She was losing the match.
 - You cheated! I saw you!
 - They weren't watching a film.
 - He landed on a pink square.

5 ★ Circle the correct words.



I ⁽¹⁾ played / was playing a video game on my mum's laptop when she came into the room. She ⁽²⁾ saw / was seeing me with her laptop and she ⁽³⁾ wanted / was wanting to play the game too. We ⁽⁴⁾ played / were playing when Dad ⁽⁵⁾ came / was coming in. He ⁽⁶⁾ wanted / was wanting to know what we ⁽⁷⁾ did / were doing. Then he ⁽⁸⁾ started / was starting to play. Now I can't play the game because Mum and Dad are always playing it!

6 ★ Match beginnings 1–6 with endings a–f to make questions.

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 1 Are | a) you beat the other players last night? |
| 2 Did | b) he counting to ten? |
| 3 Do | c) she often cheat? |
| 4 Does | d) they enjoying the game at the moment? |
| 5 Were | e) you sleeping when I phoned last night? |
| 6 Is | f) you always win when I play with you? |

7 ★ Complete the questions with the correct words.

_____ Was _____ she sleeping when he arrived?

- What _____ you usually do at weekends?
- _____ they looking at us?
- How often _____ it rain in your area?
- _____ you see him yesterday?
- Who _____ he talking to last night?

8 ★ Complete the questions with your own ideas. Write answers for you.

1 How often do you _____ ?

2 At the moment, are you _____ ?

3 When did you _____ ?

Tense review: future tenses

9 ★ Match rules 1–3 with example sentences a–c.

- We use the present continuous for near future plans. b
 - We use *be going to* for intentions.
 - We use *will* for predictions.
- a) I think I will finish my homework early tonight.
 b) I'm seeing them at seven o'clock tomorrow.
 c) I'm going to win this game.

10 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

be here / this afternoon / 'll / She / .

_____ *She'll be here this afternoon.* _____

1 be / 's / It / going / to / a good day / .

2 new trainers / We / buy / 'll / him / .

3 meeting / my friends / 'm / tonight / I / .

4 the cinema / She / him / taking / 's / to / .

5 to / dice / need / 're / going / You / the / .

11 ★ Circle the correct words.

Amir Liverpool ⁽¹⁾are playing / will play Real Madrid tonight. I ⁽²⁾'m going to / 'll watch the match at Josh's house later. Do you want to come?

Jack What time?


Amir Eight o'clock. Oly ⁽³⁾is coming / will come round at 7.30 and we ⁽⁴⁾'re going / 'll go to Josh's house together.

Jack I've got judo tonight. Maybe I ⁽⁵⁾'m going to / 'll miss it and come with you.

Amir You should. I think it's ⁽⁶⁾being / going to be an exciting game. I like Liverpool. But all my friends think Real Madrid ⁽⁷⁾are winning / will win.

Unit 9 Revision

Dictation

1  Listen and write the sentences.

- 1 _____

 2 _____

Error Correction

2 Correct the underlined errors. Rewrite the sentences.


I am going to school every day.

_____ *I go to school every day.*

- 1 Why you are rolling the dice?

 2 What children played with 200 years ago?

 3 I think I'll to go to bed early.

3  Listen and check your answers.

Translation

4 Translate the corrected sentences from exercise 2 into your language.

- 1 _____

 2 _____

 3 _____

Unit 9 Grammar Check

5 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Emily What ⁽¹⁾... playing?

Zoe 'Pass the Pigs'. It's great fun!

Do you want to

play with us?

Emily OK. How do you play?

Keisha You ⁽²⁾... the pigs like dice, and you get points. Look! One pig ⁽³⁾... up. That's five points.

Emily OK. I'll have a turn. Look! The pigs are on their noses.

Zoe Wow! That's 40 points. How ⁽⁴⁾... that?

Emily I wasn't ⁽⁵⁾... about it when I rolled the pigs, so I don't know. This game is great. Where ⁽⁶⁾... it?

Keisha My uncle gave it to me. I think he ⁽⁷⁾... it in a toy shop in London.


Emily London? We ⁽⁸⁾... to visit London this summer. I ⁽⁹⁾... for the shop.

Keisha I'll ask my uncle for the name of the shop, I'm ⁽¹⁰⁾... him at the weekend.

Emily Thanks.

	A	B	C
1	you're	you are	<u>are you</u>
2	rolls	to roll	roll
3	is standing	standing	stands
4	you did	did you	did you do
5	think	thinking	to think
6	did you get	you got	do you got
7	was buying	did buy	bought
8	're	're going	go
9	'll look	look	looked
10	see	to see	seeing



6  Listen and check your answers.

Extension

Cumulative Grammar

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

Windsor Castle

Windsor Castle in England is the world's ⁽¹⁾older and bigger / oldest and biggest inhabited castle, but ⁽²⁾does anybody live / somebody lives there? Yes, ⁽³⁾they live / they do. The Queen, Queen Elizabeth II, lives there at weekends and during some holidays. In fact, in the photograph, the Queen is at the castle. How do we know? Because her special flag ⁽⁴⁾is flying / flies. When she has important visitors, she ⁽⁵⁾usually meets / meets usually them at Windsor. But tourists can also visit Windsor Castle, and it's a very interesting place.



William the Conqueror ⁽⁶⁾was / were King in the 11th century. He ⁽⁷⁾was building / built the first part of the castle in 1070. But since then, Windsor Castle ⁽⁸⁾has become / has become bigger and bigger. If you go to Windsor, you ⁽⁹⁾should to / should visit the castle to see the rooms and the big Doll's House. Windsor also has an enormous park and if you like picnics, you ⁽¹⁰⁾love / 'll love the park.

i All Clear Facts

The Queen lives in Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, but she doesn't own them.

My Progress

Tick (✓) the boxes to evaluate your progress.

- | | |
|--|--|
| | ☹ ☺ ☻ |
| I can use the present simple to talk about habits. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I can use the present continuous to describe activities in progress. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I can use the past simple to describe finished actions or situations in the past. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I can use the past continuous to describe activities in progress in the past. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I can use the present continuous to describe future plans. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I can use be going to to talk about future intentions. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I can use will / won't to make predictions. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |



Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Translation
be /bi:/	was, were /wɒz, wɜ:(r)/	been /bi:n/	
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:t(ə)n/	
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/	
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/	
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪt(ə)n/	
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊz(ə)n/	
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	
dream /dri:m/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, dri:md/	dreamt, dreamed /dremt, dri:md/	
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪv(ə)n/	
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:t(ə)n/	
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	
forget /fə(r)'get/	forgot /fə(r)'gɒt/	forgotten /fə(r)'gɒt(ə)n/	
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪv(ə)n/	
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	
have /hæv/	had /həd/	had /həd/	
hear /hɪə(r)/	heard /hɜ:(r)d/	heard /hɜ:(r)d/	
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪd(ə)n/	
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	
hurt /hɜ:(r)t/	hurt /hɜ:(r)t/	hurt /hɜ:(r)t/	
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	
learn /lɜ:(r)n/	learnt, learned /lɜ:(r)nt, lɜ:(r)nd/	learnt, learned /lɜ:(r)nt, lɜ:(r)nd/	

leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
spell /spel/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand /ˌʌndə(r)'stænd/	understood /ˌʌndə(r)'stʊd/	understood /ˌʌndə(r)'stʊd/
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /'wəʊkən/
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔ:(r)/	worn /wɔ:(r)n/
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪt(ə)n/

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Learning outcomes

Unit Reading outcomes

- 1 Understand specific information about world film industries (page 93).
- 2 Understand essential specific information about the Duke of Edinburgh's Award (page 94).
- 3 Understand essential information in a text about the Great Fire of London (page 95).
- 4 Understand essential specific information in a biographical text about a literature topic: William Shakespeare and *Macbeth* (page 96).
- 5 Understand essential information in a journalistic text about collecting as a hobby (page 97).
- 6 Understand essential specific information in a factual text about Britain's guide dogs (page 98).
- 7 Understand a factual text essay which compares education systems in England and Scotland (page 99).
- 8 Understand essential information in a journalistic text about national parks in the USA (page 100).
- 9 Understand a factual text about the history of an iconic toy shop in London (page 101).

Unit Writing outcomes

- 1 Write a review with a short description of a favourite film (pages 102–3).
- 2 Write a short blog entry about a holiday. Include descriptions of people and places visited (pages 104–5).
- 3 Write a short, descriptive biography of a famous person (pages 106–7).
- 4 Write a fictional narrative in a conventional format with a beginning, middle and ending (pages 108–9).
- 5 Write a short description of a favourite possession with simple and relevant descriptions (pages 110–11).
- 6 Write a description of a favourite film or TV hero with physical and biographical information (pages 112–13).
- 7 Write the results of a class survey after creating a short questionnaire (pages 114–15).
- 8 Write a short competition entry about helping an organization (pages 116–18).
- 9 Write an email describing current life events, personal experiences and opinions (pages 119–9).

Unit Speaking outcomes

- 1 Describe different film genres and give personal opinions about two film types (page 120).
- 2 Describe what people are doing and their feelings during outdoor activities (page 121).
- 3 Explain how you think people travelled in the past and what they are doing on holiday (page 122).
- 4 Explain what people were doing in a historical legend or story (page 123).
- 5 Describe two scenes with different types of technology and compare what it was like in the past and now (page 124).
- 6 Describe what is happening in two different scenes and what is going to happen next (page 125).
- 7 Explain what future jobs people are likely to have looking at two photos (page 126).
- 8 Compare two photos which show two different environmental scenes (page 127).
- 9 Describe two famous city scenes and make conjectures about its monuments and buildings (page 128).

Unit Listening outcomes

- 1 Understand a radio programme about the Nigerian film industry (page 93).
- 2 Understand a conversation in which a person describes his experience doing the Duke of Edinburgh's Award (page 94).
- 3 Understand a history radio programme which talks about the Great Fire of Rome (page 95).
- 4 Understand a description of a famous play by William Shakespeare (page 96).
- 5 Understand an informal conversation in which a girl talks about collecting things (page 97).
- 6 Understand a radio programme about how animals help us in society (page 98).
- 7 Understand a description about education in the USA (page 99).
- 8 Understand a programme about national parks in Australia (page 100).
- 9 Understand a description of an iconic shop in London (page 101).

Unit 1 Grammar Reference

Present simple / Теперішній простий час

Ствердження	Заперечення	Питання	Короткі відповіді
I / You love films.	I / You don't like films.	Do I / you like films?	Yes, I do.
He / She / It loves films.	He / She / It doesn't like films.	Does he / she / it like films?	No, she doesn't.
We / You / They love films.	We / You / They don't like films.	Do we / you / they like films?	Yes, we do.

- ми вживаємо *present simple*, говорячи про повторювані або звичні дії
I watch films every night. (Я дивлюся фільми кожного вечора.)
- щоб утворити заперечення, використовуємо *do not (don't)* або *does not (doesn't)*; скорочені форми зазвичай вживаємо в розмовній та неофіційній письмовій мові
I don't watch films. (Я не дивлюся фільми.)
He doesn't watch films. (Він не дивиться фільми.)
- у питаннях ставимо перед підметом *do* або *does*
Do you watch films? (Ти дивишся фільми?)
Do my sister watch films? (Моя сестра дивиться фільми?)
- у коротких відповідях дієслово не повторюємо
Yes, I do. / No, I don't. ✓
~~*Yes, I do watch. / No, I don't watch. ✗*~~

Питальні слова

What's your name?	My name's David.
Where are you from?	I'm from Seville.
When's your birthday?	It's in March.
Who's Lucy?	She's my cousin.
Why are you happy?	It's my birthday.
How often do you buy DVDs?	I never buy them.

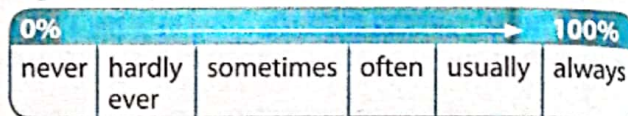
- *What* використовується, щоб запитати про річ або об'єкт (Що / Який)
- *Where* використовується, щоб запитати про місце (Де / Куди)
- *When* використовується, щоб запитати про час або дату (Коли)
- *Who* використовується, щоб запитати про особу (людей) (Хто)
- *Why* використовується, щоб запитати про підставу або причину чогось (Чому)
- *How often* використовується, щоб запитати про частоту дій (Як часто)

there is / there are

- Ми використовуємо (*there is*) з іменниками в однині та з необчислювальними іменниками
There's a cinema near my house.
(Біля мого будинку знаходиться кінотеатр.)
There's food in the shop.
(Їжа знаходиться у магазині.)

- ми використовуємо *there are* з іменниками в множині та з обчислювальними іменниками
There are three new films at the cinema.
(У кінотеатрі демонструють три нові фільми.)

Прислівники частоти



- прислівники частоти використовуємо, щоб вказати, як часто виконується та чи інша дія
I never go to the cinema. (Я ніколи не ходжу в кіно.)
- прислівники частоти зазвичай ставимо перед дієсловом, а також в запереченнях
She always watches the news, but she doesn't usually watch films. (Вона завжди дивиться новини, але зазвичай не дивиться фільми.)
- прислівники частоти ставимо після дієслова *to be*
(am/is/are) I'm often late. (Я часто запізнююся.)
- вирази частоти зазвичай ставимо в кінці речення
I watch TV every day. (Я дивлюся телевізор щодня.)
- щоб запитати про частоту дій, використовуємо *How often...?*
How often does she watch TV?
(Як часто вона дивиться телевізор?)

Правопис: третя особа однини

Щоб утворити третю особу однини:

- до більшості дієслів додаємо *-s*
drink → drinks
- додаємо *-es* до дієслів, які закінчуються на *-s*, *-sh*, *-ch*, *-o*, *-z* та *-x*
wash → washes, go → goes, fix → fixes
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на приголосну + *-y*, опускаємо *-y* та додаємо *-ies*
study → studies
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на голосну + *-y*, залишаємо *-y* та додаємо *-s*
play → plays
- неправильні дієслова
be → is, have → has

Present simple

1 Circle the correct words.

- I eat / eats popcorn at the cinema.
 1 My dad like / likes films.
 2 I don't / doesn't buy film magazines.
 3 All my classmates like / likes horror films.
 4 He don't / doesn't go to my school.
 5 My brother watch / watches TV in the evening.

2 Complete the text with the present simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.



Hi! I'm Stephanie.
 I ⁽¹⁾ live (live) in Newcastle, England. I often ⁽²⁾ _____ (go) to the cinema with my friends. My friend Erik ⁽³⁾ _____ (like) the Empire Cinema. It ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (have got) 12 screens. I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (not like) it. I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (prefer) the Tyneside Cinema because it's cheaper. A ticket ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (cost) £4.

3 Write questions with the present simple. Then write short answers.

- you / like / war films? (no)

Do you like war films?

No, I don't.
- 1 your friend / eat / ice cream? (yes)

- 2 your friends / like / comedies? (yes)

- 3 your uncle / go / to school? (no)

- 4 you / buy / DVDs? (yes)

- 5 your classmates / watch / films? (no)

Question words

4 Complete the questions with the question words in the box.

Where When Who Why How often

- ' _____ Where _____ are you from?'
 'I'm from Canada.'
 1 ' _____ do you go to the cinema?'
 'I go every month.'
 2 ' _____ do you sit at the front of the classroom?'
 'Because I can see the board better.'
 3 ' _____ do you do your homework?'
 'I do it when I get home from school.'
 4 ' _____ do you go to school with?'
 'I go with my best friend.'

there is / there are

5 Circle the correct words.

- There is / There are a film club at my school.
 1 There is / There are ten boys and ten girls in my class.
 2 There is / There are a great park near my house.
 3 There is / There are ice cream at the cinema.
 4 There is / There are people outside.
 5 There is / There are water in my bottle.

Adverbs of frequency

6 Order the words to make sentences.

- watch / documentaries / once a week / I / .
I watch documentaries once a week.
- 1 plays / tennis / every day / My brother / .

- 2 pasta / I / twice a week / eat / .

- 3 once a month / to the cinema / My parents / go / .

- 4 hardly ever / My teacher / reads books / .

Unit 2 Grammar Reference

Present continuous / Теперішній тривалий час для дій у процесі виконання

Ствердження	Заперечення	Питання	Короткі відповіді
I'm camping tonight.	I'm not camping tonight.	Am I / camping tonight?	Yes, I am.
He / She / It's camping tonight.	He / She / It isn't camping tonight.	Is he / she / it camping tonight?	No, she isn't.
We / You / They're camping tonight.	We / You / They aren't camping tonight.	Are we / you / they camping tonight?	Yes, we are.

- ми вживаємо *present continuous*, щоб описати дії, які відбуваються в момент мовлення
- стверджувальна форма: підмет + *be* + дієслово + *-ing*
He's making dinner at the moment.
(Він готує вечерю у даний момент.)
- заперечна форма: підмет + *be* + *not* + дієслово + *-ing*
I'm not climbing trees.
(Я не лажу по деревах (зараз).)
- порядок слів у питальних реченнях інший:
be + підмет + дієслово + *-ing*
Are you climbing trees?
(Чи ти лазиш по деревах (зараз)?)
- у коротких відповідях дієслово + *-ing* не повторюємо
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. ✓
Yes, I am climbing. / No, I'm not climbing. ✗

Present simple і present continuous

Present simple	My friend usually sleeps in a bed.
Present continuous	She is sleeping in a tent now.

- ми вживаємо *present simple*, щоб розповісти про звичні, повторювані або постійні дії
I sleep in a bed. (Я сплю в ліжку.)
- з *present simple* зазвичай використовуємо такі прислівники частоти і вирази часу, як *always* (завжди), *every day* (кожного дня) та *once a week* (раз на тиждень)
I usually sleep in a bed. (Я зазвичай сплю в ліжку.)
- ми вживаємо *present continuous*, щоб описати поточну ситуацію або дію, яка відбувається в момент мовлення

- з *present continuous* використовуємо такі вирази часу, як *now* (зараз) або *at the moment* (саме зараз)
I'm sleeping in a tent at the moment.
(Саме зараз я сплю в наметі.)

Present continuous для планів на майбутнє

- ми також вживаємо *present continuous*, щоб розповісти про дії, заплановані в найближчому майбутньому
- з *present continuous* часто використовуємо такі вирази часу, як *at the weekend* (цими вихідними), *on Saturday* (у суботу), *tomorrow* (завтра)
What are you doing at the weekend?
(Що ти робиш цими вихідними?)
I'm playing tennis on Saturday.
(Я граю в теніс у суботу.)

Правопис: дієслово + *-ing*

- до більшості дієслів додаємо *-ing*
build → *building*, *climb* → *climbing*
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на *-e*, опускаємо *-e* і додаємо *-ing*
hike → *hiking*, *make* → *making*
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на *-ie*, замінюємо *-ie* на *-y* і додаємо *-ing*
die → *dying*
- в односкладових дієсловах, які закінчуються на голосну + приголосну (крім *w*, *x* та *y*) подвоюємо останню приголосну і додаємо *-ing*
hit → *hitting*
- у двоскладових дієсловах, які закінчуються на голосну + приголосну (крім *w*, *x* та *y*) подвоюємо останню приголосну і додаємо *-ing*
begin → *beginning*

Present continuous for activities in progress

1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

- I 'm fishing (fish).
- George _____ (swim).
 - She _____ (make) pizza.
 - We _____ (have) fun.
 - You _____ (try) new activities.

2 Write sentences with the present continuous negative and affirmative form.

We / not camp / in the forest. We / camp / near the lake.

We aren't camping in the forest.
We're camping near the lake.

1 They / not build / a shelter. They / cook.

2 I / not feel / sad. I / make / new friends.

3 She / not sleep / in a tent. She / sleep / in a hotel.

3 Order the words to make questions. Then write short answers.

your brother / a good time / having / Is / ? (yes)
Is your brother having a good time? Yes, he is.

1 looking for / you / Are / wild fruit / ? (yes)

2 she / feeling well / Is / ? (yes)

3 having / Are / your classmates / a party / ? (no)

4 sleeping / in a tent / Am / I / ? (no)

Present simple and present continuous

4 Circle the correct words.

My mum works / is working this week.

- My cousins often camp / are often camping in the summer.
- We feel / 're feeling nervous because we've got an exam now.
- I visit / 'm visiting my grandparents today.
- My best friend has / is having pizza once a week.
- They win / 're winning the race at the moment.
- My teacher goes / is going swimming every day.

Present continuous for future arrangements

5 Correct the errors in the red words.

I **eating** pizza tonight.

I'm eating pizza tonight.

1 Paul **having** a party on Saturday evening.

2 We're **study** for the history exam this afternoon.

3 I **not** playing rugby next week.

4 You **working** at the weekend?

5 My mum **doesn't** making dinner tonight.

6 They **is** camping tonight.

Unit 3 Grammar Reference

Past simple / Минулий простий час

	Ствердження	Заперечення	Питання
Правильні дієслова	I cooked dinner. He / She / It cooked dinner. We / You / They cooked dinner.	I didn't cook dinner. He / She / It didn't cook dinner. We / You / They didn't cook dinner.	Did I cook dinner? Did he / she / it cook dinner? Did we / you / they cook dinner?
Неправильні дієслова	I began to talk. He / She / It began to talk. We / You / They began to talk.	I didn't begin to talk. He / She / It didn't begin to talk. We / You / They didn't begin to talk.	Did I begin to talk? Did he / she / it begin to talk? Did we / you / they begin to talk?

- ми використовуємо *past simple*, щоб описати завершені дії або ситуації в минулому; форма дієслова однакова для всіх осіб однини та множини
I travelled / We travelled to France last year. (Я подорожував / Ми подорожували до Франції минулого року.)
- правильні дієслова у *past simple* мають закінчення *-ed*
land → landed, sail → sailed
- багато загальноживаних дієслів є неправильними
drive → drove, fly → flew
- щоб утворити заперечну форму, ставимо перед дієсловом *didn't (did not)*
I didn't buy food. (Я не купував їжу.)
- у запитаннях використовуємо *did* + підмет + інфінітив
Did you ride a camel? (Ти їздив на верблюді?)
- у коротких відповідях основне дієслово не повторюємо
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. ✓ (Так. / Ні.)
Yes, I read. / No, I didn't read. ✗

be: допоміжне дієслово для *past simple*

- *was* і *were* – це форми минулого часу дієслова *be* (бути); *was* використовуємо з займенниками *I / he / she / it, a were* – з *you / we / they*
I was at school yesterday. (Я був у школі вчора.)
- заперечну форму утворюємо за допомогою *was not* або *were not*
You weren't at home. (Ти не був вдома.)
She wasn't at home. (Вона не була вдома.)
- у питаннях ставимо перед підметом *was / were*
Were you at school yesterday? (Ти був у школі вчора?)
- у коротких відповідях використовуємо *was / wasn't* або *were / weren't*
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
- з *past simple* ми часто використовуємо вирази часу і ставимо їх зазвичай у кінці речення
I was at home on Monday. (Я був вдома в понеділок.)
It was her birthday three days ago. (Її день народження був три дні тому.)

could / couldn't

- ми використовуємо *could*, щоб розповісти про здатності і можливості в минулому
She could swim when she was three years old. (Вона могла плавати, коли їй було три роки.)
- заперечна форма від *could* – *couldn't (could not)*
They couldn't drive. (Вони не вмели водити авто.)
- після *could / couldn't* ніколи не ставимо частку то
We could write our names. ✓
(Ми могли написати свої імена)
~~*We could to write our names. ✗*~~
- форма однакова для всіх осіб однини і множини
I could speak French when I was young. (Я міг говорити французькою, коли був молодим.)
Jon couldn't speak French when he was young. (Джон не вмів говорити французькою, коли був молодим.)

