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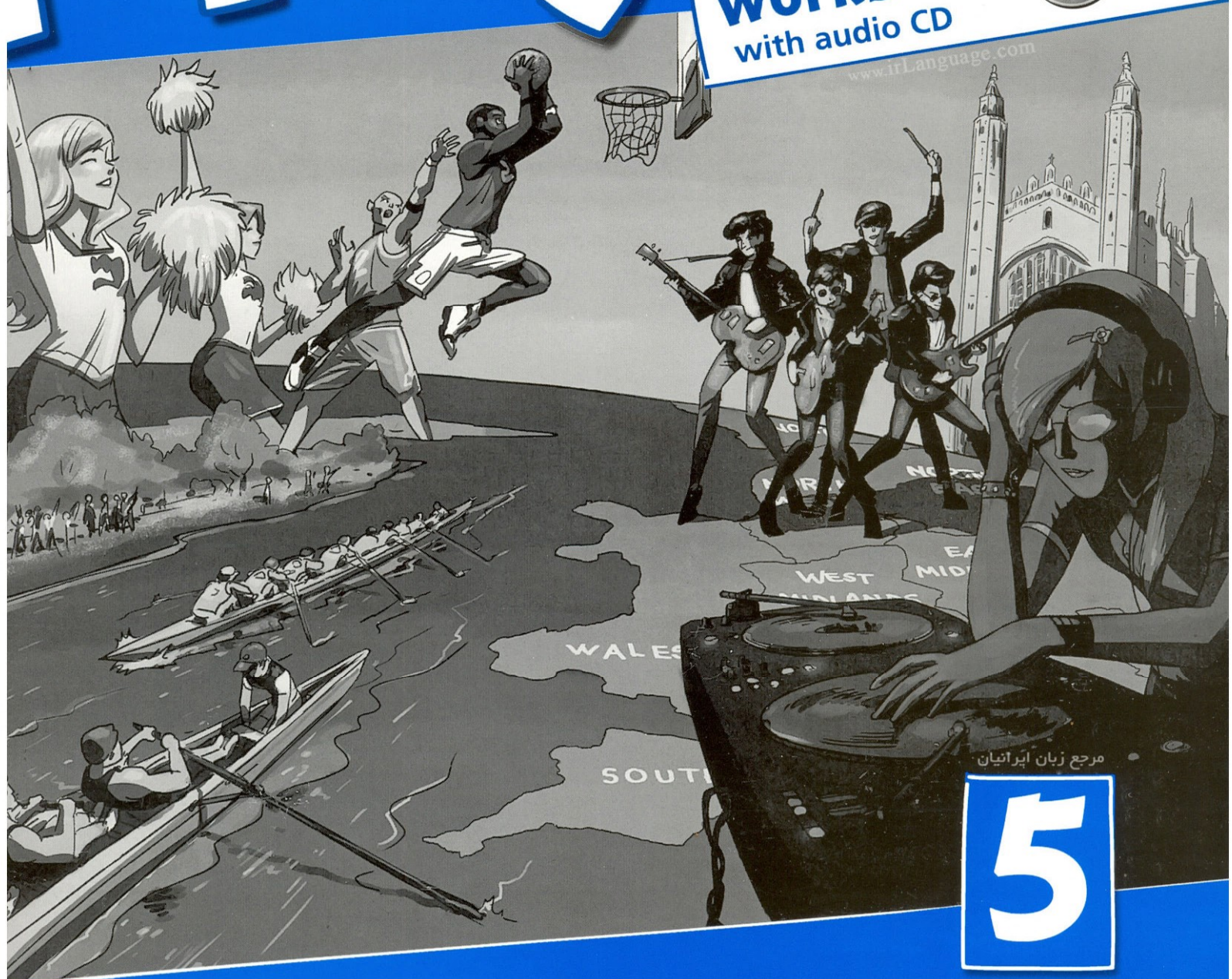
Fourth edition

Project

Workbook
with audio CD



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مرجع زبان ایرانیان
5

OXFORD



Tom Hutchinson

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به صورت نشر برخط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است.
کپی برداری از آن خلاف قانون، شرع و اخلاق است و شامل پیگرد خواهد شد.

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OXFORD

Tom Hutchinson

Introduction

Nice to meet you

- 1 * Complete the dialogue with these expressions.

Hi, Alex we went there for a weekend
Whereabouts Nice to meet you, too
I'm from Prague Nice to meet you
from the Czech Republic This is Pavel

Sara ¹ *Hi, Alex* _____
Alex Oh, hi, Sara. ² _____
Sara Hi, Pavel. ³ _____
Pavel ⁴ _____, Sara.
Alex Pavel's ⁵ _____?
Sara Really? ⁶ _____?
Pavel ⁷ _____
Sara Oh, ⁸ _____ last year.
It was great!

Everyday English

- 2 ** Put the speech bubbles in the correct order.

It's B-R-A-I-N-Y.

What does 'brainy' mean?

He's very brainy.

Oh, I see. How do you spell 'brainy'?

1 That's my friend Peter over there. He's very brainy.

Pardon? Can you repeat that, please?

It means 'very clever'. You know, he's got a big brain.

Thanks.



- 3 ** Alex's friends ask Pavel questions. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Peter How long have you been here?
Pavel a I've been here three times.
b Three days. I arrived on Thursday.
- 2 Sara Is this your first visit to England?
Pavel a No. I was here two years ago.
b No, I haven't.
- 3 Peter Do you like it here?
Pavel a I think it's great.
b I like playing football.
- 4 Sara How was your journey?
Pavel a I came by plane.
b It was OK, but it was a bit long.
- 5 Peter Did you fly?
Pavel a No, I came by train.
b It was fine, thanks.
- 6 Sara Whereabouts are you from?
Pavel a I live in Prague.
b I'm staying with Alex.
- 7 Peter What would you like to drink?
Pavel a Yes, please. A cola.
b I'll have a glass of cola, please.
- 8 Sara When are you going home?
Pavel a For three weeks.
b Next Friday.

Present simple and present continuous

4 *** Complete the text about Mark's weekend. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous tense.

1 It's seven o'clock on Friday evening, and I ¹ 'm doing (do) my homework. At the moment, I ² _____ (write) about an experiment that we did in Chemistry. In the other room, my sister ³ _____ (watch) a quiz show on TV. We usually ⁴ _____ (watch) it together, but I ⁵ _____ (not watch) it today because I ⁶ _____ (have to) finish this homework. I ⁷ _____ (prefer) to do my homework on Sundays, but I ⁸ _____ (want) to go out with my friends this Sunday.



2 Now it's Saturday morning. It's eleven o'clock and I ¹ _____ (work) at the local supermarket. I ² _____ (work) here every Saturday. My friend, Josh, ³ _____ (work) here on Saturdays, too. Today, I ⁴ _____ (put) things on the shelves. I ⁵ _____ (prefer) it when I ⁶ _____ (have to) take customers' shopping to their cars, because I ⁷ _____ (like) meeting people. But I ⁸ _____ (not want) to do that today, because it ⁹ _____ (rain). Josh ¹⁰ _____ (take) things to the cars today. I ¹¹ _____ (not think) he ¹² _____ (enjoy) it.



Sport: places and equipment

5 ** Complete the expressions with the correct name for the place.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 a rugby _____ <u>pitch</u> | 6 a bowling _____ |
| 2 a swimming _____ | 7 a golf _____ |
| 3 an athletics _____ | 8 a boxing _____ |
| 4 a skating _____ | 9 a volleyball _____ |
| 5 a tennis _____ | 10 a football _____ |

6 ** Match the definitions to the words.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 You try to put the ball in here in football and hockey. | a a shuttlecock |
| 2 In volleyball you try to hit the ball over this with your hands. | b a bat |
| 3 Ice hockey players hit this. | c a goal |
| 4 You use this in tennis. | d goggles |
| 5 In badminton you don't use a ball. You use this. | e a net |
| 6 Some swimmers wear these to protect their eyes. | f a racket |
| 7 Ice hockey players wear these on their feet. | g a stick |
| 8 You hit a golf ball with these. | h a puck |
| 9 In table tennis you hit the ball with this. | i clubs |
| 10 In hockey and ice hockey you use one of these. | j skates |

Everyday English

7 a * **1.2** Listen to Jackie and Ben talking about their likes and dislikes. Tick (✓) the things that they mention.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> water sports | <input type="checkbox"/> roller coasters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> watching films |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sport | <input type="checkbox"/> swimming |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reading | <input type="checkbox"/> football |
| <input type="checkbox"/> computer games | <input type="checkbox"/> shopping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> animals | <input type="checkbox"/> skiing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chatting on the Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> taking photographs |

b ** **1.2** Listen again. Complete the chart with words and phrases from exercise 7a.

	Jackie	Ben
likes	<i>reading</i>	
doesn't mind		
doesn't like		

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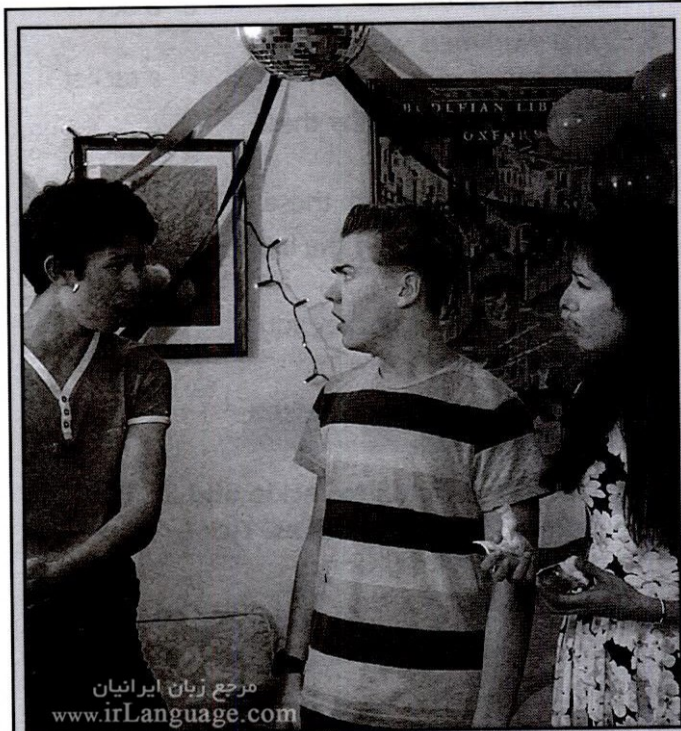
1

Problems

1A Jake's party

Working with words

- 1 **★** Complete Jake's blog about his party. Choose the correct words.



Last Friday, my parents went away ¹for/ on the weekend. They were going ²at / to a wedding. They left me ³on / in the house ⁴on / in my own. But I decided to invite all my friends ⁵at / to the house ⁶with / for a party. However, things didn't go well. First, Ruby knocked a china dog ⁷with / for her hand and broke it. It has been ⁸at / in my family since the 1930s. Then a car stopped ⁹inside / outside. It was my parents! They were driving ¹⁰in / down the motorway when they remembered the wedding present, so they turned ¹¹up / round and came ¹²on / back. I offered to get the present ¹³for / to them, but my mum went to get it and she found all my friends ¹⁴at / in the kitchen. My parents weren't very pleased and they grounded me. I couldn't go ¹⁵to / at the cinema ¹⁶for / with my friends for three weeks!

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Past simple and past continuous

- 2 **★★** Complete the sentences for each pair of pictures. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous tense.



- 1 When mum was cleaning my room, she saw a mouse. (clean, see)
When she saw the mouse, she ran out of the room. (see, run)



- 2 While Graham was taking a test, he fell asleep. (do, fall)
When he was asleep, he fell off his chair. (fall, fall)



- 3 While Andy and his dad were fishing, they caught a boot. (fish, catch)
After they took it out, Andy threw it back in the water. (pull, throw)



- 4 While we were driving into town, we saw Steve. (drive, see)
When we saw him, we stopped and gave him a lift. (see, stop, give)

3 * Complete the sentences in your own words.**

- 1 Last night, I was watching TV when the doorbell rang.
- 2 Claire was walking home from school when _____.
- 3 I was doing my homework on the computer when _____.
- 4 I was reading a book in the park when _____.
- 5 My dad was driving home when _____.

Present perfect

4 * Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense.

- 1 • I 've finished (finish) my homework.
Can I go out now?
 - OK. As long as you _____ (do) all of it.
- 2 • Hurry up. The bus _____ (arrive).
 - I can't find my purse. I think I _____ (leave) it at home.
- 3 • What is Joanna's new Saturday job like?
 - I don't know. She _____ (not start) it yet.
- 4 • _____ you _____ (see) my keys?
I can't find them.
 - No. Sorry. I haven't.
- 5 • _____ Mick _____ (come) yet?
 - No. He _____ just _____ (phone) to say he'll be late.
- 6 • Oh! I _____ (have) this cold for a week.
 - _____ you _____ (take) any medicine for it?
 - Yes, I have, but it _____ (not work).
- 7 • Ian _____ (write) a story for the school magazine.
 - _____ he _____ (send) it to the editor yet?
 - No, but I _____ (read) it and it's very good.

5 * 1.3 Meena is having a party at her house. Tom has just arrived. Listen to the dialogue. Are the statements true (✓) or false (X)?**

- 1 Meena has invited fifteen people to the party.
- 2 Tom is the first person to arrive at the party.
- 3 She's never had a party at her house before.
- 4 Tom has never had a party at his house.
- 5 Meena hasn't told her parents about the party.
- 6 They've gone to see her grandparents.
- 7 Meena doesn't know any of the people in the cars.
- 8 The people read about the party on the school website.
- 9 A lot of people have come to the party by bus.
- 10 Someone has broken a bottle.

6 * Complete the texts. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, past continuous or present perfect tense.**

1

Hi. I'm at the hospital, because I think I 've sprained (sprain) my ankle. I ² _____ (do) it while I ³ _____ (play) football after school. I ⁴ _____ (be) here for half an hour, but I ⁵ _____ (not see) the doctor yet. It's very busy here. A lot of people ⁶ _____ (wait) when I ⁷ _____ (arrive).

2

We ¹ _____ (have) lunch in a café when somebody ² _____ (steal) my phone. It was on the table, and I think they ³ _____ (take) it while I ⁴ _____ (not look). I ⁵ _____ (not get) it back yet. It's very annoying. I ⁶ _____ (never lose) my phone before.

1B Bullying

Describing people

1 * Complete the sentences with the correct words.



- Damien's got a lot of friends because he's so handsome and w_____.
- My grandfather's o_____. He's going to go on a diet because he wants to be s_____.
- You need to be c_____ to be a good actor. It helps if you're g_____ - _____, too.
- Marina's very s_____ and q_____. She doesn't like going to parties.
- My aunt is very g_____, but my uncle is a bit m_____. He never gives me anything for my birthday.
- Anthony always does well in tests. He's very i_____.
- Ron is really f_____. He makes everyone laugh, so he's very p_____.
- Sonia is so fr_____ and c_____. She smiles all the time.
- Some people think Hannah is n_____. I think she's h_____, because she's a bully.
- Jim is very h_____. He always tells the truth.

Listening

2 a ** 1.4 Listen to Mel's story. Choose the correct sentence endings.

- Mel bullied Ursula because
 - Ursula was new at the school.
 - Mel was bullied herself.
 - Ursula had red hair.
- Mel called Ursula
 - Red Top.
 - Carrot Head.
 - Ugly Girl.
- Mel stopped bullying Ursula because
 - her parents found out and grounded her.
 - Ursula's mother told the police.
 - a boy refused to go out with her.

b * 1.4 Listen again. Tick (✓) the correct boxes. irLanguage.com

- Which of these things did Mel do to Ursula?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> call her names	<input type="checkbox"/> push her
<input type="checkbox"/> send her texts	<input type="checkbox"/> punch her
<input type="checkbox"/> pull her hair	<input type="checkbox"/> steal her bag
<input type="checkbox"/> break her glasses	<input type="checkbox"/> kick her
- Which of these words and expressions does Mel use to describe herself?

<input type="checkbox"/> intelligent	<input type="checkbox"/> a design leader
<input type="checkbox"/> attractive	<input type="checkbox"/> good at sport
<input type="checkbox"/> have rich parents	<input type="checkbox"/> horrible
<input type="checkbox"/> popular	<input type="checkbox"/> have got lots of friends

Present perfect and past simple

3 ** Choose the correct words.

- John Hi, Dave. ¹Did you enjoy / Have you enjoyed the football match yesterday?

Dave Yes, I ²did / have.

John Who ³did you go / have you been with?

Dave I ⁴went / 've been with my dad. ⁵Did you ever go / Have you ever been to an international match?

John No, I ⁶didn't / haven't. I ⁷saw / 've seen them on TV lots of times. How ⁸did you get / have you got your tickets?

Dave Somebody at work ⁹gave / has given them to my dad last week.
- Clare Hi, Matty. I love your new coat. How long ¹did you have / have you had it?

Matty Thanks. I ²bought / 've bought it a couple of days ago.

Clare Where ³did you buy / have you bought it?

Matty It ⁴was / has been in the sale at Cool Clothing. ⁵Did you go / Have you been there yet?

Clare No, I ⁶didn't / haven't.

Matty You must go! The sale ⁷didn't finish / hasn't finished yet.

Reading

4 a ** Read the text. What is it about?
Choose the best description.

- Schoolchildren who wear designer clothes are often bullied.
- Some schools are choosing international designers to design their school uniforms.
- Schoolchildren are often bullied because they don't wear designer clothes.
- Some schoolchildren have been sent home for wearing designer clothes.

b * Complete the sentences with the correct names from the text.

- _____ wears designer clothes so that he won't be bullied.
- _____ doesn't want to go to school because other students called her names.
- _____ had a designer bag, but it was stolen.
- _____ can't afford to buy expensive things for her daughters.
- _____ bought a designer bag for his son.

5 *** Complete the summary of the text.

Designer clothes cause ¹ problems in many schools. Children who don't ² _____ are ³ _____. However, designer clothes and bags ⁴ _____, so a lot of parents can't ⁵ _____. The problem is worst for ⁶ _____ and in schools that ⁷ _____. Designer clothes and bags also cause other ⁸ _____ problems, such as ⁹ _____.

Designer BULLIES

Most kids like to look cool in clothes with designer labels. However, these designer clothes can cause big problems in many schools. Schoolchildren who haven't got the latest styles are victims of both verbal and physical bullying.

A recent study in Scotland showed that children from the poorest families suffer the most. Designer clothes are very expensive and many parents can't afford to buy the most fashionable jeans, trainers and coats. But if they don't buy them, their children are often bullied. Harriet Macdonald has got two teenage daughters: 'My older daughter, Zoe, came home from school last week and she was crying. Some kids at school called her names because her sports trainers weren't the right brand. But I just haven't got the money to buy her the expensive ones. So now, when they have PE, she doesn't want to go to school. It's terrible.'

The problem is worst in schools that haven't got a school uniform. However, even in schools that have got a school uniform, there can still be a problem with things like coats, bags and the trainers that students wear for PE. Kids who haven't got the 'right' labels are bullied.

Unfortunately, the school bullies are often the design leaders in the school. Other students who don't want any trouble copy them. David Marsh wears designer clothes because his parents can afford them, but he understands the problem: 'It's stupid really. We know that designer jeans aren't worth the extra money. You just pay for the name on the label, but we have to wear them so that we aren't bullied.'

Stealing is another big problem. One of the parents from the report, Colin Saunders, bought his son Tom a designer sports bag. 'You can't win,' he says. 'Tom asked us every day for this bag. Finally we bought it. Then a week later someone stole it.'

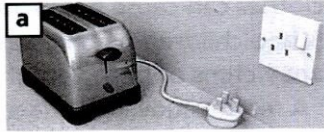


1C There's something wrong

Problems

1 * Match the words to the pictures.

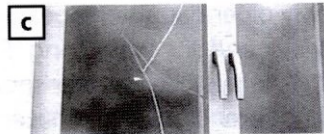
1 **f** scratched



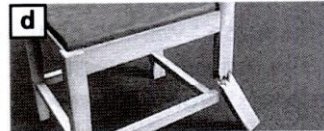
2 cracked



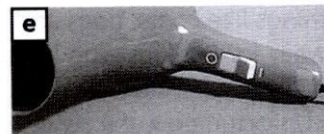
3 not switched on



4 bent



5 stuck



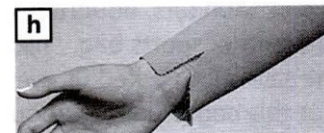
6 burnt



7 not plugged in



8 broken



9 torn



10 missing



2 ** 1.5 Listen. What's wrong with the items? Complete the sentences.

- 1 The sausages are burnt
- 2 The key _____
- 3 The shirt _____
- 4 The glass _____
- 5 The hairdryer _____
- 6 The coin _____
- 7 The radio _____
- 8 The DVD player _____
- 9 The page _____
- 10 The dishwasher _____

Articles

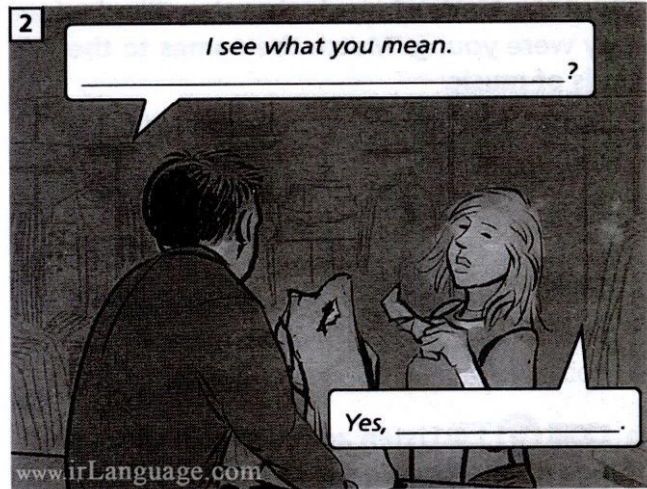
3 ** Complete the dialogues with *a, the, this, my* or *your*.

- 1 • I bought ¹ this camera yesterday, but ² _____ instructions are missing.
 - I'm afraid that's ³ _____ only one in the shop.
 - Oh, well, can I have ⁴ _____ refund then, please?
- 2 • Can I borrow ¹ _____ mobile phone? ² _____ battery in ³ _____ phone is dead and I need to phone ⁴ _____ dad.
 - No, sorry. ⁵ _____ mobile's broken. I need to get ⁶ _____ new one.
- 3 • Is this ¹ _____ coat?
 - No, it isn't. My coat is ² _____ red one on ³ _____ chair over there.
 - Oh, it's probably Hugo's. He's got ⁴ _____ coat like this.
- 4 • Would you like ¹ _____ slice of toast?
 - Yes, but can I have ² _____ slice which isn't burnt, please?
 - OK. Well, ³ _____ slice isn't burnt.
- 5 • Have you seen ¹ _____ remote control for ² _____ TV?
 - There's ³ _____ remote control on ⁴ _____ table.
 - No, that's for the DVD player.

Everyday English

4 ** Complete the bubbles with these expressions.

we haven't got any more T-shirts Thank you very much
 Can I help you I bought this T-shirt here here it is
 Can I have a refund it's torn Have you got the receipt
 Yes, of course Would you like to choose a different one



Writing

5 *** Write the dialogue for this situation.

You bought a DVD as a present for your friend, but he / she has already got it. You would like to exchange it for a different DVD.

1D Culture, English Across the Curriculum and Writing

Culture

1 a * **1.6** Listen to four people talking about the kinds of music that they liked when they were young. Match the names to the kinds of music.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1 Lorna | rock and roll |
| 2 John | Bob Dylan |
| 3 Sheila | punk |
| 4 Rob | heavy music |
| | rap music |
| | the Beatles |
| | glam music |
| | boy bands |

b *** **1.6** Listen again. Which of these things do the people say? Who says them? Write **L (Lorna)**, **J (John)**, **S (Sheila)** or **R (Rob)**.

- a I loved all the bright, colourful clothes.
- b My parents were very angry about it.
- c They were the greatest band of all time.
- d They all had really long hair.
- e I cried all night when they broke up.
- f Our parents hated it.
- g The styles were great, too.
- h They wrote so many great songs.
- i He was the King.
- L j I loved their nice sing-along songs.
- k We just wanted to shock people.
- l I've got all their albums.

2 *** Write about your own favourite music. Why do you like it?

My favourite kind of music is _____

 The artists that I like best are _____

 I like them because _____

 and _____

English Across the Curriculum

3 *** Read the text on page 11. Are the statements true (✓) or false (X)?

- 1 The *Mayflower* took people from the Mediterranean to America.
- 2 The Pilgrim Fathers were looking for religious freedom.
- 3 The *Mayflower* took fish, fur and wood to America.
- 4 They all travelled on the *Mayflower* because they couldn't repair the *Speedwell*.
- 5 The journey to America took six weeks.
- 6 The Pilgrim Fathers settled in the first place that they saw in America.
- 7 The settlers didn't build anything during the first winter.
- 8 All of the passengers on the *Mayflower* survived the first winter.

4 *** Find these things in the text.

- 1 three things that the Pilgrim Fathers planned to send back from America

- 2 three things that made the journey difficult

- 3 two reasons why they didn't stay at their first landing place

- 4 two reasons why their first winter was very hard

HISTORY: A famous journey

The *Mayflower* was a very big ship that brought drink to England from the Mediterranean in the early seventeenth century. It then took furs and cloth back to France.

But the *Mayflower* is not famous because of its trading journeys. It's famous because of a group of people who travelled on it to America in 1620. These people didn't agree with the main religion in England at that time. They decided to travel across the ocean to America so that they could practise their religion freely.

They chose the *Mayflower* for this long journey. They planned to send back fish, fur and wood from America when they arrived in the new land.

In fact, two ships left England in August 1620 – the *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell* – but the *Speedwell* developed problems and the ships had to turn back.

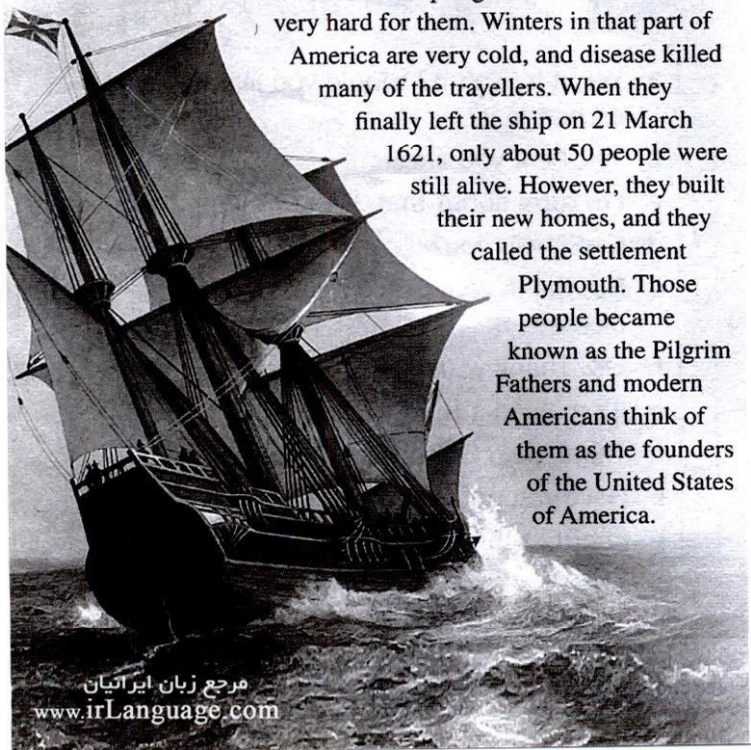
However, they couldn't repair the ship, so in the end all the passengers moved to the *Mayflower*. They finally left Plymouth on 16 September 1620 with 102 passengers, including 31 children. There were also 34 men in the crew. The journey was very difficult. There wasn't much space, and the ship was hit by several very bad storms. In addition, there was disease on board. However, only one passenger and one crew member died.

Finally, on 9 November they saw land, but this first landing place wasn't a very good place for a settlement. There was no fresh water, and the local Native Americans were unfriendly. So they travelled further south and finally they found a place with fresh water and good farmland. However, by now it was winter, so the travellers stayed on the ship and waited for the spring. That first winter was

very hard for them. Winters in that part of America are very cold, and disease killed many of the travellers. When they

finally left the ship on 21 March 1621, only about 50 people were still alive. However, they built their new homes, and they

called the settlement Plymouth. Those people became known as the Pilgrim Fathers and modern Americans think of them as the founders of the United States of America.



Giving reasons

5 ** Complete the phrases.

- 1 for a _____ of reasons
- 2 as a _____ of several things
- 3 because of a _____ of things

6 *** Read the sentences. Use them to write a paragraph. Decide which sentence is first, then list the reasons for it. Use *Firstly*, *Secondly* and *Thirdly*.

1

Every generation can add something new.
The music has survived for so long.
Each kind of music creates its own fashion.
The electric guitar makes the music loud and exciting.
The music has survived for so long because of a number of things. Firstly, the electric guitar makes ...

2

Merchants had to cross mountains and deserts.
It was a very long journey.
The things that came along the Silk Road were very expensive.
Local tribes attacked the caravans.

_____ as a

3

There are lots of things to do.
The weather is warm and sunny.
Everybody is very friendly.
We like to spend our holidays in Florida.

_____ for a

Progress check

1 Complete the dialogue. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Gerry Hi Kate. I ¹ haven't seen (not see) you recently. ² _____ (you / be) on holiday?

Kate Yes. We ³ _____ (get back) last night. It was a complete nightmare!

Gerry Oh no! Why?

Kate ⁴ _____ (you / ever / be) camping?

Gerry Yes, I ⁵ _____ (go) once when I was ten. We ⁶ _____ (have) a great time.

Kate Well, our holiday was a disaster! First, we ⁷ _____ (pack) everything into the car and we ⁸ _____ (put) the tent on the roof rack.

Gerry Yes – there's always so much equipment.

Kate Well, we ⁹ _____ (drive) along the motorway when we suddenly ¹⁰ _____ (hear) a strange noise. We ¹¹ _____ (look), and part of our tent ¹² _____ (bang) against the window.

Gerry What ¹³ _____ (happen) then?

Kate We ¹⁴ _____ (hear) another loud noise and the tent ¹⁵ _____ (fly) off the roof of the car!

Gerry That's scary.

Kate Of course, Dad ¹⁶ _____ (stop) the car. All our equipment ¹⁷ _____ (lie) on the motorway and the cars ¹⁸ _____ (try) to go round it! We couldn't pick up the things because the cars ¹⁹ _____ (go) too fast. So the police closed the motorway!

Gerry No!

Kate Yes. We weren't very popular. And now Mum ²⁰ _____ (decide) that we're never going to go camping again.

2 a 1.7 Listen and underline the words that you hear.

attractive slim confident well-built quiet
 shy generous cheerful popular overweight
 good-looking mean careful horrible ugly
 gorgeous plain intelligent honest pretty
 nice friendly funny helpful handsome

b 1.7 Listen again. Describe these people.

- Robert's cousin

- his cousin's friend

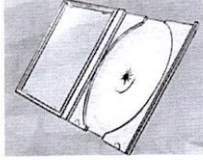
3 Put the dialogue in the correct order.



- a Yes, it is, isn't it? Would you like to exchange it?
- b Yes, here you are.
- c I'm sorry about that. What's the problem?
- 1 d Can I help you?
- e No, thank you. Could I have a refund, please?
- f OK. Thank you. Here's your money.
- g It's making a funny noise.
- h Thank you. Goodbye.
- i Have you got the receipt?
- j I bought this hairdryer on Saturday, but there's something wrong with it.

4 What's wrong with the items?

1 The CD *is missing* _____.



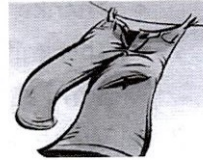
2 The cup _____.



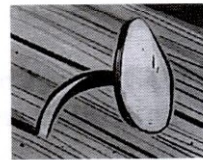
3 The alarm _____.



4 The jeans _____.



5 The nail _____.



6 The tyre _____.



5 Choose the correct words.

Last Saturday, I went to ¹the / my shops with ²the / my friend, Zoe. We went past ³a / that cake shop and we stopped to look in ⁴a / the window. Zoe pointed to ⁵a / the very nice cake at the back of the window. 'I like ⁶this / that cake over there,' she said, so we went into ⁷this / the shop and bought it. ⁸The / That shop assistant put ⁹a / the cake in ¹⁰a / the box.

After we left ¹¹a / the shop, we went to ¹²a / that café for ¹³this / a cup of coffee. 'Let's sit at ¹⁴this / that table here,' said Zoe. I put ¹⁵a / the cake box down on one of ¹⁶the / my chairs and took off ¹⁷the / my coat. Just then ¹⁸that / my mobile rang. As I was answering it, I sat down. But I forgot that ¹⁹a / the cake box was on ²⁰a / the chair and I sat on it!

I can ...

Write the answers and tick (✓) the correct box.

1 As I ¹went / was going home, I ²saw / was seeing a wallet. I ³picked / was picking it up and ⁴took / was taking it to the police station. I ⁵was / 've been here for fifteen minutes, but John ⁶didn't arrive / hasn't arrived yet. He ⁷did / 's done the same thing last week and we ⁸missed / 've missed the bus.

I can talk about the past and present.

Yes I need more practice

2 Maria isn't mean.
She's very _____ .SUREEGNO
Justin's fun to be with.
He's always _____ .HULEFREC

I can describe people.

Yes I need more practice

3 jumper / wrong / is / this / size / the

wrong / something / with / there's / DVD / this

please / have / I / can / refund / a
_____ ?

I can say what's wrong with something.

Yes I need more practice

- 4 • What's wrong with _____ remote control for _____ TV?
• It needs _____ new battery.
• I'm going to have _____ party at _____ house.
• Oh. I think that's _____ great idea!

I can use articles correctly.

Yes I need more practice

2

The future

2A Ambitions

Jobs

1 * What are their jobs? Complete the bubbles. Don't forget a or an. irLanguage.com

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|--|
| 1 | I look after people when they're in hospital. I'm a nurse. | 7 | I tidy and vacuum offices and houses. I'm _____. |
| 2 | I make houses. I'm _____. | 8 | I serve meals and drinks to passengers on planes. I'm _____. |
| 3 | I deliver things to shops and factories. I'm _____. | 9 | I repair lights, switches and things like that. I'm _____. |
| 4 | I work in an office. I type letters and emails and answer the phone. I'm _____. | 10 | I'm a doctor that looks after animals. I'm _____. |
| 5 | I cook meals in a restaurant. I'm _____. | 11 | I build and repair machines. I'm _____. |
| 6 | I design buildings. I'm _____. | 12 | I fly a plane. I'm _____. |

Talking about the future

2 ** Complete the dialogues. Use these expressions and will.

just wash my hands set the alarm for 5.30
lend you some ask my dad for a lift
get you another one phone Max and tell him
ring it for you switch the light on

- 1 • Oh no. We've missed the bus.
• It's OK. I'll ask my dad for a lift.

- 2 • I haven't got any money.
• That's OK. _____.
- 3 • You have to leave early tomorrow morning.
• OK. _____.
- 4 • I can't see this photo very well.
• Just a minute. _____.
- 5 • I can't find my phone.
• Hang on a minute. _____.
- 6 • Dinner's ready!
• Thanks. _____.
- 7 • This knife isn't clean.
• Sorry about that. _____.
- 8 • We're going to be late.
• Yes, I know. _____.

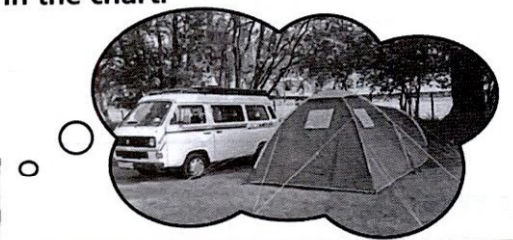
3 ** What's happening next week? Look at Carl's diary and complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs.

meet up with have play go
~~take~~ watch come take part in

M	6 pm piano exam
T	after school - football for the school team
W	4.30 pm dentist!
T	Geography test at school
F	eve film with Bill
S	fun run in the park; 7 pm Jess in town
S	grandparents / for dinner

- 1 At six o'clock on Monday, he's taking a piano exam.
- 2 After school on Tuesday, he _____.
- 3 On Wednesday at 4.30, he _____.
- 4 On Thursday, they _____.
- 5 On Friday evening, Carl and Bill _____.
- 6 On Saturday, he _____.
- 7 In the evening, he _____.
- 8 On Sunday, his grandparents _____.

4 a *** 1.8 Listen. What are the people going to do in the summer holidays? Complete column A in the chart.



	A What is he / she going to do?	B What will it be like? Why?
Molly	go camping in France	¹ fun ² see interesting places
Nathan		¹ _____ ² _____
Suzie		¹ _____ ² _____
Gary		¹ _____ ² _____
Paula		¹ _____ ² _____
Henry		¹ _____ ² _____

b * 1.8 Listen again. What do they think it will be like? Complete column B with these cues.

meet interesting people tiring really fit
 fun DVDs some money really boring
 new friends hard work have a break
 see interesting places learn a lot

5 *** Complete the dialogues. Put the verbs in brackets into the most appropriate future form: **will, going to** or the **present continuous**.

- 1 • What ¹ are you going to do (do) when you leave school? ² _____ you _____ (go) to university?
 - Yes, I am. I ³ _____ (study) Engineering.
 - That ⁴ _____ (be) interesting. I'm sure you ⁵ _____ (enjoy) that. What do you think you ⁶ _____ (do) after that?
 - I don't know. I ⁷ _____ probably _____ (work) for a car company.
- 2 • ¹ _____ you _____ (do) anything this evening?
 - Yes, I am. I ² _____ (meet) Sandy at the sports centre at 7.30.
 - ³ _____ you _____ (play) basketball?
 - No, we aren't. We probably ⁴ _____ (not have) enough people for two teams. So I think we ⁵ _____ (go) for a swim.
- 3 • I ¹ _____ (go) shopping on Saturday.
 - Oh, what ² _____ you _____ (buy)?
 - I ³ _____ (look for) a new coat. Do you want to come?
 - I'm sorry. I can't. I ⁴ _____ (look after) my little brother till 12.
 - Well, bring him with you. I'm sure he ⁵ _____ (enjoy) it.
 - Maybe. I ⁶ _____ (text) you later.

6 *** Write a sentence about something that:

- 1 you think will happen next year

- 2 won't happen next year

- 3 you're going to do at the weekend

- 4 you aren't going to do at the weekend

- 5 you have arranged for this week

2B Make your dreams come true

Working with words

1 * Complete the expressions. Put the letters in the correct order to find the missing words.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | make your dreams come _____ | REUT |
| 2 | follow a _____ | NAPL |
| 3 | make a _____ | EIHCOC |
| 4 | have good _____ | ROMESIME |
| 5 | join a _____ | BULC |
| 6 | set a time _____ | MITIL |
| 7 | write down your _____ | SADIE |
| 8 | think about _____ things | CRAPLITAC |
| 9 | make an _____ | NAGREENTARM |
| 10 | achieve your _____ | LAGO |
| 11 | turn your dreams into _____ | TEIRALY |
| 12 | don't let your _____ die | MADERS |

First conditional

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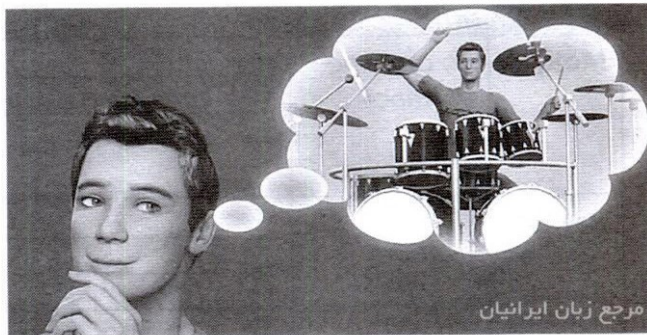
2 ** 1.9 Listen and delete the extra words.

- 1 *I've worked very hard lately. So if I pass all my exams, I'll have a party for all my friends.*
- 2 *It's Dad's birthday soon. I'll get a card and a present for him if I go shopping on Saturday morning.*
- 3 *I haven't got any homework to do this evening. I'll go out with my friends if there's nothing good on TV.*
- 4 *I'm meeting Harry in town at 1.30. If I don't have time for lunch, I'll make a cheese sandwich.*
- 5 *If the weather's nice and warm at the weekend, we'll go to the park for a game of tennis.*
- 6 *I've saved some money from my Saturday job at the café, so I'll buy some new trainers if I have enough money next month.*

7 *If it rains on Sunday, I'll go round to Mary's house and watch a DVD with her.*

8 *I've got a bad headache. I won't go to school tomorrow if I don't feel better in the morning.*

3 ** How is John going to make his dream come true? Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.



- 1 If I get a Saturday job, I 'll earn some money. (get, earn)
- 2 My parents _____ me if I _____ the car every week, too. (pay, wash)
- 3 If my grandparents _____ me some money for my birthday, I _____ it. (give, not spend)
- 4 If I _____ at the weekend, I _____ lots more money. (not go out, save)
- 5 But life _____ a bit boring if I _____ that. (be, do)
- 6 If I _____ half my money, I _____ enough to buy some drums by September. (save, have)
- 7 I _____ some from Mum and Dad if I _____ more. (borrow, need)
- 8 If I _____ for one hour a day, I _____ good enough to join a band in a few months. (practise, be)
- 9 If I _____ a notice on the school website, I _____ some other people to form a band. (post, find)
- 10 We _____ at school discos and things like that if we _____ good enough. (play, get)

Reading

4 ** Read the text. Put the events in the correct order.

- a Sinbad fired an arrow at an elephant.
- b The merchant gave Sinbad some gold and he went home.
- c Sinbad became a slave.
- d The Caliph sent him on one last voyage.
- e The elephants showed Sinbad the Elephants' Graveyard.
- f Sinbad decided to stop travelling.
- g His ship was attacked by pirates.
- h Sinbad told the merchant about the Elephants' Graveyard.
- i His owner told him to kill elephants.
- j The elephant pulled up the tree.

5 *** Here are some more things that people in the story said. Match two things to each person.

- c 1 Sinbad
- 2 the Caliph
- 3 the King of Serendib
- 4 the pirates' leader
- 5 the merchant

a Can you use a bow and arrow?

b We'll sell all of them. They'll make good slaves.

c But I've decided that I want to stay here in Baghdad.

d Give the message to the king personally.

e Be careful on your journey home from here. There are pirates.

f How many elephants must I kill?

g I know that you don't want to travel again, but I've got an important job for you.

h You're a free man again and here's a bag of gold for you.

i There's a ship. Get ready to attack it.

j Thank you for bringing the message from my good friend, the Caliph.

Sinbad the Sailor

Long ago, a young man called Sinbad lived in Baghdad. He was a sailor, and he travelled to many countries. But every voyage was difficult. On one voyage, his ship sank. On another, Sinbad was carried away by a huge bird, called a Roc. He was even shipwrecked on the back of a whale. After many adventures, he said to himself: 'I'm not going to travel any more. I'm going to live a quiet life at home.'

However, he had one more job to do, and it was for the Caliph of Baghdad, so he couldn't refuse. 'If you take this message to the King of Serendib for me,' said the Caliph, 'I won't ask you to do anything more.'

So Sinbad sailed to Serendib and delivered the message. But on the way home, his ship was attacked by pirates, and all the sailors were taken as slaves. Sinbad was sold to a rich African merchant.

One day, the merchant took Sinbad to a forest. 'Here's a bow and arrow,' he said. 'Sit in this tree and shoot any elephant that you see. I want the ivory from their huge tusks. If you get enough ivory, I'll set you free.'

Sinbad didn't want to kill the elephants, but he thought: 'If I don't kill them, I'll never see my home again.' So he climbed the tree.

Soon some elephants came towards the tree. Sinbad fired an arrow, but he missed. Then, before he could fire another one, the largest elephant came to the tree and pulled it out of the ground.

'This is the end,' thought Sinbad. 'I'm going to die.' But the elephant didn't kill him. It picked him up with its trunk, put him on its back and walked away. After a long time, they came to a deep valley. Sinbad couldn't believe his eyes. The valley was full with the bones and tusks of dead elephants. It was the legendary Elephants' Graveyard.

'This is where the elephants come to die,' thought Sinbad. 'The elephants are showing me this so that I won't kill them.'

So Sinbad returned to the merchant.

'Will you give me my freedom if I take you to the Elephants' Graveyard, which is full of ivory?' he asked.

'You won't just be free. You'll be very rich, too,' said the merchant.

So, with a bag of gold from the merchant, Sinbad set off home. He didn't go by sea this time, and when he reached Baghdad, he never left there again.

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2C Changing an appointment

Time and time prepositions

1 * Complete the rules with *in*, *on* or *at*.

1 We use _____ with: **Saturday morning**
 days
 dates **Wednesday**
 parts of a specific day **1 May**

Christmas Day

2 We use _____ with:
 times of the day **10.45**
 festivals **twelve o'clock**
the weekend
night

Easter

3 We use _____ with: **the evening**
 parts of the day
 months **March**
 years **2010**
 seasons **autumn**
 centuries **the 21st century**

2 * Complete the chart.

	We write	We say
1	14 / 5	<i>the fourteenth of May</i>
2	2 / 7	
3	21 / 11	
4	8 / 4	
5	30 / 12	
6	5 / 6	
7	13 / 2	
8	1 / 8	
9	19 / 1	
10	23 / 9	
11	12 / 3	
12	4 / 10	

3 ** Complete the phrases with the correct preposition.

- _____ *on* _____ Wednesday
- _____ Easter
- _____ November
- _____ New Year's Eve
- _____ the 20th century
- _____ the morning
- _____ 1969
- _____ night
- _____ ten o'clock
- _____ Saturday afternoon
- _____ 6 July
- _____ winter
- _____ the weekend
- _____ midday
- _____ Friday

4 ** Complete the sentences so that they are true for you. Use the cues in brackets and the correct preposition.

- My birthday is on 12 August _____. (date)
 My birthday is _____. (date)
- I was born _____. (year)
- I go to bed _____. (time)
- My friend's birthday is _____.
 (month)
- Our longest school holiday is _____.
 (season)
- Our town was founded _____.
 (century)
- I feel best _____. (part of
 the day)
- We usually have Maths homework _____.
 _____. (day)
- We usually have a party _____.
 (festival)
- I started school _____. (year)

Everyday English

5 ** Complete the dialogue with these expressions.

make another appointment Thank you
Can you come at 3.45 that's no good for me
~~I've got an appointment~~ that will be fine
we haven't got anything else Let me see
I'm afraid I can't make it now
we'll see you at 3.45

S = Steven R = Receptionist

R Hello. Clearview Opticians.