Правопис: правильні дієслова в *past simple*

- до більшості дієслів додаємо *-ed*
invent → invented
- до дієслів, які закінчуються на *-e*, додаємо *-d*
arrive → arrived
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на приголосну + *u*, опускаємо *-u* та додаємо *-ied*
study → studied
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на наголошену голосну + приголосну (крім *w, x* та *y*), подвоюємо кінцеву приголосну і додаємо *-ed*
stop → stopped, permit → permitted
- список неправильних дієслів див. на стор. 120 у Student's Book

Past simple

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

- We watched (watch) a film on TV.
 1 He _____ (ride) a camel in Tenerife.
 2 I _____ (have) a great time at your party.
 3 We _____ (find) some money in the park.
 4 You _____ (arrive) home late last night.
 5 My grandad _____ (like) cake.

2 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of the past simple.

- I watched a football match.
I didn't watch a football match.
 1 My classmates climbed Everest last week.

 2 My teacher invented a new computer.

 3 We ate pizza for breakfast.

 4 I sold cakes outside the cinema.

 5 They went out last night.

3 Write questions with the past simple.

- what / you / watch / last night?
What did you watch last night?
 1 when / your sister / arrive home?

 2 who / you / see / at the concert?

 3 what / you / eat for dinner yesterday?

 4 how often / they / play football / last year?

 5 where / he / go / on holiday?

be: past simple

4 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

- I wasn't (not) at school yesterday.
 1 I _____ in London in July.
 2 We _____ (not) tired, so we watched a film.
 3 After the match, he _____ really hot.
 4 My mum _____ (not) at work at 8 pm.
 5 We _____ nervous the day before the exam.

5 Order the words to make questions.

- you / in bed / Were / at 11 pm / ?
Were you in bed at 11 pm?
 1 yesterday / Was / hot / it / ?

 2 from / Where / Cervantes / was / ?

 3 she / Was / last week / at school / ?

 4 you / happy / last night / Were / ?

 5 tired / Why / your friends / were / ?

could / couldn't

6 Complete the sentences with *could* or *couldn't* and the verbs in brackets.

- She could play (play) the piano when she was five.
 1 I _____ (speak) English when I was six.
 2 We _____ (not swim) in the lake because it was cold.
 3 He _____ (ride) a bike before he was five.
 4 We _____ (not make) biscuits because we didn't have any eggs.
 5 The plane _____ (not land) at the airport because it was very windy.

Unit 4 Grammar Reference

Past continuous / Минулий тривалий час

Ствердження	Заперечення	Питання	Короткі відповіді
I was walking home.	I wasn't walking home.	Was I walking home?	Yes, I was.
He / She / It was walking home.	He / She / It wasn't walking home.	Was he / she / it walking home?	No, he wasn't.
We / You / They were walking home.	We / You / They weren't walking home.	Were we / you / they walking home?	Yes, we were.

- ми використовуємо *past continuous*, щоб описати дії, які відбувалися в конкретний час у минулому
- стверджувальна форма: підмет + *was / were* + дієслово + *-ing*
They were walking to school at 7.30 this morning.
(Вони йшли до школи о 7.30 цього ранку.)
- заперечна форма: підмет + *was not (wasn't)* або *were not (weren't)* + дієслово + *-ing*
He wasn't running.
(Він не біг (у той момент).)
- у питаннях ставимо перед підметом *was / were*
Were you sleeping at 6 am?
(Ти спав о 6-й ранку?)
- у коротких відповідях дієслово з закінченням *-ing* не повторюємо
Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. ✓ (Tak. / Hi.)
Yes, I was running. / No, I wasn't running. ✗
- *when* (коли) ставимо перед *past simple*, *a while* (під час того як) – перед *past continuous*
He was carrying the box when he dropped it.
(Він ніс коробку, коли впустив її.)
While he was carrying the box, he dropped it.
(Під час того як він ніс коробку, він впустив її.)

Past simple і past continuous

- ми часто вживаємо *past continuous* і *past simple* в одному реченні
I was running for the bus when I fell.
(Я біг за автобусом, коли впав.)
- *past continuous* вживаємо, щоб описати більш тривалу діяльність, яка тривала в процесі виконання
I was running for the bus ...
(Я біг за автобусом...)
- *when* (коли) ставимо перед *past simple*, *a while* (під час того як) – перед *past continuous*
... when I fell.
(... коли впав.)

Grammar Practice

Past continuous

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

I was reading (read) a comic in bed at 10 pm.

- 1 My friends _____ (swim) in the sea.
- 2 Matt _____ (watch) a horror film.
- 3 My dad _____ (drive) his new car.
- 4 You _____ (listen) to music.
- 5 We _____ (have) a great time.

2 Write negative sentences with the past continuous.

I / not talk / to my friends.

I wasn't talking to my friends.

- 1 we / not win / the match.

- 2 I / not feel / well.

- 3 the children / not fight.

- 4 you / not walk / very fast.

- 5 my teacher / not smile.

- 6 Andy / not sit / in my chair.

3 Order the words to make questions.

in the afternoon / Was / swimming / Oliver / ?
Was Oliver swimming in the afternoon?

- 1 Sophie / playing cards / at 5 pm / Was / ?

- 2 you / Were / studying / yesterday morning / ?

- 3 at 6 am / she / Was / sleeping / ?

- 4 John and Andrew / tennis / playing / at 4 o'clock / Were / ?

Past simple and past continuous

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

While I was standing at the bus stop, I saw (see) my grandma.

- 1 I was carrying the shopping when I _____ (drop) the eggs.
- 2 While she _____ (sleep), I made her a cake.
- 3 When we arrived home, we _____ (have) dinner.
- 4 My friends _____ (do) their homework when I phoned them.
- 5 When I _____ (meet) you, you were wearing a pink dress.

5 Circle the correct words.

I was dancing while / when the music stopped.

- 1 They heard a strange noise while / when they were watching TV.
- 2 While / When I was cleaning my hamster's cage, it escaped.
- 3 While / When my brother arrived home, my parents were sleeping.
- 4 I was listening to music while / when the teacher arrived.
- 5 My mum found some old photos while / when she was cleaning her desk.

6 Correct the errors in the red words.

Was Oliver swim in the afternoon?

Was Oliver swimming in the afternoon?

- 1 Liam was study in his bedroom.

- 2 We didn't feeling tired.

- 3 What were you do yesterday at 9 pm?

- 4 Did you reading a book when I phoned you?

- 5 You weren't dance in the disco at 2 am.

Unit 5 Grammar Reference

Comparatives / Порівняльний ступінь прикметників

Short adjectives / Короткі прикметники

A phone is smaller than a TV.

My camera is bigger than my phone.

My phone is easier to use than my mum's.

Long adjectives / Довгі прикметники

This mobile is more expensive than that camera.

Неправильні прикметники

good → better, bad → worse,
far → farther / further

- ми вживаємо порівняльний ступінь прикметників, щоб порівняти дві речі, два місця або двох людей
John is taller than me. (Джон вищий за мене.)
Exercise A is more difficult than exercise B.
(Вправа А складніша, ніж вправа Б.)
- після порівняльних прикметників ставимо **than**
London is bigger than Birmingham.
(Лондон більший, ніж Бірмінгем.)

Superlatives / Найвищий ступінь прикметників

Short adjectives / Короткі прикметники

This laptop is the smallest in the shop.

My camera is the biggest.

My phone is the easiest to use.

Long adjectives / Довгі прикметники

This mobile is the most expensive in the world.

Неправильні прикметники

good → the best, bad → the worst,
far → the farthest / the furthest

- ми вживаємо найвищий ступінь прикметників, щоб порівняти більш ніж дві речі, два місця або двох людей.
John is the tallest person in the class.
Джон – найвища людина в класі.
This laptop is the most expensive in the shop.
Цей ноутбук найдорожчий у магазині.
- перед прикметниками найвищого ступеня ставимо артикль **the**
London is the biggest city in Britain.
Лондон – найбільше місто в Британії.
- **good, bad і far** – неправильні прикметники, і вони мають інакшу форму в порівняльному і найвищому ступені.
Manchester United are better than Liverpool. ✓
Манчестер Юнайтед кращі, ніж Ліверпуль.
Germany are the best football team in the world. ✓
Команда Німеччини – найкраща футбольна команда світу.
Germany are the goodest football team in the world. ✗

Правопис: порівняльний і найвищий ступінь

- до коротких прикметників зазвичай додаємо **-er / -est**
small → smaller → the smallest
- до прикметників, які закінчуються на **-e**, додаємо **-r / -st**
wide → wider → the widest
- у прикметниках, які закінчуються на голосну і приголосну, подвоюємо приголосну і додаємо **-er / -est**
big → bigger → the biggest
- у прикметниках, які закінчуються **-y**, замінюємо **-y** на **-ier / -iest**
happy → happier → the happiest
- з довгими прикметниками використовуємо **more** (більш) / **most** (найбільш)
beautiful → more beautiful → the most beautiful

Вирази кількості: a / an, some, any, much, many, a lot of

- ми використовуємо вирази **a / an, some, any, much, many** та **a lot of**, щоб вказати на кількість
- зі злічуваними іменниками в однині вживаємо **a / an**. З незлічуваними іменниками **a / an** не вживається.
I've got a laptop. ✓ (У мене є ноутбук.)
I've got a money. ✗
- **some** вживаємо в стверджувальних реченнях зі злічуваними іменниками в множині та з незлічуваними іменниками, щоб вказати на середню кількість чогось
She's got some money. (У неї є (якісь, деякі) гроші.)
- **any** вживаємо в заперечних реченнях зі злічуваними іменниками в множині та з незлічуваними іменниками, щоб вказати на нульову кількість
He didn't have any money. (У нього немає (ніяких) грошей.)
- **much** вживаємо в заперечних реченнях з незлічуваними іменниками, щоб вказати на невелику кількість чогось
The laptop doesn't have much memory.
(Цей ноутбук має небагато пам'яті.)
- **many** вживаємо в заперечних реченнях зі злічуваними іменниками, щоб вказати на невелику кількість чогось
She doesn't have many computer games.
(Вона має небагато комп'ютерних ігор.)
- **a lot of** вживаємо в стверджувальних реченнях зі злічуваними іменниками в множині та з незлічуваними іменниками, щоб вказати на велику кількість чогось
James has got a lot of CDs. (Джеймс має багато компакт-дисків.)
There is lots of sugar in this drink. (У цьому напої багато цукру.)

Grammar Practice

Comparatives

1 Write the comparative form of the adjectives.

- old older
- 1 rich _____
- 2 heavy _____
- 3 busy _____
- 4 big _____
- 5 intelligent _____
- 6 difficult _____
- 7 good _____
- 8 bad _____
- 9 far _____

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

- My trainers are newer (new) than my boots.
- 1 The bus station is _____ (busy) than the train station.
 - 2 Dogs are _____ (intelligent) than birds.
 - 3 Ostriches are _____ (fast) than humans.
 - 4 Cola is _____ (bad) for you than coffee.
 - 5 A basketball is _____ (big) than a football.
 - 6 Books are _____ (heavy) than DVDs.

Superlatives

3 Write the superlative form of the adjectives.

- old the oldest
- 1 rich _____
- 2 heavy _____
- 3 busy _____
- 4 big _____
- 5 intelligent _____
- 6 difficult _____
- 7 good _____
- 8 bad _____
- 9 far _____

4 Write sentences with the superlative form of the adjective.

- Everest / high / mountain / in the world.
Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- 1 Jon / tall / boy / in my class.

 - 2 we / good / students / in our school.

 - 3 the elephant / large / land animal.

 - 4 the Bugatti / expensive / car / in the world.

 - 5 my aunt / bad / singer / in our family.

 - 6 Kate / intelligent / person / I know.

Expressions of quantity: a / an, some, any, much, many, a lot of

5 Circle the correct words.

- We've got some / any computers at school.
- 1 My printer hasn't got a / any ink.
 - 2 How much / How many DVDs have you got?
 - 3 There's some / a milk in the fridge.
 - 4 We haven't got a / any homework today.
 - 5 How much / How many time do you need?

6 Complete the sentences with a lot of, not many or not much.

- I love Brad Pitt. I've got a lot of his films.
- 1 There are _____ children in the park because it's cold and wet.
 - 2 We aren't pleased. We've got _____ homework to do tonight.
 - 3 There's _____ water. Let's buy another bottle.
 - 4 I'm surprised. It's hot but there are _____ people on the beach.
 - 5 Greg watches _____ horror films.
 - 6 There's _____ memory left. I need a new memory card.

Unit 6 Grammar Reference

be going to / збиратися (зробити щось)

Ствердження	Заперечення	Питання	Короткі відповіді
I'm going to be a vet.	I'm not going to be a vet.	Am I going to be a vet?	Yes, I am.
He / She / It's going to be a vet.	He / She / It isn't going to be a vet.	Is he / she / it going to be a vet?	No, he isn't.
We / You / They're going to be vets.	We / You / They aren't going to be vets.	Are we / you / they going to be vets?	Yes, we are.

- ми вживаємо *be going to*, говорячи про плани і наміри
- стверджувальна форма: підмет + *be going to* + дієслово
I'm going to be an actor.
(Я збираюся бути актором.)
- заперечну форму утворюємо так: підмет + *be* + *not* + *going to* + дієслово
I'm not going to be an actor.
(Я не збираюся бути актором.)
- питальну форму утворюємо так: *be* + підмет + *going to* + дієслово
Are you going to help animals?
(Ти збираєшся допомагати тваринам?)
- у коротких відповідях *going to* не повторюємо
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. ✓ (Так. / Ні.)
Yes, I am going to help. / No, I'm not going to help. ✗

must / mustn't

- *must* вживаємо для правил, настанов і зобов'язань
We must wear a uniform at this school.
(Ми повинні носити форму в цій школі.)
- *mustn't* вживаємо для заборони
You mustn't smoke in restaurants.
(Вам не можна палити в ресторані.)
- форма однакова для всіх осіб однини і множини
You must swim here.
(Ти повинен плавати тут.)
He mustn't surf here.
(Йому тут не можна займатися серфінгом.)

should / shouldn't

- *should* і *shouldn't* вживаємо, щоб просити і давати поради та рекомендації
You should see the doctor.
(Тобі потрібно звернутися до лікаря.)
You shouldn't go to the party.
(Тобі не слід іти на вечірку.)
- форма однакова для всіх осіб однини і множини
He should stop and rest.
(Йому слід зупинитися і відпочити.)
We shouldn't move.
(Нам не варто рухатися.)

Grammar Practice

be going to

- 1 Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

We are going to buy (buy) a new laptop.

- I _____ (help) my brother.
- She _____ (live) in London.
- You _____ (be) famous.
- My neighbours _____ (have) a party on Saturday.
- We _____ (finish) school soon.

- 2 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of *be going to*.

I'm going to sail around the world.
I'm not going to sail around the world.

- We're going to meet at the cinema.

- Lizzie is going to phone me later.

- My friends are going to study Chinese.

- You're going to be late.

- I'm going to visit my grandparents tomorrow.

- 3 Write questions with *be going to*.

you / work / in Hollywood?
Are you going to work in Hollywood?

- your brother / play / the piano?

- you / miss / school tomorrow?

- Maria / have / a birthday party?

- your parents / buy / a bigger TV?

- we / fly / to Rome?

- I / camp / in the forest?

should / shouldn't

- 4 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

I feel tired and I've got a headache. I think I should lie down.

- Henry's got a stomach ache. He _____ eat any more cakes.
- It's my friend's birthday. I _____ phone her.
- That child wants to cross the road. We _____ help her.
- The party starts at 7.30 pm. You _____ be late.
- They use the laptop every day. They _____ sell it.
- I can't understand you. You _____ speak more slowly.

- 5 Order the words to make questions.

I / a cream / use / Should / ?

Should I use a cream?

- study / my brother / Spanish / Should / ?

- buy / Should / new speakers / I / ?

- we / fly / Should / to Galicia / ?

- a vet / Rachel / be / Should / ?

- this water / Should / we / drink / ?

must / mustn't

- 6 Circle the correct words.

You **must** / **mustn't** swim after a big meal.

- In football, players **must** / **mustn't** carry the ball.
- My teachers say I **must** / **mustn't** study every day.
- That film is brilliant. You **must** / **mustn't** see it.
- Lifeguards **must** / **mustn't** be scared of water.
- Some nurses **must** / **mustn't** work a lot of hours.
- Most students **must** / **mustn't** wear a school uniform in the UK.

Unit 7 Grammar Reference

will / won't

Ствердження	Заперечення	Питання	Короткі відповіді
I'll go to town.	I won't go to town.	Will I go to town?	Yes, I will.
He / She / It'll go to town.	He / She / It won't go to town.	Will he / she / it go to town?	No, he won't.
We / You / They'll go to town.	We won't go to town.	Will we go to town?	Yes, we will.

- ми використовуємо *will / won't* та інфінітив без частки *to*, щоб висловлювати припущення на майбутнє
I will have a lot of children.
(Я матиму багато дітей.)
- заперечна форма: *won't (will not)*
She won't live in Australia.
(Вона не житиме в Австралії.)
- питальну форму утворюємо за допомогою *will + підмет + інфінітив без частки to*
Will we buy a big house?
(Ми купимо великий будинок?)
- у коротких відповідях інфінітив не повторюємо
Yes, we will. / No, we won't. ✓ (Так. / Ні.)
~~*Yes, we will buy. / No, we won't buy. ✗*~~
- щоб висловити припущення або здогадки, часто використовуємо вирази *I think* (думаю), *I expect* (очікую, розраховую), *I guess* (гадаю), *I think he'll be famous.*
(Думаю, він буде відомим.)
I guess they'll get married.
(Гадаю, вони одружаться.)
- з *will* часто використовуємо такі вирази часу: *one day* (одного дня), *one day soon* (найближчим часом), *soon* (незабаром), *tomorrow* (завтра), *next year* (наступного року), *when I'm older* (коли я стану старшим), *when I finish school* (коли я закінчу школу).
I'll buy a car when I'm 30.
(Я куплю авто, коли мені виповниться 30.)
He'll go to university next year.
(Він вступить до університету наступного року.)
- *can* ніколи не вживається з *will / won't*. Щоб говорити про можливість у майбутньому, використовуйте *will / won't + be able to*
He'll be able to learn French in Canada. ✓
(Він зможе вивчити французьку мову в Канаді.)
~~*He'll can learn French in Canada. ✗*~~

First conditional / Умове речення першого типу

Ситуація (Якщо)	Наслідок
If I get a good job, Якщо я отримаю гарну роботу,	I'll buy a house. я куплю будинок.
If he practises, Якщо він тренуватиметься,	he'll be better. він стане (буде) кращим.
If we study, Якщо ми вчитимемося, I'll have children Я матиму дітей	we'll pass the exam. ми складемо іспит. if I get married. якщо одружуся.
He'll be famous Він стане відомим	if he practises. якщо тренуватиметься.
We'll get a job Ми отримаємо роботу	if we study. якщо навчатимемося.

- ми вживаємо *first conditional*, щоб говорити про можливі ситуації в майбутньому та їхні наслідки
- щоб утворити *first conditional*, використовуємо: *if + підмет + present simple* (для ситуацій) *підмет + will / won't + інфінітив без to* (для наслідків)
If I get a good job, I'll buy a house.
(Якщо я отримаю гарну роботу, я куплю будинок.)
- якщо умова стоїть на першому місці, потрібна кома
If you practise, you'll get better.
(Якщо ти тренуватимешся, ти справишся краще.)
- кому не ставимо, якщо на першому місці стоїть наслідок
I'll be happy if I pass my exams.
(Я буду щасливий, якщо складу іспити.)

Grammar Practice

will / won't

1 Complete the sentences with *will* and the verbs in brackets.

I _____ 'll be _____ (be) an architect when I'm older.

- My sister _____ (arrive) home soon.
- I _____ (get) married when I'm 30.
- You _____ (feel) tired tomorrow morning.
- Jack _____ (play) the guitar in a famous band one day.
- We _____ (eat) pasta in Italy.

2 Write sentences with *won't*.

we / have / a good time / at the beach.
We won't have a good time at the beach.

- I / be / a teacher.

- my best friend / go / to the disco.

- you / fail / your exams.

- your cousin / like / the film.

3 Look at the information in the table. Write questions with *will* and short answers.

	Jessica	Tom	Sam and Jo
transport	motorbike	fast car	bicycle
home	Paris	London	Hollywood

Jessica / drive / a fast car?
Will Jessica drive a fast car?
No, she won't.

- Tom / live / in London?

- Sam and Jo / ride / motorbikes?

- Jessica / live / Paris?

First conditional

4 Circle the correct words.

If it rains / 'll rain tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

- If you pass your exams, you are / 'll be happy.
- You see / 'll see Sarah if you come to the party tonight.
- If we leave / 'll leave now, we'll get there in time.
- Your parents will be happy if you cook / 'll cook dinner.
- If James phones us, we meet / 'll meet him in town.

5 Write sentences with the first conditional.

if / Mike / fail / his exams / his dad / be / angry.
If Mike fails his exams, his dad will be angry.

- our teacher / be / happy / if / we / tidy / our desks.

- if / the sun / shine / we / go / to the lake.

- if / Mum / not come / home soon / I / cook / dinner.

- we / cross / the Atlantic / if / we / sail / to New York.

- I / not have / a good time / if / my friends / not be / at the party.

Unit 8 Grammar Reference

Present perfect / Теперішній доконаний час

Ствердження	Заперечення	Питання	Короткі відповіді
I've visited the zoo.	I haven't visited the zoo.	Have I visited the zoo?	Yes, I have.
He / She / It's visited the zoo.	He / She / It hasn't visited the zoo.	Has he / she / it visited the zoo?	No, she hasn't.
We've visited the zoo.	We haven't visited the zoo.	Have we visited the zoo?	Yes, we have.
You've visited the zoo.	You haven't visited the zoo.	Have you visited the zoo?	No, you haven't.
They've visited the zoo.	They haven't visited the zoo.	Have they visited the zoo?	Yes, they have.

- ми вживаємо *present perfect*, говорячи про явища або дії в минулому, коли ми не вказуємо (або не знаємо) точний час
- стверджувальну форму утворюємо за допомогою *have / has + past participle* (третя форма дієслова)
I have organised a competition.
(Я організував змагання.)
He has tried a new organic shampoo.
(Він спробував новий натуральний шампунь.)
- третя форма правильних дієслів має закінчення *-ed*
visit → visited
- третя форма неправильних дієслів утворюється по-різному (користуйтеся Таблицею неправильних дієслів на стор. 120 у *Student's Book*)
- у стверджувальних реченнях інколи вживаємо *always* (завжди) і *never* (ніколи)
I've always recycled glass.
(Я завжди віддавала скло на повторну переробку.)
He's never used plastic bags.
(Він ніколи не користувався пластиковими пакетами.)
- заперечну форму утворюємо за допомогою *haven't (have not)* або *hasn't (has not) + past participle*
They haven't seen a tiger. (Вони не бачили тигра.)
- питальну форму утворюємо за допомогою *have/has + підмет + past participle*
Have you seen a tiger? (Ви бачили тигра?)
- у коротких відповідях *past participle* не повторюємо
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. ✓
Yes, I have seen. / No, I haven't seen. ✗

- у питаннях інколи використовуємо *ever* (колись) у значенні 'коли-небудь у житті'
Have you ever seen a penguin?
(Ти колись бачив пінгіна?)
Has he ever ridden an elephant?
(Чи їздив він колись на слоні?)