S Hello. My name's Steven Harris. ¹ *I've got an appointment* at 4.30 on Wednesday, but

² _____.
I'm doing something after school.

R I see. Would you like to ³ _____?

S Yes, please.

R ⁴ _____. What about three o'clock on Friday?

S No, I'm sorry, but ⁵ _____.
I have a piano lesson after school on Fridays.

R Oh, well, ⁶ _____
this week. ⁷ _____
next Tuesday? That's the third of February.

S Tuesday? Yes, ⁸ _____.

R OK. So ⁹ _____
next Tuesday afternoon.

S Yes. ¹⁰ _____. Goodbye.

R Goodbye.

Time expressions

6 ** Complete the sentences. Change the time of the expression in bold to the time in brackets.

- My party isn't **this weekend**. It's *next weekend*. (future)
- I'm not going out **tonight** because I went out _____. (past)
- My appointment at the optician's wasn't **last Wednesday**. It's _____. (present)
- I haven't seen Dennis **this morning**, but I saw him _____. (past)
- Celia isn't coming to my house **tonight**. She's coming _____. (future)

- I didn't do my Science homework **yesterday evening**, so I'm doing it _____. (present)
- We haven't got any free appointments **this week**. Can you come one day _____? (future)
- My birthday isn't **this month**. It was _____. (past)
- We had a great holiday in Spain **last year**, so we're going again _____. (present)
- I can't make my appointment **this afternoon**. Can I come _____? (future)

Listening

7 a ** 1.10 Listen to the dialogue. Some of the information is incorrect. Delete the incorrect parts.



this evening

- Asha Are you still OK for ~~tomorrow~~ – you know, our tennis game?
- Vicky No, I can't make it now. I'm going to the dentist's. I've got toothache.
- Asha Ooh. That sounds painful. Well, can we make it another day?
- Vicky Yes. What about Saturday morning?
- Asha No, Saturday's no good for me. I work at the hairdresser's on Saturdays.
- Vicky Oh, yes. I forgot. Well, is Sunday any good?
- Asha Yes, that will be fine. About two o'clock?
- Vicky OK, see you then in the park. Bye.

b *** 1.10 Listen again. Write the correct information in the dialogue.

2D

Culture, English Across the Curriculum and Writing

Culture

1 a * **1.11** Listen to Lisa talking about the best time of her life. Answer the questions.

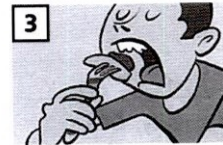
- Who was Carolyn?
 - her sister
 - her neighbour
 - her best friend
- Who was Matt?
 - her class matt
 - her friend at college
 - her brother
- Which of these kinds of school does Lisa mention?
 - Grade School
 - Junior High School
 - Senior High School
 - College
- Which of these events does she mention?
 - her first day at school
 - the flag-raising ceremony
 - the Basketball Championship Final
 - Graduation Day
 - the High School Prom
 - her eighteenth birthday

b ** **1.11** Listen again. Are the statements true (✓) or false (X)?

- 1 Lisa is from Texas.
- 2 Her school day was from 7 am to 3 pm.
- 3 She grew up in a big city.
- 4 She used to play basketball for the school.
- 5 Matt played the trumpet in the school band.
- 6 Carolyn was a cheerleader.
- 7 Lisa was the Prom Queen.
- 8 Lisa is studying in her home town.
- 9 Carolyn and Matt aren't studying in Chicago.
- 10 She works part-time in a supermarket.

English Across the Curriculum

2 ** Read the text on page 21. Match the pictures to the times.



a 07:00

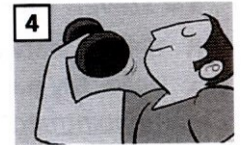
b 10:00

c 12:00

d 14:00

e 18:00

f 19:30



3 ** Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- What are the high and low points for energy levels and stress levels? Circle the two high points and underline the low point.

energy: 7 am 9–11 am 12–1 pm 6 pm 7–8 pm

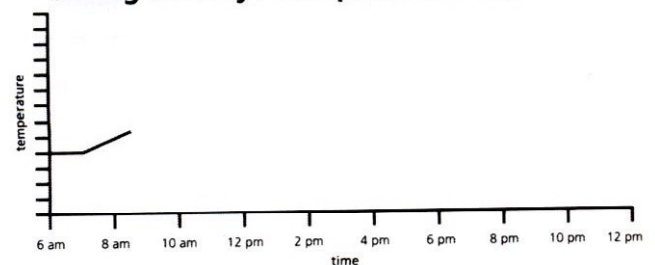
stress: 7 am 9–11 am 12–1 pm 3–6 pm 7–8 pm

- Circle the two best times for studying.

7–9 am 9–11 am 1–2.30 pm 3–6 pm 7–9 pm

- Why do people worry in the evening?
 - They're very tired at the end of the day.
 - They think about the next day.
 - Their adrenaline levels are very high.
 - They think about problems.

4 ** How does your temperature change during the day? Complete the line.



A day in the life of your body

We know that our body clock controls the production of hormones like melatonin and adrenaline so that we wake up and feel sleepy at different times. Here is a typical day in the life of the average person's body.

- ◆ 7 am: When the sun comes up and it becomes light, your brain switches off the sleep hormone, melatonin. Your temperature starts to rise and you wake up. This is a good time to go jogging. Exercise produces adrenaline, which will make you more alert during the day.
- ◆ 8 am: Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. You probably haven't eaten for about twelve hours. If you don't eat a good breakfast, you won't have enough energy for the morning.
- ◆ From nine to eleven o'clock, your mind is most alert because you have a lot of energy and your stress level is low. This is the best time for mental work.
- ◆ By eleven o'clock, your brain has used about twenty per cent of your body's energy, so it's time for a snack. Good snacks for energy are nuts and fruit, such as an apple or a banana.
- ◆ At midday your temperature starts to fall and your stress level is rising. If you go for a walk or talk to a friend now, it will make you feel brighter and happier.
- ◆ 1 pm: This is the best time for lunch because your energy level is low.
- ◆ 2 pm: You feel sleepy because your brain naturally produces melatonin at this time. This is why people in a lot of countries have a siesta. Unfortunately, this isn't always possible with modern lifestyles.
- ◆ At three o'clock your temperature is rising again. From now till six o'clock, your memory is at its best. You'll remember things better if you revise for exams at this time.
- ◆ 6 pm: Your temperature is at its highest. This is the best time for heavy exercise, like weightlifting or aerobics, because your energy level is high. Stress is high, too, and exercise will reduce stress.
- ◆ The best time to eat dinner is between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. You should always eat an evening meal at least two hours before you go to bed.
- ◆ At nine o'clock your temperature starts to fall again. Many people worry or feel depressed now because they think about the things that they're going to do the next day.
- ◆ 10 pm: Your brain is producing the sleep hormone melatonin now. You start to feel tired and your body gets ready to go to sleep.

Making generalizations

- 5 ***** Look at the chart showing how many students study each subject. Complete the sentences. Use these expressions. There is more than one possible answer.

all	almost all	most	a lot of
some	a few	not many	no

Subject	Students (Total 33)	Subject	Students (Total 33)
Maths	33	History	21
English	33	Music	12
ICT	31	Japanese	3
PE	29	German	0
Science	30 (Biology 20, Chemistry 7, Physics 3)		

- 1 All students study Maths and English. However, students study German.
- 2 students do ICT. On the other hand, only study Japanese.
- 3 students study Music.
- 4 students have got Science lessons. of them have got Biology this term, while have got Physics.
- 5 students do PE and students do History, too.

- 6 ***** Choose the correct words.

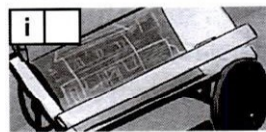
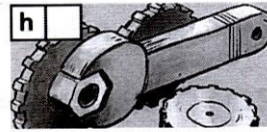
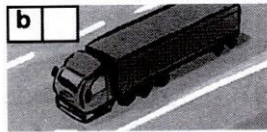
- 1 I know I shouldn't eat too much sugar, **however**, / **but** / **while** I love eating chocolate.
- 2 I wanted to watch the competition on TV. **However**, / **But** / **On the other hand**, I couldn't because I had too much homework.
- 3 Babies wake up naturally at 7 am, **however**, / **on the other hand**, / **while** teenagers don't wake up till 9 am.
- 4 In Britain, most children start school when they are five years old. In many countries, **but** / **on the other hand**, / **while** they don't start till they are six or seven.
- 5 I love adventure films, **but** / **on the other hand**, / **however**, my best friend prefers sci-fi.

Progress check

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1 Complete the names of the jobs and match them to the pictures.

- 1 a nu r se
- 2 an a__hi__t
- 3 a c__f
- 4 a b____r
- 5 a p__t
- 6 a l__y d__r
- 7 an e__n__r
- 8 a s__t__y
- 9 a f__t a__d__t
- 10 an e__t__n



2 Complete the dialogues. Choose the correct future form in brackets.

- 1 • I've just bought this DVD, so I *'m going to watch* ('ll watch / 'm going to watch) it.
 - Good idea. I _____ ('ll join / 'm going to join) you.
- 2 • _____ (Will you do / Are you doing) anything on Sunday?
 - Yes. My cousins _____ (will come / are coming) to spend the day with us.

- 3 • Do you think people _____ (will live / are going to live) on other planets?
 - Yes, but it _____ (isn't happening / won't happen) in my lifetime.
- 4 • Jack _____ ('ll have / 's going to have) a party for his birthday.
 - Oh good. I hope he _____ ('ll invite / 's inviting) me.
- 5 • I _____ ('ll play / 'm playing) in an important match this weekend.
 - Good luck. I'm sure you _____ ('ll win / 're winning).
- 6 • That's the phone. I _____ ('m going to answer / 'll answer) it.
 - No, don't worry. I _____ ('m going to get / 'll get) it.
- 7 • _____ (Will you spend / Are you spending) your holidays in Spain again this summer?
 - No, my parents have decided that we _____ ('re going to try / 're trying) somewhere new.
- 8 • What _____ (are you doing / are you going to do) when you leave school?
 - I don't know. I think I _____ ('ll take / 'm going to take) a year out first.

3 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 If you *'re* busy now, I _____ later. (be, come back)
- 2 We _____ to the cinema if you _____ well. (not go, not feel)
- 3 If you _____ your camera there, someone _____ it. (leave, steal)
- 4 I _____ these old magazines away if you _____ them. (throw, not want)
- 5 David _____ us if the bus _____ late. (text, be)
- 6 We _____ here if you _____ after six o'clock. (not be, arrive)
- 7 If we _____ this match, we _____ the championship. (lose, not win)

4 Choose the correct prepositions.

- 1 I sometimes have a lie-in in / **on** / at Sunday morning, but then I can't get to sleep in / on / at night.
- 2 My appointment is in / on / at Wednesday in / on / at half past two.
- 3 How much will life change in / on / at the 21st century?
- 4 I was born in / on / at 1995 – in / on / at 18 February.
- 5 We always go skiing in / on / at winter. We usually go in / on / at February, but we sometimes go in / on / at Christmas.
- 6 • Are you doing anything in / on / at the weekend?
 - Well, I'm going swimming in / on / at Saturday morning, but I'm free in / on / at the afternoon.
- 7 The film starts in / on / at 7.15 in / on / at Mondays and Tuesdays.
- 8 We always have a party in / on / at New Year's Eve.

5 1.12 Listen and complete the sentences.

- Hello. Willow ¹ Tree Medical Centre.
- Oh, ² _____. My name's Molly Freeman. I've got an appointment at ³ _____ o'clock ⁴ _____, but I'm afraid I can't make it now.
- OK. Let me see. Can you come ⁵ _____ at ⁶ _____ instead?
- No. I'm sorry. That's no good for me. I've got a ⁷ _____ exam.
- Oh, well. I'm afraid we haven't got anything else ⁸ _____. What about ⁹ _____ at ¹⁰ _____?
- What date is that?
- It's ¹¹ _____.
- Yes, that will be fine. Thank you. Goodbye.
- Goodbye.

I can ...

Write the answers and tick (✓) the correct box.

- 1 I've decided that I _____ (train) as an engineer.
I think I _____ (go) to university when I leave school.
I can't go out this evening. I _____ (babysit).

I can talk about the future.

- Yes I need more practice

- 2 if / I / finish / my homework soon / we / watch / a DVD

you / not win / if / you / not practise

I can talk about what will happen if ...

- Yes I need more practice

- 3 The concert is _____ Friday _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon.
My birthday isn't _____ October. It's _____ 12 November.

I can talk about time.

- Yes I need more practice

- 4 • I've _____ an appointment at 3.30, but I'm afraid I can't _____ it.
 - _____ 4.30?
 - Sorry, 4.30 is _____ for me.

I can change an appointment.

- Yes I need more practice

3A Would you dare?

Body art

1 a * Complete the sentences.

- 1 She's had her eyebrow pierced.
- 2 He's p_____ his face in his team's colours.
- 3 She's s_____ her head.
- 4 He's had a t_____.
- 5 She's d_____ her hair black and white.
- 6 He's got an unusual h_____.

b * Match the sentences to the pictures.



a _____



b _____



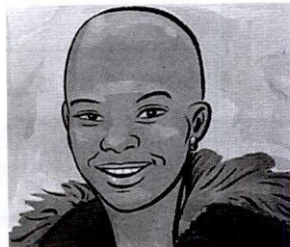
c _____



d She's had her eyebrow pierced.



e _____



f _____

would

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2 ** Complete the dialogue with *would* or *wouldn't*.

John 1 Would you do a bungee jump?

Mark No, I 2 _____ . I 3 _____ be terrified! 4 _____ you?

John Yes, I think I 5 _____ .

It 6 _____ be exciting! But I

7 _____ run a marathon. That

8 _____ be too difficult.

Mark Oh, I 9 _____ run a marathon. That 10 _____ be a problem – I'm very fit!

3 ** Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then give your answers.

- 1 hair / green / dye / you / would / your

Question: Would you dye your hair green?

You: Yes, I would. OR No, I wouldn't.

- 2 nose / pierced / would / your / have / you

Question: _____

You: _____

- 3 go / would / scuba-diving / you

Question: _____

You: _____

- 4 would / motorbike / ride / you / a

Question: _____

You: _____

- 5 an / eat / insect / would / you

Question: _____

You: _____

- 6 you / climb / would / a / mountain

Question: _____

You: _____

Second conditional

4 * Choose the correct words.

- If I 'd have / **(had)** a party, I 'd invite / invited all my friends.
- If people would drive / drove more slowly, the roads would be / were safer.
- Most people would be / were healthier if they would take / took more exercise.
- Life today would be / was impossible if we wouldn't / didn't have computers.
- If I 'd shave / shaved my head, my parents wouldn't / didn't mind.
- I 'd go / went skiing every day if we 'd live / lived near some mountains.
- I didn't / wouldn't know what to say if I 'd meet / met my favourite film star.
- If Mark would train / trained harder, he 'd win / won every race.
- You wouldn't be / weren't so tired if you 'd go / went to bed earlier.
- We 'd help / helped you if we would have / had the time.

5 a *** 1.13 Listen. What would the people do if they won a lot of money? Match the halves of the expressions.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 share it with | a university |
| 2 travel | b all over Africa |
| 3 take my parents on | c a trip to New York |
| 4 use it to pay for | d a charity for poor people |
| 5 give half of it to | e a luxury holiday |
| 6 buy | f all my friends |
| 7 spend a lot of it on | g a fast sports car |
| 8 start | h round the world |
| | i my family |
| | j a huge party |
| | k an Internet company |
| | l lots of designer clothes |

b ** What would you do? Complete the sentence with your own ideas.

If won a lot of money, I _____

6 *** Write sentences in the second conditional that are true for you.

1 see a ghost	scream and run away
	take a photograph of it

If I saw a ghost, I'd scream and run away.

OR

If I saw a ghost, I'd take a photograph of it.

2 drop my sandwich on the floor	eat it
	throw it away

3 find a puppy	take it home
	try to find the owner

4 my parents / go away for the weekend	have a party
	not have a party

5 be in a music band	be the singer
	play the lead guitar

6 we / move to America	be happy
	be sad

3B A dangerous world

Disasters

1 * Put the letters in the correct order to make words. Then match them to their definitions.

chriranue oldof nastium raw
utlopnoil ~~edroant~~ assidee
thrugod atreqhukea nifmae

- A very fast, strong wind that spins. a tornado
- A very dangerous storm. a _____
- When there is water in streets and houses.
a _____
- When the ground shakes and moves.
an _____
- A very large wave in the sea that comes on the land. a _____
- When there is no water. a _____
- When the air or water is very dirty. a _____
- When there is no food. a _____
- This makes people ill. a _____
- When countries fight each other. a _____

2 ** Choose the correct words.

1 The ¹erupt / **(erupt)** of the volcano has caused a lot of ²destroy / **destruction** in some of the local villages. Scientists think that it might ³erupt / **eruption** again soon and ⁴produce / **production** huge clouds of gas and dust. They are also worried that hot lava from the volcano will start fires, which could ⁵destroy / **destruction** the larger towns in the area.

2 There has been a big ¹explode / **explosion** at an oil refinery in India. All ²produce / **production** at the refinery has stopped, but oil is already starting to ³pollute / **pollution** the rivers. Luckily, the biggest tanks didn't ⁴explode / **explosion**. ⁵Pollute / **Pollution** from that would be very difficult to stop.

so ... that

3 * Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 I was so tired | a that I was late for school. |
| 2 Peter ate so much cake | b that we didn't arrive till 3 am. |
| 3 The film was so frightening | c that it nearly blew us over. |
| 4 The food was so good | d that I fell asleep in class. |
| 5 There was so much traffic | e that we couldn't get it all in the car. |
| 6 The wind was so strong | f that I asked for more. |
| 7 The plane was so late | g that I couldn't sleep that night. |
| 8 We had so much luggage | h that he had stomach ache. |

4 ** 1.14 Listen. Complete the sentences.

- The film was so boring that I left before the end.
- I _____ that I couldn't eat for two days.
- The _____ that we refused to pay.
- The weather was so hot that we _____.
- The Maths teacher gave us so much homework that I _____.
- We _____ that we bought some fish and chips.
- The Geography test was so easy that _____.
- The _____ that we couldn't stop laughing.

Reading

5 ** Read the text and choose the correct answers.

- Cumbre Vieja is
a an island. b a volcano. c a city.
- It's in
a the Bahamas. b Miami. c the Canary Islands.
- The mega-tsunami would destroy cities in
a China. b the USA. c Australia.
- The disaster would destroy the world's
a climate. b animals. c economy.

6 ** Complete the summary of the text about Cumbre Vieja with these words.

tsunami earthquake floods
eruption landslide volcano

An ¹ _____ of the Cumbre Vieja ² _____ would create an ³ _____. This could produce a ⁴ _____ and a large part of the island would slide into the sea. The result would be a huge ⁵ _____, which would cross the Atlantic Ocean and create ⁶ _____ all along the eastern coast of the USA.

7 *** Complete the sentences with the correct quantities.

- If there was a big earthquake, *500 billion tonnes* of rock would slide into the sea.
- When it started, the mega-tsunami would be _____ high.
- It would travel at _____ an hour.
- It would hit the USA _____ later.
- When it reached the USA, it would be _____ high.
- It would travel up to _____ inland from the coast.
- It could kill up to _____ people there.
- A landslide in the Canaries caused a mega-tsunami _____ ago.

from New York to Miami and travel up to 35 kilometres inland. Over 40 million people live or work on the eastern coast of the USA. Most of them wouldn't survive.

Smaller waves would hit the coasts of western Europe and Africa. People in the rest of the world wouldn't escape, because the disaster would destroy the world's economy. Wars and famine would soon follow. If the sleeping monster of La Palma woke up, it would be the end of life as we know it.

Could it really happen? The answer has to be 'Yes', because it's happened before. About 120,000 years ago, a landslide on another one of the Canary Islands produced a mega-tsunami that hit the Bahamas. It's happened in Hawaii and other parts of the world, too. It won't happen soon, so don't cancel your holiday, but, as one scientist said: 'If I lived in Miami and I heard that Cumbre Vieja was erupting, I'd get in the car and drive away from the coast as fast as possible!'



Millions of tourists visit the Canary Islands every year to stay in the hotels and sunbathe on the beaches. However, they probably don't know that on one of the islands there is a sleeping monster.

The Canaries are volcanic islands. When the Cumbre Vieja volcano on the island of La Palma erupted in 1949, the eruption caused a small earthquake and the western side of the volcano started to break away. It only moved about four metres and then stopped. However, if there was another earthquake in the future, the side of the volcano would break away completely and 500 billion tonnes of rock would slide into the sea.

If it fell in one piece, the landslide would produce a huge tsunami. It would be so big that scientists call it 'a mega-tsunami'. The wave, over 650 metres high, would travel across the Atlantic Ocean at 720 kilometres an hour.

When it hit the coast of North America eight hours later, it would still be 100 metres high. It would flood every city

3C Warnings and advice

Nouns and adjectives

1 ★ Make the adjectives of the nouns in the box. Write them in the correct column.

dirt infection ease fame health hazard
danger anger risk poison caution luck

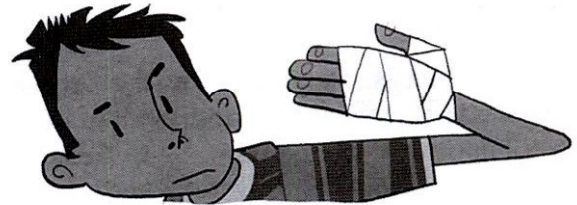
-ous	-y
<i>infectious</i>	<i>dirty</i>

2 ** Complete the sentences with nouns and adjectives from exercise 1.

- Don't walk near the edge of the cliff. It's dangerous.
- You should put a plaster on that cut finger. You might get some d_____ in it and get an i_____.
- If you avoid junk food, it's quite e_____ to eat a h_____ diet.
- You can't eat these plants. They're p_____.
- D_____ water is a big h_____ in many poor countries. It causes a lot of i_____ diseases.
- You should look after your body. Your h_____ is the most important thing.
- Don't be too c_____. Sometimes you have to take a r_____ or life will be boring.
- Signs usually use red to show d_____. We also use 'red' in some expressions to say that someone is a_____: 'Her face was red with a_____.'
- You need to work hard if you want to be f_____, but you also need some l_____.
- I'm not going to cross the road here. It's too r_____. The traffic's travelling very fast.

Reflexive pronouns

3 ★ Choose the correct words.



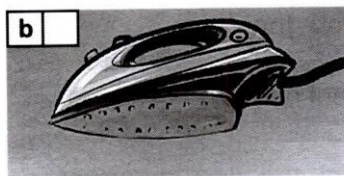
- Has Fred hurt him / himself? I saw him / himself with a bandage on his hand.
 - Yes, he cut him / himself with a saw.
- We saw us / ourselves on TV last night. A reporter interviewed us / ourselves for the TV news.
 - Oh, I didn't see you / yourselves. That's a pity.
- Is Jane OK? Did the ball hit her / herself?
 - No. She hit her / herself with her tennis racket.
- What's wrong? Did that bee sting you / yourself?
 - No. I just scratched me / myself on this plant.
- We're just picking up this broken glass. Tim was handing me / myself a bottle and I dropped it / itself.
 - Be careful or you'll cut you / yourselves.
- What are you doing? I heard you / yourselves laughing.
 - We're watching us / ourselves in an old video.
- Our neighbour's dog always barks when it sees it / itself in a mirror. It's very funny.
 - You should film it / itself when it does that.
- How did George and Henry hurt them / themselves?
 - They were trying to move a cupboard and it fell on them / themselves.
- What's the matter? Have you hurt you / yourself?
 - Yes, I've just burnt me / myself on the cooker.

Giving warnings and advice

4 a **★** **1.15** Listen. Write the number of the dialogue with the correct picture.

b **★★** **1.15** Listen again. Complete the bubbles. Say what might / could happen.

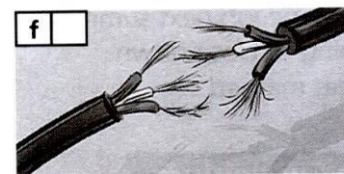


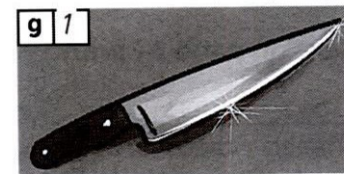










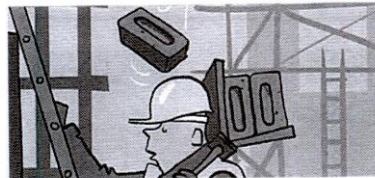


You might cut yourself.

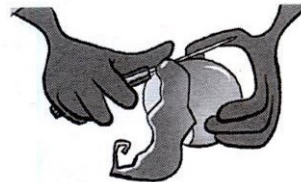


5 ******* Complete the warnings with these expressions.

~~You should~~ Something might fall
 Look I don't think it's a good idea to
 if I were you scratch yourself very badly
 It's dangerous You might get bitten
 Be careful with I wouldn't cut yourself



1 *You should* _____ wear a safety helmet.
 _____ on your head.



2 _____ that knife.
 You might _____



3 _____ climb over
 there _____
 You could _____



4 _____ walk
 around in the long grass. _____
 by a snake.



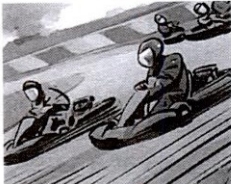
5 _____ out! Don't stand so
 close to the track. _____

3D Culture, English Across the Curriculum and Writing

Culture

1 * Label the pictures with these words.

archery horse riding surfing pool
mountain biking go-karting darts
canoeing sailing rock climbing



1 go-karting



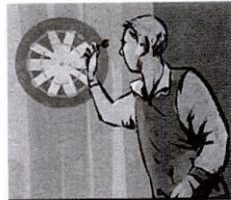
2



3



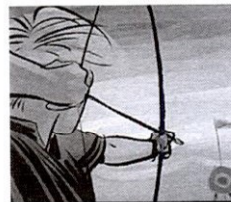
4



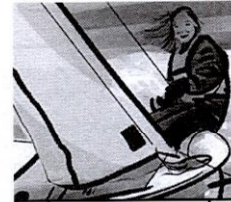
5



6



7



8



9



10

2 a * 1.16 Listen to Jess, an activity leader at an activity centre. Tick (✓) the activities in exercise 1 that she mentions.

b ** 1.16 Listen again. Choose the correct answers.

- Where is the activity centre?
 - in Wales
 - in North Cornwall
 - in the Lake District
- When does she work there?
 - all year round
 - only in the school holidays
 - in the summer
- What does she think the most important thing is?
 - fresh air
 - the social side
 - getting away from parents
- Why does she think this is important for young people?
 - They spend so much time on computers.
 - Most of them live in towns and cities.
 - They don't have enough challenge in their lives.
- What do they always do on the last afternoon?
 - raft-building
 - sing songs together
 - play team games
- Why will this be Jess's last year?
 - She'll have a full-time job next summer.
 - The centre is going to close down.
 - She's going to get married.

English Across the Curriculum

3 *** Complete the text on page 31 with these words.

stopped plate animals dinosaurs
million cold split future crust
thick ago rainforests tropical
continent warmer southern ice

Antarctica

Today, the ¹ continent of Antarctica lies over the South Pole. It's the coldest place on Earth with winter temperatures below -60°C. Most of it is permanently covered in snow and ² _____, which is over two kilometres ³ _____. There are no trees or other plants there, and no animals live there all year round.

However, Antarctica hasn't always been like this. If you had a time machine and travelled back 150 ⁴ _____ years, you would find a very different place. First of all, you wouldn't need all the warm clothes that you need there today because at that time Antarctica was much closer to the equator and so it was a lot ⁵ _____. You wouldn't find a land of snow and ice, but you'd see mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers. The land would be covered in thick ⁶ _____ full of animals. It would probably be wise to have a gun with you, as some of the animals that you would meet would be huge meat-eating ⁷ _____!

Back then, Antarctica wasn't the lonely, frozen place that we know today. It was part of Gondwana – the great ⁸ _____ super-continent which would later ⁹ _____ into Africa, South America, India, Antarctica and Australia. We know this, because scientists have found fossils of the same plants and ¹⁰ _____ in Antarctica and the other continents that were part of Gondwana.

About 145 million years ¹¹ _____, Gondwana started to break up. Very slowly, the plates of the Earth's ¹² _____, floating on the hot, soft magma below it, moved away from each other. For a long time, Australia and Antarctica stayed together, but about 65 million years ago, they broke apart, too. Australia drifted north, while the Antarctic ¹³ _____ moved south to its current position over the South Pole. It became too ¹⁴ _____ for plants and animals, and was gradually covered in a thick blanket of snow and ice.

However, the continents haven't ¹⁵ _____ moving. Some scientists believe that continental drift will carry Antarctica northwards again.

So, if you used your time machine to travel 150 million years into the ¹⁶ _____, you would probably find that Antarctica was once again a land of thick ¹⁷ _____ rainforests.

4 *** Are the statements true (✓) or false (X)?

- 1 It is always -60°C in Antarctica.
- 2 There is only one forest in Antarctica.
- 3 No animals live permanently in Antarctica.
- 4 Antarctica was much warmer 150 million years ago.
- 5 Dinosaurs used to live there.
- 6 Asia was part of Gondwana.
- 7 Scientists have never found any fossils in Antarctica.
- 8 Australia broke away from Gondwana 150 million years ago.
- 9 The continental plates are still moving.
- 10 The Antarctic plate won't move in the future.

Expressing addition

5 *** Link the pairs of sentences to show addition. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 Antarctica used to be full of trees. There were animals there. (too)
Antarctica used to be full of trees. There were animals there, too.
- 2 Continental drift causes earthquakes. It causes volcanoes. (also)

- 3 Antarctica was part of Gondwana. Australia was part of the supercontinent. (as well)

- 4 Scientists have found fossils of animals there. They have found plant fossils. (in addition)

- 5 The continents were different in the past. They will be different in the future. (too)

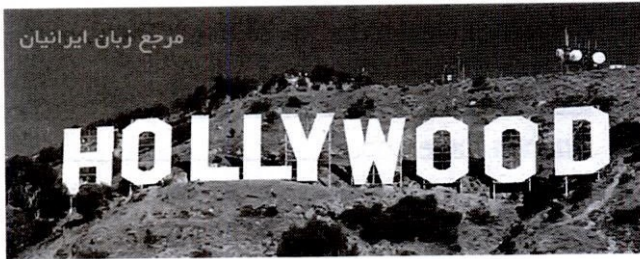
- 6 Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth. It is the windiest place. (also)

Progress check

1 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- I'd go (go) surfing if I lived (live) in Australia.
- If somebody _____ (dare) me to shave my head, I _____ (not do) it.
- If I _____ (know) Sara's number, I _____ (call) her on my mobile.
- People _____ (talk) to each other more if they _____ (not have) television.
- Life _____ (be) nicer if people _____ (not argue) with each other.
- If those shoes _____ (not be) so expensive, I _____ (buy) them.

2 Imagine a perfect life. What would it be like? Complete the questions with the verbs. Then give answers that are true for you.



- live
Question: Where would you live _____?
You: I'd live in Hollywood.
- drive
Question: What kind of car _____?
You: _____
- have
Question: _____ lots of money?
You: _____
- do
Question: What job _____?
You: _____
- be
Question: _____ famous?
You: _____
- go
Question: Where _____ on holiday?
You: _____

3 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

- Don't do that, Nina. You'll hurt yourself.
- Andy looked at _____ in the mirror.
- I was surprised when I saw _____ on TV.
- Have you got a plaster? Maria's cut _____.
- Are we in this photo? We can't find _____.
- Don't play near the fire, you two. You might burn _____.
- Are you trying to take a photograph of _____?
- Bill and Tom hurt _____ when they fell.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- I wouldn't do that if I were _____ you. It's dangerous.
- I d _____ think it's a good i _____ to go in there. You could g _____ bitten.
- Be c _____ with those scissors. You c _____ hurt someone.
- You s _____ run here. The floor's s _____ and you m _____ fall over.
- L _____ out! That's very hot!
- You s _____ put a coat on. It's cold outside.

5 a 1.17 Listen to a news report. Tick (✓) the disasters that are mentioned.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a drought | <input type="checkbox"/> a tsunami | <input type="checkbox"/> floods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> disease | <input type="checkbox"/> a tornado |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a famine | <input type="checkbox"/> an earthquake | <input type="checkbox"/> forest fires |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a volcano | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a hurricane | <input type="checkbox"/> a war |

b 1.17 Listen again. Write the disasters from exercise 5a next to the correct places.

- India _____
- Africa _____
- Italy _____
- Australia _____
- Texas _____
- Mexico _____
- China _____
- Japan _____

6 Complete the texts with these words.

erupt explode pollute production
destroy explosion eruption
produce ~~destruction~~ pollution

- Earthquakes cause a lot of ¹*destruction*. But they don't just ²_____ buildings. Gas pipes ³_____, and the ⁴_____ can cause a fire. ⁵_____ is another problem, because drains and water pipes break. Dirty water can ⁶_____ the drinking water system.
- When volcanoes ¹_____, they ²_____ a lot of dust and ash, which covers a wide area. The ³_____ of a supervolcano, however, would lead to a volcanic winter and food ⁴_____ would almost stop.

7 Choose the correct words.

- Young people often do ¹*danger* / ***dangerous*** things and put their ²*health* / *healthy* at ³*risk* / *risky*. They should be more ⁴*caution* / *cautious*, but to many young people, ⁵*danger* / *dangerous* is exciting.
- Snow and ice have made many roads ¹*hazard* / *hazardous*. Some roads are particularly ²*danger* / *dangerous*. The police have asked all drivers to drive with ³*caution* / *cautious*.
- In the past, people often died of an ¹*infection* / *infectious*, because hospitals were very ²*dirt* / *dirty*. Doctors didn't know that many ³*infection* / *infectious* diseases are caused by ⁴*dirt* / *dirty*.
- It would be ¹*risk* / *risky* to eat those berries. They might be ²*poison* / *poisonous*.
- People think you're ¹*luck* / *lucky* to be ²*fame* / *famous*, but ³*fame* / *famous* can sometimes make your life more ⁴*danger* / *dangerous*.

8 What could these things do to you?

- Electricity *could electrocute you* _____.
- A bee _____.
- A cooker _____.
- A cat _____.
- A lorry _____.
- A dog _____.
- Broken glass _____.

I can ...

Write the answers and tick (✓) the correct box.

- On my ideal day, I _____, but I wouldn't _____.
If I had enough money, I _____.
My parents wouldn't mind if I _____.

I can talk about unreal and imaginary situations.

- Yes I need more practice

2 See / Look out!

I *would* / *wouldn't* do that if I *were* / *weren't* you.

I don't think it's a good *thought* / *idea* to do that.

You *mightn't* / *shouldn't* do that.

I can give warnings.

- Yes I need more practice

3 Don't feed the animals.

(*might* / *bitten* / *you* / *get*)

Be careful near the fire.

(*yourself* / *could* / *burn* / *you*)

I can talk about what might or could happen.

- Yes I need more practice

4 Millie hurt _____ when she fell off her bike.

We've just posted a photo of _____ at Jeremy's party on the Internet.

I can use reflexive pronouns

- Yes I need more practice

4A Using the media

The media

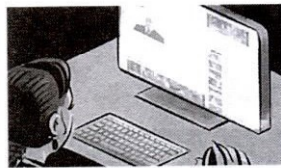
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- 1 * Look at the pictures. Write what the people did last night. Use these verbs.

listen to read go on watch

1 They watched TV

2 They _____



3 She _____



4 She _____



5 He _____



6 He _____

- 2 ** Complete the questions with the correct prepositions.

- Who is Danny talking to on his mobile?
- What play did you see _____ the theatre?
- Who starred _____ *The Hunger Games*?
- Is there a quiz _____ this magazine?
- How much time do you spend _____ the Internet?
- Did you see the film _____ the cinema or _____ TV?
- I saw your photo _____ the newspaper. It was _____ the school website, too.

Question forms

- 3 * Complete the questions with the correct question words.

- How far is it from your house to the school?
- _____ did you stay in Spain on holiday?
- _____ do I switch the DVD player on?
- _____ shall we do on Saturday?
- _____ Harry Potter book do you like best?
- _____ did you go to bed last night?
- _____ don't you like this song?
- _____ times have you been to England?
- _____ have you lived in this town?
- _____ is your birthday?

- 4 ** Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- you school to were outside talking who
Who were you talking to outside school?
- had mobile have how long your you
_____?
- going homework do to you your are
_____?
- do Sunday did you what last
_____?
- Brad every rugby does play week
_____?
- languages you can speak how many
_____?
- have famous met person a you ever
_____?
- concert why the cancelled was
_____?
- are for what looking you
_____?
- you a drink like would
_____?

- 5 a** * **1.18** Read the presenter's introduction to the radio programme. Listen and complete the fans' questions.

American singer Curtis Philips is on a concert tour of Europe. Unfortunately, he's ill, so he can't be on the programme today. But his manager, Vera Galata, is here to answer your questions about Curtis. So let's have the first question.



- 1 What time does he get up?
- 2 _____ any sports?
- 3 _____ to Europe before?
- 4 _____ a friend?
- 5 _____ a new album?
- 6 _____ his own songs?
- 7 _____ at the moment?
- 8 _____ well again soon?

- b** ** **1.18** Listen again. Are the statements true (✓) or false (X)?

1 Curtis usually gets up at about eight o'clock.

2 He doesn't play ice hockey.

3 This is his first visit to Europe.

4 He split up with his friend a week ago.

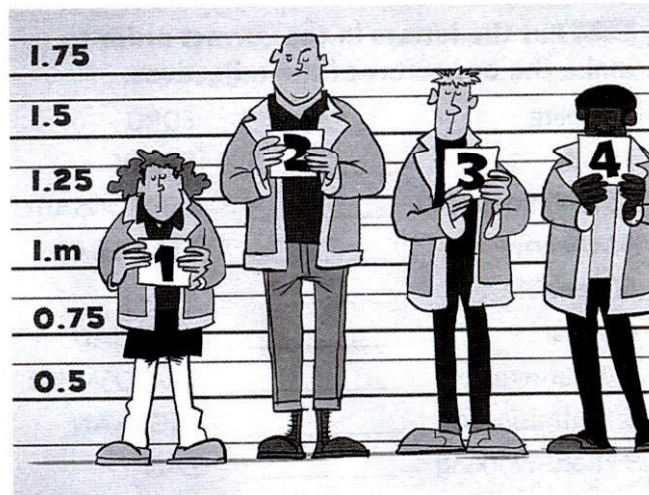
5 He's going to start recording a new album in July.

6 Vera's brother writes all Curtis's songs.

7 Curtis is probably watching TV at the moment.

8 A lot of people have bought tickets for his concerts.

- 6** *** Complete the questions. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.



- 1 • How tall are you _____ (be)?
 - I'm one metre seventy-five.
 - I _____.
- 2 • How many emails _____ (send) today?
 - _____.
- 3 • What _____ (wear) at the moment?
 - _____.
- 4 • _____ ever _____ (be) to another country?
 - _____.
- 5 • _____ (can swim)?
 - _____.
- 6 • _____ (be) ill last week?
 - _____.
- 7 • _____ (have got) a pet?
 - _____.
- 8 • What _____ (do) tomorrow evening?
 - _____.
- 9 • _____ (go out) last weekend?
 - _____.
- 10 • What _____ (do) at 7 pm yesterday evening?
 - _____.


4B Jobs

Personality

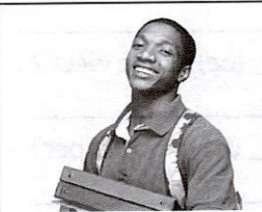
1 * Put the letters in the correct order to make the opposites of the adjectives.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 polite | _____ <i>rude</i> _____ | EDRU |
| 2 tidy | _____ | SYEMS |
| 3 ambitious | _____ | UBIMONSAITU |
| 4 cheerful | _____ | REMLIEBAS |
| 5 sensible | _____ | LYLIS |
| 6 loyal | _____ | YOSLLIAD |
| 7 charming | _____ | LAATUSNENP |
| 8 enthusiastic | _____ | TEGIEVAN |
| 9 hard-working | _____ | ZALY |
| 10 reliable | _____ | BELNLAURIE |
| 11 patient | _____ | IPETTANMI |
| 12 easy-going | _____ | SOUNAIX |


2 *** (1.19) Listen to Emma talking about these people. Write the positive (+) and negative (-) adjectives in the boxes.

	+	<i>nice, sensible, ...</i>
	-	

1 Best friend: KYLIE

	+	
	-	

2 Cousin: ZACH

	+	
	-	

3 Boss: MR TRENT

3 *** Write a description of somebody that you know. Give three positive and three negative adjectives.

My _____ is a very _____ person. He / She's usually _____ and _____, but sometimes he / she's _____ and he / she can be quite _____ and _____.

Jobs

4 * Complete the two advertisements with these words. irLanguage.com

setting work Saturdays **reliable** minimum job Waitresses apply sweeping break members hours phone café packing orders Duties lunch help pay weekends

1

The Food Store




We need 1 reliable and cheerful assistants to help at 2 _____ in our busy supermarket. 3 _____ are: filling shelves, 4 _____ the floor, collecting trolleys and 5 _____ customers' shopping. The 6 _____ are 9-5, with a one-hour lunch 7 _____, and we pay the 8 _____ wage. Please say whether you are applying to 9 _____ on Saturdays or Sundays. Please 10 _____ by email to: info@thefoodstore.com

2

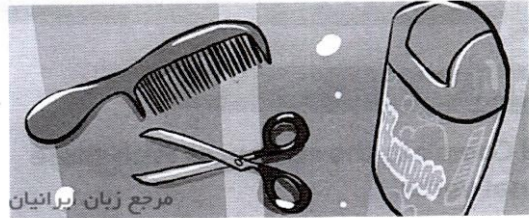
Tiffany's

Waiters / 1 _____ wanted for a busy 2 _____! We are looking for three new 3 _____ of our team to 4 _____ us here at Tiffany's. You must be polite, friendly and hard-working. The 5 _____ involves taking customers' 6 _____, as well as clearing and 7 _____ tables. Your working day will be 10-6 on 8 _____. We offer good 9 _____ and a free 10 _____. Please 11 _____ Mark Jones. Tel: 933875

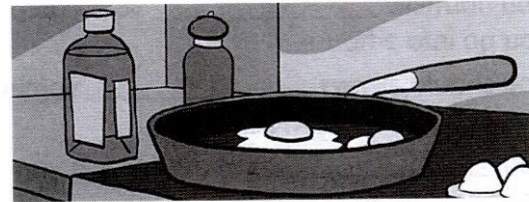


5 *** Complete the chart with information from the advertisements in exercise 4.

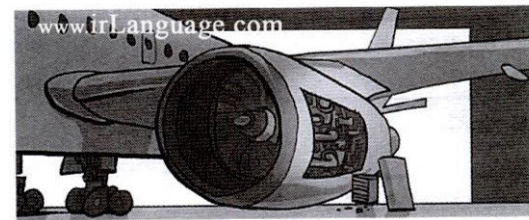
Name	The Food Store	Tiffany's
Kind of place?	<i>a supermarket</i>	
Job?		
Personality?		
What days?		
Hours?		
Pay?		
Apply?		



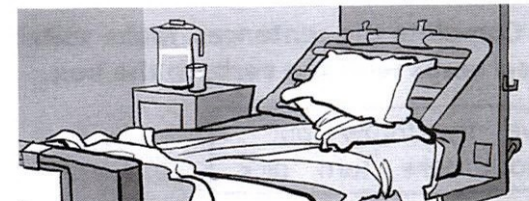
3 _____ needs to be good at _____.



4 _____ must be interested in _____.



5 _____'s job involves _____.



6 A nurse _____'s job includes *making beds* _____.



7 _____ must be interested in _____.

Gerunds

6 a * Match the jobs to the activities.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 a nurse | a look after animals |
| 2 a chef | b wash and cut hair |
| 3 a secretary | c make beds |
| 4 an architect | d work with machines |
| 5 a vet | e answer the phone |
| 6 a hairdresser | f cook meals |
| 7 an engineer | g design buildings |

b *** Use the information in exercise 6a. Complete the sentences using the gerunds of the verbs.



1 _____ needs to be good at _____.



2 _____'s job involves _____.

4C Requests

Phrasal verbs

1 * Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs.

throw away give back fill in put away
turn down switch on try on take off

- You normally take off your coat when you go into a house.
- You should always _____ something that you have borrowed.
- You _____ something that you don't need any more.
- You _____ clothes that you want to buy.
- You _____ a form with your name and address.
- You _____ the radio or TV if it's too loud.
- You _____ the TV when you want to watch a programme.
- You should _____ things that you aren't using. Don't just leave them on the floor.

2 *** Complete the sentences. Make suitable phrasal verbs with the verbs in the box.

give try throw put
knock ~~take~~ turn pick

- My feet hurt after all that walking. I'm going to take my boots off.
- Be careful or you'll _____ that cup _____.
- Is it all right if I _____ these old shoes _____?
- You should _____ the tap _____ when you're brushing your teeth.
- Could you _____ the shopping _____ for me, please?
- Can I borrow your pen, please? I promise I'll _____ it _____.
- Could you _____ my bag _____, please? I've hurt my back.
- This jacket's nice. Are you going to _____ it _____?

3 *** Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct and cross (X) the ones that are incorrect. Correct the ones that are wrong.

- 1 I borrowed Jenny's book, but I gave back it.
- 2 My shorts were torn, so I threw them away.
- 3 I'm not listening to the radio, so you can turn off it.
- 4 I like these trousers. I'll try on them.
- 5 I poured a drink, but then I knocked it over.
- 6 Don't leave your clothes here. Put away them.
- 7 I felt warm in my jumper, so I took off it.
- 8 Please print the form and fill it in.

Making requests

4 a *** 1.20 Listen. Some parts of the dialogue are incorrect. Delete them.