Правопис: *past participle* для правильних дієслів

- до більшості дієслів додаємо *-ed*
want → wanted
- до дієслів, які закінчуються на *-e*, додаємо *-d*
like → liked
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на приголосну + *y*, опускаємо *-y* та додаємо *-ied*
study → studied
- у дієсловах, які закінчуються на наголошену голосну + приголосну (крім *w, x* та *y*), подвоюємо кінцеву приголосну і додаємо *-ed*
stop → stopped, permit → permitted

Grammar Practice

Present perfect

1 Write the past participle form of the regular and irregular verbs.

organise organised

see seen

1 play _____

2 open _____

3 stop _____

4 have _____

5 choose _____

6 try _____

7 read _____

8 become _____

2 Write sentences with the affirmative form of the present perfect.

I / read / a brilliant book.

I have read a brilliant book.

1 my uncle and aunt / open / a hotel.

2 I / meet / several famous people.

3 we / have / fish for lunch.

4 he / arrive / early for the match.

5 you / become / very tall.

3 Rewrite the sentences with the negative form of the present perfect.

I've seen this film.

I haven't seen this film.

1 My uncle has sailed around the world.

2 I've finished this exercise.

3 Dan has bought a laptop.

4 We've reduced our waste.

5 My neighbours have rebuilt their house.

6 We've stopped using plastic bags.

4 Order the words to make questions. Then write short answers.

you / Have / ever / a motorbike / ridden / ? (no)

Have you ever ridden a motorbike?

No, I haven't.

1 surfing / you / Have / tried / ever / ? (yes)

2 swum / in the sea / Has / ever / your dad / ? (no)

3 we / Have / Chinese food / ever / eaten / ? (yes)

4 she / met / your cousin / ever / Has / ? (yes)

5 visited / New York / Have / ever / your friends / ? (no)

5 Complete the sentences and questions with *ever* or *never*.

I've never played the trumpet.

1 Have they _____ swum in a lake?

2 My grandma has _____ driven a car.

3 Has he _____ played rugby?

4 She's ridden an elephant but she's _____ ridden a camel.

5 Has your teacher _____ been angry in class?

6 Correct the errors in the red words.

Our new teacher has **study** architecture.

Our new teacher has studied architecture.

1 I **has** eaten all the biscuits.

2 You **never** swum in the sea?

3 She **not** finished her dinner.

4 Have you **never** visited Paris?

Unit 9 Grammar Reference

Огляд часів: теперішні і минулі часи

	Present simple	Present continuous	Past simple	Past continuous
Ствердження	They roll the dice.	I'm moving my counter.	It was the first game.	They were playing cards.
Заперечення	He doesn't play chess.	She isn't winning.	They didn't pass Go.	I wasn't playing cards.
Питання	Do you like chess?	What are you playing?	Did they invent chess?	What were you doing?

- ми вживаємо *present simple*, щоб описати звичні і повторювані дії
I play board games with my friends on Saturdays. (Я граю в настільні ігри з друзями щосуботи.)
- ми вживаємо *present continuous*, щоб описати дії, які відбуваються саме зараз
We're playing Monopoly now. Kyra is winning. (Зараз ми граємо в 'Монополію'. Кіра перемагає.)
- ми вживаємо *past simple*, щоб описати завершені дії або ситуації в минулому
We played board games last Saturday and I won. (Ми грали в настільні ігри минулої суботи, і я виграв.)
- ми вживаємо *past continuous*, щоб описати дії, які відбувалися в певний момент часу в минулому
We were playing chess at 7.30 pm. (О 7.30 вечора ми грали в шахи.)
- ми використовуємо *when* (коли) зазвичай перед *past simple*, *a while* (під час того як) – перед *past continuous*
When our teacher arrived, we were playing chess. (Коли прийшов наш вчитель, ми грали в шахи.)
While we were playing chess, our teacher arrived. (Під час того як ми грали в шахи, прийшов наш вчитель.)

Огляд часів: форми майбутнього часу

	Present continuous	be going to	will
Ствердження	She's having a party.	I'm going to play chess.	We'll win the game.
Заперечення	I'm not playing tennis.	He isn't going to play ludo.	We won't cheat.
Питання	Is she having a party?	Are you going to play?	Will you win or lose?

- з *present continuous* говоримо про визначені плани і часто використовуємо вирази майбутнього
We're meeting at six o'clock tonight. (Ми зустрічаємося сьогодні о шостій вечора.)
- *will / won't* + дієслово використовується для висловлення прогнозів і передбачень
When I'm 30, I'll travel around the world. (Коли мені виповниться 30, я здійсю подорож навколо світу.)
- *be going to* + дієслово використовується для висловлення намірів у майбутньому
I'm going to visit my grandparents in the summer holidays. (Я збираюся відвідати своїх дідуся і бабусю на літніх канікулах.)

Вирази часу

- залежно від часової форми дієслова використовуються різні вирази часу
- з теперішніми часами зазвичай використовуємо такі вирази, як-от *always* (завжди), *never* (ніколи) та *at the moment* (у цей момент, зараз)
We always study hard. (Ми завжди вчимося старанно.)
You are reading a good book at the moment. (Ти зараз читаєш хорошу книжку.)
- з минулими часами використовуємо такі вирази, як-от *in 2005* (у 2005 році), *yesterday* (вчора), *last week* (минулого тижня) та *five years ago* (п'ять років тому).
My teacher was born in 1982. (Мій вчитель народився у 1982 році.)
I went to the cinema yesterday. (Я ходив у кіно вчора.)
They played football last week. (Вони грали в футбол минулого тижня.)
- з формами майбутнього часу використовуємо такі вирази, як-от *tomorrow* (завтра), *later* (пізніше) та *next year* (наступного року)
I'm meeting my friend tomorrow. (Я зустрічаюся з подругою завтра.)
They're going to go to France next year. (Вони збираються поїхати до Франції наступного року.)

Grammar Practice

Tense review: present and past tenses

1 Write sentences with the present simple or present continuous.

we / always / play / cards on Christmas Day.

We always play cards on Christmas Day.

1 my teacher / use / her laptop in class / twice a week.

2 Sam / listen / to music / at the moment.

3 we / not lose the match / today.

4 about 26 million people / visit / London / every year.

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

At 7.30 am the sun was shining (shine).

1 I _____ (sit) on the teacher's chair when she came in.

2 Tim's a teacher. He _____ (study) maths at university.

3 She was rolling a dice when it _____ (fall) on the floor.

4 We _____ (play) football when we saw my aunt.

3 Order the words to make questions.

did / you / What / for dinner / yesterday / have / ?

What did you have for dinner yesterday?

1 listening / Are / to me / you / ?

2 carrying / Were / when / saw / you / you / books / I / ?

3 you / Why / are / me / following / ?

4 recycle / you / do / paper / How often / ?

4 Circle the correct words.

I won / win a competition yesterday.

1 Zoe is / was riding her sister's bike at the moment.

2 I was sitting in class when my phone rang / rings.

3 My parents get / got married in 1997.

4 It's lovely today. The sun is / was shining.

5 They are / were making a cake when we arrived.

Tense review: future tenses

5 Circle the correct words.

I ... pizza at Rosa's house tonight.

a) having b) have c) am having

1 I hope we ... see Times Square in New York.

a) will b) are c) going to

2 They ... going to stay at a campsite.

a) be b) don't c) aren't

3 My sister ... a marathon next week.

a) runs b) is running c) is going run

4 I ... late tomorrow.

a) won't be b) won't c) won't to be

5 I think he ... win the match tomorrow.

a) will b) won't c) is going

Time expressions

6 Complete the table with the words in the box.

~~in 2009~~ last year next year often today tomorrow yesterday

Present	Past	Future
	in 2009	

Unit 1 Vocabulary Reference

Film types



action / horror / war



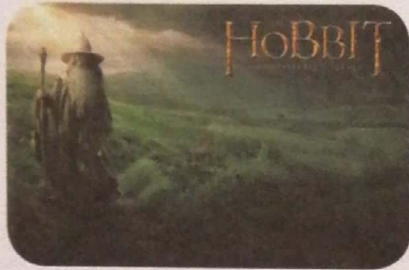
action / western



adventure / science-fiction / thriller



romantic comedy



adventure / fantasy



animated / comedy



musical

TV programmes



cartoon



chat show



comedy



documentary



drama



game show



reality show



soap opera



sports programme



the news

1 Write the film types. Then order the missing letters to find the mystery word.

1 __c__ion

2 fa__tas__

3 h__rr__r

4 thr__ll__r

5 ani__ate__

6 __usi__al

Mystery word:

R _____ C _____

3 Look at the code. Write the TV programmes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

1 4.18.1.13.1

2 18.5.1.12.9.20.25 19.8.15.23

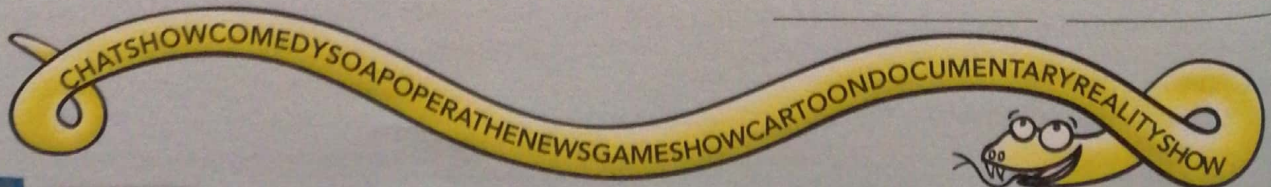
3 7.1.13.5 19.8.15.23

4 19.15.1.16 15.16.5.18.1

5 3.8.1.20 19.8.15.23

6 20.8.5 14.5.23.19

2 Find eight types of TV programme.



Unit 2 Vocabulary Reference

Outdoor activities



build



camp



chop



climb



cook



find



fish



hike



look for



sleep

Feelings



angry



bored



embarrassed



excited



jealous



nervous



pleased



sad



scared



surprised



tired



worried

1 Follow the word maze. You can go up or down, and left or right. Find and write outdoor activities.

F	L	O	O	K	F
I	B	A	C	R	O
S	M	M	H	O	P
H	I	P	C	I	H
C	L	C	D	K	E
O	O	K	N	I	F

2 Order the letters to make outdoor activity words. Then follow the lines to complete the sentences.

udlib
 olok rof
 lepes
 hisf
 koco
 pamc
 keih
 bmilc

Phoebe
 Lucy
 Marvin
 Daniel

- Phoebe is planning to _____ a shelter and _____ in the mountains.
- Marvin wants to _____ in the river and _____ dinner for his family.
- Lucy is planning to _____ a mountain and _____ in a tent.
- Daniel wants to _____ 10km and _____ wild fruit.

Unit 3 Vocabulary Reference

Travel verbs



arrive



discover



drive



explore



fly



land



leave



ride



sail



take off



travel

Natural disasters



drought



earthquake



famine



fire



floods



hurricane



landslide



tornado



tsunami



volcanic eruption

1 Find 11 travel verbs.



2 Order the letters to make words and complete the sentences.

- When you get to a place, you (reriav) _____.
- When you find something new, you (vercosid) _____ it.
- You can (veird) _____ a car, but not a bike.
- When you travel around a new place, you (pxolere) _____ it.
- When a plane leaves the ground, it (ekats fof) _____.
- You can (edri) _____ a bike, but not a car.
- You can (ndal) _____ a plane, but not a bike or a car.
- When you (vlarte) _____ around the world, you return to the place where you started!

3 Write and order the letters in the same colour squares and order to make words.

A	F	R	U	O	N
N	T	R	I	D	S
O	O	E	T	C	T
O	A	U	E	N	O
N	M	F	O	I	A
S	D	L	V	L	N
I	C	P	M	I	A

Unit 4 Vocabulary Reference

Character adjectives



Verbs of movement



1 Follow the chain and write the character adjectives.

Start → → Finish

	c	e	
	h	s	
e			i
e			w
	r	l	
	f	a	
u			y
l			o
	s	l	
	t	h	
u			s
b			i
	b	f	
	o	l	
r			e
n			s

2 Find 13 verbs of movement from the wordsquare.

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

3 Complete the verbs of movement. Then order the missing letters to find the mystery word.

- 1 lif__
- 2 __ull
- 3 d__op
- 4 m__ve
- 5 __it
- 6 __tand

Mystery word:

We like playing _____.

Unit 5 Vocabulary Reference

Money



borrow



buy



earn



lend



pay (for)



save



sell



spend



swap



win

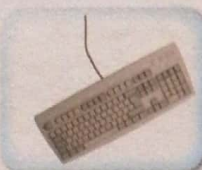
Computer equipment



desktop



flash drive



keyboard



laptop



memory card



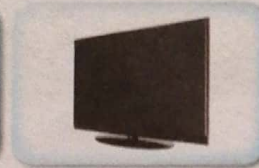
mouse



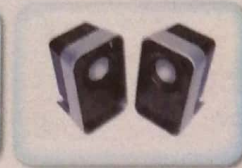
printer



scanner



screen



speakers



webcam

- 1 Order the letters to make money words. Then follow the lines to complete the sentences.

woborr		Clare
nare		Louis
densp		Freya
pwsa		Hamish
uyb		
lesl		
pya orf		

- Hamish wants to _____ his football shirt, or _____ it for a new one.
- Clare needs to _____ some money to _____ her lunch.
- Louis wants to _____ some money to _____ a new bike.
- Freya wants to _____ some money to _____ on holiday.

- 2 Look at the code. What's in the office? Write the answers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

4 19.3.18.5.5.14

5 23.5.2.3.1.13

6 4.5.19.11.20.15

7 11.5.25.2.15.1.18.4

1 13.15.21.19.5

2 19.3.1.14.14.5.18

3 16.18.9.14.20.5.18

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

Unit 6 Vocabulary Reference

Jobs



actor



architect



electrician



engineer



lifeguard



mechanic



nurse



police officer



sportsperson



surgeon



teacher



vet

Health problems and first aid



broken arm



cold



cough



cut



earache



headache



insect bite



(feel) sick



sore throat



temperature



stomach ache

1 Write the missing letters to find the mystery word.

1 s__o__tsperson

2 p__lice o__ficer

3 m__chanic

4 nur__e

5 __urgeon

6 electr__cian

7 act__r

8 engi__eer

9 __rchitect

10 __ifeguard

Mystery word:

2 Find 10 health problems in the wordsquare.

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

Unit 7 Vocabulary Reference

Life events



be born



buy a house



get a job



get married



go to university



have children



learn to drive



leave home



leave school



start school



train to be a ...



work

Musical instruments



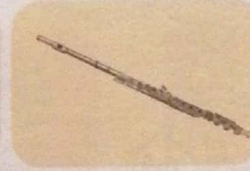
acoustic guitar



drums



electric guitar



flute



keyboards



piano



saxophone



tambourine



trumpet



violin

1 Write every second letter to make life events.

1 rlsemaevley srcphooouxl _____

2 agreyt ba rjaopb _____

3 sbmuky la shroqursve _____

4 wlheaazrun btio adrssiyyvie _____

5 lgeo atso purnsidviesrrseiltpy _____

2 Read the descriptions. Then match the musical instruments with the correct boys.

- The boy with fair hair doesn't play the keyboards.
- A boy with dark hair plays the electric guitar.
- Mark doesn't play the saxophone.
- Stan plays the saxophone or the drums.
- The boy who plays drums hasn't got dark hair.
- Adam doesn't play the guitar.
- Josiah doesn't play the saxophone or keyboards.

drums: _____

electric guitar: _____

keyboards: _____

saxophone: _____



Josiah



Mark



Stan



Adam

Unit 8 Vocabulary Reference

Materials and containers



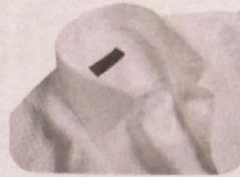
aluminium



cardboard/box



carton



cotton



bottle



glass/jar



metal/can



paper/bag



plastic



wool

Endangered animals



dolphin



elephant



leopard



orang-utan



panda



polar bear



rhinoceros



snake



tiger



turtle

1 Which recycling bins do the objects go in? Solve the puzzle and complete the sentences.

- 1 The blue bin is for _____ and _____.
- 2 The yellow bin is for _____ and _____.
- 3 The green bin is for _____ and _____.



2 Read the clues and write the endangered animals.

- 1 This animal lives in the Arctic. _____
- 2 This animal looks like a tortoise and lives in water. _____
- 3 This animal is grey and has got a horn. _____
- 4 This animal hasn't got legs and lives in grass and trees. _____
- 5 This animal lives in water and is very intelligent. _____
- 6 This animal lives in China and is black and white. _____
- 7 This animal has got a long trunk. _____
- 8 This animal lives in India and can be dangerous. _____

Unit 9 Vocabulary Reference

Playing games



beat



cheat



count



give up



guess



land



lose



miss a turn



move a counter



roll the dice

Places to visit



aquarium



art gallery



campsite



castle



cathedral



fishing port



market



monument



safari park



statue

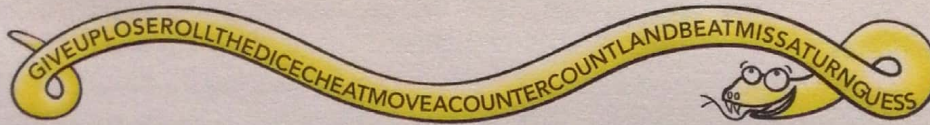


town square



water park

1 Find ten verbs and phrases connected with playing games.



2 Look at the code. Write the words to complete the rules.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

RULES Each player ⁽¹⁾18•15•12•12•19 20•8•5 4•9•3•5. The player with the highest number starts the game. The players ⁽²⁾13•15•22•5 20•8•5•9•18 3•15•21•14•20•5•18•19 around the squares on the board. If you land on a red square, you ⁽³⁾13•9•19•19 1 20•21•18•14. If you land on a green square, you must answer the question. If you don't know the answer, you can ⁽⁴⁾7•21•5•19•19. You mustn't ⁽⁵⁾3•8•5•1•20! The first person to ⁽⁶⁾12•1•14•4 on 'Finish' is the winner.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

3 Follow the word maze. You can go up or down, and left or right. Find and write places to visit.

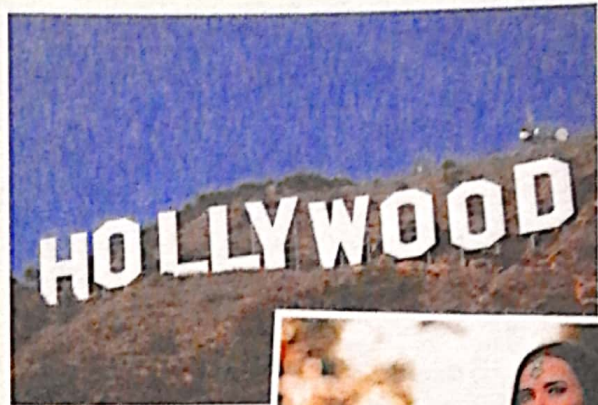
M	A	T	U	E	W	A	T
A	T	S	R	A	P	R	E
R	R	T	K	T	O	W	N
K	O	P	R	A	U	Q	S
E	N	G	E	M	E	N	T
T	I	H	M	U	S	A	C
F	I	S	O	N	T	L	E

Reading

From Hollywood to Bollywood

Where do top movies (*movie* is American English for *film*) like *X-Men* and *Pirates of the Caribbean* come from? They usually come from Hollywood – the film capital of the USA. Hollywood's film studios make about 500 films a year and they make all kinds of films. It's easy to see a film in Hollywood; there are several cinemas on Hollywood Boulevard. But it's difficult to find a famous actor in Hollywood because film stars don't live there. They often have very large houses in Beverly Hills, about 3km away.

On the other side of the world, Mumbai is India's film capital. The Indian film industry, or 'Bollywood', makes about 1,000 films a year and about 14 million people go to the cinema to watch these films every day in India. The nickname Bollywood comes from the city of Bombay (which is now called Mumbai) and Hollywood. Bollywood films are usually musicals with a lot of dancing and romance.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Hollywood?

- 2 Where is Bollywood?

2 Read again and listen. Then find these words in the text. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

film star ~~nickname~~ studio top (adj)

- A nickname is an informal name.
- 1 Something is _____ when it is very popular, or the best.
 - 2 A _____ is a place where films are made.
 - 3 A _____ is a very famous actor.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many films are made in Hollywood each year?

- 2 Why is it difficult to find a movie star in Hollywood?

- 3 How many films are made in Bollywood each year?

- 4 What kinds of films do Bollywood film studios make?

Listening

4 Listen to a programme about Nigerian films. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Nigeria makes more films than the USA. T / F
- 2 A lot of people in Nigeria go to the cinema. T / F
- 3 You can't watch Nigerian films in Europe. T / F
- 4 Nigerian films are usually musicals. T / F

Reading

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award is a charity that gives awards to young people who complete a programme of different activities. But the young people need to try new activities – they can't just sit at home on the sofa and watch TV! A lot of young people in the UK – around 250,000 – are doing a programme at the moment. There are three levels of award: Bronze, Silver and Gold. Most people begin by doing the Bronze programme.


The Bronze programme has got four sections: Volunteering, Physical, Skills and Expedition. You can design your own programme. For example, Molly is very interested in animals and photography. Last year she did a photography course and she learned about digital images (Skills). At the moment she's helping in an animal hospital on Friday afternoons (Volunteering). Molly doesn't like sports very much but she loves dancing, so she goes to jazz dance classes twice a week (Physical).



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the Duke of Edinburgh's Award?

- 2 Would you like to do it?


2  Read again and listen. Then find verbs 1–4 in the text and match them with nouns a–d.

- | | |
|--------|-------------------|
| 1 give | a) to a class |
| 2 try | b) a new activity |
| 3 do | c) an award |
| 4 go | d) a course |

3 Circle T (true) or F (false).

- The Duke of Edinburgh's Award is for older people. T / F
- 1 The charity wants young people to watch more TV. T / F
 - 2 The Duke of Edinburgh's Award is very popular. T / F
 - 3 Everyone does exactly the same programme of activities. T / F
 - 4 Molly is doing a photography course at the moment. T / F
 - 5 Molly doesn't like working with animals. T / F

Listening

4  Listen to Ben talking about the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. Circle the correct words.

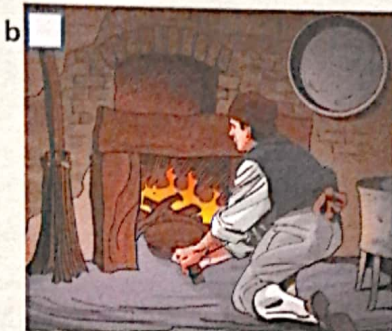
- 1 Ben is doing the Duke of Edinburgh's **Bronze / Silver** Award.
- 2 For the Physical section, Ben is learning **rugby / American football**.
- 3 For the Skills section, Ben is learning **camping / cooking**.
- 4 For the Expedition section, Ben is planning a camping trip to **Wales / Spain**.