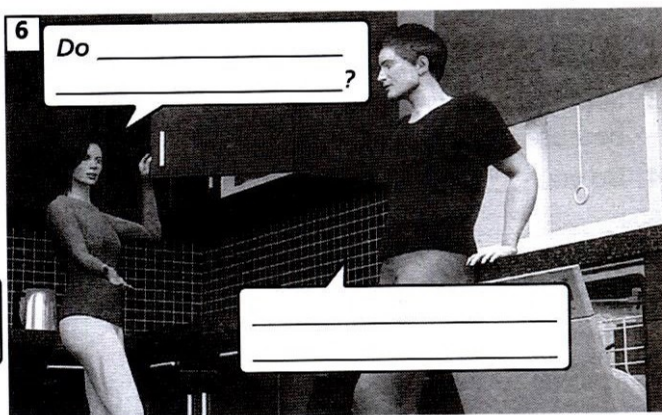
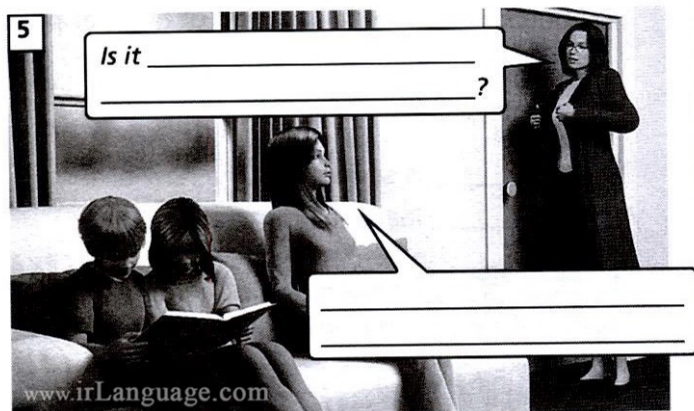
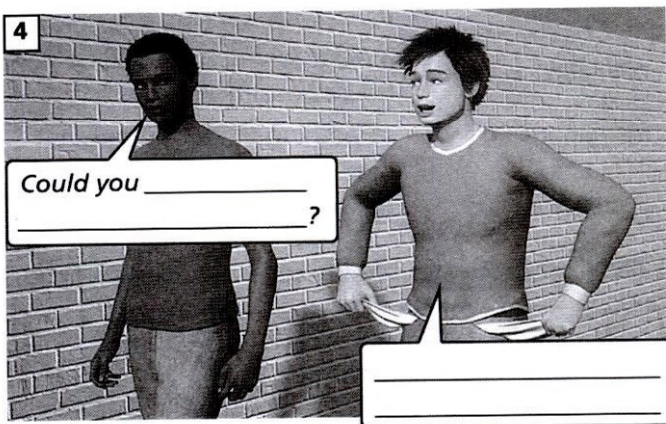
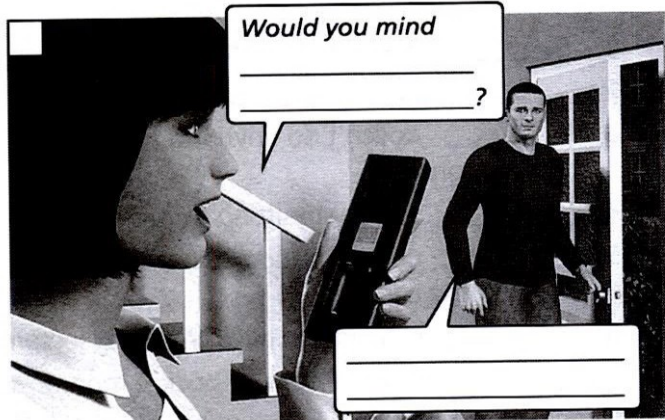
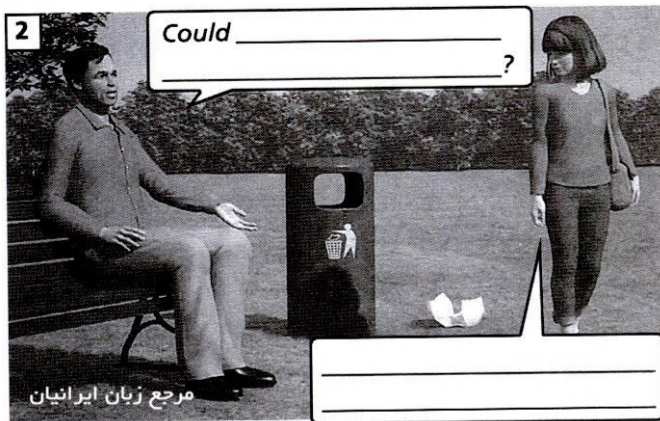
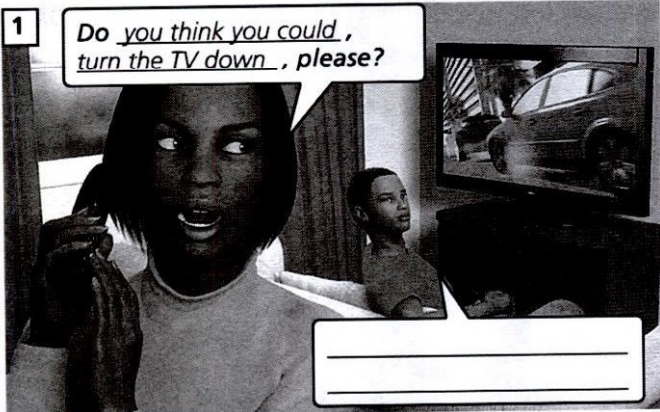
bowling

- Joy Can I go ~~to the cinema~~ this evening, Dad?
- Dad Have you got a lot of homework to do?
- Joy Yes, but can I do it in the morning instead?
- Dad You're going to music class tomorrow, aren't you?
- Joy Well, I'll do it on Sunday afternoon, then.
- Dad You said that two weeks ago, and you were still doing it at half past ten on Sunday night.
- Joy That won't happen again, I promise.
- Dad No, it won't, because you're going to finish your homework before you can go out.
- Joy But that means I can't go to the cinema.
- Dad There's no point in arguing. The answer's still the same.
- Joy Oh. It's not fair. Everybody else is going.

b *** 1.20 Listen again and correct the dialogue.

5 a *** Complete the requests with the correct form of these expressions.

lend me some money pick up the litter that you've just dropped
leave the children with you for half an hour switch on the dishwasher
turn the TV down get some batteries from the shop



b ** Write the responses in the correct bubble.

Sorry, I haven't got any myself. But I won't be able to hear it.
Sure. Which setting do you want? Oh, yes. Sorry. I wasn't thinking.
That's no problem. They're usually very good. OK. What size do you want?

4D Culture, English Across the Curriculum and Writing

Culture

1 * Match the words and expressions to the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 a part-time job | a delivering newspapers to homes |
| 2 pocket money | b loading the dishwasher, setting the table, etc. |
| 3 housework | c rules about what you can't do |
| 4 driving lessons | d work that you don't do all week |
| 5 hours of work | e the time when someone works |
| 6 a paper round | f learning how to drive a car |
| 7 a building site | g Monday to Friday |
| 8 weekdays | h a car, a lorry, a bus, etc. |
| 9 restrictions | i a place where there will be new houses or offices |
| 10 a vehicle | j something that your parents give you, so that you can buy things for yourself |

2 * Complete the sentences with these verbs.

do shop help cut vacuum
set work drive ~~pay for~~ earn

- My parents are going to pay for driving lessons for me.
- Could you _____ the floor today, please?
- Some teenagers prefer to _____ online, because it's cheaper.
- Do you _____ a part-time job?
- I _____ with the housework to get some money.
- You should get a job if you want to _____ some money.
- In some countries you can't _____ a car till you're 18.
- I'm going to _____ the grass.
- In the UK, teenagers aren't allowed to _____ in a factory.
- One of my jobs is to _____ the table for dinner.

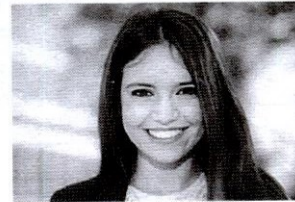
3 a *** 1.21 Listen. Complete the sentences with the correct name.



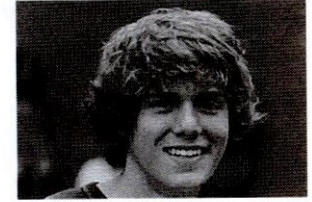
Meg



Troy



Fiona



Harry

- Harry is saving for his / her holiday.
- _____ has a paper round.
- _____ doesn't do anything for his / her pocket money.
- _____ does babysitting for a neighbour.
- _____ gets extra pocket money for washing the car.
- _____ is saving to pay for driving lessons.
- _____ doesn't get any pocket money.
- _____ doesn't save any money.
- _____ tries to save half of his / her pocket money.
- _____ doesn't pay for his / her own clothes.
- _____ is saving to buy a new bike.
- _____ loads the dishwasher.

b *** 1.21 Listen again. What do they spend their money on? Complete the chart.

Meg	Troy	Fiona	Harry
clothes, make-up and ...			

English Across the Curriculum

4 *** Read the text opposite. Write these expressions in the correct places.

they can reach them at any time
 should we ban violent computer games
 they don't get enough exercise
 computers were very big and expensive
 in the virtual world of computers
 isn't good for your back, neck and eyes
 hard to imagine a world without them
 go online almost anywhere
 very difficult to prove

5 ** Tick (✓) the points that the text mentions.

- Computers are too expensive.
- Young people are becoming couch potatoes.
- Computer use can be bad for your back.
- Teenagers don't get enough sleep.
- Teenagers don't read enough books.
- Computer games probably make people more violent.
- Parents don't know what their children are doing on the Internet.
- Teenagers should spend more time with their friends and family.
- We didn't have cyber-bullying before the 1980s.

A formal email

6 *** Complete Jackie's email to Mr Thomas Brown with the correct expressions and prepositions. irLanguage.com

tbrown@thebettermarket.com

Subject: Shop assistant

¹ Dear Mr Brown _____,
 I saw your advertisement ² _____ the Teenscene website and
 I ³ _____ apply ⁴ _____ a job ⁵ _____ a
 shop assistant. I am sixteen years old, and I am friendly and reliable.
 I can come ⁶ _____ an interview any weekday after 3.30 pm.
 I ⁷ _____

⁸ _____

Jackie Cross

Computers

Computers are everywhere in the modern world. The earliest ¹ *computers were very big and expensive*, but in 1977 the first personal computer (PC) appeared and five years later the Internet started. Since then, the use of computers has grown every year. Now you can ² _____.



However, the increasing use of computers raises some very important questions for young people.

■ A study in the USA showed that the average teenager spends 31 hours a week on a computer. That's in addition to the three hours a day that they spend watching television. What is this doing to their bodies? Firstly, it means that ³ _____.
 _____ We are creating a generation of couch potatoes who are less healthy than their parents. Secondly, sitting in front of a computer for several hours ⁴ _____.

■ A big part of computer use is computer games, and many of these are very violent. Does this make the people who play the games more violent, too? It's ⁵ _____.



but the answer is probably 'yes'. We don't allow other things, like cigarette advertisements, because they might influence young people, so ⁶ _____ as well?

■ Computers are now the most important means of communication for many people. But is it a healthy form of communication? Some psychologists say that teenagers spend too much time ⁷ _____.

As a result, they don't spend enough time with their friends and family in the real world. Computers have also created the big problem of cyber-bullying. In the past, bullies couldn't communicate with their victims in their own homes, but now ⁸ _____.

■ Computers are such a big part of most people's lives today that it's ⁹ _____.
 But what are they doing to our bodies, our minds and our relationships?



Progress check

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 you a can musical play instrument
Can you play a musical instrument?
- 2 you on Internet buy the things do
_____?
- 3 apply the for did job you
_____?
- 4 you got smartphone have a
_____?
- 5 on you what doing were Saturday
_____?
- 6 party who have invited you the to
_____?
- 7 was this where photograph taken
_____?
- 8 time meet shall we what
_____?

2 Look at the words in bold. Write the questions.

- 1 How long did you spend in France?
We spent **ten days** in France.
- 2 What _____?
I'm doing my **English homework**.
- 3 What time _____?
Tina will be home **by ten o'clock**.
- 4 How many _____?
Max has won **five competitions**.
- 5 Where _____?
Emma works in a **hairdresser's**.
- 6 How often _____?
We go swimming **twice a week**.
- 7 When _____?
We're going to have the test on **Friday**.
- 8 Why _____?
Jack went home early **because he felt ill**.
- 9 What sports _____?
I can play **tennis and football**.

3 Complete the job advertisement with the correct form of these verbs.

sweep apply work look fill
take help meet serve water



Do you like ¹ meeting people and ² _____ with a good team? We're looking for a weekend assistant for our busy Garden Centre. The main duties are ³ _____ and ⁴ _____ after the plants, but the job also involves ⁵ _____ in the shop. This will include ⁶ _____ the shelves, ⁷ _____ the floor, ⁸ _____ customers and ⁹ _____ their shopping to their cars. If you're interested in ¹⁰ _____ for the job, please telephone the manager, Andrew Kent, on 8320769.

4 Complete the sentences with these phrasal verbs.

give back take off **put away**
fill in put out try on turn down
knock over throw away switch off

- 1 If you don't put those bottles away, somebody will _____ them _____.
- 2 _____ your jacket _____ and _____ this one _____.
- 3 Could you _____ the recycling _____, please? But don't _____ today's newspaper _____. I haven't read it.
- 4 Please _____ this form _____. And don't forget to _____ it _____ to me.
- 5 The TV's very loud. Could you _____ it _____? Or _____ it _____ if nobody's watching it.

5 a 1.22 Listen and complete the requests.

- 1 *Can I go to _____ Brian's party tonight, Dad?*
- 2 _____ *the window?*
- 3 _____ *some money for the bus?*
- 4 _____ *before you go out?*
- 5 _____ *the dog for a walk?*
- 6 _____ *at Michaela's place on Saturday?*

b Match the responses to the requests.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, as long as you get all your homework done on Friday.</p> | <p>d <input type="checkbox"/> Sorry. I haven't got any.</p> |
| <p>c <input type="checkbox"/> No. It'll be too cold.</p> | <p>b <input type="checkbox"/> OK. Can I wait till it stops raining first?</p> |
| <p>e <input type="checkbox"/> OK, but don't be too late home.</p> | <p>f <input type="checkbox"/> Can I do it when I get back?</p> |

6 Choose the correct words.

1 Hello / Hi / **Dear** Mr Smith,

I 2 like / would like / would love to apply for the job at your supermarket. I am fifteen years old and I am very 3 reliable / fond / interesting.

I 4 am working / work / have worked at the newsagent's in Green Street for the last six months.

I can come for an 5 experience / interview / audition any weekday after 4 pm.

I 6 look for / look after / look forward to hearing from you.

7 With love, / Yours sincerely, / Bye!

Tom Baker

I can ...

Write the answers and tick (✓) the correct box.

- 1 How often does / do you go shopping?
What you / do you usually buy?
Do you / Have you been shopping today?
Did you / Have you buy anything?

I can interview someone.

- Yes I need more practice

- 2 I like Arthur. He's always unpleasant / cheerful / rude.
Kelly's late again. She's so unreliable / sensible / messy.
Shop assistants need to be impatient / lazy / polite.

I can describe personality.

- Yes I need more practice

- 3 Could you switch off the TV, please? Correct / Wrong
Could you switch the TV off, please? Correct / Wrong
The TV's too loud. Could you switch off it, please? Correct / Wrong
The TV's too loud. Could you switch it off, please? Correct / Wrong

I can use phrasal verbs.

- Yes I need more practice

- 4 Would you _____ closing the window?
Is it _____ if I close the window?
Do you think you _____ close the window?
_____ you close the window, please?

I can make a request.

- Yes I need more practice

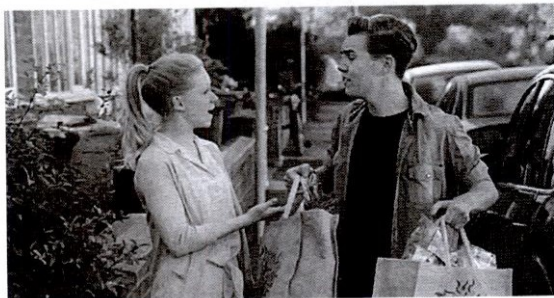
5

Buying and selling

5A Jake goes shopping

Working with words

1 a * Complete Ella's email with the verbs in the boxes.



put wants met didn't take
looked save 's doing

Hi Ruby,

I ¹ met Jake near his house earlier today. He was on his way home from the supermarket. He ² _____ a few jobs to get some money, because he ³ _____ to buy a guitar. The bags ⁴ _____ heavy, but he ⁵ _____ the bus, so that he could ⁶ _____ the bus fare and ⁷ _____ the money towards his guitar.

was made 's used will be wasted is needed
're taken unpack were grown are flown

I went home with him and helped to ⁸ _____ the shopping. Jake said it's amazing how much food ⁹ _____ for just a few days. That reminded me of something that I heard on the news. It said that half the food that's grown in the world ¹⁰ _____. And when we looked at Jake's shopping, we saw that most of it was imported. The grapes ¹¹ _____ in Chile and the orange juice ¹² _____ in South Africa. And all these things ¹³ _____ to England every day and then they ¹⁴ _____ to supermarkets by lorries. Think of all the fuel that ¹⁵ _____ to do that!

go back walked take were needed ached
was used haven't been ticked were written

Anyway, Jake was proud that no fuel ¹⁶ _____ to carry the things from the supermarket, because he ¹⁷ _____. He said his arms really ¹⁸ _____, though. But then I looked at the shopping list, and I said: 'Do you know that half the things ¹⁹ _____, because they ²⁰ _____ on the other side of the list?' Poor Jake had to ²¹ _____ to the supermarket, because the things ²² _____ for their dinner. And the things were heavy, so he had to ²³ _____ the bus this time! He wasn't very happy!
Love, Ella

b * Look at the verbs that you have written in exercise 1a. Circle all the passive verbs.

Passive voice

2 a ** Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the present simple passive.

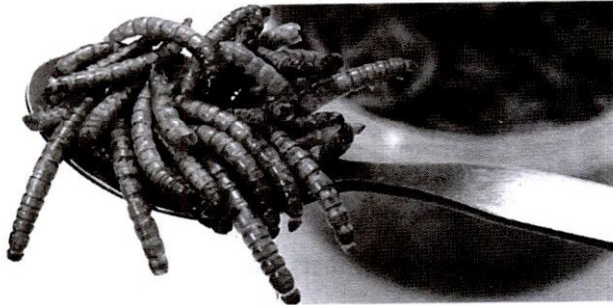
- 1 Tonnes of food are thrown away (throw away) by supermarkets.
- 2 A lot of the food that their customers buy _____ (waste), too.
- 3 Fruit and vegetables _____ (import) from other countries.
- 4 Fresh food _____ (fly) to Europe.
- 5 These things _____ (carry) thousands of miles by lorries, planes and ships.

b ** Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the past simple passive.

- 1 These tomatoes were grown (grow) in Morocco.
- 2 This cheese _____ (make) in Italy.
- 3 Fuel _____ (use) to bring these things to us.
- 4 In the past, more food _____ (produce) locally.
- 5 Things _____ (take) just a few miles to the local market.

Listening

3 a *** 1.23 Listen and choose the correct answers.



- What will the world's population be in 2050?
a 7 billion b 9 billion c 10 billion
- According to the text, why is meat the biggest problem in feeding the population?
a A lot of fuel is used to transport it.
b The animals add to climate change.
c The animals need a lot of food.
- How does cattle farming damage the planet?
a Rainforests are cut down to create farms.
b Cattle need a special kind of land.
c Chemicals are needed to produce the grass.
- What part of a diet could insects provide a lot of?
a vitamins and minerals
b protein
c fat
- Why are grasshoppers better for the environment than cattle?
a They need less than ten per cent of the food.
b They grow much more quickly.
c They have fifty per cent more food value.
- Which way of using insects is not mentioned?
a burgers, sausages and meatballs
b protein drinks for children
c food for fish and other animals

b ** 1.23 Listen again. Match the insects to the correct places.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 grasshoppers | a China |
| 2 caterpillars | b Colombia |
| 3 silkworms | c Australia |
| 4 leafcutter ants | d Mexico |
| 5 honeypot ants | e Thailand and Korea |
| 6 mealworms | f Africa |

Passive voice

4 *** Read the two news reports. Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use the bold words as the subject of the passive sentence.

- Active: An accident has closed the **M6 motorway**.
Passive: The M6 motorway has been closed by an accident.
- Active: An ambulance took **three people** to hospital.
Passive: _____ to hospital.
- Active: The police have arrested **one of the drivers**.
Passive: _____.
- Active: Over 140,000 vehicles use **this part of the M6** every day.
Passive: _____ every day.
- Active: The accident will cause **huge traffic jams** for the rest of the day.
Passive: _____ for the rest of the day.
...
- Active: The Mayor will open **the new shopping centre** next week.
Passive: _____ next week.
- Active: The Acme Construction Company built **the centre**.
Passive: _____.
- Active: The local council gave **the land** to the company.
Passive: _____ to the company _____.
- Active: The local newspaper has criticized **the council** for this decision.
Passive: _____ for this decision.
- Active: 'Our council wastes **too much money**,' they said.
Passive: ' _____, ' they said.

5B An unusual place to stay

Working with words

1 * Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1 a resort | a You use this as a bed in a tent. |
| 2 a double room | b It's very hot in here. |
| 3 a lagoon | c a room for two people |
| 4 a jail | d a bedroom and a sitting room in a hotel |
| 5 a sleeping bag | e a place for holidays |
| 6 acrylic | f a type of hard plastic |
| 7 a suite | g a place where planes are kept |
| 8 a cell | h what you see from your hotel room |
| 9 a sauna | i a pool of warm, shallow water |
| 10 a lodge | j a prison |
| 11 a view | k a prisoner's room |
| 12 a hangar | l a small house, often made of wood |

Listening

2 a ** 1.24 Listen. You will hear about an unusual hotel that is being planned. Choose the correct answers.

- Where will it be?

a under the sea	c in space
b on top of a mountain	d in a cave
- How much will it cost to stay there?

a \$50,000	c \$750,000
b \$100,000	d \$1,000,000

b *** 1.24 Listen again and answer the questions.

- Which country is the company that plans to build the hotel from?

- How many guests will be able to stay at the hotel at the same time?

- How many rooms will it have?

- What choice of bed will you have?

- How will food be delivered to the hotel?

- What will you have a view of?

- What must you have before you go to the hotel?

- How long will guests stay there?

Reading

3 *** Read the text on page 47. Complete the chart with information about the tour.

1	Which country?	
2	Accommodation?	
3	Time of year?	
4	Number of days?	

4 * Tick (✓) the things you will do on the tour.

- drive a super-jeep
- see a crack in the Earth's crust
- visit an active volcano
- see a volcano erupting
- have a meal inside a volcanic crater
- see the midnight sun
- visit caves where Stone Age people lived
- swim in a warm lagoon

5 ** Match each name to two items.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Thingvellir | a helicopter ride |
| | b a lift |
| 2 Eyjafjallajökull | c a meal |
| | d a national park |
| 3 Thrihnukagigur | e erupted in 2010 |
| | f relaxing |
| | g heated by magma |
| 4 the Blue Lagoon | h where two continents meet |

Journey to the Centre of the Earth

If you want a truly unusual holiday, you won't find anything better than this one. It's a unique trip inside one of Iceland's volcanoes.

On the first day, you'll visit the Thingvellir National Park. Here you'll see the huge crack in the Earth's crust where the tectonic plates of Europe and North America meet. It's an amazing sight.

On day two, you'll be driven from your hotel by super-jeep to see the volcanoes. The first stop will be Eyjafjallajökull, an active volcano. (Don't worry if you can't pronounce the name!) When this volcano erupted in 2010, flights all over Europe were stopped for several days because of the dust and ash that were thrown up into the atmosphere. You can walk up the lava field to the top – it takes about an hour. Or you can be taken up by helicopter. At the top, you can look down into the crater. Don't worry – you won't be taken there if it's going to erupt.