Reading

The Great Fire of London

At about midnight, on 2nd September 1666, a fire started in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane, in the city of London. The buildings in London were made of wood and it was very windy. The fire quickly spread from house to house and became enormous. Most people survived but they couldn't save their houses. This was because the houses were very near each other and also because people only had buckets of water. After four days, the fire stopped when it got to an area with no buildings.

The people of London lost nearly 80% of their city, including homes, churches and land. On the positive side, the fire also killed many of the rats which were carrying the plague. After the fire, Londoners rebuilt their city with wide streets and strong buildings, and they constructed a 61m-high monument to the fire. Today, visitors to London can visit The Monument and see over the city of London.



1 Read the text. Number the pictures in the correct order.

2 Read again and listen. Then find words 1-4 in the text and match them with definitions a-d.

- 1 spread a
- 2 enormous
- 3 bucket
- 4 the plague

- a) to cover a larger area
- b) a serious disease that passes quickly from person to person or animals to people
- c) a container used for carrying water
- d) very big

3 Circle the correct words.

The Great Fire of London began / finished in a shop where they sold bread.

- 1 People **could** / **couldn't** stop the fire.
- 2 The fire ended on **4th** / **5th** September.
- 3 There **was** / **wasn't** a good thing about the fire.
- 4 After the fire, they built London in **the same** / **a different** way.
- 5 The monument to the fire **exists** / **doesn't exist** now.

Listening

4 Listen to a programme about the Great Fire of Rome. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The Great Fire of Rome was in 64 BC. T / F
- 2 The fire probably started in a shop. T / F
- 3 The fire stopped after seven days. T / F
- 4 The fire destroyed 14 districts. T / F

Reading

William Shakespeare and *Macbeth*

Shakespeare is famous for his plays and his poems. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564, and later he lived in London. His plays first appeared in London theatres in the 1590s. *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet* and *Macbeth* are some of Shakespeare's popular plays.

There are films, operas, novels and comic books based on Shakespeare's play *Macbeth*. It's about a Scottish army general who kills some people to become the King of Scotland. The villains are probably more famous than the heroes in this play. This is the story.

One day, Macbeth and his friend Banquo were returning from war, when they met three cruel witches. These witches told Macbeth that he could be king. Macbeth's wife, Lady Macbeth, was happy to hear this news. She decided that they needed to kill King Duncan. Macbeth killed Duncan and he became King of Scotland. But Macbeth felt bad. He had nightmares and saw ghosts. In the end, he killed his loyal best friend Banquo, and then both Macbeth and his wife died.

People read *Macbeth* all over the world in many different languages and many of the quotations from the play are famous.



- 1 Read the text. Complete the sentences with the names in the box.

Duncan	William Shakespeare
Banquo	Lady Macbeth
	Macbeth

- William Shakespeare was a writer.
- 1 _____ was in the army.
- 2 _____ was Macbeth's best friend.
- 3 _____ was Macbeth's wife.
- 4 _____ was the King of Scotland.

- 2 Read again and listen. Then circle the correct words.

A play / poem is a story which you can watch in a theatre.

- 1 A(n) **army general** / king is a soldier who leads other men in a war.
- 2 A **hero** / villain is a bad person in a play, film, book, etc.
- 3 A **witch** / wife is a woman who can do magic.
- 4 **Nightmares** / Ghosts are bad dreams.

- 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What is William Shakespeare famous for?

- 2 Who did Macbeth meet while he was returning with Banquo?

- 3 Who decided that they needed to kill the King of Scotland?

- 4 What happened in the end?

Listening

- 4 Listen to the story of *Romeo and Juliet*. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The Capulet and Montague families were friends. T/F
- 2 Romeo and Juliet met at a party. T/F
- 3 Romeo left the city after the wedding. T/F
- 4 Romeo killed Juliet. T/F

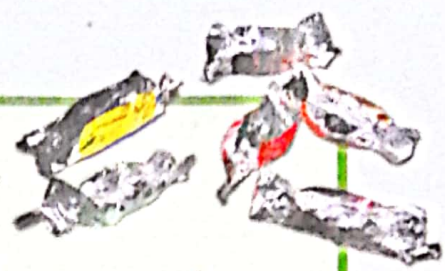
Reading

Collecting

Collecting is one of the best – and oldest – hobbies in the world, and it's very popular in English-speaking countries. Children like collecting because they feel happy when they finish their collection of football cards, or when they get an unusual coin. Adults like it because they can forget work and stress. It also helps them remember special times, for example if they collect postcards from holidays, memorabilia or concert T-shirts. Some teenagers like stamp-collecting or bird-watching. But if you want a more original, cheaper collection, here are some of the strangest ideas from the UK and the USA.

Chocolate wrappers

One woman in the USA collects the papers from chocolate bars and sweets. She's got around 100,000!



Banana stickers

Another woman from the USA collects adhesive labels from bananas. She's got more than 10,000!



Sugar packets

Do you collect sugar packets? Yes? Then you are a sucrologist, and there are a lot of clubs in Britain where you can meet other sucrologists.



Trainers

Some people collect old trainers. There are a lot of them in the UK and the USA, and some people have more than 250 pairs of old trainers.



1 Read the text. Tick (✓) the collections that it mentions.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> | stickers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| coins | <input type="checkbox"/> | cars | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| postcards | <input type="checkbox"/> | banana labels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| souvenirs | <input type="checkbox"/> | shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| toy trains | <input type="checkbox"/> | football cards | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Read again and listen. Then find words 1–4 in the text and match them with definitions a–d.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 unusual | <input type="checkbox"/> | c |
| 2 memorabilia | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 adhesive label | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4 packet | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
- a) a small piece of sticky paper with pictures or words on it
 b) the outside paper on a product
 c) different, not normal
 d) objects made to remember a person or event

3 Circle T (true) or F (false).

- Collecting is an old hobby. T / F
- 1 Collecting is very popular in the USA. T / F
- 2 Adults and children like collecting for the same reasons. T / F
- 3 An American woman collects adhesive labels from different kinds of fruit. T / F
- 4 'Sucrologists' collect trainers. T / F
- 5 There's a club for sucrologists in Britain. T / F

Listening

4 Listen to Izzy talk about her collection. Circle the correct words.

- 1 Izzy collects postcards / teddy bears.
- 2 People who collect teddy bears are bearphiles / arctophiles.
- 3 Izzy has got more than 500 / 7,000 teddy bears.
- 4 The biggest teddy bear collection in the world belongs to a(n) British / American woman.

Reading

Britain's guide dogs

Heroes are people who help other people, for example, nurses, lifeguards or fire fighters. But not all heroes are people. We shouldn't forget animals, especially dogs. They can be heroes too. There are police dogs, mountain-rescue dogs and airport security dogs. But perhaps the most important working dogs are guide dogs for the blind.

Blind people can't see, so their lives are more difficult, but in 1916, the German army had a great idea – dogs can help! This idea came to Britain in 1931, and now there are a lot of dogs working with Britain's blind people.



Fact File

- 1 A guide dog is the best help for a blind person. Guide dogs aren't free, but they aren't expensive for the owner. Most blind people pay about 50p (60 cents) for the guide dog.
- 2 Most British guide dogs are Labradors or Retrievers, but there are also some German Shepherd dogs.
- 3 There are about 4,500 guide dogs in Britain, and they usually work for six or seven years. After that, they stop and live a normal life.
- 4 There are 10,000 volunteers helping British guide dogs. They look after the puppies (little dogs) and they train the dogs.
- 5 People in Britain organize a lot of events to collect money for guide dogs. The money pays for food, vets and other things. One dog needs about €50,000. Sometimes schools 'adopt' a dog and collect money for it.

1 Read the text. Match questions a–e with the facts 1–5 in the Fact File.

- a) How do people help? 5
- b) How many guide dogs are there?
- c) How many people help?
- d) How much does a guide dog's owner pay?
- e) What kinds of dogs work as guide dogs?

2 39 Read again and listen. Then match the numbers with the things in the text they describe.

- 1 1916 a) How many guide dogs there are in Britain.
- 2 60 b) The year people first had the idea for guide dogs.
- 3 4,500 c) How much money a guide dog needs.
- 4 10,000 d) How many cents a blind person pays for a guide dog.
- 5 €50,000 e) How many volunteers work with guide dogs.

3 Circle the correct words.

- 1 The **police** / Lifeguards use dogs to help them.
- 2 The original guide dog idea came from **Germany** / Britain.
- 3 Guide dogs are **only for the rich** / for anyone.
- 4 The people who train guide dogs **don't get paid** / earn money.
- 5 School children sometimes **work with** / help pay for guide dogs.

Listening

4 40 Listen to a programme about how animals can help us. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Animals aren't helpful. T/F
- 2 Only dogs and horses do important jobs. T/F
- 3 In China, the police are using birds to help them. T/F
- 4 Goats are working inside San Francisco airport. T/F

Reading

School in England and Scotland

England and Scotland are next to each other, but education is very different in each country.

Compulsory education in England starts at age five and ends at age 17. If students want to stay at school, they study in Sixth Form and leave when they're 18. Students can also choose to go to a college until they are 17. Since 2015, all students must stay in education until they are 18.

In each class, the oldest student's birthday is in September, and the youngest one's is in August. This follows the school year from early September until late July.

Students take GCSEs, their most important secondary school exams, at 16. Students who want to go to university must stay at school and study for A-level exams.

Most students study three or four subjects at A-level and take the exams when they're 18. If you pass your A-levels, you'll be able to go to university.



In Scotland, children start school between the ages of four and five, and education is compulsory until 15 or 16. Students can also continue for two years, especially if they want to go to university.

The oldest students in a class have birthdays in March, and the youngest ones in February. The school year starts in August and ends in June or early July.

The most important exams in Scotland are Standard and Intermediate Grade exams (you take them at 15 or 16), and Highers. Students take Highers at 17 or 18, and they usually study five subjects.

1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1 At what age do children start primary school in England?

2 At what age do children start primary school in Scotland?

2 Read again and listen. Then complete the table.

	England	Scotland
oldest student's birthday month	September	
exams students take at age 16		
number of subjects students study at age 18		
exams students need for university		

3 Circle T (true) or F (false).

If you live in England, you must stay at school until you're 18. T/F

1 English schoolchildren are on holiday in August. T/F

2 In Scotland, students can leave school at 15. T/F

3 If your birthday is in March, you'll be one of the youngest in your class in Scotland. T/F

Listening

4 Listen to a programme about education in the USA. Complete the sentences with the missing number.

1 In the USA, compulsory education starts at age _____.

2 Elementary school is for _____ years.

3 High school starts when children are _____.

4 Most students stay at school until the age of _____.

Reading

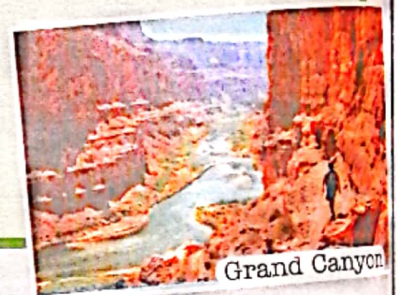
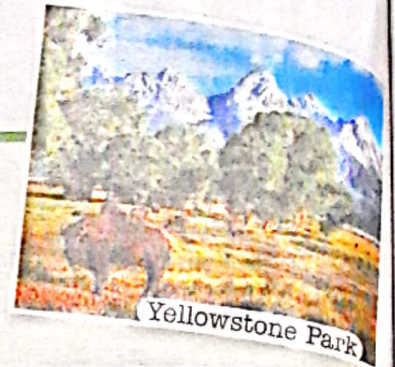
National Parks in the USA

There are many countries with National Parks, like Britain, Spain, Kenya and South Africa. But some of the most famous National Parks are in the USA and they are an important part of the country's identity. They are naturally beautiful places, or places with historical importance and they are protected from industry and construction. They are also very popular places for camping and outdoor sports. Around 285 million people visit the parks every year. That's a lot of people!

The USA's first National Park was Yellowstone Park. It has been a park since 1872, and is in the northwest, in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. It is famous for its geysers, canyon, and animals like wolves, bison and bears.

The biggest American National Park is the Wrangell-St Elias Park in southeast Alaska. It is 53,321km² and there are old volcanoes, glaciers, rivers and only two roads. You should visit it if you like being alone!

Probably the most famous National Park is the Grand Canyon in Arizona. It is 446km long and about 1.6km high. It is incredibly beautiful, especially when the sun is going down. It is the home to 1,500 different kinds of plants, which are all protected. There are also a lot of animals and birds like snakes and eagles.



1 Read the text. Choose the correct state.

- Yellowstone Park: California / Montana
- Wrangell-St Elias Park: Alaska / Arizona
- Grand Canyon: Arizona / California

2 Read again and listen. Then find words for these things in the text:

- a) the four compass points _____
- b) four birds and animals _____
- c) four natural features _____

3 Which park do the sentences describe? Write Y (Yellowstone), W (Wrangell-St Elias) or G (Grand Canyon).

This park was the first National Park in the USA.

- 1 There are a lot of different birds.
- 2 There aren't many people.
- 3 There are parts of the park in three different states.
- 4 You can't take any plants home from this park.
- 5 You can see a lot of ice and old mountains.

Listening

4 Listen to a programme about national parks in Australia. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 There are five national parks in Australia. T/F
- 2 Royal National Park is a good place to see animals. T/F
- 3 Aboriginal people live in Kakadu National Park. T/F
- 4 Some of the rock art paintings there are 50,000 years old. T/F

Reading

HAMLEYS

250 years ago, William Hamley was a boy who had a dream. William was from Cornwall in the southwest of England. Most boys in Cornwall in the 18th century became miners or worked at sea. But William's dream was very different: he wanted to have the world's best toy shop.

In 1760, William's dream started to come true when he opened a shop called Noah's Ark in London. The shop was very popular and it sold every kind of toy and game. A hundred years later, toys were more popular and William Hamley's family opened another shop in London. The name of this shop was Hamleys. Noah's Ark burnt in a fire in 1901, and bombs fell on Hamleys during World War II but they built a new shop. That shop is still there and it is now the biggest toy shop in the world.

Hamleys has got seven floors, and each floor has got a category of toys. If you want a model train or a remote-control car, go to the fourth floor. If you want to buy something related to art, like paints or pencils, you'll find it on the third floor. The first floor is very popular because there are games like chess and other board games. There are also science experiments, and there's even a sweet shop!

Hamleys is famous around the world and it's one of London's most popular places for tourists to visit. About five million people visit every year.



1 Read the text. How many buildings has Hamleys main shop been in?

2 Read again and listen. Then find words 1-5 in the text and match them with definitions a-e.

- 1 dream b
- 2 bombs
- 3 model (adj)
- 4 remote-control (adj)
- 5 paints

- a) colours you use for art
- b) an ambition or wish
- c) a small copy of something
- d) things that explode, hurt and damage people and things
- e) something you can control from a distance

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 How was William Hamley different?

- 2 What was the name of William's first shop?

- 3 What destroyed Noah's Ark?

- 4 How many floors does Hamleys have?

- 5 On which floor can you find a game of chess?

Listening

4 Listen to a programme about the shop Liberty in London. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Arthur Liberty opened his own shop in London in 1843. T / F
- 2 The shop sold things from other countries. T / F
- 3 The shop is now in a different building to when it opened. T / F
- 4 Liberty closed in the 1920s. T / F

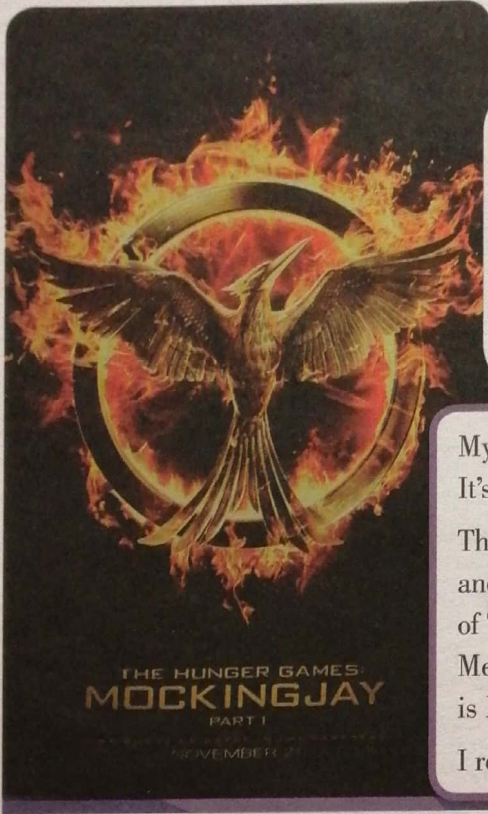
Unit 1 Writing Guide

Text type: A review

TASK Write a review. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

- 1 Read the Model Text. Who are the important characters in the film series *The Hunger Games*?



My favourite film is *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay Part 1*. It's an American science-fiction adventure film.

The film is the third film in *The Hunger Games* series and follows Katniss Everdeen, the survivor and winner of The Hunger Games. Another important character is Peeta Mellark, another player in the games. Jennifer Lawrence is Katniss and Josh Hutcherson is Peeta.

I really like this film because the special effects are fantastic.

- 2 Read the Model Text again and circle the correct words.

Liam's favourite **book** / **film** is one of *The Hunger Games* series.

- 1 It is a(n) **American** / **British** film.
- 2 Katniss Everdeen is a **winner** / **loser**.

- 3 Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.

What type of film is?

It's a science-fiction adventure film.

- 1 What is the film about?

- 2 Who are the actors?

- 3 Why does Liam like the film?

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Think of your favourite film. Then complete the notes about it.

Title: _____
Type of film: _____
What is it about? _____

Who are the characters? _____

What do the characters do? _____

Who are the actors? _____

Why do you like the film? _____

Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this review.

1 My favourite film is ⁽¹⁾ _____. It's a(n) ⁽²⁾ _____ film.
2 The film is about ⁽³⁾ _____. The important character(s) is / are ⁽⁴⁾ _____. He / She / They ⁽⁵⁾ _____.
The actor(s) *is / are* ⁽⁶⁾ _____.
3 I really like this film because ⁽⁷⁾ _____.

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a review of another film.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:
 Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 2 Writing Guide

Text type: A blog

TASK Write a blog. Follow the steps below.

1 READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. How many people is Katie with?

My holiday blog

Posted by Katie, 14:32

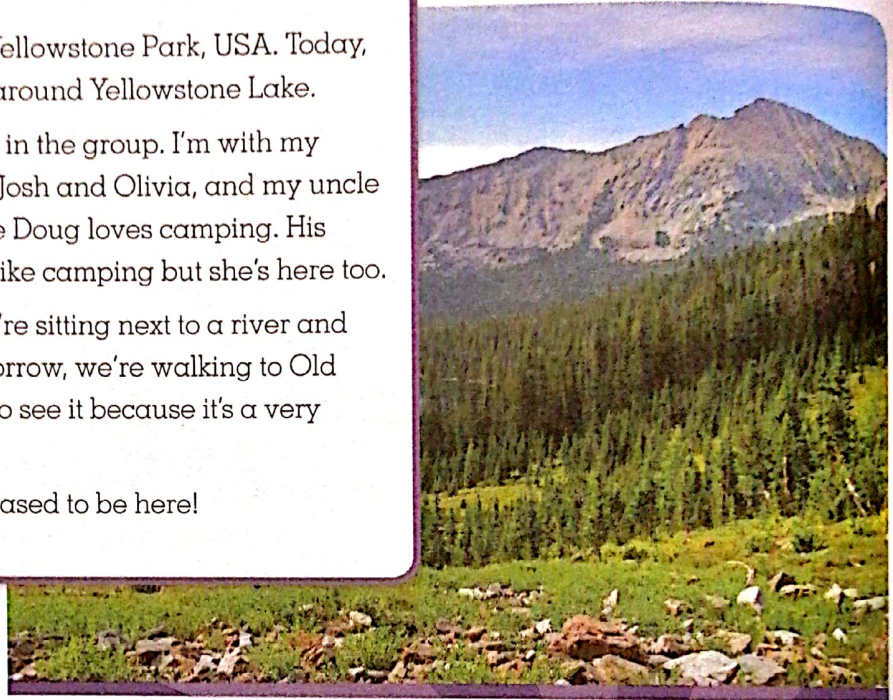
Day Three

We're camping in Yellowstone Park, USA. Today, we're hiking 15km around Yellowstone Lake.

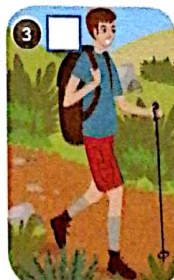
There are five of us in the group. I'm with my American cousins, Josh and Olivia, and my uncle and aunt. My Uncle Doug loves camping. His wife, Jade, doesn't like camping but she's here too.

At the moment, we're sitting next to a river and we're fishing. Tomorrow, we're walking to Old Faithful. We want to see it because it's a very famous geyser.

We're all really pleased to be here!
Katie



2 Read the Model Text again. Tick (✓) the activities Katie writes about.



3 Read the Model Text again and circle T (true) or F (false).

- It's the second day of Katie's holiday. T/F
- 1 Katie is hiking around a lake. T/F
- 2 Katie's aunt is called Olivia. T/F
- 3 Katie's uncle doesn't like camping. T/F
- 4 They're fishing in the river now. T/F
- 5 They're walking to Old Faithful at the moment. T/F

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the notes about Ben's holiday.

Camping in the Yorkshire Dales

Today – hiking 20km to a lake called Malham Tarn with my mum and dad and sister, Sara

Mum and Dad love camping. Sara likes camping – doesn't like hiking

At the moment – eating lunch

Tomorrow – visiting York

Mum and Dad like cities



Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this blog. Circle the correct words.

My holiday blog

Day Two

- 1 We're ⁽¹⁾ camping in the Yorkshire Dales. Today, we're ⁽²⁾ _____ to a lake called Malham Tarn.
- 2 I'm with ⁽³⁾ _____ and my sister, Sara. My mum and dad ⁽⁴⁾ _____ camping. Sara likes camping, ⁽⁵⁾ and / but she doesn't like ⁽⁶⁾ _____.
- 3 At the moment, we're sitting next to a river ⁽⁷⁾ and / but we're ⁽⁸⁾ _____ .
Tomorrow, we're ⁽⁹⁾ _____ ⁽¹⁰⁾ because / and my mum and dad like cities.
We're all really pleased to be here!
Ben

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write your own holiday blog.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 3 Writing Guide

Text type: A biography

TASK Write a biography. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. What was Florence Nightingale's job?

Florence Nightingale

I think one of the most interesting people in history was Florence Nightingale. She was born in 1820. She became a nurse in 1844.

In October 1853, the Crimean War started. Florence wanted to help the soldiers, so she travelled to the war. There were thousands of soldiers in the hospital and it was dirty. There were rats and some men didn't have beds. Florence and the other nurses cleaned the hospital and helped the soldiers. She died at 12 pm on 13th August 1910.

I like Florence Nightingale because she wanted better hospitals and training for nurses.