In the evening, there's the highlight of our tour – the Thrihnukagigur volcano. This volcano is dormant and a lift has been built inside the crater. You'll be taken down in the lift to the floor of the crater – 120 metres inside the Earth's crust. You will be shown around the inside of the volcano by our tour guide who will answer any questions that you have. The tour will be followed by a delicious meal. Imagine that – enjoying a meal inside a volcano! Your friends won't believe you when you tell them! You'll come back up at midnight, but, as this will be the middle of summer, it will still be bright daylight outside.

After this unforgettable day, you'll be taken back to your hotel for a good night's rest. Then, on the third and final day, we'll visit the famous Blue Lagoon, where you can relax in the clear, warm water, which has been heated by the magma deep in the earth.

All in all, an amazing trip of a lifetime!

Modal verbs with the passive voice

6 ** Write passive sentences. Use the cues.

Advice to guests at the Hotel Sol

- 1 rooms / can / book / online
Rooms can be booked online.
- 2 rooms / must / pay for / in advance
- 3 information / can / find / on our website
- 4 breakfast / can / eat / in your room
- 5 valuables / must / keep / in the safe
- 6 books / can / borrow / from the library
- 7 the sea / can / see / from all rooms
- 8 keys / must / give / to Reception

7 **** Read the information for air passengers. Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

- 1 You must remove shoes at security.
Shoes must be removed at security.
- 2 You can store bags in the overhead lockers.
- 3 You must place heavier bags under the seat.
- 4 You must switch off mobile phones.
- 5 You can use laptops during the flight.
- 6 You can buy drinks from the flight attendant.
- 7 You can watch films on the screen in front of you.
- 8 You must keep emergency exits clear.

5C Buying a ticket

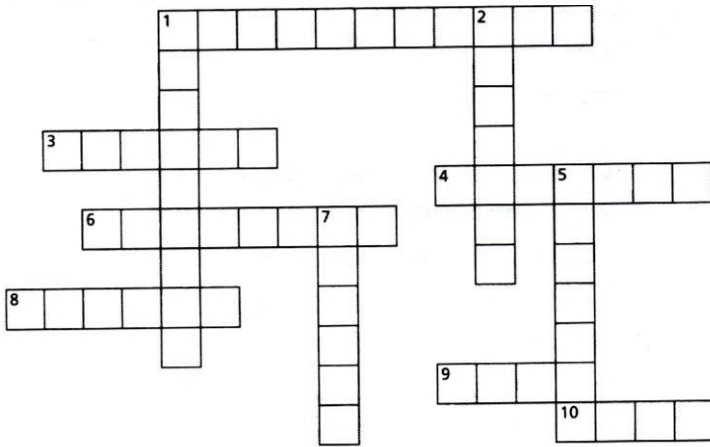
Travel

1 * Write these words in the correct column.

sailor rocket plane bicycle ocean
 sea car airport bus road orbit
 astronaut take off bus stop ferry
 motorway pilot station port flight
 driver space station ship garage
 planet flight attendant boat river

TRAVEL	on land	bicycle
	on water	
	in the air	
	in space	

2 * Complete the crossword.



ACROSS

- 1 This person sells you a ticket.
- 3 You don't need to change on a _____ train.
- 4 leaves
- 6 You get on and off the train here.
- 8 one way
- 9 the price of your ticket
- 10 A _____ train stops at every station.

DOWN

- 1 You look at this to find the time of your train.
- 2 a fast train
- 5 gets to
- 7 there and back

Buying a ticket

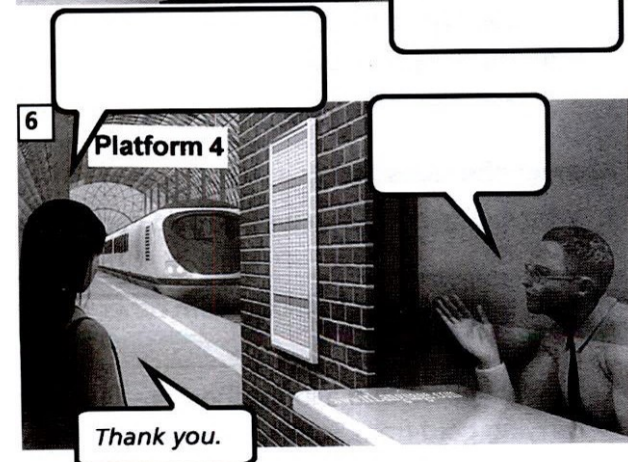
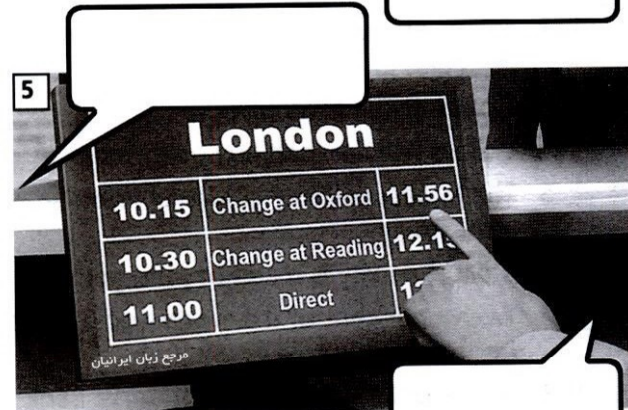
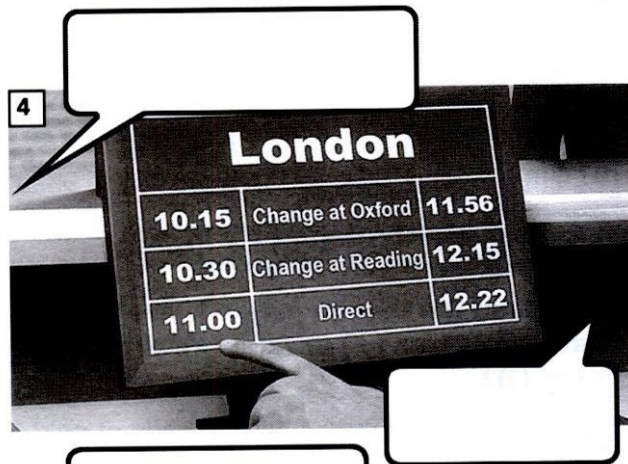
3 a ** Complete the expressions with these words.

arrives Change That's direct
 departs Single get till you
 Return next please platform

Thank ¹ *you* _____.
 What time does the 10.15 ² _____ to London?
 Yes, but not ³ _____ eleven o'clock.
 It ⁴ _____ at 11.56.
 London, ⁵ _____.
 Let me see. It'll be the 10.15. ⁶ _____ at Oxford.
⁷ _____, please. I'm coming back tomorrow,
 and I've got a student railcard.
 It ⁸ _____ from platform 4.
⁹ _____ £24.50, please.
 What time is the ¹⁰ _____ train to London?
 Is there a ¹¹ _____ train?
 And what ¹² _____ does it leave from?
¹³ _____ or return?

b ** Complete the dialogue with the completed expressions in exercise 3a.





Prepositions

4 ** Complete the texts with these prepositions.

by at to in from on

1 Hi. It's easier to get ¹ to Cambridge ² train. You can go ³ the bus, but it takes longer. The 15.20 train ⁴ King's Cross station in London arrives ⁵ Cambridge ⁶ 16.05. You can get ⁷ King's Cross ⁸ Underground.

2 The next train to depart ¹ platform 5 will be the 17.46 train ² Glasgow. Passengers travelling ³ Liverpool should change ⁴ Crewe.

Listening

5 a *** 1.25 Listen to the announcements. Match trains 1-6 to information a-h. Two of the pieces of information are not used.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 The 11.38 to London Euston | a is running ten minutes late. |
| 2 The 18.15 to Birmingham | b has been cancelled. |
| 3 The 10.32 to Portsmouth | c will depart from platform 7. |
| 4 The 9.45 to Dartford | d isn't a direct train. |
| 5 The 12.19 to Brighton | e is the next train from platform 1. |
| 6 The 15.57 to Blackpool | f will arrive at 18.42. |
| | g is a slow train. |
| | h is the next train from platform 4. |

b ** 1.25 Listen again. If you want to travel to these places, what time train should you get?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Warrington _____ | 3 Brighton _____ |
| 2 Bexley _____ | 4 Lancaster _____ |

5D Culture, English Across the Curriculum and Writing

Culture

1 * Who is American (A)? Who is British (B)?

- 1 Do you want to take the lift? B Do you want to take the elevator? A
- 2 We're going on vacation tomorrow. We're going on holiday tomorrow.
- 3 I fell over on the sidewalk. I fell over on the pavement.
- 4 Do you play a lot of football? Do you play a lot of soccer?
- 5 We need to fill the car up with gas. We need to fill the car up with petrol.

2 ** Write the words in the correct box.

theater colour favorite flavour traveled
 program favourite center cancelled
 canceled cheque color travelled centre
 flavor theatre check programme

British English

cheque



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American English

check



3 *** 1.26 Listen. Match the British words 1-10 to their American equivalents a-k. One of the American words is not used.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 ground floor | a French fries |
| 2 biscuits | b trunk |
| 3 sweets | c movie |
| 4 crisps | d candy |
| 5 chips | e faucet |
| 6 shop | f cookies |
| 7 tap | g store |
| 8 boot (car) | h bill |
| 9 note (money) | i first floor |
| 10 film | j chips |
| | k cakes |

English Across the Curriculum

4 ** Read the text on page 51. Are the statements true (✓) or false (X), or doesn't it say (??)?

- 1 The Nobel Prize award is made of gold.
- 2 Sailors always wore a gold earring in their left ear.
- 3 Gold is softer than silver.
- 4 Gold is heavier than any other metal.
- 5 The largest piece of gold ever found was in Australia.
- 6 Most jewellery is made of pure gold.
- 7 Twelve per cent of the world's gold is used for making teeth.
- 8 All the gold in the Federal Reserve Bank belongs to the USA.
- 9 The centre of the California Gold Rush was San Francisco.

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did sailors use to wear a gold earring?

- 2 Why is gold normally mixed with other metals?

- 3 What happened to a lot of the ships that were carrying gold from South America to Europe?



GOLD

Gold is very rare. It was first discovered about 7,000 years ago. Since then it's always been a symbol of wealth and power. The tombs of the Pharaohs were filled with gold. Gold was normally used for a king's crown. Today, the best Olympic medal is gold, and gold is also used for other awards, such as the Nobel Prize and the Oscars.

Modern coins don't contain any gold, but gold was used as money for thousands of years. The first coins, which were produced by the Lydians in 670 BC, were made of gold. If you watch a film about pirates, you'll probably see many of the sailors wearing a gold earring. The earring could be used to pay for a journey home if the sailor was shipwrecked.

Gold is the softest of all metals. It's so soft that one gram can be beaten into a sheet measuring one square metre. Just 31 grams could be stretched into a wire 100 kilometres long. Gold is also the second heaviest metal. One kilogram of gold would be about the same size as a table tennis ball. The largest piece of gold (or nugget) ever found was the *Welcome Stranger* nugget. It was found in Australia in 1869 and weighed 78 kilograms.

Most gold is used to make jewellery (78%). Because it is so soft, it's usually mixed with other metals for this. About 12% of the gold produced each year is used in industry and in medicine, for things like gold teeth. The remaining 10% is stored in banks. The largest store of gold is in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It's stored in a vault 25 metres underground. Most of the gold is owned by foreign governments.

Through history, people have risked their lives to find gold. Almost all of the gold in the Pharaohs' tombs was stolen. The Aztec and Inca empires were destroyed because of gold. When this gold was taken back to Europe, the ships were often attacked by pirates. In 1848, gold was discovered in California. Thousands of people joined the great Gold Rush. Many of them didn't survive. And today we're still fascinated by gold. How many more lives will be lost because of it?

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6 ** Find words or expressions in the text that mean the same as these things.

- 1 line 3: where someone is buried tomb
- 2 line 3: the rulers of ancient Egypt _____
- 3 line 5: a prize _____
- 4 line 10: people who steal things from ships _____
- 5 line 13: lost after your ship has sunk _____
- 6 line 19: a piece of gold _____
- 7 line 22: rings, earrings, bracelets, etc. _____
- 8 line 27: a bank's store-room _____

Relative clauses

7 * Join the sentences. Use relative clauses.**

- 1 The things were all imported. We bought the things.
The things which we bought were all imported.
- 2 The orange juice was made in Spain. We had the orange juice for breakfast.

- 3 The people have stayed at the ICEHOTEL. The people live next door.

- 4 We stayed at a hotel. The hotel had a spectacular view.

- 5 People won't like the Tree House Hotel. People are afraid of heights.

- 6 The train isn't direct. The train leaves at 11.15.

- 7 The coins aren't made of gold and silver. We use the coins today.

Progress check

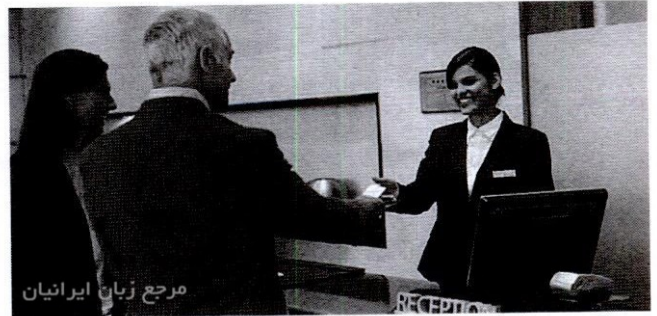
1 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple passive.

- These melons are produced (produce) in Turkey.
- This apple juice _____ (import) from Poland.
- This bread _____ (make) by a local baker.
- These vegetables _____ (grow) in Mexico.
- These flowers _____ (fly) to the UK from Africa.
- All these goods _____ (take) to supermarkets by lorries.
- A product _____ (throw away) when it's past its sell-by date.
- In the UK, 95% of food _____ (buy) in supermarkets.

2 Change the underlined parts of the active sentences to complete the passive sentences. Only use an agent where it is necessary.

- People used barter for a long time.
Barter was used for a long time.
- The Lydians produced the first coins in the 7th century BC.
_____ in the 7th century BC.
- People took the idea to other countries.
_____ to other countries.
- People have used paper money for 1,000 years.
_____ for 1,000 years.
- You can pay for some things with a mobile phone.
_____ with a mobile phone.
- People can buy a lot of things online.
_____ online.
- Governments must protect currencies.
_____.
- We won't need coins and notes in the future.
_____ in the future.
- People steal a lot of credit cards every year.
_____ every year.

3 a 1.27 Listen to the conversation at a hotel. Choose the correct information for each category.



Name	Baker	Willis	Stevens
Room	single	double	suite
View	the sea	the forest	the swimming pool
Nights	3	4	5
Departing	11/7	7/6	27/10
Price	£143	£174	£285
Includes	no meals	breakfast	breakfast and dinner
Breakfast	6-11	7-9.30	7.30-10

b 1.27 Listen again. Complete the information that the clerk gives.

- Cars must _____.
- Your key can _____.
- Breakfast can _____ or _____.
- The swimming pool can _____.

4 Choose the correct prepositions.

- We're going (to) / at Paris on / by train.
- Which platform does the train in / to Glasgow leave from / at?
- The bus arrives at / in Oxford at / on 6.15.
- I usually travel by / in car, but I sometimes go in / on the bus.
- For Birmingham you have to change on / at Reading.
- We got to / at the station on / at 9.45.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 • OK. We've got the *tickets* _____. Now what time is the next t_____?
 ◦ I don't know. I'll have a look at the t_____ over there.
- 2 • How much is the f_____ to Oxford, please?
 ◦ S_____ or r_____?
- 3 • The next train is a s_____ train, so it's better to wait for the e_____ at 11.25 from p_____ 6.
 ◦ OK. Is the f_____ train at 11.25 d_____?
 • No, it isn't. You have to c_____ at Birmingham.

6 Make relative clauses for these sentences. Use the words in brackets and *who* or *which*.

- 1 The hotel was full. (to wanted we book)
The hotel which we wanted to book was full.
- 2 The boy is on holiday. (newspapers our delivers)

- 3 The train is for London. (just has at 2 arrived platform)

- 4 The girl is in my class. (in saw town we)

- 5 The coins were made of gold and silver. (used Lydians the)

- 6 The man was an American tourist. (victim was first Ferguson's)

I can ...

Write the answers and tick (✓) the correct box.

- 1 They make this cheese in France.
 This cheese _____.
 My cousin wrote this book.
 This _____.
 You must book the tickets online.
 The tickets _____.

I can use the passive voice.

- Yes I need more practice

- 2 I'd like a **single / one** ticket for London please.
 What time is the **next / near** train?
 Is it a **change / direct** train?

I can buy tickets.

- Yes I need more practice

- 3 The next train _____ Edinburgh departs _____ platform 5.
 I'll travel _____ bus and I'll arrive _____ Bristol _____ 10.15.

I can use prepositions correctly.

- Yes I need more practice

- 4 The man gave me a lift **who lives next door**.
 Correct / Wrong
 The man **who lives next door** gave me a lift.
 Correct / Wrong

I can describe people and things using relative clauses.

- Yes I need more practice

6

Protest

6A Pete's trainers

Working with words

1 * Complete the text with these words.



less hand out **trainers** exploited
dollar poor help leaflet terrible
protest children conditions

STOP Sports Stuff Saturday 18 June

Are you thinking of buying some new ¹ trainers ?
Well, don't buy them from Sports Stuff. You will
pay a lot of money for your new trainers, but did
you know that they are made by ² _____ who
earn ³ _____ than a ⁴ _____ a day?
We think it's ⁵ _____ that children in
⁶ _____ countries are ⁷ _____ by big
companies like Sports Stuff. So we're going to
⁸ _____ about it outside the Sports Stuff
shop in the High Street on Saturday morning.
We've printed a ⁹ _____ which tells people
all about the bad working ¹⁰ _____ that the
children work in. We're going to ¹¹ _____
the leaflets on Saturday. Please come along and
¹² _____ us!

Reported speech: present reporting verb

2 ** Complete the reported statements with the correct pronouns and possessive adjectives.

1 *I really like our new teacher.* Emma

Emma says that she really likes
their new teacher.

2 *My grandparents always give me some money for my birthday.* Jack

Jack says that _____ grandparents always
give _____ some money for _____
birthday.

3 *We usually have our dinner at 6.30.* Carla

Carla says that _____ usually have
_____ dinner at 6.30.

4 *Our Maths teacher always gives us a lot of homework.* Mark

Mark says that _____ Maths teacher
always gives _____ a lot of homework.

5 *I fell off my bike and hurt myself.* Gina

Gina says that _____ fell off _____
bike and hurt _____.

6 *We love watching ourselves in our old holiday videos when we were younger.* Dick and Paula

Dick and Paula say that _____ love
watching _____ in _____ old holiday
videos when _____ were younger.

7 *I don't like sharing a bedroom with my brother, but our house has only got two bedrooms and our parents have got the other one.* Tim

Tim says that _____ doesn't like sharing
a bedroom with _____ brother, but
_____ house has only got two bedrooms
and _____ parents have got the other one.

3 * 1.28** Listen. Complete the reports of what Dora's family and friends say.



I don't like pop music.

- 1 My granddad says that he doesn't like pop music.
- 2 My big sister says _____ to work abroad when _____ university.
- 3 My dad says _____ of buying a new car, but _____ we can afford it yet.
- 4 My mum says _____ to learn Spanish, but _____ the time.
- 5 My brother says all _____ a TV in their bedroom, but _____.
- 6 My grandma says that when _____ a girl, _____ a lot of the things that young people have today.
- 7 My friend, Jago, says _____ a famous pop star when _____ school.
- 8 My best friend, Elena, says _____ hairstyle.

Reported speech: past reporting verb

4 *** Report what the people said.

- 1 *I won't be at the party.* Tony
Tony said he wouldn't be at the party.
- 2 *I don't want to go to the cinema.* Beth
Beth said _____.
- 3 *I can't answer question 1.* Leo
Leo said _____.
- 4 *I'm going to buy some new shoes.* Alice
Alice said _____.
- 5 *We'll be away for three days.* Our neighbours
Our neighbours said _____.
- 6 *We're all meeting in town at 3.30.* Penny and Doug
Penny and Doug said _____.

5 *** Complete the bubbles.



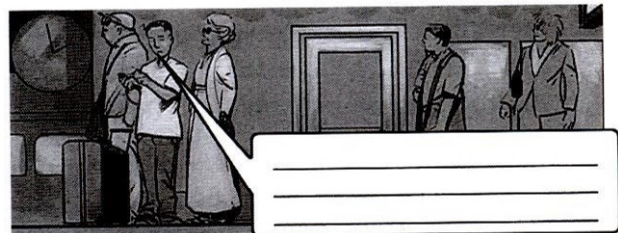
- 1 Becky said that she was going to stay at home because she didn't feel well.



- 2 Gary said that he couldn't go to London with us because he didn't have much money.



- 3 Lucy said that she was working till 8.30, so she wouldn't be at the sports centre later.



- 4 Chris said that he was going on holiday and he would be back in ten days.



- 5 Kate said that she wanted to go to Kim's party, but she couldn't because she was going to her cousin's wedding.

6B Saying 'No'

say / tell

1 * Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

- The teacher told us that we were going to have a test.
- Janet _____ that she loved Italian food.
- Harry's dad _____ him that he couldn't go out.
- My brother _____ me that he wanted to use the computer.
- The optician _____ that I needed glasses.
- John _____ that there was a train at 6.30, but there wasn't.
- The manager _____ Ruby that his shop didn't exploit children.
- The ticket clerk _____ us that we should change at Winchester.

2 *** Put the direct statements into reported speech. Put the verbs in brackets in the past tense.

- 'Harry, your room is a mess.' (tell)
Harry's mum told him that his room was a mess.
- 'We'll take the bus downtown.' (say)
Paul and Tom _____
- 'We're going on a school trip!' (tell)
The teacher _____ us _____
- 'John really fancies you, Mary.' (tell)
Tim _____
- 'I'm going shopping on Saturday.' (say)
Jackie _____
- 'I can't swim.' (say)
Tony _____
- 'I don't understand the question.' (tell)
Martha _____ our teacher _____

Listening

3 a ** 1.29 Read and listen to the text. Some parts are incorrect. Delete them.

b *** 1.29 Listen again. Correct the text.

THE LONG ROAD TO FREEDOM



Most people in South Africa are black, *a lot of* but there are ~~some~~ white people there, too. They are the descendants of Dutch and French settlers. There are also people of mixed race, who are known as 'coloured' people.

Until 1996, the different races were segregated under a system called apartheid. Most public places, such as buses, restaurants and swimming pools had separate sections for black and coloured people. And only white and coloured people were allowed to vote in elections.

Some black South Africans formed a party called the African National Congress (ANC) to fight for civil rights. One of their leaders was a preacher called Nelson Mandela.

However, in 1961, a demonstration was organized in a town called Sharpeville, and 42 black people were shot by the police. The ANC was made an illegal organization.

Two years later, Nelson Mandela was arrested. He was found guilty of sabotage by the government, and the judges sent him to prison on Robben Island.

It looked as if Nelson Mandela would spend the rest of his life in prison, but in fact his arrest started a war that would slowly change South African society.

Many countries in Europe protested against apartheid, and they boycotted South Africa. Shops refused to sell South African goods and musicians refused to play in South Africa.

Eventually, in 1989, Nelson Mandela was released from prison, and six months later he became the first black person to be elected president of South Africa.

Reading

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4 ** Read the text. Match the questions to the correct paragraphs.

- a What happens to the animals?
- b How big is the trade?
- 1 c What problem is the text about?
- d Who catches and sells the animals?
- e What are the results of the trade and what should we do?