Nina



2 Read the Model Text again and circle the correct words.

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 / 1844.

- 1 She lived and worked in the 18th / 19th century.
- 2 She worked in the Crimean War / First World War.

3 Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.

Why did Florence Nightingale go to the war?

She wanted to help the soldiers.

- 1 What was the hospital like?

- 2 What did the nurses do in the hospital?

- 3 When did Florence Nightingale die?

- 4 Why does Nina like Florence Nightingale?

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the notes about Mozart.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Born: 27th January 1756

What job did he do?
composer and musician

What was special about him?
child genius, could play piano and violin before he was five

What did he do?
composed more than 600 operas, concertos and symphonies
visited many important European cities (Munich, Paris, London, Prague)

Died: at 1 am on 5th December 1791

Why do you like him?
a brilliant composer – his music is very important today

Remember!
Use *in* before months and years.
Use *at* before times.
Use *on* before days and dates.

Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this biography of Mozart.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

1 I think one of the most interesting people in history was Mozart. He was born in ⁽¹⁾ 1756 . He was a ⁽²⁾ .

2 Mozart was a child genius. He could play ⁽³⁾ before he ⁽⁴⁾ . Mozart composed more than ⁽⁵⁾ concertos and symphonies. He was very famous and he ⁽⁶⁾ many important European cities, like Munich, Paris, London and Prague. He died ⁽⁷⁾ .

3 I like Mozart because ⁽⁸⁾ .

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a biography of another famous person.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 4 Writing Guide

Text type: A narrative

TASK Write a narrative. Follow the steps below.

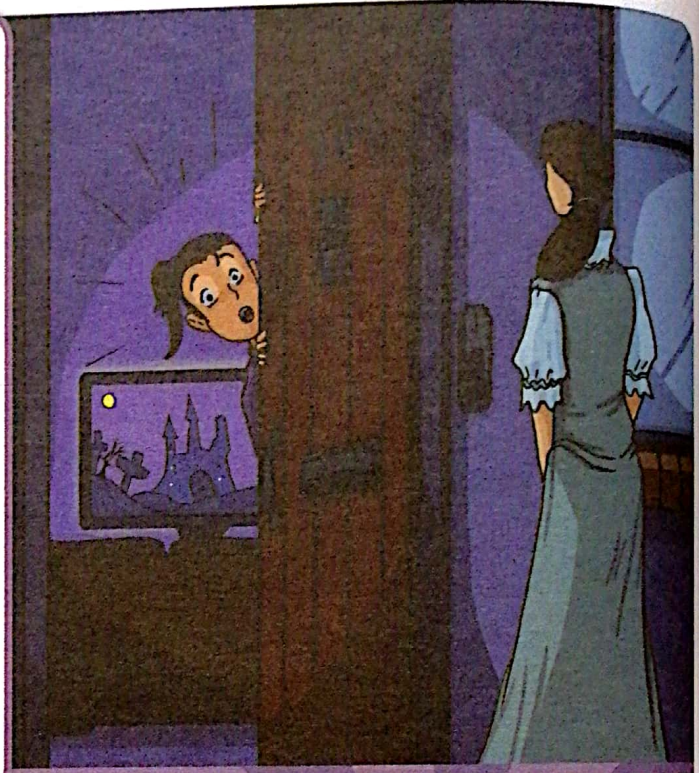
I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. How did Karyn feel at the beginning and end of the story?

One night, my friend Karyn was at home alone. She was watching a horror film on TV. Suddenly, someone knocked on the door. Karyn opened the door. A girl was standing there in a blue dress. Her name was Rosemary. She told Karyn that she lived in Karyn's house when she was a child. Her voice was strange. Then the girl walked away. Karyn was very scared.

Later, Karyn's parents came home and she told them about the girl. Karyn's parents were surprised. They said Rosemary died in the house in 1910.

In the end, Karyn discovered that it was a joke! The girl wasn't Rosemary – it was her sister's friend. Karyn wasn't very pleased.



2 Read the Model Text again. Tick (✓) the things that are mentioned.

a horror film
a boy
a large creature

a blue dress
Karyn's mother and father
Karyn's friend

3 Read the Model Text again and circle T (true) or F (false).

- Karyn was watching TV. T / F
- 1 She opened the door. T / F
- 2 Karyn saw her sister in the garden. T / F
- 3 Karyn's parents knew about Rosemary. T / F
- 4 Rosemary was Karyn's sister. T / F
- 5 Karyn thought the joke was very funny. T / F

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Match the time expressions in the box with the pictures.

in the end later one night suddenly



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

Now choose the words and phrases you want to use for a narrative.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 Where were you? | <u>camping</u> / on the beach |
| 2 What happened? | we saw something / we heard a noise |
| 3 What was the noise? | a person / an animal / a car |
| 4 What happened after that? | Liam went home / Liam disappeared |
| 5 What was the result? | the noise was Liam / the noise was Liam's brother |

Use the information above to complete this narrative. Circle the correct words.

- 1 ⁽¹⁾ Later / One night, I was ⁽²⁾ camping with my friends Liam, Jake and Tom. ⁽³⁾ Suddenly / In the end, we ⁽⁴⁾ _____ . Jake thought it was ⁽⁵⁾ _____ .
- 2 ⁽⁶⁾ Later / In the end, we realized that Liam wasn't there. He ⁽⁷⁾ _____ ! We looked for him, but we couldn't find him. We were very scared.
- 3 ⁽⁸⁾ In the end / One night, Liam came back. His brother was with him. We discovered that it was a joke! The noise wasn't an animal – it was ⁽⁹⁾ _____ . We weren't very pleased.

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a narrative.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 5 Writing Guide

Text type: A description of an object

TASK Write a description of an object. Follow the steps below.

1 READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. What is Sara's favourite possession?

My favourite possession
 I've got a lot of things from different places, but my jacket is my favourite. It's a beautiful old red jacket and it's got fantastic yellow flowers and a small green dragon on it.
 My uncle went to Hong Kong for work and he bought it in a strange little shop with a lot of wonderful second-hand things.
 Why is it my favourite thing? Because he's my favourite uncle. I also like it because the jacket is different from my other clothes – it's more interesting.
 Sara



2 Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.

What colour is the jacket?

The jacket is red, yellow and green.

- 1 What pictures has it got on it?

- 2 Where is it from?

- 3 Why does Sara like it? (Give two reasons)

3 Use the underlined adjectives in the Model Text to complete the table to show the order of adjectives before a noun.

opinion →	size →	age →	colour
<u>beautiful</u>			
		<u>second-hand</u>	

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Put the adjectives and nouns in the correct order.

a) market / colourful / old

colourful old market

b) wonderful / objects / little

c) small / brown / box / beautiful

d) little / things / special

Now use the phrases from Step 2 to complete this description.

My favourite possession

1 I've got a lot of things from different places, but this is my favourite. It's a(n) ⁽¹⁾ _____.

2 We went on holiday to Morocco and we visited a(n) ⁽²⁾ colourful old market. I bought this box from a stall with a lot of ⁽³⁾ _____.

3 Why is it my favourite thing? Because when I look at it, I think about my holiday. I also like it because I keep my ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in it.



3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a description of your favourite possession.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 6 Writing Guide

Text type: A description of a person

TASK Write a description of a person. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. Is Adrian Monk a real person or a fictional character?

My favourite film or TV hero

Hi!

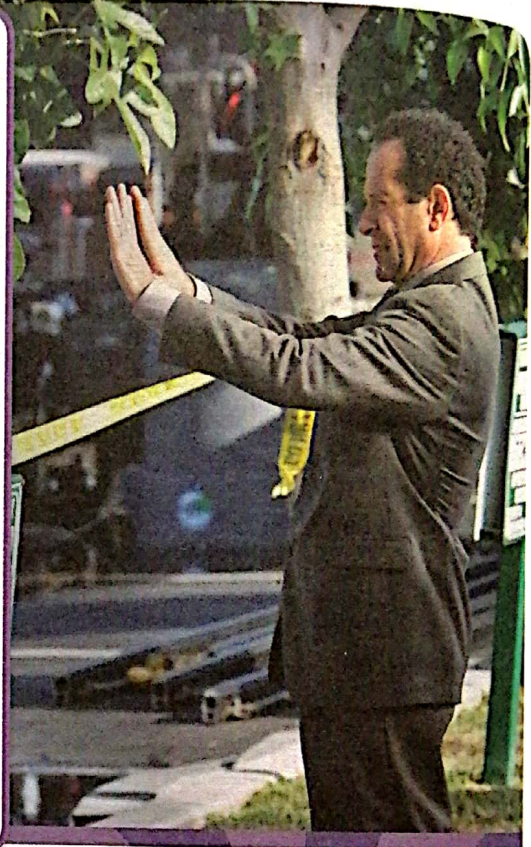
My favourite TV hero is Adrian Monk, from the TV detective series, *Monk*. He's a private detective. He was a police officer in the past.

Monk is strange. He tidies everything and he cleans a lot too. He isn't good-looking or brave, but he always finds the criminal. He's got a friend called Natalie. He's also got two friends who are police officers. They all work together to solve mysteries.

I like Monk because he's got problems, but he's a good person and he works with the police too. He's also the most intelligent person on TV.

In the future, I think Monk is going to marry Natalie. I don't think he's going to become a police officer again.

Jake



2 Read the Model Text again and circle T (true) or F (false).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Adrian Monk is a police officer. | T/ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| 1 He isn't very good at his job. | T/F |
| 2 He works with his friends. | T/F |
| 3 He is very clever. | T/F |
| 4 He is married to Natalie. | T/F |

3 Read the Model Text again and match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Adrian Monk was | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a) he also cleans a lot. |
| 2 Monk tidies everything and | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) work for the police. |
| 3 Two of his friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) a police officer. |
| 4 Monk is a good person | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) marry Natalie. |
| 5 Jake thinks Monk will | <input type="checkbox"/> | e) and he's intelligent too. |

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the notes about Matt Damon.

My favourite film or TV hero

Name: Matt Damon

What does he do?

- Hollywood actor

- makes films about people who are special or different

- best film *The Bourne Identity*; *Good Will Hunting* is also good



What's he like?

- not very tall, but intelligent

- likes sport

Why do you like him?

- he makes good films

- he works with people in Africa

What do you think he is going to do in the future?

- do more work in Africa and in politics

- make a lot of good films

Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this description of Matt Damon. Circle the correct words.

Hi!

1 My favourite film or TV hero is Matt Damon. He's a ⁽¹⁾ Hollywood actor. He often makes films about ⁽²⁾ _____. I think his best film is *The Bourne Identity*, but I ⁽³⁾ also / too like *Good Will Hunting*.

2 Matt Damon isn't very tall, but he's ⁽⁴⁾ _____. He likes sport ⁽⁵⁾ also / too.

3 I like Matt Damon because he ⁽⁶⁾ _____ films and ⁽⁷⁾ also / too because he works with people in Africa.

4 In the future, I think he's going to do more work in Africa and ⁽⁸⁾ _____ and I think he's going to make more good films ⁽⁹⁾ also / too.

Clare

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a description of your favourite film or TV hero.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

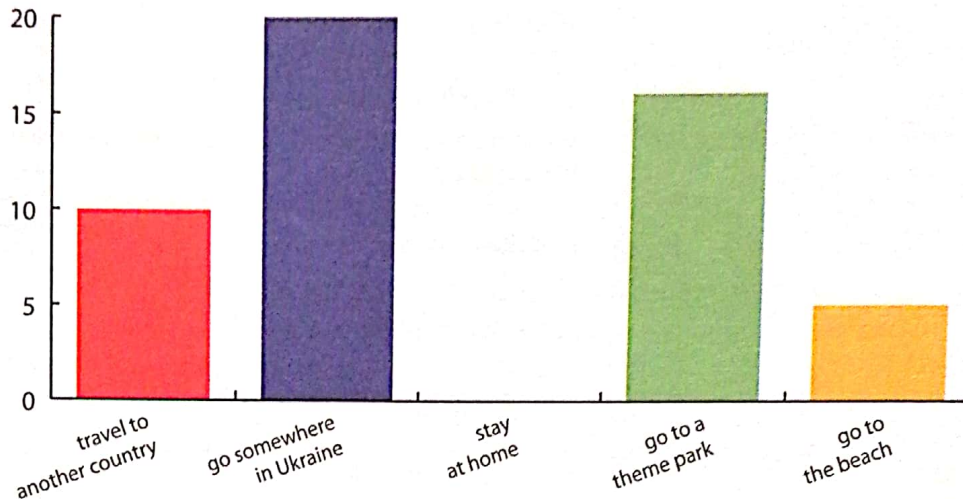
Unit 7 Writing Guide

Text type: A class survey

TASK Write a class survey. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text and look at the class survey. What is it about?



We asked 20 people in our class about their plans for the school holidays. Here are our results.

- Will you travel to another country?
⁽¹⁾ **50 per cent of students** will travel to another country. Most of these students will go to countries in Europe.
- Will you go somewhere in Ukraine? Will you stay at home?
⁽²⁾ **100 per cent of the people** in my class will go somewhere in Ukraine.
⁽³⁾ **0 per cent** will stay at home every day during the holidays.
- Will you go to a theme park? Will you go to the beach?
⁽⁴⁾ **80 per cent of students** will go to a theme park with their families or friends.
⁽⁵⁾ **25 per cent of students** will go to the beach. These students have family members who live near the sea.

2 Circle the correct phrases to replace the expressions in bold in the Model Text.

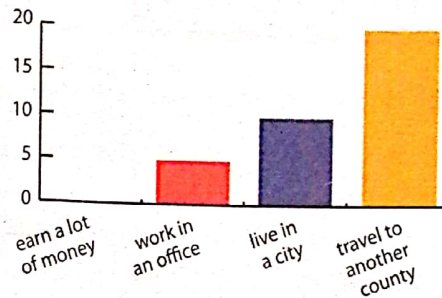
- 1 Half / A few will travel to another country.
- 2 Most / Everyone will go somewhere in Ukraine.
- 3 No one / A few will stay at home.
- 4 Most / Half will go to a theme park.
- 5 A few / No one will go to the beach.

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Look at the class survey about future plans. Match questions 1–4 with answers a–d.

- 1 Do you want to earn a lot of money? c
- 2 Do you want to work in an office?
- 3 Will you live in the city?
- 4 Will you travel to another country?

- a) Half
- b) Everyone
- c) No one
- d) A few students



Complete this text using the information from the class survey in Step 2 and the phrases above.

Class survey: Future plans

We asked 20 people in our class about their future plans. Here are our results.

- Do you want to earn a lot of money?
(1) *No one* wants to earn a lot of money. They think they can be happy without it.
- Do you want to work in an office?
(2) _____ in the class want to work (3) _____.
- Will you live in the city?
(4) _____ of the students will (5) _____ because they think there are more jobs there.
- Will you travel to another country?
(6) _____ will (7) _____. They want to explore different places.

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Make a class survey and ask your classmates. Write your results.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

- Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 8 Writing Guide

Text type: A competition entry

TASK Write a competition entry. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. Then tick (✓) the best name for the competition entry.

- a) Make bracelets c) Earn a lot of money
b) Help the pandas

Competition

Are you saving our animals?

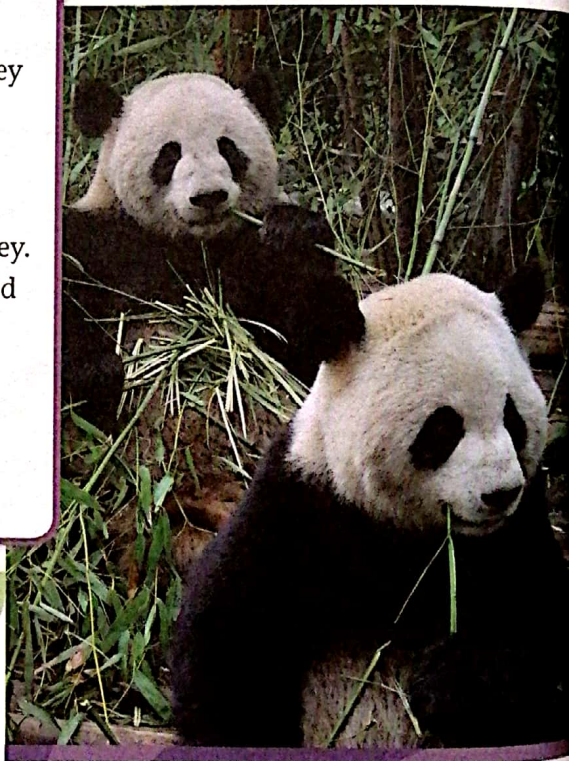
First prize winner (under-14s): Class 9B,
Haymarket School, Newquay

There was an earthquake in China. We watched the news on TV and we saw homeless pandas. So we decided to help.

Firstly, we wrote to a panda sanctuary in China. We wanted to find out what to do. They told us they needed money to help look after the pandas.

Then, we made a lot of black and white bracelets. We sold our bracelets to make money. We've also made posters of pandas. We've sold them and we've collected a lot of money!

Finally, we're going to send all the money to the sanctuary for food and homes for the pandas. We hope our project is going to help the pandas.



2 Read the Model Text again and match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 The project started | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a) posters of pandas. |
| 2 Class 9B saw | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) pandas on TV. |
| 3 The first things they made | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) were black and white bracelets. |
| 4 They have also made | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) after an earthquake. |

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Match questions 1-4 with notes a-d.

- 1 What is the problem? b
- 2 What did the students do first?
- 3 What two things did they do after that to help?
- 4 What are they going to do next?

- a) going to put our rap video on the internet - we want a lot of people to see it
- b) many lynxes die on our roads because cars drive too fast
- c) then made big red triangles and put them on the road - now cars can't go very fast - and also made a video of our lynxes with a special rap
- d) first, made posters - put them everywhere in our area



Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this competition entry. Circle the correct words.

Competition
Save the Iberian lynx

1 We were hiking in the mountains when we saw a dead lynx on the road. We've seen this many times. Many lynxes die on our roads because cars drive too fast. We wanted to make the cars go slower. So we decided to help.

2 ⁽¹⁾ Firstly / Then / Finally, we made ⁽²⁾ posters and we put them everywhere in our area.

3 ⁽³⁾ Firstly / Then / Finally, we made ⁽⁴⁾ _____ and put them on the road. Now cars can't go very fast. We've also ⁽⁵⁾ _____ of our lynxes, with a special rap.

⁽⁶⁾ Firstly / Then / Finally, we're ⁽⁷⁾ _____ our rap video on the internet because we want a lot of people to see it. We hope our project is going to save the lynxes.

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write a competition entry about how you helped an organization.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

- Check your:
- Grammar
 - Vocabulary
 - Spelling

Unit 9 Writing Guide

Text type: An email

TASK Write an email. Follow the steps below.

I READ THE MODEL TEXT

1 Read the Model Text. What does Aisha ask her friend?

From: Aisha
To: Ella
Subject: Hi!

Hi Ella,

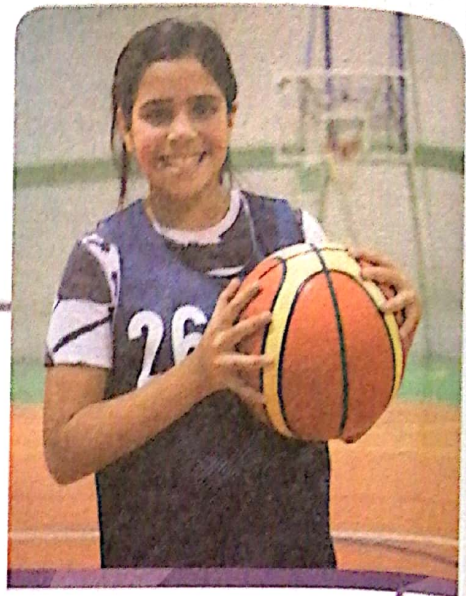
It's Friday afternoon, and it's raining. I'm sitting inside and writing to you because there's nothing to do!

I had a difficult week at school last week because we had exams. We also played basketball on Wednesday afternoon – teachers against students! It was great. The students won of course. :-)

Some of my friends took some photos. There's a big festival at the park next weekend. I'm going to go with my friends. There's going to be a fantastic concert at the end of the day. Do you want to come? We're meeting at the monument at 4 pm.

Please come. It'll be great!

Love,
Aisha



2 Read the Model Text again. Tick (✓) the things Aisha is doing next weekend.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 She's writing an email. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 She's meeting her friends. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She's taking an exam. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 She's going to a concert. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 She's playing basketball. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

3 Read the Model Text again and answer the questions.

What is Aisha doing at the moment?

She's sitting inside and writing to Ella.

- 1 Why was last week difficult for Aisha?

- 2 What did Aisha do last Wednesday?

- 3 Where is Aisha going next weekend?

- 4 What's going to happen at the end of the day?

- 5 Where are they meeting at 4 pm next weekend?

2 PLAN YOUR TEXT

Read the notes. When are the different things happening? Write N (now), LW (last week) or NW (next weekend).

- listening to my favourite music
- going out for pizza on Saturday after the market
- good week at school – played games in English on Monday
- feeling hungry N
- Tuesday – went to theatre with my class – saw Shakespeare – fantastic
- going to go to the market next Saturday – meeting friends at 1 pm town square
- made a cake in cookery lesson yesterday



Now use the information from Step 2 to complete this email.

Hi Jack,

1 It's Friday afternoon. I'm sitting inside, listening to my favourite music and writing to you!
I ⁽¹⁾ → 'm feeling _____ hungry!

2 I had a great week at school last week. On Monday, we ⁽²⁾ _____. My team won! Then, on Tuesday, I ⁽³⁾ _____. We saw Shakespeare – it was fantastic! Yesterday we had a cookery lesson and we ⁽⁴⁾ _____!

3 There's ⁽⁵⁾ _____ in the town square next Saturday. They sell some cool things. Then, I ⁽⁶⁾ _____ for a pizza with my friends. We ⁽⁷⁾ _____ at 1 pm in the town square. Do you want to come?

Love,
Lianne

3 WRITE YOUR TEXT

Write an email about what is happening in your life at the moment.

4 CHECK YOUR TEXT

Check your:

Grammar Vocabulary Spelling

Unit 1 Speaking: Films



Tip

When you talk about films, remember to talk about what you like and don't like.



Speaking guide

1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you know the film?
- 2 What kind of film is it?
- 3 Do you like the film in the photo? Why? / Why not?

2 Look at photo 2 and describe the film and say why you like or don't like it. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

The photo is from ...
I really like it because it's ...

Useful Phrases

I like ...

I don't mind ...

I can't stand ...