5 * In the text, find all the names of:

- 1 kinds of animals: _____
- _____
- 2 places where animals are caught: _____
- _____
- 3 places where animals are sold as pets: _____
- _____

6 *** Complete the sentences.

- 1 Many rare species of reptiles will soon be extinct, because *so many animals are caught* _____.
- 2 The animals are not transported properly because _____.
- _____.
- 3 Many of the animals are dead when they arrive because _____.
- _____.
- 4 Many of the pets don't get the right food because _____.
- _____.
- 5 The trade doesn't stop because _____.
- _____.
- 6 The trade doesn't help the local people much because _____.
- _____.



STOP THIS TERRIBLE TRADE!

- 1 Most people who want a pet are happy with something like a dog, a cat or a hamster. Some people, however, want a strange or unusual pet. As a result, there is a huge international trade in animals such as snakes, lizards and frogs. So many animals are caught that some rare species of reptiles will soon be extinct.
- 2 Local people in Africa, Asia and South America catch the animals and sell them to traders from richer countries. The local people only get a few dollars for each animal, but the traders can sell them in Europe, North America and Japan for thousands of dollars. Some rare kinds of tortoise can be worth more than \$50,000 each. Some kinds of alligator are more expensive than a sports car.
- 3 The trade in rare species is illegal, but that doesn't stop it, because the traders can make so much money from it. Thousands of animals are caught and sold each year. In fact, the international animal trade is worth over \$6 billion a year. It is the second-biggest illegal trade. Only drugs are worth more.
- 4 Because the trade is illegal, the traders can't transport the animals properly. They hide them in boxes, and the animals get no food or water during the journey. As a result, many of them are dead when they arrive. The ones that survive are sold to people who want an unusual pet. Unfortunately, these people often don't know much about the animals. Many of the animals soon die, because they don't get the right food.
- 5 Buying and selling rare animals is a sad trade that we should do everything to stop. A few greedy traders make a lot of money, but it doesn't help the local people who catch the animals, and most of the animals die. Worst of all, our planet is losing some of its rarest and most beautiful species.

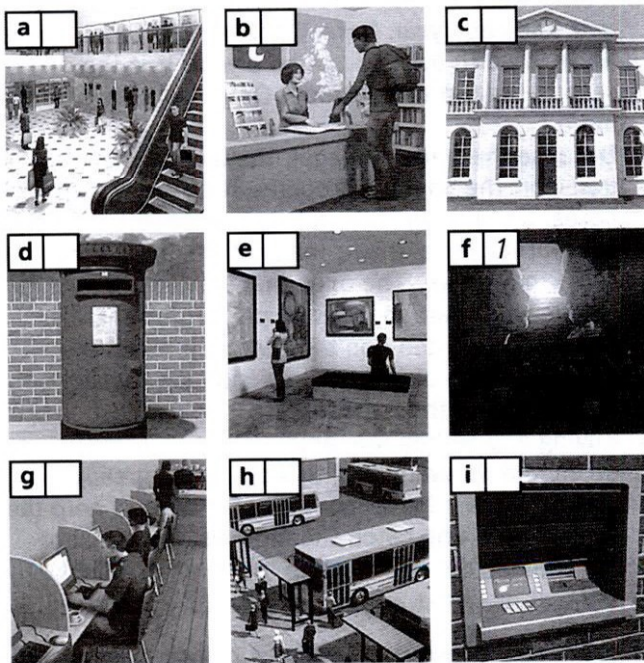
6C Indirect questions

Places and things in a town

1 * Complete the names of the places.

- You get money from here.
a cash machine
- You can watch several films here.
a m_____ c_____
- You can look at paintings here.
an a_____ g_____
- There are lots of shops here.
a s_____ m_____
- People can use computers here.
an l_____ c_____
- You catch a train that goes under the city here.
an u_____ s_____
- You put letters in this.
a p_____
- You can catch a bus to several different places here.
a b_____ s_____

2 ** 1.30 Listen. Where do the people want to go? Write the number of the dialogue with the correct picture.



Indirect questions

3 ** Complete the indirect questions. Put the words in brackets in the correct order.

- Pete wants to know where Tina lives.
(Tina lives where)
- Ben's mum wants to know _____.
_____.
(he homework whether his finished has)
- Sandra wants to know _____.
_____.
(football today playing Josh if is)
- Mike wants to know _____.
_____.
(Maria did what the weekend at)
- Tracy's dad wants to know _____.
_____.
(is where the control remote)
- Donna's mum wants to know _____.
_____.
(she need if party will lift Samir's to a)

4 *** Read the indirect questions. What were the direct questions? Write what the people said.

- Marcus wants to know where the music festival will be.
Where will the music festival be?
- Sally wants to know if it's still raining.

- Jack's dad wants to know whether the film finishes at 10.30.

- Zoe wants to know what the capital of Bulgaria is.

- We want to know if the London train has arrived.

- Daniel wants to know when Columbus discovered America.

5 * What do the people want to know? Complete the indirect questions.**

- 1 'Where are you going, Tim?'
Jessica wants to know where Tim is going.
- 2 'Does Roger work in a supermarket?'
Carole wants to know _____.
- 3 'Did United win the match?'
Bill _____.
- 4 'How long will you be on holiday, Liam?'
Suzie _____.
- 5 'Have you seen my phone, Charlie?'
Charlie's mum _____.
- 6 'Can you lend me some money, Katy?'
Katy's brother _____.



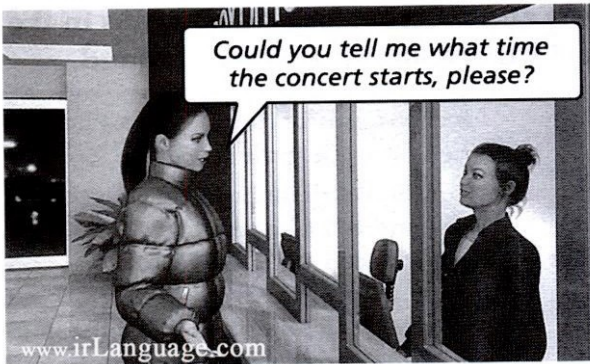
3 Is there a bank near here?



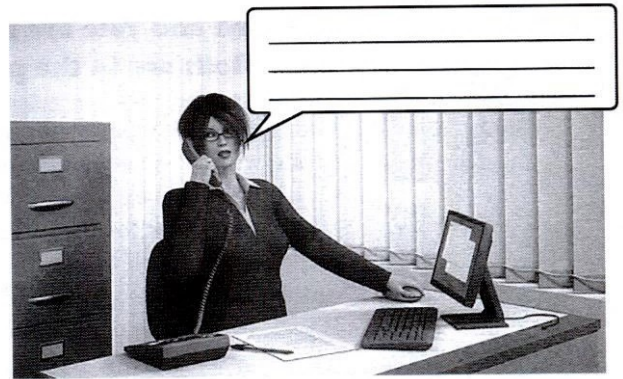
4 What platform does the York train leave from?

Polite questions

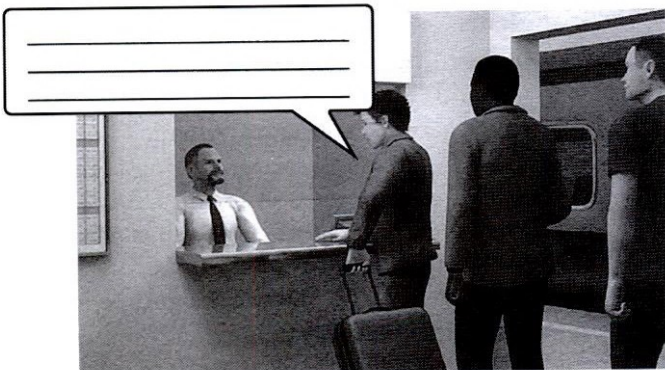
6 * Write polite questions in the bubbles.**



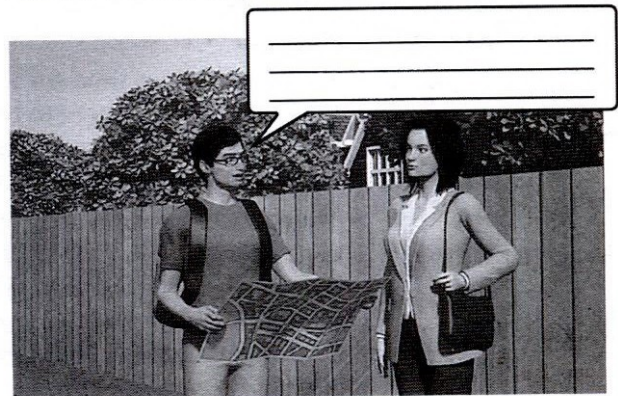
1 What time does the concert start?



5 Has Mr Davies left yet?



2 How much is a return ticket to London?



6 How do I get to the town centre?

6D Culture, English Across the Curriculum and Writing

Culture

1 ** Read the text and complete the chart.

		Harvard	Yale
1	Where is it?	Cambridge, Massachusetts	
2	When was it founded?		
3	Who is it named after?		
4	How many US presidents studied there?		
5	How many Nobel Prizes has it won?		

2 a ** Which university is it? Write H or Y.

- H the richest in the world
 Barack Obama
 Bill Clinton
 Meryl Streep
 Facebook
 the oldest in the USA
 Supreme Court judges
 Frisbee

b * What sports are these competitions for?

- 1 The Harvard – Yale Regatta: _____
 2 The Game: _____

Harvard and Yale

Harvard and Yale are the two oldest and most famous universities in the USA. Both are in the part of the USA that's known as New England.

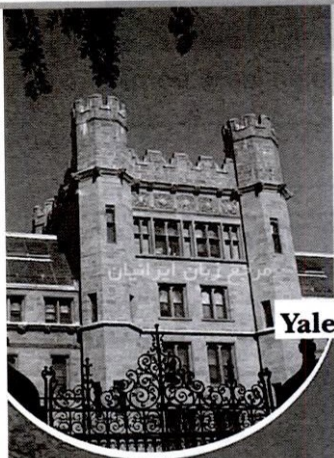
Harvard, which is now the richest university in the world, was founded in 1636 in Cambridge, in the state of Massachusetts. It's named after John Harvard, an English settler who left all his books and half of his money to the new college. Yale is in New Haven in the state of Connecticut. It's also named after someone who left books and money to the college – Elihu Yale, a merchant from Boston, Massachusetts. Yale was founded in 1701.

Both universities were for men only until the end of the nineteenth century, when separate colleges for women were built. Since the 1970s, both universities have been mixed. Many famous people have studied at Harvard and Yale. Eight US presidents were students at Harvard. These include John F. Kennedy and Barack Obama. Over 140 Nobel Prize winners have studied or worked there. Today, Harvard is also famous as the place where the social network site,

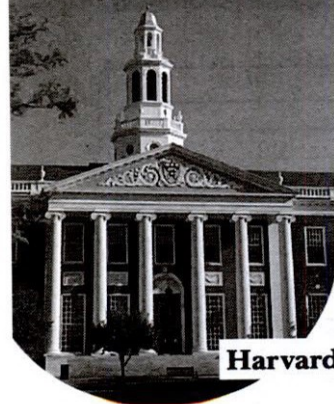
Facebook, was started by Mark Zuckerberg when he was a student there.

Five US presidents, including George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, studied at Yale, and it has produced 49 Nobel Prize winners. The actress, Meryl Streep, also studied there. Yale's Law School is the most difficult to get into. It has produced 19 judges of the US Supreme Court. It is generally believed that the game of Frisbee was invented by Yale students.

The two universities are traditional rivals in all kinds of sport, but particularly in rowing and American football. The Harvard – Yale Regatta for rowing is the oldest sport competition in the USA. The annual American football match is simply known as 'The Game'. However, every two years Harvard and Yale join together for an athletics competition against the two oldest British Universities, Oxford and Cambridge.



Yale



Harvard

English Across the Curriculum

3 * Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 monarchy | a allowed by the law |
| 2 republic | b stop |
| 3 political party | c most people |
| 4 legal | d made up of several smaller parts |
| 5 federal | e choose |
| 6 elect | f a country where the head of state is elected |
| 7 veto | g a member of parliament, for example |
| 8 representative | h a group of people who fight elections |
| 9 majority | i a country with a king, queen or emperor |

4 a *** Complete the text with the names of the countries. Two names are not used.

Denmark Finland the USA Iceland Argentina Russia
~~Japan~~ San Marino France the UK New Zealand Greece

b ** 1.31 Listen and check your ideas.

The oldest monarchy in the world has existed for over 2,600 years. It's ¹ Japan. It has been a monarchy since 660 BC. However, the monarch there is called the Emperor. The oldest monarchy where the monarch is a king or queen is ² _____. The kingdom dates back to 958 AD with King Harald Bluetooth.

Most countries today are republics. The world's oldest republic is the small country of ³ _____, which was founded in the 10th century. The city of Athens in ⁴ _____ is usually seen as the world's first democracy. It was formed in the 6th century BC. However, the oldest parliament that still exists today is the parliament of ⁵ _____ (930 AD).

The oldest political party in the world is the Democratic Party in ⁶ _____. It was started in the 1790s. But the first country to have a prime minister was ⁷ _____. Robert Walpole is normally seen as the first prime minister. He was the head of government for twenty-one years from 1721.

Until the end of the 19th century, only men could vote in elections. The first country where women were allowed to vote was ⁸ _____ in 1893. However, there were no female members of parliament (MPs) anywhere in the world until 1907, when the first women were elected to the parliament of ⁹ _____. The world's first female president was María Estela Perón. She became head of state in ¹⁰ _____ in 1974.

5 *** Answer the questions about your country.

- Is your country a republic or a monarchy?

- What is the head of state called?

- What are the biggest political parties?

- What is your country's parliament called?

- When did you last have an election?

- Have you ever had a female head of government?

- Who is the current head of government?

- Would you like to be a politician? Why? / Why not?

Sentence linkers

6 *** Choose the correct words.

¹At first, / When / While Nelson Mandela was sent to prison in 1962, it looked as if the fight against apartheid was lost. ²However, / Later / Then this didn't happen. ³As a result, / Finally, / While Mandela was in prison, people in many countries held demonstrations against apartheid. ⁴However, / As a result, / Finally, people and governments boycotted South Africa. ⁵When / Later, / At first, nothing changed, but ⁶then / when / while many people in South Africa decided that they had to get rid of apartheid. ⁷While / Finally, / When Nelson Mandela was released from prison. ⁸While / However, / Later, he became South Africa's first black president.

Progress check

1 Report what the people say.

- 1 'I don't want to watch the film. I've seen it.'
Dan says he doesn't want to watch the film
because he's seen it.
- 2 'We really enjoyed our holiday.'
Anna says _____.
- 3 'I'm not going out. I'm saving for a guitar.'
Jake says _____ because
_____.
- 4 'I don't like our new neighbour. He never speaks
to me.'
Maria says _____ because
_____.
- 5 'I can't play tennis. I've sprained my ankle.'
Bob says _____ because
_____.
- 6 'I haven't got any photos of myself when I was
a baby.'
My grandma says _____
_____.

2 Complete the reported statements. Put the verbs in the correct tense. irLanguage.com

- 1 'I won't be home for lunch.'
Linda said she wouldn't be home for lunch.
- 2 'I can't give you a lift into town.'
Dad said he _____ me a lift into town.
- 3 'I don't want to talk to Bradley.'
Samantha said she _____
to Bradley.
- 4 'We're going to see the new shopping mall.'
Rosie and Mike said they _____
_____ the new shopping
mall.
- 5 'I'll text you when I arrive.'
Jamie said he _____ me when he
_____.
- 6 'I'm meeting Bill later.'
My sister said she _____ Bill later.
- 7 'You need a filling.'
The dentist said that I _____ a filling.

3 Choose the correct words.

- 1 Jack **said** / **told** me that he wanted to come
with us.
- 2 Penny **said** / **told** that she liked our new car.
- 3 My dad **said** / **told** that he couldn't find his keys.
- 4 Our teacher **said** / **told** us that we would have
a test.
- 5 Millie **said** / **told** her parents that she wouldn't
be late.
- 6 Ruby **said** / **told** that she was going to hand out
more leaflets.
- 7 Vera **said** / **told** Mark that I fancied him.
- 8 My parents **said** / **told** I could go to the music
festival.

4 Make polite questions with *Could you tell me ...?*

- 1 What time is it?
Could you tell me what time it is, please?
- 2 Do you sell stamps?

- 3 Where is Mr Wood's office?

- 4 How do I get to the bus station?

- 5 Have you got these shoes in a larger size?

- 6 How much does this bike cost?

- 7 What time does the museum close?

5 a What do the people want to know? Put the words in brackets into the correct order to complete the indirect questions.

- 1 Pete wants to know if Kate wants to go bowling
on Saturday. (Kate Saturday to bowling
if wants on go)
- 2 Marcia wants to know _____
_____ (time train what next leaves the)

- 3 Will wants to know if his mum _____

 (thrown has away computer his magazine)
- 4 Ursula's mum wants to know _____

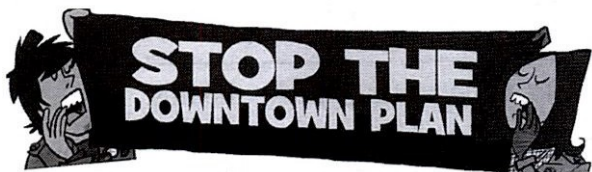
 (she shops the is if going to)
- 5 Terry wants to know _____
 _____ (did Rosa what Parks)
- 6 Hannah wants to know _____

 (she go trip school whether the can on)

b Write the direct questions for the indirect questions in exercise 5a.

- 1 Do you want to go bowling on Saturday, Kate?
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____
 6 _____

6 1.32 Listen and complete the text.



The Buywell Supermarket Company wants to build a new ¹ shopping mall with a huge ² _____. If this happens, some important places in the ³ _____ area will be lost, including the ⁴ _____ and the ⁵ _____. The ⁶ _____ will be moved to another site further from the centre, too. We think that the local council should ⁷ _____ to accept this plan, so we're organizing a ⁸ _____ on Saturday afternoon to ⁹ _____ against the plan. We will meet outside the ¹⁰ _____ at two o'clock and ¹¹ _____ our ¹² _____. We are also asking people to ¹³ _____ Buywell Supermarket. The council was ¹⁴ _____ to look after the town. Our town should not be ¹⁵ _____ by big companies just to make money.

I can ...

Write the answers and tick (✓) the correct box.

- 1 'I'm sure I'll pass my driving test.'
 My brother says _____
 'I think Mark fancies me.'
 Nina says _____

I can report what people say.

- Yes I need more practice

- 2 'I'm going out,' said Paul.
 Paul said _____
 'I don't want to play tennis,' said Millie.
 Millie said _____ tennis.

I can report what people said.

- Yes I need more practice

- 3 Raymond _____ me he was going out with Nina, but Nina _____ he wasn't.

I can use *said* and *told* correctly.

- Yes I need more practice

- 4 'Is Bob's party this week?'
 Ellie wants to know _____
 'What time does it start?'
 She also wants to know _____

I can report what people asked.

- Yes I need more practice

- 5 'Is the museum open on Sundays?'
 Could _____?
 'When will the TV be delivered?'
 Could _____?

I can ask polite questions.

- Yes I need more practice

Revision

1 Complete the text. Put the verbs into the present simple or present continuous tense.

think play visit have to
prefer not play have like

I usually ¹ _____ tennis on Saturdays, but I ² _____ today, because we ³ _____ my grandparents. I ⁴ _____ going to see them, but I ⁵ _____ playing tennis. All my friends ⁶ _____ a game of tennis now. I ⁷ _____ we should visit my grandparents tomorrow instead, but Mum says we ⁸ _____ go today.

2 Complete the text. Put the verbs into the past simple, past continuous or present perfect.

I'm really excited! We're going to Spain tomorrow. Yesterday, while I ¹ _____ (watch) TV, I ² _____ (make) a list of things to do before we go. I ³ _____ (not do) them all yet. So far, I ⁴ _____ (download) some music for my MP3 player. I ⁵ _____ (do) that last night, while I ⁶ _____ (write) some emails. I ⁷ _____ (take) all my clothes out, too, and they're all on the bed now. I ⁸ _____ (not pack) them yet, because as I ⁹ _____ (open) the suitcase, I ¹⁰ _____ (break) the lock. Mum ¹¹ _____ (go) to buy a new suitcase an hour ago, but she ¹² _____ (not come back) yet.

3 Choose the correct words.

- Carla What ¹are you going to / will you do on Saturday?
- Mick I think I ²'m staying / 'll stay in bed.
- Carla Well, Tim and I ³are going to / will help to collect money for the new youth club.
- Mick Do you mean the one that the Council ⁴is going to / will build at Marsh End?
- Carla Yes, we think it ⁵'s being / will be great, because young people ⁶are going to / will have somewhere to go in the evening.
- Mick I agree. OK. I ⁷'m going to / 'll help you.
- Carla Great. Tim and I ⁸are meeting / will meet by the Town Hall at 10.30.

4 a Complete these first conditional sentences in your own words.

- 1 If I wake up early tomorrow, _____.
- 2 I'll watch TV this evening if _____.
- 3 If there's a good film on at the cinema, _____.
- 4 I'll do well in the exams if _____.

b Complete these second conditional sentences in your own words.

- 1 If someone stole my phone in the street, _____.
- 2 My parents wouldn't mind if _____.
- 3 If I had a lot of money, _____.
- 4 People would be happier if _____.

5 Write questions for the answers.

- 1 _____?
We've lived here for about five years.
- 2 _____?
Yes, I have. I've got a laptop.
- 3 _____?
No, I don't. I usually take the bus.
- 4 _____?
At eight o'clock? I was watching TV.
- 5 _____?
Yes, I can. I can play the piano.
- 6 _____?
We left at 11.30. It was a great party!
- 7 _____?
No, I wouldn't. I don't like henna.

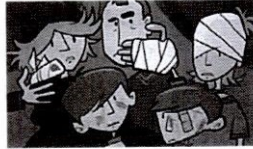
6 Complete the sentences in your own words. Use the -ing form.

- 1 My hobbies include _____.
- 2 I'm not very good at _____.
- 3 A waiter's job involves _____.
- 4 I'm interested in _____.
- 5 My father doesn't like _____.

7 Choose the correct words.

- 1 The next train to depart ¹from / at platform 2 will be the 9.25 ²at / to Manchester. Passengers travelling ³at / to Liverpool should change ⁴at / to Birmingham. The train will arrive ⁵to / in Manchester ⁶on / at 11.05.

- 2 We had a bad time on our camping holiday, because we all injured ¹us / ourselves. My mum cut ²her / herself with a knife and we had to take ³her / herself to the doctor. My two brothers scratched ⁴them / themselves on a bush. And my dad burnt ⁵him / himself on the barbecue. As I was running to help ⁶him / himself, I fell over and hurt ⁷me / myself. You can see ⁸us / ourselves in this photo with all our plasters and bandages. We laugh when we see ⁹us / ourselves now, but it wasn't funny then.



8 1.33 Listen and answer the questions.

- a When is the old appointment? _____

b When is the new appointment? _____
- a Why should Millie move? _____

b Where should she sit? _____
- a Where does Rick want to go? _____

b What platform does he need? _____
- a Where does Olivia want to go? _____

b What must she do? _____
- a What is the man looking for? _____

b What's the problem? _____
- a What is Dan trying to do? _____

b What's the problem? _____

9 Write the sentences in the passive.

- They've built a new sports centre in our town.