Useful Vocabulary

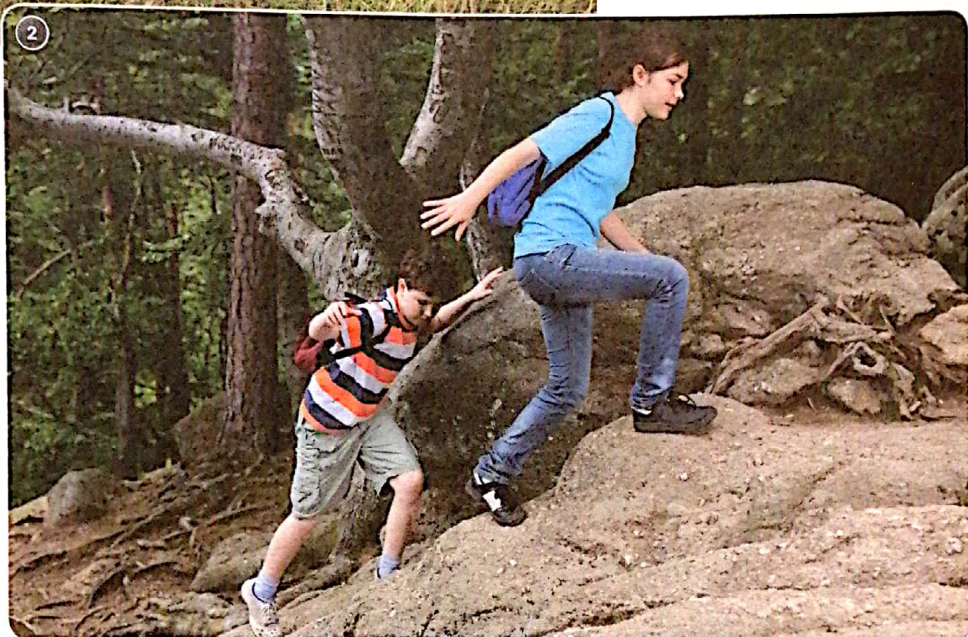
action • adventure • animated • comedy •
fantasy • horror • romantic comedy •
science-fiction • thriller • war • western

Unit 2 Speaking: Outdoor activities



Tip

When you describe photos that show people doing activities, use the present continuous. Say how you think the people are feeling.



Speaking guide

1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the people?
- 2 What are they doing?
- 3 How do you think they are feeling?

2 Look at photo 2 and say what is happening and how the people are feeling. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

The people are on ...
They're ... and ...
I think they're feeling ...

Useful Phrases

He / She's cooking ...

They're hiking ...

They're feeling ...

Useful Vocabulary

beach • climb • cook • fire • fish •
forest • happy • hike • hungry • lake •
look • make • mountains • river •
shelter • sleep • tent • tired

Unit 3 Speaking: Travelling



When you describe what photos show, use the present tense. But when talking about people's lives in the past, use the past simple.



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
- 1 Who are the people in the photo and where are they?
 - 2 What are they doing?
 - 3 How do you think they travelled to get there?

- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what you can see. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

Useful Phrases

I think the people probably ...
They probably didn't ...
They couldn't ...
They can ...

Useful Vocabulary

bags • discover • drive • explore • fly •
guides • new places • ride • travel

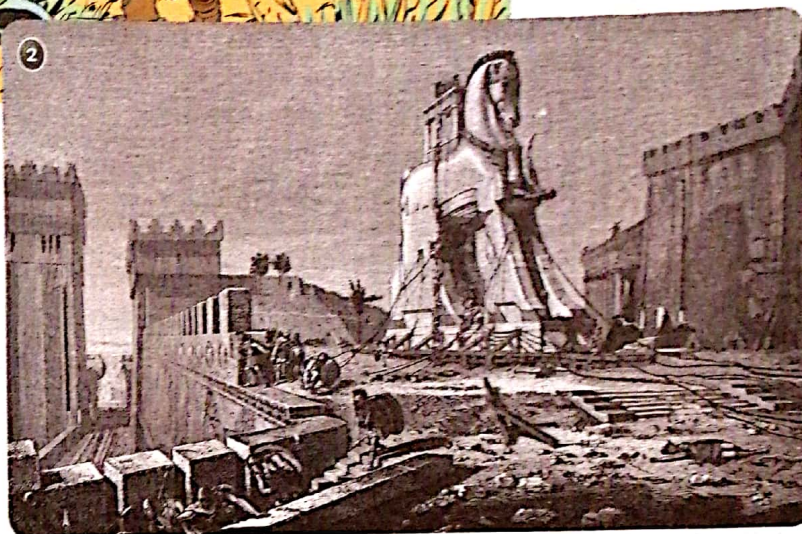
The picture shows some tourists at ...
They're ... and ...
I think they travelled there ...

Unit 4 Speaking: Stories

i

Tip

When you describe photos or paintings, you can use *on the left* and *on the right* to describe where things are.



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
- 1 Who do you think the person in the picture is?
 - 2 What is he wearing and what is happening?
 - 3 Do you know the story in the photo? What happens next?

- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what you can see and who the people are. Then tell the story. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

I think the people in the picture are ...
... is on the right.
They're all wearing ...
I think it's the story of ...
In the story ...

Useful Phrases

There is / are ... on the left / right
They were sleeping when ...
While they were sleeping, the ...
He / She looks ...
I think the story is ...
In the story, ...

Useful Vocabulary

bow and arrow • castle • forest •
hero • horse • king • magic • prince •
sleep • stone

Unit 5 Speaking: Technology

i Tip When you describe past and present situations, you can use time expressions and negatives.



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 What years do you think the items are from?
 - 2 What equipment can you see and what is it like?
 - 3 In what ways is the equipment in the photo different to equipment today?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what you can see and compare old and new technology. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

The photo shows ... Old computers were very big and you couldn't carry them, but this tablet ...

Useful Phrases

In the past, TVs were ... than today.
 The first computers were ...
 Now, computers are much more ... than in the past.
 People didn't have ...

Useful Vocabulary

attractive • big • computer • easy to use • exciting • hard drive • keyboard • screen • small • ugly

Unit 6 Speaking: Accidents



Tip

When you talk about what you think is going to happen next, use *I think + be going to*.



Speaking guide

1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.

- 1 What can you see?
- 2 What's going to happen next?
- 3 What should / shouldn't the man do?

2 Look at photo 2 and say what you think is going to happen. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

A man is in ...
He's ... and ... at the same time.
I think he's ...
He should ...

Useful Phrases

He / She's going to ...

He / She should / shouldn't ...

He / She must / mustn't ...

Useful Vocabulary

banana skin • fall • floor • office •
papers • slip • walk • coffee cups

Unit 7 Speaking: Future jobs



When you make predictions about the future, use *will* / *won't*.



Speaking guide

1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the girl doing?
- 2 How do you think she is feeling?
- 3 What do you think she will / won't do in the future?

2 Look at photo 2 and make predictions about the students. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

Useful Phrases

I think he / she'll ...

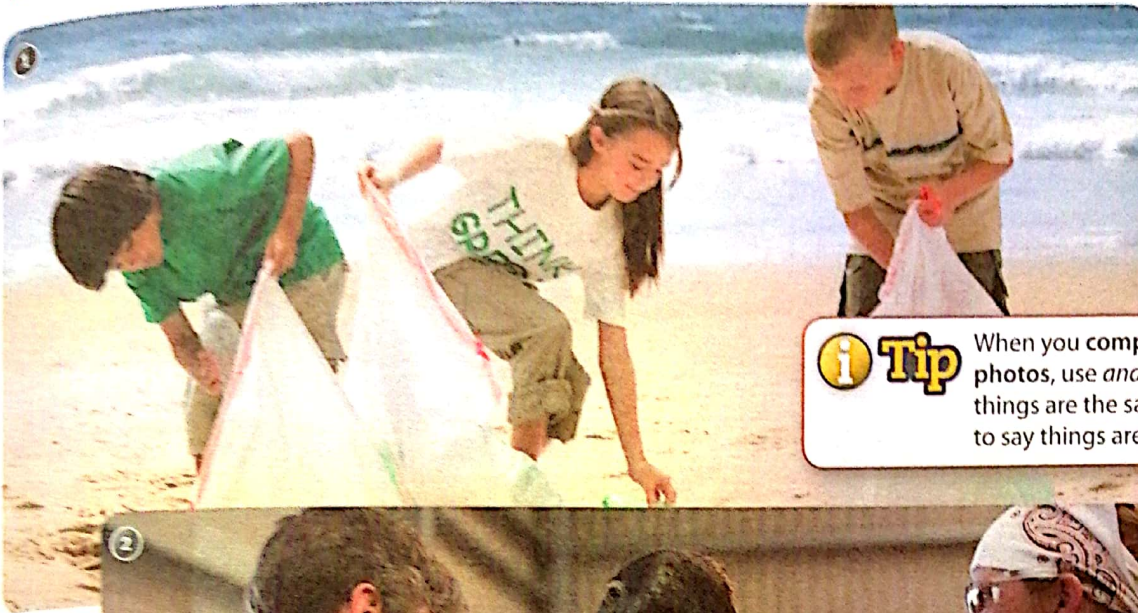
He / She probably won't ...

Useful Vocabulary

become • businessman / businesswoman •
doctor • go to university • lawyer •
police officer • poor • rich • study •
successful • teacher

Some people are in a ...
They're ... I think they'll ... and ...

Unit 8 Speaking: The environment



Tip

When you compare two photos, use *and also* to say things are the same, and *but* to say things are different.



Speaking guide

- 1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.
 - 1 Who do you think the people are and where are they?
 - 2 What are they doing?
 - 3 What has happened?
- 2 Look at photo 2 and describe what you can see and compare the two photos. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

Some workers, or volunteers, are in a building. They're ... I think.
In photo 1 people are ...
but in photo 2 people are ...

Useful Phrases

The people have ...
They're helping ...
In photo 1, ... but in photo 2 ...

Useful Vocabulary

bags • beach • bird • carry • clean up •
help • oil • rubbish • turtle • volunteer •
wash • whale

Unit 9 Speaking: Cities



Tip

When you don't know who the people or where the places in a photo are, use *I think*, *maybe* and *probably* to show you're not sure.



Speaking guide

1 Look at photo 1 and answer the questions.

- 1 Which city does the photo show?
- 2 What are the buildings in the photo?
- 3 Why are the buildings famous?

2 Look at photo 2 and say what you can see and where you think it is. Use the Useful Phrases and Useful Vocabulary.

I think it's ... There's a ... in the foreground and ... in the background.
I think the building is probably ...

Useful Phrases

I think the city is ...

Maybe the building on the left is ...

I think it's probably ...

Useful Vocabulary

art gallery • cathedral • flag • fountain •
skyscraper • in the background /
foreground • in the middle • monument •
on the left / right • palace • square

Speaking Reference: Useful phrases

Unit 1: Films

I like ...
I don't mind ...
I can't stand ...

Unit 2: Outdoor activities

He / She's cooking ...
They're hiking ...
They're feeling ...

Unit 3: Travelling

I think the people probably ...
They probably didn't ...
They couldn't ...
They can ...

Unit 4: Stories

There is / are ... on the left / right
They were sleeping when ...
While they were sleeping, the ...
He / She looks ...
I think the story is ...
In the story, ...

Unit 5: Technology

In the past, TVs were ... than today.
The first computers were ...
Now, computers are much more ... than in the past.
People didn't have ...

Unit 6: Accidents

He / She's going to ...
He / She should / shouldn't ...
He / She must / mustn't ...

Unit 7: Future jobs

I think he / she'll ...
He / She probably won't ...

Unit 8: The environment

The people have ...
They're helping ...
In photo 1, ... but in photo 2 ...

Unit 9: Cities

I think the city is ...
Maybe the building on the left is ...
I think it's probably ...



TASK Make a poster about your favourite artist.

1 Ideas

Which famous artist do you like?

Why do you like him / her?

Write notes:

		My notes
name	Pablo Picasso	
nationality	Spanish	
born / died	Málaga, 1881 France, 1973	
type of art	big / small paintings, early paintings - blue, later paintings - cubist, often people, strong colours	
other information	could paint very well when a child, lived in France, interesting life, paintings now very expensive, in a lot of museums, made sculptures too	



2 Group Work

Which artists does everyone in your group like? Choose one artist and write some more notes:

- name
- nationality
- born / died
- type of art
- other information

3 Write

Write a short text about your artist, using your notes.

Picasso is a very famous artist. He was Spanish and he was born in Málaga in 1881. He died in France in 1973. Picasso's paintings were big and small. The early paintings were blue and the later paintings were cubist. He often painted people and he used strong colours. Picasso could paint very well when he was a child. He lived in France and he had an interesting life. Picasso's paintings are now very expensive and are in a lot of museums. Picasso also made sculptures.



5 Pictures

Find photos or draw pictures of your artist and his / her artwork.



4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- capital letters
- punctuation
- apostrophes ('s)
- spelling
- correct use of past tenses

6 Display

Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.



Check your life skills!

Draw the smiley face that describes your and your group's life skills.

😊 = Very good 😊 = Good 😞 = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completing work on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking good notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enjoy doing the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helping other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working hard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following all the steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More life skills



Respect other people's opinions and feelings.
Respect is a life skill.



TASK Make a poster about your favourite charity or organization.

1 Ideas

What charities and organizations are there in your country?
Which one is your favourite?
Why do you like it?
Write notes:

		My notes
name	Intermón Oxfam	
location	Barcelona	
What is it?	an organization that helps poor people in developing countries	
When did it start and where?	1956, in Bolivia, India and Chad	
What does it do?	gets money to work with people in their communities - health, education, also helps in emergency situations	
examples of its work	drought in Ethiopia in 1994, Hurricane Mitch in Central America in 1998, tsunami in Southeast Asia in 2004	



2 Group Work

Which charity or organization does everyone in your group like?
Choose one charity or organization and write some more notes:

- name
- location
- what is it?
- when did it start and where?
- what does it do?
- examples of its work

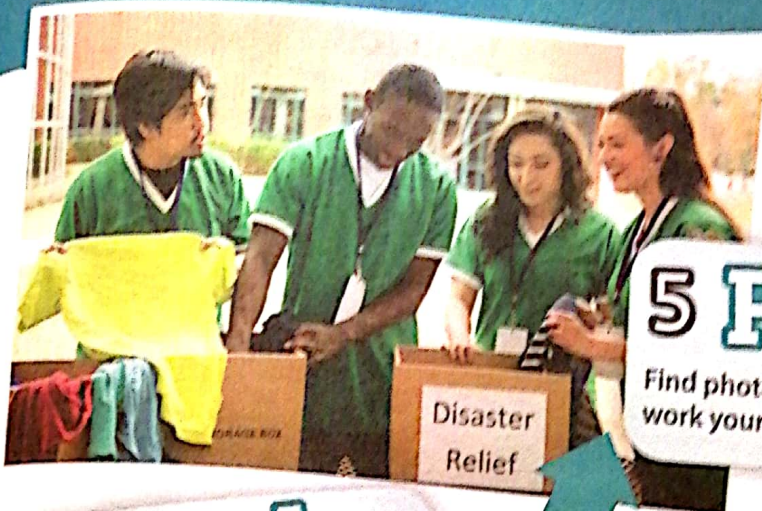
3 Write

Write a short text about your charity or organization, using your notes.

Intermón Oxfam is a charity in Barcelona. It is an organization that helps poor people in developing countries and it started in 1956 in Bolivia, India and Chad.

Intermón Oxfam gets money to work with people in their communities. It helps with health and education. It also helps people in emergency situations. For example, it helped people in the drought in Ethiopia in 1994, after Hurricane Mitch in Central America in 1998, and also after the terrible tsunami in Southeast Asia in 2004.





5 Pictures

Find photos or draw pictures of the work your charity or organization does.

4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- time expressions
- correct word order with adjectives
- also and too

6 Display

Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.



Check your life skills!

Draw the smiley face that describes your and your group's life skills.

😊 = Very good 😊 = Good 😞 = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completing work on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking good notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enjoy doing the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helping other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working hard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following all the steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More life skills



Think about how you can help other people.

Self and society is a life skill.

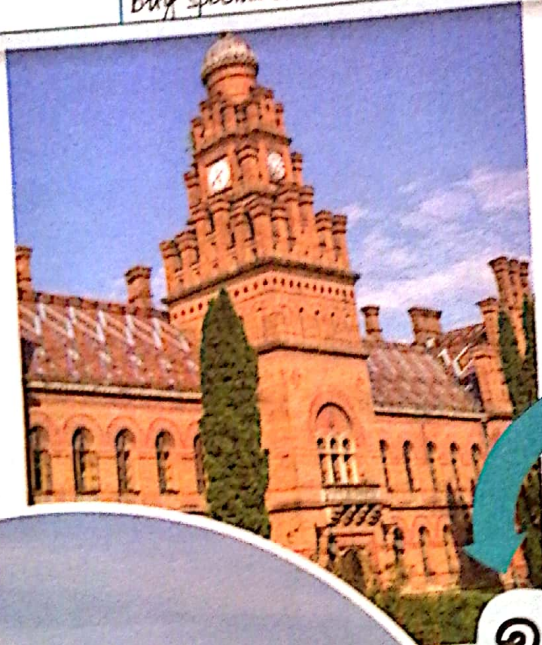


TASK Make a poster about where you live.

1 Ideas

Which places do tourists visit in your area?
Choose three places and write notes about them:

Place	Why is it special?	What can you see and do there?
beach	fun, a lot of people, good fish restaurants	swim, sunbathe, have lunch
cathedral	beautiful, peaceful	climb tower, see views of city
old city quarter	interesting, visit city's oldest house, buy special cheese	see old buildings, visit market, buy souvenirs



2 Group Work

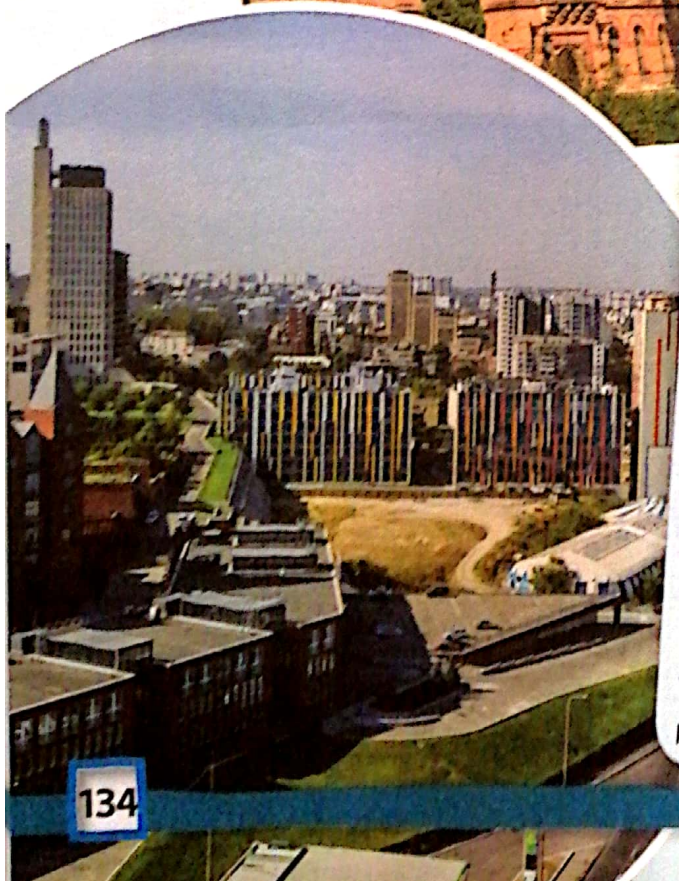
Which places in your area does everyone in your group think are special?
Choose three places and write some more notes:

- name of the place
- adjectives to describe the place
- reasons why it's special
- things you can see there
- activities you can do there

3 Write

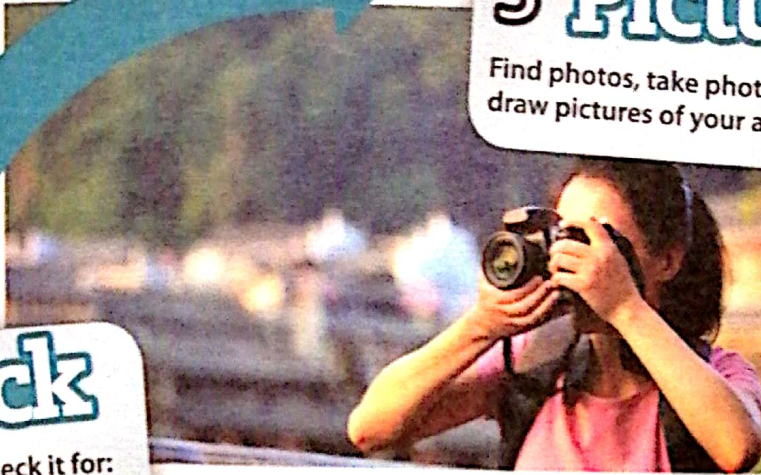
Choose one of the three places and write a short text, using your notes.

There are a lot of interesting places in our area. Here are three places you should visit. First, the beach is really fun. There are always a lot of people there. You can swim and sunbathe. You can have lunch there too. There are some really good fish restaurants. Second, the cathedral is a popular place to visit. It's a beautiful building, and it's very peaceful. You can climb the tower and see amazing views of the city. Finally, the old city quarter is very interesting. If you go there, you will see a lot of old buildings. You can also visit the city's oldest house. You should visit the market and buy souvenirs too. A lot of people buy special cheese. It's delicious!



5 Pictures

Find photos, take photos yourself or draw pictures of your area.



4 Check

Read your text and check it for:

- expressions of quantity
- first, second, finally
- variety of tenses and verbs

6 Display

Make a poster. Include your texts, photos and pictures. Show your project to the class.



Check your life skills!

Draw the smiley face that describes your and your group's life skills.

😊 = Very good 😊 = Good ☹ = Needs more work

	You	Your group
Working with other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Completing work on time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taking good notes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enjoy doing the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helping other students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Working hard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Following all the steps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

More life skills



Work together to think of and develop ideas.

Creativity is a life skill.

Wordlist

A

acoustic guitar (n) /əˌkuːstɪk ɡɪˈtɑː(r)/
акустична гітара
action (adj) /ˈæksj(ə)n/ бойовий, динамічний
actor (n) /ˈæktə(r)/ **актор**
adopt (v) /əˈdɒpt/ прийняти, всиновити
adult (n) /ˈædʌlt/ доросла людина
adventure (adj) /ədˈventʃə(r)/ пригодницький
adventure (n) /ədˈventʃə(r)/ пригода, авантюра
advise (v) /ədˈvaɪz/ радити
afraid (adj) /əˈfreɪd/ **наляканий, боязкий**
aluminium (n) /ˌæləˈmɪniəm/ **алюміній**
always (adv) /ˈɔːlweɪz/ завжди
amazing (adj) /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ вражаючий,
дивовижний
anatomy (n) /əˈnætəmi/ анатомія
ancient (adj) /ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt/ **старовинний,**
стародавній
angry (adj) /ˈæŋɡri/ **сердитий**
animated (adj) /ˈænɪˌmeɪtɪd/ анімаційний
animation (n) /ˌænɪˈmeɪʃ(ə)n/ анімація
app (n) /æp/ мобільний додаток, аплікація
appear (v) /əˈpɪə(r)/ з'явитися, виглядати
appearance (n) /əˈpɪərəns/ зовнішній вигляд
April Fool's Day (n) /ˌeɪprəl ˈfuːlz deɪ/ День
сміху (1 квітня)
aquarium (n) /əˈkwɛəriəm/ акваріум
architect (n) /ˈɑː(r)kɪtekt/ **архітектор**
army (n) /ˈɑː(r)mɪ/ армія, військо
arrive (v) /əˈraɪv/ **приїхати, прийти, прибути**
art (n) /ɑː(r)t/ **мистецтво**
art gallery (n) /ˈɑː(r)t ˌɡæləri/ художня галерея
article (n) /ˈɑː(r)tɪk(ə)l/ стаття (у пресі)
ash (n) /æʃ/ попіл, вулканічна лава
astronaut (n) /ˈæstrənɔːt/ космонавт,
астронавт
attack (v) /əˈtæk/ нападати, атакувати
attractive (adj) /əˈtræktɪv/ **привабливий**
aunt (n) /ɑːnt/ **тітка**
author (n) /ˈɔːθə(r)/ автор
average (adj) /ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/ **середній,**
усереднений
award (n) /əˈwɔː(r)d/ нагорода
awesome (adj) /ˈɔːs(ə)m/ чудовий, класний

B

backgammon (n) /ˈbækˌɡæmən/ нарди
badge (n) /bædʒ/ значок, бейдж
bag (n) /bæg/ **сумка, пакет**
balloon (n) /bəˈluːn/ надувна кулька,
повітряна куля
band (n) /bænd/ гурт (музичний)

basic (adj) /ˈbeɪsɪk/ основний, базовий
be born /ˌbi ˈbɔː(r)n/ народитися
beach (n) /biːtʃ/ **пляж**
beat (v) /biːt/ побити, завдати поразки,
обіграти
become (v) /bɪˈkʌm/ **ставати, робитися**
begin (v) /bɪˈɡɪn/ починати
best (adj) /best/ найкращий
best friend (n) /ˌbest ˈfrend/ найкращий друг
best-selling (adj) /ˈbestˌselɪŋ/ який
користується попитом
big (adj) /bɪɡ/ **великий**
bikini (n) /bɪˈkiːni/ бікіні
bird (n) /bɜː(r)d/ **пташка**
biscuit (n) /ˈbɪskɪt/ печиво
blog (n) /blɒɡ/ блог
blood (n) /blʌd/ кров
blow (v) /bləʊ/ дути, трубити
board (n) /bɔː(r)d/ дошка
board game (n) /ˈbɔː(r)d ˌɡeɪm/ настільна гра
book (n) /bʊk/ книга
boots (n pl) /buːts/ **черевики**
bored (adj) /bɔː(r)d/ **знуджений**
borrow (v) /ˈbɒrəʊ/ **брати в борг, позичати**
(у когось)
bottle (n) /ˈbɒt(ə)l/ **пляшка**
bowler hat (n) /ˌbəʊlə(r) ˈhæt/ габик, казанок
(капелюх)
box (n) /bɒks/ **ящик**
brass instrument (n) /ˈbrɑːs ˌɪnstrəmənt/
мідний духовий інструмент
brave (adj) /breɪv/ **сміливий**
break (v) /breɪk/ ламати, розбивати
broken arm (n) /ˌbrəʊkən ˈɑː(r)m/ перелом
руки, зламана рука
brother (n) /ˈbrʌðə(r)/ **брат**
build (v) /bɪld/ **будувати**
burn down (phr. v) /ˌbɜː(r)n ˈdaʊn/ спалити
дотла
bury (v) /ˈberɪ/ зарити, закопати, поховати
businessman (n) /ˈbɪznəsmæn/ **бізнесмен**
businesswoman (n) /ˈbɪznəsˌwʊmən/
бізнес-леді
buy (v) /baɪ/ **купувати**
buy a house /ˌbaɪ ə ˈhaʊs/ купити будинок

C

cabin (n) /ˈkæbɪn/ каюта
camel (n) /ˈkæm(ə)l/ верблюд
camp (v) /kæmp/ **жити в наметі**
campsite (n) /ˈkæmpˌsaɪt/ наметове містечко,
табір
can (n) /kæn/ **бляшанка**

cap (n) /kæp/ кепка, кришка, ковпак
 capital (n) /'kæpɪt(ə)l/ столиця
 car (n) /kɑ:(r)/ легковий автомобіль
 card (n) /kɑ:(r)d/ картка, карта (гральна)
 cardboard (n) /'kɑ:(r)d,bɔ:(r)d/ картон
 carry (v) /'kæri/ нести, переносити
 carton (n) /'kɑ:(r)t(ə)n/ картонна упаковка
 cartoon (n) /kɑ:(r)'tu:n/ мультфільм
 carwash (n) /'kɑ:(r),wɒʃ/ автомийка
 castle (n) /'kɑ:s(ə)l/ замок
 cathedral (n) /kə'ti:drəl/ собор
 cave (n) /keɪv/ печера
 century (n) /'sentʃəri/ століття
 ceremony (n) /'serəməni/ церемонія
 change (n) /tʃeɪndʒ/ зміна, дрібні гроші, решта
 channel (n) /'tʃænl(ə)l/ канал
 character (n) /'kærɪktə(r)/ характер
 charity (n) /'tʃærəti/ благодійність
 charity shop (n) /'tʃærəti ʃɒp/ благодійний магазин
 chat show (n) /'tʃæt ʃəʊ/ ток-шоу
 cheat (v) /tʃi:t/ обманювати, шахрувати
 cheerful (adj) /'tʃiə(r)f(ə)l/ життєрадісний, веселий
 chemist (n) /'kemɪst/ хімік
 chess (n) /tʃes/ шахи
 choir (n) /kwaɪə(r)/ хор
 choose (v) /tʃu:z/ вибирати
 chop (v) /tʃɒp/ рубати
 classical (adj) /'klæsɪk(ə)l/ класичний
 classmate (n) /'kla:s,meɪt/ однокласник
 clean up (phr. v) /,kli:n 'ʌp/ прибирати
 climb (v) /klaɪm/ лізти, підніматися (на гору)
 coast (n) /kəʊst/ узбережжя
 coat (n) /kəʊt/ пальто
 cold (n) /kəʊld/ холод, застуда
 collect (v) /kə'lekt/ збирати, колекціонувати
 collection (n) /kə'lektʃ(ə)n/ колекція
 combined ticket (n) /kəm,bəɪnd 'tɪkɪt/ єдиний проїзний квиток
 comedy (n) /'kɒmədi/ комедія
 comfort (n) /'kɒmfə(r)t/ комфорт, зручність
 compete (v) /kəm'pi:t/ змагатися
 competition (n) /,kɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/ змагання
 computer (n) /kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/ комп'ютер
 concert (n) /'kɒnsə(r)t/ концерт
 connected to (e.g. a webcam and a computer) (adj) /kə'nektɪd ,tu:/ підключений, з'єднаний (напр., веб-камера і комп'ютер)
 consume (v) /kən'sju:m/ споживати
 consumption (n) /kən'sʌmpʃ(ə)n/ споживання

container (n) /kən'teɪnə(r)/ тара, контейнер
 cook (v) /kʊk/ готувати (їжу), кувхарити
 cookie (n) /'kʊki/ печиво, тістечко
 cooperation (n) /kəʊ,pə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ співпраця
 cotton (n) /'kɒt(ə)n/ бавовна
 cough (n) /kɒf/ кашель
 count (v) /kaʊnt/ рахувати
 counter (n) /'kaʊntə(r)/ фішка (в гри)
 cousin (n) /'kʌz(ə)n/ двоюрідний брат / сестра
 covered in /'klʌvəd ,ɪn/ покритий (чимось)
 craft (n) /kra:ft/ судно, човен, ремесло, майстерність
 crash (v) /kræʃ/ зазнати аварії, розбитися
 crash (onto) (v) /kræʃ (ɒntu:)/ рухнути (на)
 creative (adj) /kri'eɪtɪv/ творчий, креативний
 crisis (n) /'kraɪsɪs/ криза
 cross (v) /krɒs/ перетинати, переходити (вулицю)
 cruel (adj) /'kru:əl/ жорстокий
 (the) Crusades (n pl) /,(ðə) 'kru:'seɪdz/ хрестові походи
 cry (v) /kraɪ/ кричати, плакати
 current (n) /'kʌrənt/ потік, течія, струм
 cut (n) /kʌt/ поріз
 cycle lane (n) /'saɪk(ə)l ,leɪn/ велосипедна доріжка
 cycling (n) /'saɪklɪŋ/ велоспорт
 cyclist (n) /'saɪklɪst/ велосипедист

D

dangerous (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/ небезпечний
 dark (adj) /dɑ:(r)k/ темний
 daughter (n) /'dɔ:tə(r)/ дочка
 defeat (v) /dɪ'fi:t/ завдати поразки, перемогти (когось)
 demographics (n pl) /,demə'græfɪks/ демографічні дані
 demonstrate (v) /'demənstreɪt/ показати, демонструвати
 design (v) /dɪ'zaɪn/ розробляти, проектувати
 designer (n) /dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/ дизайнер, модельєр, конструктор
 desktop (n) /'desk,tɒp/ настільний комп'ютер
 (ice) dessert (n) /,(aɪs) dɪ'zɜ:(r)t/ (холодний) десерт
 destination (n) /,destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ пункт призначення
 diary (n) /'daɪəri/ щоденник
 digital (adj) /'dɪdʒɪt(ə)l/ цифровий
 director (n) /daɪ'rektə(r); də'rektə(r)/ директор
 discover (v) /dɪ'sklʌvə(r)/ відкрити, виявити
 distance (n) /'dɪstəns/ відстань, дистанція

Wordlist

distinctive (adj) /dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/ відмінний, характерний
do exercise /,du: 'eksə(r)saɪz/ робити зарядку
do sport /,du: 'spɔ:(r)t/ займатися спортом
doctor (n) /'dɒkt(ə)r/ лікар
documentary (n) /,dɒkjʊ'ment(ə)rɪ/ документальний фільм
dolphin (n) /'dɒlfɪn/ дельфін
donate (v) /dəʊ'neɪt/ передавати в дар, робити пожертву
donkey (n) /'dɒŋki/ віслук
drama (n) /'drɑ:mə/ драма мова тіла (предмет), театр
drama (n) /'drɑ:mə/ драма мелодрама, 'мильна опера'
dress (n) /dres/ сукня
drinking water (n) /'drɪŋkɪŋ ,wɔ:tə(r)/ питна вода
drive (v) /draɪv/ їхати, підвозити (на авто), водити (авто)
drop (v) /drɒp/ впустити (на землю), скинути
drought (n) /draʊt/ посуха
drums (n pl) /drʌmz/ ударна установка
duck (n) /dʌk/ качка

E

earache (n) /'ɪər,eɪk/ біль у вусі
earn (v) /z:(r)n/ заробляти
earrings (n pl) /'ɪərɪŋz/ сережки
earthquake (n) /'z:(r)θ,kweɪk/ землетрус
easy to use (adj) /,i:zi tə 'ju:z/ простий у користуванні
eco- (prefix) /'i:kəʊ/ еко- (префікс)
electric guitar (n) /ɪ,lektrɪk ɡɪ'tɑ:(r)/ електрогітара
electrician (n) /ɪ,lek'trɪʃ(ə)n/ електрик
elephant (n) /'elɪfənt/ слон
embarrassed (adj) /ɪm'bærəst/ збентежений, зніяковілий
empire (n) /'empaɪə(r)/ імперія
endangered animal (n) /ɪn,dendʒə(r)d 'ænɪm(ə)l/ зникаючий вид тварини
engineer (n) /,endʒɪ'niə(r)/ інженер
English (n) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ англійська мова
English-speaking (adj) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ,spi:kɪŋ/ англомовний
enjoy (v) /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ насолоджуватися, отримувати задоволення
(the) environment (n) /,(ðɪ:) ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ довкілля, навколишнє середовище
equivalent (n) /ɪ'kwɪvələnt/ еквівалент
erupt (v) /ɪ'grʌpt/ вивергатися (про вулкан)
essay (n) /'eseɪ/ есе, твір

event (n) /ɪ'vent/ подія, захід
exam (n) /ɪg'zæm/ іспит
excited (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ піднесений, у захваті
exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ хвилюючий, захопливий
expedition (n) /,ekspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/ експедиція
expensive (adj) /ɪk'spensɪv/ дорогий
explore (v) /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/ досліджувати
explorer (n) /ɪk'splɔ:(r)ə(r)/ дослідник
extinct (adj) /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ вимерлий, зниклий

F

fact (n) /fækt/ факт
fall (v) /fɔ:l/ падати
fall off (phr. v) /,fɔ:l 'ɒf/ опадати, осипатися
famine (n) /'fæmɪn/ голод
famous (adj) /'feɪməs/ відомий, знаний
fantasy (n) /'fæntəsi/ фантазія, фентезі
fashion (n) /'fæʃ(ə)n/ мода
father (n) /'fɑ:ðə(r)/ батько
favourite (adj) /'feɪv(ə)rət/ улюблений
favourite (n) /'feɪv(ə)rət/ фаворит, улюбленець
fiction (n) /'fɪkʃ(ə)n/ художня література
fight (v) /faɪt/ битися, боротися
film (n) /fɪlm/ фільм
find (v) /faɪnd/ знаходити
fine (adj) /faɪn/ хороший, гарний
fire (n) /'faɪə(r)/ вогонь, пожежа
fire fighter (n) /'faɪə(r) faɪtə(r)/ пожежник
fish (v) /fɪʃ/ рибалити
fishing port (n) /'fɪʃɪŋ ,pɔ:(r)t/ рибальський порт
flag (n) /flæg/ прапор
flared trousers (n) /,fleə(r)d 'traʊzə(r)z/ розкльошені брюки
flash drive (n) /'flæʃ ,draɪv/ флеш-накопичувач
float (v) /fləʊt/ плавати, триматися на поверхні води
flood (n) /flʌd/ повінь
flute (n) /flu:t/ флейта
fly (v) /flaɪ/ летіти
focus on (v) /'fəʊkəs ,ɒn/ зосередитися на
folk music (n) /'fəʊk ,mju:zɪk/ народна музика
follow (v) /'fɒləʊs/ слідувати (за кимось)
force (v) /fɔ:(r)s/ примушувати
forest (n) /'fɒrɪst/ ліс
form (v) /fɔ:(r)m/ утворювати, формувати
fountain (n) /'faʊntɪn/ фонтан
French (n) /frenʃ/ французька мова
fresh (water) (adj) /frefʃ/ прісна (вода)
friendly (adj) /'frendli/ дружлюбний, привітний

funny (adj) /'fʌni/ веселий, кумедний
furious (adj) /'fjuəriəs/ дуже розлючений,
несамовитий
future (n) /'fju:tʃə(r)/ майбутнє

G

game show (n) /'geɪm ʃəʊ/ ігрове шоу
games console (n) /'geɪmz ˌkɒnsəʊl/ ігрова
приставка
gates (n pl) /geɪts/ ворота
generation (n) /,dʒenə'reɪʃ(ə)n/ покоління
geography (n) /dʒi:'ɒɡrəfi/ географія
geometry (n) /dʒi:'ɒmətri/ геометрія
get a job /,get ə 'dʒɒb/ отримати роботу
get married /,get 'mærid/ одружитися
get up (phr. v) /,get 'ʌp/ встати, прокинутися
ghost (n) /ɡəʊst/ привид
give up (phr. v) /,ɡɪv 'ʌp/ здатися
glass (n) /ɡlɑ:s/ скло
global (adj) /'ɡləʊb(ə)l/ всесвітній, глобальний
global warming (n) /,ɡləʊb(ə)l 'wɔ:(r)mɪŋ/
глобальне потепління
go to university /,ɡəʊ tə ,ju:nɪ'vɜ:(r)səti/
вступити до університету
(the) gods (n pl) /,(ðə) 'ɡɒdz/ публіка гальорки
gospel choir (n) /'ɡɒsp(ə)l ˌkwɑ:(r)/
церковний хор
governor (n) /'ɡʌvə(r)nə(r)/ губернатор
grandad (n) /'græn(d),dæd/ дідусь
grandmother (n) /'græn(d),mʌðə(r)/ бабуся
graphics (n pl) /'græfɪks/ графіка
grow (v) /ɡrəʊ/ рости, вирощувати
guess (v) /ges/ вгадувати, вважати
guide (n) /ɡaɪd/ гід, екскурсивод, путівник
gun (n) /ɡʌn/ вогнепальна зброя

H

habit (n) /'hæbɪt/ звичка
habitat (n) /'hæbɪtæt/ природне середовище
half marathon (n) /,hɑ:f 'mæɪəθɒn/
напівмарафон
happy (adj) /'hæpi/ щасливий
hard drive (n) /,hɑ:(r)d 'draɪv/ жорсткий диск
hardly ever /,hɑ:(r)dli 'evə(r)/ майже ніколи
hat (n) /hæt/ капелюх
have children /,hæv 'tʃɪldrən/ мати дітей
head first (adv) /,hed 'fɜ:(r)st/ стрімголов
headache (n) /'hedək/ головний біль
headphones (n) /'hed,fəʊnz/ навушники
healthy (adj) /'helθi/ здоровий
heavy (adj) /'hevi/ важкий
helmet (n) /'helmt/ шолом, каска
help (v) /help/ допомагати

hero (n) /'hɪərəʊ/ герой
hike (v) /haɪk/ подорожувати пішки, йти в похід
hippy (n) /'hɪpi/ хіпі
history (n) /'hɪst(ə)ri/ історія
hobby (n) /'hɒbi/ хобі, захоплення
homework (n) /'həʊm,wɜ:(r)k/ домашнє
завдання
honey (n) /'hʌni/ мед
horn (n) /hɔ:(r)n/ ріг, автомобільний гудок
horoscope (n) /'hɒrəskəʊp/ гороскоп
horror (adj) /'hɒrə(r)/ страшний, жахливий
hospital (n) /'hɒspɪt(ə)l/ лікарня
house (n) /haʊs/ будинок
How often? /,haʊ 'ɒf(ə)n/ як часто?
hungry (adj) /'hʌŋɡri/ голодний
hunt (v) /hʌnt/ полювати
hurricane (n) /'hʌrɪkən/ ураган
husband (n) /'hʌzbənd/ чоловік

I

ice (n) /aɪs/ лід
ICT (n) /,aɪsɪ:'ti:/ ІКТ (інформ.- комунікаційні
технології)
immediately (adv) /ɪ'mi:diətli/ негайно
in reality /,ɪn rɪ'æləti/ в дійсності, насправді
in the background /,ɪn ðə 'bækgraʊnd/ на
задньому плані, на фоні
in the end /,ɪn ði 'end/ наприкінці, врешті-решт
in the foreground /,ɪn ðə 'fɔ:(r)graʊnd/ на
передньому плані
in the middle /,ɪn ðə 'mɪd(ə)l/ посередині
inaccessible (adj) /,ɪnək'sesəb(ə)l/ недосяжний,
недоступний
including /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ у тому числі
incredible (adj) /ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/ неймовірний
information (n) /,ɪnfə(r)'meɪʃ(ə)n/ інформація
ink (n) /ɪŋk/ чорнило
insect bite (n) /'ɪnsekt ˌbaɪt/ укус комахи
install (v) /ɪn'stɔ:l/ встановлювати (програму,
обладнання)
instructor (n) /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/ інструктор
interactivity (n) /,ɪntəræk'tɪvəti/
інтерактивність
interesting (adj) /'ɪntərəstɪŋ/ цікавий
invent (v) /ɪn'vent/ винаходити
inventor (n) /ɪn'ventə(r)/ винахідник
island (n) /'aɪlənd/ острів
item (n) /'aɪtəm/ окремий предмет, виріб,
одиниця

Wordlist

J

- jacket** (n) /'dʒækɪt/ піджак, жакет
jar (n) /dʒɑ:(r)/ скляна банка
jealous (adj) /'dʒeləs/ заздрісний
jeans (n pl) /dʒi:nz/ джинси
joke (n) /dʒəʊk/ жарт
journey (n) /'dʒɜ:(r)ni/ поїздка, подорож
jump (v) /dʒʌmp/ стрибати
jump up (phr. v) /,dʒʌmp 'ʌp/ підстрибнути, підскочити
 jumper (n) /'dʒʌmpə(r)/ джемпер

K

- keyboard** (n) /'ki:,bɔ:(r)d/ клавіатура
keyboards (n pl) /'ki:,bɔ:(r)dz/ клавішні інструменти
kill (v) /kɪl/ вбивати
kind (adj) /kaɪnd/ добрий
king (n) /kɪŋ/ король
knight (n) /naɪt/ лицар, кінь (у шахах)

L

- lake** (n) /leɪk/ озеро
land (v) /lænd/ приземлитися, висадитися
landscape (n) /'lænd,skeɪp/ краєвид, пейзаж
landslide (n) /'lænd,slaɪd/ зсув ґрунту
laptop (n) /'læp,tɒp/ ноутбук
laugh (v) /lɑ:f/ сміятися
lawyer (n) /'lɔ:jə(r)/ юрист, адвокат
lazy (adj) /'leɪzi/ ледачий
lead (v) /li:d/ іти попереду, вести за собою
leader (n) /'li:də(r)/ лідер
learn to drive /,lɜ:(r)n tə 'draɪv/ вчитися водити авто
leave (v) /li:v/ покидати, залишати, від'їжджати
leave home /,li:v 'həʊm/ піти (поїхати) з дому
leave school /,li:v 'sku:l/ закінчити школу
legend (n) /'ledʒ(ə)nd/ легенда
lend (v) /lend/ давати в борг, позичати комусь
leopard (n) /'lepə(r)d/ леопард
lie (v) /laɪ/ лежати
lie down (phr. v) /,laɪ 'daʊn/ лягти, прилягти
lifeguard (n) /'laɪf,gɑ:(r)d/ рятувальник
lifestyle (n) /'laɪf,stɑɪl/ стиль життя
lift (v) /lɪft/ підняти
literature (n) /'lɪtrətʃə(r)/ література
look after (phr. v) /,lʊk 'ɑ:ftə(r)/ піклуватися, доглядати
look for (phr. v) /'lʊk ,fɔ:(r)/ шукати
lose (v) /lu:z/ втрачати, програвати
loyal (adj) /'lɔ:əl/ вірний

- luck** (n) /lʌk/ удача, везіння
ludo (n) /'lu:dəʊ/ лудо (гра)

M

- machine** (n) /mə'ʃi:n/ машина, механізм
magic (n) /'mædʒɪk/ магія, чари
make (v) /meɪk/ робити
market (n) /'mɑ:(r)kɪt/ ринок
mask (n) /mɑ:sk/ маска
material (n) /mə'tɪəriəl/ матеріал
maths (n pl) /mæθs/ математика
mean (v) /mi:n/ означати, мати на увазі
mechanic (n) /mi'kænik/ механік
medicine (n) /'med(ə)s(ə)n/ ліки
membership (n) /'membə(r)ʃɪp/ членство
memory card (n) /'mem(ə)rɪ ,kɑ:(r)d/ карта пам'яті
metal (n) /'met(ə)l/ метал
mini-skirt (n) /'mɪni,sks:(r)t/ міні-спідниця
miss a turn /,mɪs ə 'tɜ:(r)n/ пропустити хід
model (n) /'mɒd(ə)l/ модель, макет, зразок
monument (n) /'mɒnjʊmənt/ пам'ятник, монумент
mother (n) /'mʌðə(r)/ мати
mountain (n) /'maʊntɪn/ гора
mountaineer (n) /,maʊntɪ'nɪə(r)/ альпініст, скелелаз
mouse (n) /maʊs/ мишка
move (v) /mu:v/ рухатися, рухати, пересувати
move a counter /,mu:v ə 'kaʊntə(r)/ пересувати фішку
movie (n) /'mu:vi/ кінофільм
music (n) /'mju:zɪk/ музика
musical (n) /'mju:zɪk(ə)l/ мюзикл
mystery (n) /'mɪst(ə)rɪ/ таємниця, загадка

N

- national costume** (n) /,næʃ(ə)nəl 'kɒstjʊ:m/ національний костюм
natural disaster (n) /,nætʃ(ə)rəl dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/ стихійне лихо
nephew (n) /'nefju:/ племінник
nervous (adj) /'nɜ:(r)vəs/ нервовий
never (adv) /'nevə(r)/ ніколи
new places /,nju: 'pleɪsəz/ нові місця
(the) news (n pl) /,(ðə) 'nju:z/ новини
niece (n) /ni:s/ племінниця
novel (n) /'nɒv(ə)l/ роман
nurse (n) /nɜ:(r)s/ медсестра / медбрат

O

- object** (n) /'ɒbdʒekt/ об'єкт, предмет
objective (n) /əb'dʒektɪv/ ціль

occur (v) /ə'kɜ:(r)/ відбуватися, траплятися
 ocean (n) /'əʊʃ(ə)n/ океан
 office (n) /'ɒfɪs/ контора, офіс, установа
 often (adv) /'ɒf(ə)n/ часто
oil (n) /ɔɪl/ **олия, нафта**
 on the left /,ɒn ðə 'left/ ліворуч
 on the right /,ɒn ðə 'raɪt/ праворуч
 onion (n) /'ɒnjən/ цибуля
 online (adj) /'ɒn,laɪn/ онлайн
 online (adv) /,ɒn'laɪn/ онлайн
 open (v) /'əʊpən/ відкрити
 opponent (n) /ə'pəʊnənt/ суперник
 orang-utan (n) /ɔ:'ræŋ ə,tæn, ə'ræŋ u:,tæn/
 орангутанг
 orbit (v) /'ɔ:(r)ɪt/ виводити на орбіту, рухатися
 орбітою
 orchestra (n) /'ɔ:(r)kɪstrə/ оркестр
 organic (adj) /ɔ:(r)'gænɪk/ екологічно чистий,
 натуральний, органічний
 origin (n) /'ɒrɪdʒɪn/ походження
 originally (adv) /ə'rɪdʒ(ə)nəli/ на початку
 (раніше)
 outdoor (e.g. outdoor activity) (adj) /
 'aʊt,dɔ:(r)/ під відкритим небом (outdoor
 activity – активний відпочинок)
 outdoors (adv) /,aʊt'dɔ:(r)z/ поза
 приміщенням, на повітрі
 outside (adv) /,aʊt'saɪd/ зовні, надворі
 oxygen (n) /'ɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/ кисень

P

page (n) /peɪdʒ/ сторінка
 pain (n) /peɪn/ біль
 paint (v) /peɪnt/ фарбувати, малювати
 painter (n) /'peɪntə(r)/ художник, маляр
 palace (n) /'pæləs/ палац
 panda (n) /'pændə/ панда
paper (n) /'peɪpə(r)/ **папір**
 parachute (n) /'pærə,ʃu:t/ парашут
 park (n) /pɑ:(r)k/ парк
part-time (adj) /'pɑ:(r)t,tɑɪm/ **неповний**
 (робочий день)
 party (n) /'pɑ:(r)tɪ/ вечірка
 pass (an exam) (v) /pɑ:s/ скласти (іспит)
pay (for) (v) /'peɪ (,fɔ:(r))/ **платити** (за)
 PE (n) /,pi:'i:/ фізкультура
 peace (n) /pi:s/ мир, спокій
 peaceful (adj) /'pi:sf(ə)/ мирний, спокійний
 pen (n) /pen/ ручка (для писання)
 pencil (n) /'pens(ə)/ олівець
 penguin (n) /'penɡwɪn/ пінгвін
 percussion instrument (n) /pə(r)'kʌʃ(ə)n
 ,ɪnstɹəmənt/ ударний інструмент

permission (n) /pe(r)'mɪʃ(ə)n/ дозвіл
 pet (n) /pet/ домашній улюбленець (тварина)
 photographer (n) /fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/ фотограф
piano (n) /pi'ænəʊ/ **піаніно**
 picnic (n) /'pɪknɪk/ пікнік
 piece of paper (n) /,pi:s əv 'reɪpə(r)/ листок
 паперу, папірець
 pieces (n) /'pi:səz/ фігури (шахові), шматки
 pixel (n) /'pɪks(ə)/ піксель
 plan (n) /plæn/ план
 planet (n) /'plænɪt/ планета
 plant (v) /'plɑ:nt/ саджати
 plaster (n) /'plɑ:stə(r)/ штукатурка, гіпс, пластир
 plastic (n) /'plæstɪk/ пластик, пластмаса
 play a joke /,pleɪ ə 'dʒəʊk/ розіграти,
 пожартувати з когось
pleased (adj) /pli:zd/ **задоволений, радий**
 poison (v) /'pɔɪz(ə)n/ отруїти
 polar bear (n) /'pəʊlə(r) ,beə(r)/ білий ведмідь
 police force (n) /pə'li:s ,fɔ:(r)s/ поліція
police officer (n) /pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə(r)/ **поліцейський**
офіцер
 police station (n) /pə'li:s ,steɪʃ(ə)n/
 поліцейський відділок
 pollution (n) /pə'lu:ʃ(ə)n/ забруднення
 (довкілля)
 (swimming) pool (n) /('swɪmɪŋ) pu:l/
 (плавальний) басейн
poor (adj) /pɔ:(r), puə(r)/ **бідний, небагатий**
 (the) poor (n) /,(ðə) 'pɔ:(r), ,ðə 'puə(r)/ бідняки,
 малозабезпечені верстви населення
 popular (adj) /'pɒpjələ(r)/ популярний
 population (n) /,pɒpjə'leɪʃ(ə)n/ населення
 possessions (n pl) /pə'zef(ə)nz/ майно, пожитки
 post (n) /pəʊst/ пост (публікація в блозі)
powerful (adj) /'paʊə(r)f(ə)l/ **могутній,**
потужний
 practice (n) /'præktɪs/ практика, тренування
 practise (v) /'præktɪs/ практикуватися,
 вправлятися, тренуватися
 preserve (v) /prɪ'zɜ:(r)v/ зберігати
prince (n) /prɪns/ **принц**
princess (n) /prɪn'ses/ **принцеса**
printer (n) /'prɪntə(r)/ **принтер**
 produce (v) /prə'dju:s/ виробляти, виготовляти
product (n) /'prɒdʌkt/ **продукт, виріб**
 programme (n) /'prəʊgræm/ програма
 project (n) /'prɒdʒekt, 'grəʊdʒekt/ проект
 promote (v) /prə'məʊt/ рекламувати, просувати
 protect (v) /prə'tekt/ захищати
 publicity (n) /pʌb'lɪsəti/ публічність,
 висвітлення в ЗМІ

Wordlist

pull (v) /pul/ тягти
purify (v) /'pjʊərifai/ очищати (воду)
push (v) /puʃ/ штовхати
put up (a tent) (phr. v) /,put 'ʌp/ ставити (намет)
puzzle (n) /'pʌz(ə)/ головоломка, загадка

Q

queen (n) /kwɪ:n/ королева, ферзь (у шахах)
question (n) /'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/ питання
quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/ спокійний, тихий

R

rain (v) /reɪn/ дощити
real (adj) /riəl/ реальний, справжній
reality show (n) /ri'æləti ʃəʊ/ реаліті-шоу
rebuild (v) /ri:'bɪld/ відбудовувати
receive (v) /ri:'si:v/ отримувати
recommend (v) /,rekə'mend/ радити, рекомендувати
recycle (v) /ri:'saɪk(ə)/ переробляти
recycling bin (n) /ri:'saɪklɪŋ ,bɪn/ кошик (контейнер) для сміття
reflect (v) /rɪ'flekt/ відбивати (світло)
relax (v) /rɪ'læks/ розслаблятися, відпочивати
relaxing (adj) /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ заспокійливий, розслаблюючий
religious (adj) /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ релігійний, набожний
remove (v) /rɪ'mu:v/ усунути, видалити
repair (v) /rɪ'peə(r)/ полагодити, відремонтувати
repeat (of a TV programme) (n) /rɪ'pi:t/ повтор (телевізійної програми)
repeat (v) /rɪ'pi:t/ повторювати
repetitive (adj) /rɪ'petətɪv/ повторюваний
report (n) /rɪ'pɔ:(r)t/ повідомлення, звіт, доповідь
rescue (v) /'reskjʊ:/ рятувати
respect (v) /rɪ'spekt/ поважати
responsible for (adj) /rɪ'spɒnsəb(ə)/ відповідальний за
reuse (v) /ri:'ju:z/ використовувати повторно
rhinoceros (n) /raɪ'nɒs(ə)rəs/ носоріг
rich (adj) /rɪtʃ/ багатий
ride (v) /raɪd/ їздити, кататися (верхи, на велосипеді)
ring (v) /rɪŋ/ дзвеніти, дзвонити
river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/ річка
rob (v) /rɒb/ грабувати
robot (n) /'rɒbɒt/ робот
roll the dice /,rɔ:l ,ðə 'daɪs/ кидати кості (кубик)
romantic novel (n) /rɔ:mæntɪk 'nɒv(ə)/ романтичний роман

rowing boat (n) /'rəʊɪŋ ,bəʊt/ весловий човен
rubbish (n) /'rʌbɪʃ/ сміття, непотріб
ruins (n pl) /'ru:nz/ руїни
rule (v) /ru:l/ правити, керувати

S

sad (adj) /sæd/ сумний
safari park (n) /sə'faɪri ,pɑ:k/ сафари-парк
safety instructions (n pl) /'seɪftɪ ɪn,streɪkʃənz/ правила техніки безпеки
sail (v) /seɪl/ плисти (кораблем, човном)
sandals (n pl) /'sændəlz/ сандалі
sandy (adj) /'sændi/ піщаний
savannah (n) /sə'vænə/ саванна
save (v) /seɪv/ заощаджувати, економити
saxophone (n) /'sæksəfəʊn/ саксофон
scanner (n) /'skænə(r)/ сканер
scared (adj) /skeə(r)d/ наляканий
scarf (n) /skɑ:(r)f/ шарф
school (n) /sku:l/ школа
science (n) /'saɪəns/ наука
science-fiction (adj) /,saɪəns 'fɪkʃ(ə)n/ науково-фантастичний
scientist (n) /'saɪəntɪst/ вчений, науковець
screen (n) /skri:n/ екран
sculptor (n) /'skʌlptə(r)/ скульптор
sea (n) /si:/ море
seal (n) /si:l/ морський котик
search (v) /sɜ:(r)tʃ/ шукати, розшукувати
seaside (n) /'si:saɪd/ морське узбережжя
second-hand (adj) /,sekənd'hænd/ уживаний
select (v) /sɪ'lekt/ вибирати, підбирати
selfish (adj) /'selfɪʃ/ егоїстичний
sell (v) /sel/ продавати
set up (phr. v) /,set 'ʌp/ поставити, розкласти, встановити
shelter (n) /'feltə(r)/ укриття, притулок
ship (n) /ʃɪp/ корабель
shirt (n) /ʃɜ:(r)t/ сорочка
shoes (n pl) /ʃu:z/ туфлі
shower (n) /'ʃaʊə(r)/ злива, душ
shy (adj) /ʃaɪ/ сором'язливий
(feel) sick /('fi:l) sɪk/ (почуватися) хворим
similar (adj) /'sɪmɪlə(r)/ схожий, подібний
sister (n) /'sɪstə(r)/ сестра
sit (v) /sɪt/ сидіти
skill (n) /skɪl/ вміння, навичка, майстерність
skirt (n) /skɜ:(r)t/ спідниця
sleep (v) /sli:p/ спати
sleeping bag (n) /'sli:pɪŋ ,bæg/ спальний мішок
slow (adj) /sləʊ/ повільний
small (adj) /smɔ:l/ малий

smartphone (n) /'smɑ:(r)t,fəʊn/ смартфон
snake (n) /sneɪk/ змія
snow (n) /snoʊ/ сніг
soap opera (n) /'səʊp ,ɒp(ə)rə/ 'мильна опера'
solar energy (n) /,səʊlə(r)'enə(r)dʒi/ сонячна енергія
solve (v) /sɒlv/ вирішити, розв'язати
sometimes (adv) /'sʌmtaɪmz/ інколи, часом
son (n) /sʌn/ син
song (n) /sɒŋ/ пісня
sore throat (n) /,sɔ:(r) 'θrəʊt/ біль у горлі
speakers (n) /'spi:kə(r)z/ колонки
special effects (n pl) /,speʃ(ə)l r'fektz/ спецефекти
special occasion (n) /,speʃ(ə)l ə'keɪz(ə)n/ урочиста дата, особлива нагода
speciality (adj) /,speʃi'æləti/ особливий, фірмовий
spell (v) /spel/ називати слово по літерах, накладати заклинати
spend (v) /spend/ витратити
spider (n) /'spaɪdə(r)/ павук
sponsored (adj) /'spɒnsə(r)d/ фінансований, спонсорований
sports programme (n) /'spɔ:(r)ts ,prəʊgræm/ спортивна програма
sportsman (n) /'spɔ:(r)ts ,pɜ:(r)s(ə)n/ спортсмен / спортсменка
square (n) /skweə(r)/ площа
stand (v) /stænd/ стояти
star (n) /stɑ:(r)/ зірка
start school /,stɑ:(r)t 'sku:l/ піти в школу
statistics (n pl) /stə'tɪstɪks/ статистика
statue (n) /'stæʃu:/ статуя
still (adv) /stɪl/ ще, і досі
stomach ache (n) /'stʌmək ,eɪk/ біль у животі
stone (n) /stəʊn/ камінь
strategy (n) /'strætədʒi/ стратегія
street light (n) /'stri:t ,laɪt/ вуличне освітлення
string instrument (n) /'striŋ ,ɪnstrʊmənt/ струнний інструмент
stubborn (adj) /'stʌb(ə)rən/ впертий
study (v) /'stʌdi/ вивчати, навчатися
successful (adj) /sək'sesf(ə)l/ успішний
sugar (n) /'ʃʊgə(r)/ цукор
suit (n) /su:t/ костюм
summer camp (n) /'sʌmə(r) ,kæmp/ літній табір
surfer (n) /'sɜ:(r)fə(r)/ серфінгіст
surfing capital (n) /'sɜ:(r)fɪŋ ,kæpɪt(ə)l/ столиця серфінгу
surgeon (n) /'sɜ:(r)dʒ(ə)n/ хірург
surprised (adj) /sə(r)'praɪzd/ здивований

survival skills (n pl) /sə(r)'vaɪv(ə)l ,skɪlz/ навички виживання
survive (v) /sə(r)'vaɪv/ вижити, пережити
swap (v) /swɒp/ обмінювати
sweets (n pl) /swi:tz/ солодощі, цукерки
swimming (n) /'swɪmɪŋ/ плавання
swimming pool (n) /'swɪmɪŋ ,pu:l/ плавальний басейн
sword (n) /sɔ:(r)d/ меч

T

tablet (n) /'tæblət/ планшет
take action /,teɪk 'ækʃ(ə)n/ вжити заходів
take away (phr. v) /,teɪk ə'weɪ/ забрати, віднести, відвезти
take off (phr. v) /,teɪk 'ɒf/ злітати, рушати
talent (n) /'tælənt/ талант
tambourine (n) /,tæmbə'ri:n/ тамбурин
tap (n) /tæp/ кран (водопровідний)
taste (n) /teɪst/ смак
teacher (n) /'ti:tʃə(r)/ учитель
team (n) /ti:m/ команда
teenager (n) /'ti:n,eɪdʒə(r)/ підліток
temperature (n) /'tempərɪtʃə(r)/ температура
tent (n) /tent/ намет, палатка
theatre (n) /'θiətə(r)/ театр
theme park (n) /'θi:m ,pɑ:(r)k/ парк атракціонів
thermometer (n) /θə(r)'mɒmɪtə(r)/ термометр
3D (adj) /θri:'di:/ тривимірний, стереоскопічний
thriller (n) /'θrɪlə(r)/ трилер
throw out (phr. v) /θrəʊ 'aʊt/ викидати (у сміття)
tie (n) /taɪ/ нічия (у грі), краватка
tiger (n) /'taɪgə(r)/ тигр
tired (adj) /'taɪə(r)d/ втомлений
tiredness (n) /'taɪə(r)dnəs/ втома
tomato (n) /tə'mɑ:təʊ/ помідор
tornado (n) /tɔ:(r)'neɪdəʊ/ смерч
tourist (n) /'tuərɪst/ турист
tower (n) /'taʊə(r)/ вежа, башта
town (n) /taʊn/ місто
town square (n) /,taʊn 'skweə(r)/ міська площа
toy (n) /tɔɪ/ іграшка
trader (n) /'treɪdə(r)/ торговець
traditional (adj) /trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/ традиційний
train to be a ... /'treɪn tə ,bi: ə/ вчитися на (когось)
trainers (n pl) /'treɪnə(r)z/ кросівки
trap (v) /træp/ ставити пастку, ловити в пастку
travel (v) /'træv(ə)l/ подорожувати
tree (n) /tri:/ дерево

Wordlist

tribe (n) /traɪb/ плем'я
trousers (n pl) /'traʊzə(r)z/ штани, брюки
trumpet (n) /'trʌmpɪt/ **труба** (муз. інструмент)
T-shirt (n) /'ti:ʃz:(r)t/ **футболка**
tsunami (n) /tsu:'nɑ:mi/ цунамі
turn on (phr. v) /,tɜ:(r)n 'ɒn/ включити
turtle (n) /'tɜ:(r)t(ə)l/ черепаха
tweet (v) /twi:t/ написати в Твіттері
type (v) /taɪp/ друкувати, набирати

U

ugly (adj) /'ʌɡli/ **потворний, бридкий**
uncle (n) /'ʌŋk(ə)l/ **дядько**
underground (adj) /'ʌndə(r),graʊnd/
підземний, андеграундний (про музику,
мистецтво)
understand (v) /,ʌndə(r)'stænd/ розуміти
uniform (n) /'ju:nɪfɔ:(r)m/ форма, уніформа
union jack (n) /,ju:njən 'dʒæk/ **'Юніон Джек'**
(державний прапор Сполученого Королівства)
United Kingdom (n) /ju:,naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm/
Сполучене Королівство, Великобританія
unwanted (adj) /ʌn'wʌntɪd/ небажаний
usually (adv) /'ju:ʒuəli/ зазвичай

V

varied (adj) /'veəriəd/ різноманітний
vehicle (n) /'vi:ɪk(ə)l/ транспортний засіб
version (n) /'vɜ:(r)ʃ(ə)n/ версія, варіант
vet (n) /vet/ ветеринар
view (e.g. a view of the countryside) (n) /vju:
вид, краєвид (напр. замський краєвид)
violin (n) /,vaɪə'li:n/ **скрипка**
visitor (n) /'vɪzɪtə(r)/ відвідувач, гість
volcanic eruption (n) /vɒl,kænɪk ɪ'brʌpʃ(ə)n/
виверження вулкану
volunteer (n) /,vɒlən'tɪə(r)/ доброволець,
волонтер
volunteer (v) /,vɒlən'tɪə(r)/ добровільно
зголоситися, працювати волонтером

W

waitress (n) /'weɪtrəs/ офіціантка
wake (v) /weɪk/ будити
war (adj) /wɔ:(r)/ військовий
warm (adj) /wɔ:(r)m/ теплий
wash (e.g. a car) (v) /wɒʃ/ **мити** (напр. авто)
waste (v) /weɪst/ **витрачати, марнувати**
watch (v) /wɒtʃ/ дивитися
water (n) /'wɔ:tə(r)/ **вода**
water park (n) /'wɔ:tə(r) ,pɑ:(r)k/ аквапарк
wave (n) /weɪv/ **хвиля**
webcam (n) /'web,kæm/ веб-камера

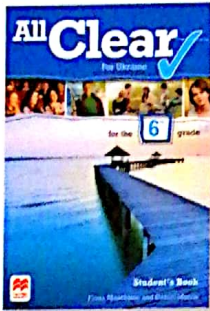
website (n) /'web,sait/ веб-сайт
wedding (n) /'wedɪŋ/ весілля
weigh (v) /weɪ/ важити, зважувати
weird (adj) /'wɪə(r)d/ **дивний, чудернацький**
western (n) /'westən/ вестерн
whale (n) /weɪl/ кит
What? (question word) /wɒt/ **Що?** (питальне
слово)
wheat flour (n) /'wi:t ,flaʊə(r)/ пшеничне
борошно
When? (question word) /wen/ **Коли?** (питальне
слово)
Where? (question word) /weə(r)/ **Де?** (питальне
слово)
Who? (question word) /hu:/ **Хто?** (питальне
слово)
Why? (question word) /waɪ/ **Чому?** (питальне
слово)
wide (adj) /waɪd/ широкий
wife (n) /waɪf/ дружина
wild (adj) /waɪld/ дикий
wild (fruit) (adj) /waɪld/ дикорослий (плід)
win (v) /wɪn/ **перемагати, вигравати**
wind instrument (n) /'wɪnd ,ɪnstrʊmənt/
духовий інструмент
winner (n) /'wɪnə(r)/ переможець
wise (adj) /waɪz/ **мудрий, розважливий**
witch (n) /wɪtʃ/ **чаклунка, відьма**
without (prep) /wɪð'aʊt/ **без**
wizard (n) /'wɪzə(r)d/ чарівник
wolf (n) /wʊlf/ вовк
wonder (v) /'wʌndə(r)/ дивуватися, цікавитися,
замислюватися
wood (n) /wʊd/ деревина
wool (n) /wʊl/ шерсть
work (n) /wɜ:(r)k/ праця, робота
work (v) /wɜ:(r)k/ **працювати**
(the) world (n) /,(ðə) 'wɜ:(r)ld/ світ
world record (n) /,wɜ:(r)ld 'rekɔ:(r)d/ світовий
рекорд
worried (adj) /'wʌrɪd/ **занепокоєний,
стурбований**
writer (n) /'raɪtə(r)/ письменник
wrong (adj) /rɒŋ/ **неправильний, помилковий,
неправий**

All Clear

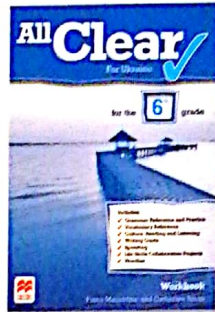
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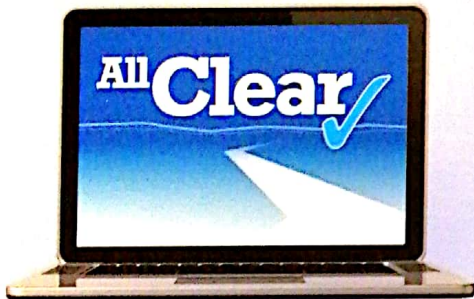
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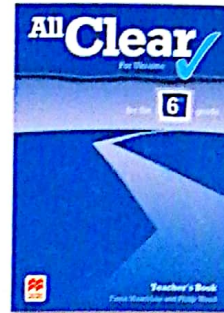


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