- The police arrested five protesters.

- You must not open this door.

- People buy a lot of things online these days.

- We will post bullies' names on our website.

10 Complete the reported statements and the indirect questions.

- 'I enjoy living in London.'
Mary says _____.
- 'I don't like seeing myself in photos.'
My granddad says _____.
- 'I'm going to buy my new guitar soon.'
Jake says _____.
- 'Has the film started yet?'
Ann wants to know _____.
- 'Where did the Vikings come from?'
Carl wants to know _____.
- 'Does this bus go to the zoo?'
Could you tell me _____?

11 Write *said* or *told*. Then report what the people said. irLanguage.com

- 'My phone isn't working.'
Arthur _____ that _____.
- 'I won't be at home for two weeks.'
Beth _____ her friends that _____.
- 'I'll be on holiday.'
She _____ that _____.
- 'I want to go into town.'
Martin _____ that _____.
- 'You can't go if you don't finish your homework.'
His parents _____ him that _____.

12 Add three more words to each category.

- bat, goal, _____
- good-looking, overweight, _____
- broken, stuck, _____
- sting, burn, _____
- TV, newspapers, _____
- honest, hard-working, _____
- miserable, mean, _____
- switch off, throw away, _____
- an express, a single, _____
- shopping mall, postbox, _____

Grammar summary

Introduction

0.1 Present simple and present continuous

- a We use the present simple to talk about things that happen regularly. We often use it with adverbs of frequency such as *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely* and *never*. We can also use time expressions such as *every day / week / month / year, on Mondays, at the weekend, etc.*

I usually walk to school.

She doesn't have bacon and eggs for breakfast every day – just at the weekend.

We also use the present simple to talk about facts that are generally true.

They drive on the left in Britain.

We don't wear school uniforms at my school.

- b We use the present continuous to talk about something that is happening at or around the moment of speaking. We often use it with expressions such as *now, at the moment* and *today*.

I usually walk to school, but today I'm taking the bus.

She always wears her uniform to school, but she isn't wearing it at the moment because it's Sunday.

0.2 Stative verbs

With some verbs, we don't normally use the present continuous. These verbs often describe states rather than actions, e.g. *think, believe, understand, know* (opinions), *like, love, prefer, hate* (feelings), *have got / have* (possession), *want, need, have to* (necessity). They are called stative verbs.

I want to be a teacher. (NOT ~~I'm wanting~~ ...)

He thinks Paris is a beautiful city. (NOT ~~He's thinking~~ ...)

She likes fish and chips. (NOT ~~She's liking~~ ...)

We have to wear uniforms at my school.

(NOT ~~We're having to~~ ...)

They prefer Geography to Biology.

(NOT ~~They're preferring~~ ...)

1 Problems

1.1 Past simple

I		
He	opened	the front door.
She	cleaned	the house.
It	hid	in the kitchen.
We	bought	a present.
You	stopped	the car.
They		

I		
He	did not didn't	take the bus yesterday. go to the wedding.
She		
It		
We		
You		
You		
They		

Did	I	close the door? buy a car? have a party?
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you they	
Where did you go on holiday last year?		

- a Note these spelling rules:
- 1 With most regular verbs, add *-ed*.
open → *opened*
 - 2 With verbs ending in *-e*, remove *-e* and add *-ed*.
smile → *smiled*
 - 3 With verbs ending in a short vowel and one consonant, double the consonant and add *-ed*.
stop → *stopped*
 - 4 With verbs ending in *-y* after a consonant, remove *-y* and add *-ied*.
carry → *carried* BUT *play* → *played*
 - 5 A lot of verbs have an irregular past simple. There are no rules for them. You need to learn the form for each verb. See page 79 for a list of some irregular verbs.

- b We use the past simple to talk about actions and states which happened at a particular time in the past and are now complete. We often use it with time expressions such as *yesterday, ago, last, on (+ day), in (+ month / year), and at (+ clock time)*.

We saw this film two weeks ago.

She moved to Australia last year.

He broke his arm in June.

I passed my driving test on 3 May.

They arrived here at nine o'clock.

1.2 Past continuous

I He She It	was	driving down the motorway. waiting for the bus. playing football at two o'clock.
We You They	were	

I He She It	was not wasn't	having lunch at one o'clock. watching TV last night. listening to music.
We You They	were not weren't	

Was	I he she it	walking home reading a book doing homework	at eight o'clock yesterday?
Were	we you they		
Why were they hiding in the kitchen?			

We use the past continuous to say that somebody was in the middle of an action or situation at a certain time in the past.

At nine o'clock, I was eating dinner.

1.3 Past simple and past continuous

We often use the past simple and the past continuous together when a shorter, completed action (past simple)

comes in the middle of a longer, uncompleted one (past continuous).

I cut my hand while I was repairing my bike.

He was having dinner when the phone rang.

1.4 Present perfect

I We You They	have 've	joined a tennis club. been to Spain. lost my keys.
He She It	has 's	

I We You They	have not haven't	tried bungee jumping. had a party. won the lottery.
He She It	has not hasn't	

Have	I we you they	invited everyone? seen this film? spoken to the teacher?
Has	he she it	
How long have you known your best friend?		

Yes,	I we you they	have.	No,	I we you they	haven't.
	he she it	has.		he she it	hasn't.

- To make the present perfect, we use the present simple of the verb *have* + a past participle.
- With regular verbs, the past participle is the same as the past simple form. However, a lot of past participles are irregular. There is no rule for making these past participles. You need to learn the form for each verb. See page 79 for a list of some irregular verbs.

c We use the present perfect to talk about:

- 1 experiences in someone's life up to now, without saying exactly when something happened. We often use it with *ever* and *never*.

She's travelled all over the world, but she's never been to Paris.

- 2 an action or event in the past with a result in the present.

He's hurt his foot, so he can't play football this afternoon.

- 3 something that started in the past and continues into the present.

I've been here for two hours.

He's lived there since 2001.

We use *for* with a period of time and *since* with a point of time.

- 4 a recent event, often with *just*.

They've just arrived.

1.5 Present perfect and past simple

We use the present perfect for experiences and actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past. The actions could be completed or uncompleted and usually have a connection with the present.

She's lived here for five years.

I've made a cake. Would you like some?

We use the past simple for actions that happened at a specific point in the past. The actions are completed and happened in a period of time that has ended.

He worked here from 2010 until 2013.

They bought this house in 1999.

We usually use the present perfect in questions with *How long* and the past simple in questions with *When*.

How long have you lived here?

When did you go to the USA?

1.6 Articles

a We usually use *a / an* with singular countable nouns:

- 1 for a general statement.

'What's this?' 'It's a coin.'

- 2 after *There's ... / Is there ...?*

There's a post office at the end of George Street.

Is there a supermarket near here?

- 3 when we talk about something for the first time.

I bought a car yesterday.

b We can use *the* with singular and plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns:

- 1 when there is only one of an item.

The Earth goes around the Sun.

- 2 with superlatives and ordinal numbers.

She was the tallest player in the team.

They were the first people to arrive.

- 3 in some time expressions.

in the afternoon

at the weekend

- 4 when we talk about a specific thing.

I have done the exercise that I needed to do for homework.

- 5 when we refer to something that has already been mentioned.

I played two tennis matches last week, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The match on Tuesday was very hard.

2 The future

2.1 Future forms

There are several ways to talk about the future in English.

a We use *will + infinitive*:

- 1 to talk about facts in the future.

It's Clare's birthday next week. She'll be seventeen.

- 2 to make general predictions about the future.

One day, people will live on the Moon.

- 3 to express a promise, an offer, or a decision made at the moment of speaking.

'Oh no. It's raining.' 'I'll give you a lift to school.'

b We use *going to + infinitive*:

- 1 to talk about intentions and plans (things that we have already decided to do in the future).

It's my friend's birthday tomorrow. I'm going to cook dinner for him.

He's decided that he's going to be a teacher when he grows up.

2 to make predictions about the future based on the present situation.

Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

c We use the present continuous to talk about personal arrangements for the future, usually with time expressions such as *tomorrow, tonight, this afternoon / week / Friday.*

I'm meeting Jane in front of the cinema at six o'clock.

We're having a party on Friday night. Would you like to come?

2.2 will

مرجع زبان ایرانیان

I	will 'll	live in another country. help you. make lot of money.
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

I	will not won't	wait for them. get married. work abroad.
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

Will	I	win the competition? find a cure for cancer? be all right?
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
they		
Where will people live in 2950?		

2.3 going to

I	am 'm	going to be a doctor.
He	is 's	
She		
It		
We	are 're	
You		
They		

I	am not 'm not	going to study in the USA.
He	is not isn't	
She		
It		
We	are not aren't	
You		
They		

Am	I	going to come to the concert?
Is	he	
	she	
	it	
Are	we	
	you	
	they	
Where are you going to live when you are 20?		

2.4 First conditional

A conditional sentence has got two parts: an *if* clause and a main clause.

When the *if* clause comes first, we use a comma between the two clauses.

If you study hard, you'll pass your exams.
if clause main clause

In first conditional sentences, we use the present simple tense in the *if* clause and the future tense (*will* + the infinitive without *to*) in the main clause.

If you don't hurry, we'll miss the bus.
(present simple) if clause (future) main clause

We'll go to the beach if it's sunny tomorrow.
(future) main clause (present simple) if clause

We use the first conditional to talk about a possible present or future action or situation, and its probable result.

2.5 Time expressions

past	present	future	
yesterday	this	tomorrow	morning afternoon evening
last night	tonight	tomorrow night	
yesterday	today	tomorrow	
last	this	next	Monday week weekend month year

3 Risks

3.1 would

I He She It We You They	would 'd	get henna. learn Chinese. do a bungee jump.
---	-------------	---

I He She It We You They	would not wouldn't	shave my head. tell a lie. eat snails.
---	-----------------------	--

Would	I he she it we you they	tell the truth? run a marathon? sleep in a tent?
Where would you go on holiday?		

Yes,	I he she it	would.
No,	we you they	wouldn't.

We use *would* to talk about things that are imaginary or unreal.

*I would stay in a five-star hotel on my ideal holiday.
I would have driving lessons, but I'm not old enough.*

3.2 Second conditional

A conditional sentence has got two parts: an *if* clause and a main clause.

When the *if* clause comes first, we use a comma between the two clauses.

If I won a lot of money, *I would buy a yacht.*
if clause main clause

In second conditionals, we use the past simple for the *if* clause and *would* + infinitive for the main clause.

*If I didn't go to school, I would watch TV all day.
If you lost your job, what would you do?
We would be very unhappy if you left.*

We use the second conditional to talk about unlikely, unreal or imaginary situations.

If I saw a ghost, I would run away! (= I don't think I will see a ghost.)

If I won a million pounds, I would buy a boat.
(= I don't think I will win a million pounds.)

3.3 so (+ adjective / adverb) that

We use *so ... that* to express a result.

When something happens because of how something else is, we use *so (+ adjective) that*.

It was so hot that they couldn't work. (= They couldn't work because it was too hot.)

When something happens because of the way something else happens, we use *so (+ adverb) that*.

She spoke so quietly that I didn't hear her. (= I didn't hear her because she spoke very quietly.)

We can also use *so ... that* with *much* (+ uncountable noun) and *many* (+ countable noun).

He ate so much chocolate that he felt sick. (= He felt sick because he ate too much chocolate.)

There were so many people on the train that I couldn't get a seat. (= I couldn't get a seat because there were too many people on the train.)

3.4 Reflexive pronouns

Subject pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you (plural)	yourselves
they	themselves

When the subject and object of a sentence are the same person or thing, we must use a reflexive pronoun for the object.

I fell over and hurt myself.

You shouldn't blame yourself for what happened.

The dog looked at itself in the mirror.

4 Can I ask ...?

4.1 Question forms

To make questions:

- a With the verb *be* (present simple, past simple), we invert the subject and the verb.

Statement			Question		
subject	verb		verb	subject	
He	is	happy.	Is	he	happy?
They	were	ill.	Were	they	ill?

- b With verbs with an auxiliary (modal sentences, present perfect, continuous tenses, future with *will* or *going to*, passive sentences), we invert the subject and the auxiliary.

Statement			Question		
subject	auxiliary	verb	auxiliary	subject	verb
I	can	play the piano.	Can	I	play the piano?
He	has	read this book.	Has	he	read this book?
We	were	watching TV.	Were	we	watching TV?
You	will	win the match.	Will	you	win the match?
It	was	built in 1998.	Was	it	built in 1998?

- c With verbs with only one part (present simple, past simple), we use *do / does* or *did* + subject + verb stem.

Statement		Question		
subject	verb	do / does / I did	subject	verb stem
He	likes cycling.	Does	he	like cycling?
They	bought a car.	Did	they	buy a car?

4.2 Gerunds

When we talk about an activity, we normally use the gerund (-ing form).

I'm not good at cooking.

She's interested in acting.

Your responsibilities will include answering the phone and replying to emails.

The job involves helping in the kitchen.

The gerund is used like a noun, and can be the subject or object of a sentence.

Sweeping the floors is hard work. (subject)

Duties will include sweeping the floors. (object)

4.3 Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb consists of two or three words: a verb and at least one particle (a preposition or an adverb).

switch on

throw away

run out of

Some phrasal verbs do not have an object.

Come in and sit down.

What time do you usually get up?

Grammar summary

Some phrasal verbs have an object. They can be separable or inseparable.

a separable verbs

- 1 The verb and the particle can be separated by the object. The object can come between the verb and the particle, or after the particle.

Sam took off his coat when he came in.

OR

Sam took his coat off when he came in.

- 2 If the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and the particle.

Sam took it off. (NOT *Sam took off it.*)

b inseparable verbs

The verb and the particle cannot be separated by the object. The object always comes after the particle.

Simon looked after his younger brother for the evening. (NOT *Simon looked his younger brother after for the evening.*)

She looked at the photo. (NOT *She looked the photo at.*)

5 Buying and selling

irLanguage.com

5.1 Passive voice

- a We usually use the passive voice when the action is more important than who or what does it.
- b To make the passive voice, we use the correct form of the verb *be* and a past participle (see 1.4b).
- c Active sentences usually have a subject, a verb and an object. The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

Someone delivers our newspaper.

(subject) (active verb) (object)

Our newspaper is delivered.

(subject) (passive verb)

- d Passive sentences have a subject, a verb and sometimes an agent. The subject of the active sentence can become the agent of the passive sentence. We use *by* to introduce the agent.

The police arrested three men.

(subject) (active verb) (object)

Three men were arrested by the police.

(subject) (passive verb) (agent)

- e Passive verbs have the same tenses as active verbs. The tense is shown by the verb *be*.

The men were arrested. (past simple)

The men will be arrested. (future)

5.2 Passive voice: present simple

I	am 'm	taken to school by car.
He She It	is 's	
We You They	are 're	

I	am not 'm not	taught by Mr Jones.
He She It	is not isn't	
We You They	are not aren't	

Am	I	needed for the school play?
Is	he she it	
Are	we you they	

Where are pineapples grown?

5.3 Passive voice: past simple

I He She It	was	woken up early.
We You They	were	

I He She It	was not wasn't	chosen for the school team.
We You They	were not weren't	

Was	I he she it	arrested by the police?
Were	we you they	
How was the food transported?		

5.5 Passive voice: future with will

I He She It	will be 'll be	sent into space.
We You They		

I He She It We You They	will not be won't be	interviewed by a reporter.
---	-------------------------	----------------------------

Will	I he she it we you they	be seen on TV?
	When will the book be published?	

5.4 Passive voice: present perfect

I We You They	have been 've been	invited to the party.
He She It	has been 's been	

I We You They	have not been haven't been	forgotten.
He She It	has not been hasn't been	

Have	I we you they	been bitten by a dog?
Has	he she it	
Why has it been studied by scientists?		

5.6 Modal verbs with the passive voice

We can use the passive voice with a modal verb. The pattern is modal verb + *be* + past participle.

- a present
 - Stamps can be bought at the post office.*
 - The walls must be painted every year.*
- b future
 - It might be finished by Friday.*
 - The parcel can be delivered next Saturday.*

6 Protest

6.1 Reported speech

We use reported speech when we want to tell someone about something that another person said. In reported speech, the pronouns and possessive adjectives always change, because the speaker changes. The tense and time expressions also need to change if we use a past reporting verb. N.B. We usually use *that* to introduce reported statements.

a tense changes

- 1 With a present reporting verb, there are no tense changes.

*'My father **doesn't** watch the news and he **doesn't** read newspapers.'* → *Maria says that her father **doesn't** watch the news and he **doesn't** read newspapers.*

- 2 With a past reporting verb, the tense moves back as follows:

present simple → past simple

*'I **live** in London.'* → *He said that he **lived** in London.*

present continuous → past continuous

*'I'm **meeting** Jake at the cinema.'* → *She said that she **was meeting** Jake at the cinema.*
will → *would*

*'People **will** live in space.'* → *He said that people **would** live in space.*

can → *could*

*'My dog **can** swim.'* → *She said that her dog **could** swim.*

would → *would*

*'I **would** tell the truth.'* → *He said that he **would** tell the truth.*

b pronoun and possessive adjective changes

These change to reflect the person who spoke.

'I swim every day,' said Jane. → *Jane said that **she** swam every day.*

'I'm cold,' said Dave. → *Dave said that **he** was cold.*

'We're going to London,' said Anna. → *Anna said that **they** were going to London.*

'Our house is in Oak Street,' said Chris. → *Chris said that **their** house was in Oak Street.*

*'I can't see **myself** in the photo.'* said Mark. → *Mark said **he** couldn't see **himself** in the photo.*

c time expressions

The time changes according to when the speech is reported.

today → *that day*

tomorrow → *the following / next day*

yesterday → *the day before*

next Saturday → *the following / next Saturday*

6.2 say / tell

We can use *say* and *tell* to introduce reported speech.

- 1 We never use a personal object after *say*.

*Scientists **say** that the climate is changing.*

*Our teacher **said** that everyone had to do a test.*

(NOT ~~*Our teacher said us that everyone had to do a test.*~~)

- 2 *Tell* is always followed by a personal object.

*Richard **told** them that he had a new job.*

*Lucy **told** me that she would come to the party.*

(NOT ~~*Lucy told that she would come to the party.*~~)

Tell is also often used to give orders. In this case, it is followed by the infinitive with *to*.

*Our English teacher **told** us to work harder.*

*My mum **told** me to tidy my room.*

6.3 Indirect questions

We use indirect questions to report a question that someone has asked. They usually start with *X wants to know ...*

In indirect questions we use the statement form of the verb, not the question form, and we use statement word order, not question word order.

- 1 *yes/no* questions

Indirect *yes/no* questions are introduced by *if* or *whether*.

'Does Rosa live in Prague?' → *He wants to know if Rosa lives in Prague*

- 2 *wh-* questions

Indirect *wh-* questions are introduced by the *wh-* word.

'Where are the car keys?' → *Mum wants to know where the car keys are.*

Indirect questions are also used to sound more polite. They can start with expressions such as *I would like to know ...* and *Can / Could you tell me ...*

I'd like to know what time the film starts.

Could you tell me where the post office is?

Wordlist

(adj) = adjective (n) = noun (v) = verb

Introduction

A Welcome

clarification /klærɪfɪ'keɪʃn/
croissant /'krwæsn/
give a talk /,gɪv ə 'tɔ:k/
Pardon? /'pɑ:dn/
whereabouts /'weəəbaʊts/

B What do you like?

a couple (of) /ə 'kʌpl (əv)/
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/
head (v) /hed/
I adore ... /,aɪ ə'dɔ:(r)/
I can't stand ... /,aɪ ,kɑ:nt 'stænd/
I don't mind ... /,aɪ 'daʊnt ,maɪnd/
I'm not interested in ... /,aɪm 'nɒt ,ɪntrestɪd ,ɪn/
I'm really into ... /,aɪm 'ri:əli ,ɪntə/
keep fit /,ki:p 'fɪt/
player /'pleɪə(r)/
point (n) /pɔɪnt/
referee /refə'ri:/
roller coaster /'rɒləʊ ,kəʊstə(r)/
score (v) /skɔ:(r)/
set (n) /set/

Sport: places and equipment

alley /'æli/
athletics /æθ'letɪks/
badminton /'bædmɪntən/
basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/
bat (n) /bæt/
bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ/
boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/
club /klʌb/
course /kɔ:s/
court (n) /kɔ:t/
cricket /'krɪkɪt/
football /'fʊtbɔ:l/
goal /gəʊl/
goggles /'gɒɡlz/
golf /gɒlf/
hockey /'hɒki/
ice hockey /'aɪs ,hɒki/
motor racing /'məʊtə ,reɪsɪŋ/
net /net/
pitch /pɪtʃ/
pool /pu:l/
puck /pʌk/
racket /'rækt/
ring (n) /rɪŋ/
rink /rɪŋk/
rugby /'rʌɡbi/
shuttlecock /'ʃʌtlkɒk/
skates /'sketɪŋ/
stick /stɪk/
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/
tennis /'tenɪs/
track (n) /træk/
volleyball /'vɒlibɔ:l/
wrestling /'reslɪŋ/

1 Problems

1A Jake's party

china (adj) /'tʃaɪnə/
ground (v) /graʊnd/
Me neither. /,mi: 'naɪðə(r), 'ni:ðə(r)/
on my own /,ɒn ,maɪ 'əʊn/
tide /taɪd/

1B Bullying

appearance /ə'piərəns/
expel /ɪk'spel/
bully (n, v) /'bʊli/
bullying /'bʊlɪŋ/
call (somebody) names /,kɔ:l ... 'neɪmz/
carry on /,kæri 'ɒn/

come up to /'kʌm ,ʌp tə/
cyber-bullying /'saɪbə ,bʊlɪŋ/
grab /græb/
ignore /ɪg'nɔ:(r)/
in the end /,ɪn ði: 'end/
move house /,mu:v 'haʊs/
naturally /'nætʃrəli/
personality /pɜ:sə'næləti/
punch (v) /pʌntʃ/
religion /rɪ'lɪdʒən/
verbal /'vɜ:bl/
victim /'vɪktɪm/

Describing people

angry /'æŋɡri/
attractive /ə'træktɪv/
careful /'keəfl/
cheerful /'tʃi:əfl/
confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/
friendly /'frendli/
funny /'fʌni/
generous /'dʒenərəs/
gorgeous /'gɔ:dʒəs/
handsome /'hænsəm/
helpful /'helpfl/
honest /'ɒnɪst/
horrible /'hɒrəbl/
mean (adj) /mi:n/
nice /naɪs/
overweight /əʊvə'weɪt/
plain (adj) /pleɪn/
popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/
pretty /'prɪti/
quiet /'kwaɪət/
shy /ʃaɪ/
slim /slɪm/
stupid /'stju:pɪd/
ugly /'ʌɡli/
well-built /,wel 'bɪlt/

1C There's something wrong

calculator /'kælkjuleɪtə(r)/
exchange (v) /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/
refund (n) /'ri:fʌnd/
I see what you mean. /,aɪ ,si: ,wɒt ,ju: 'mi:n/
Just a moment. /'dʒʌst ə ,məʊmənt/
order (n, v) /'ɔ:də(r)/
receipt /rɪ'si:t/
What's wrong with ...? /'wɒts ,rɒŋ wɪð/
zip /zɪp/

Problems

It isn't plugged in. /,ɪt ,ɪznt ,plʌgd 'ɪn/
It isn't switched on. /,ɪt ,ɪznt ,swɪtʃt 'ɒn/
It's bent. /,ɪts 'bent/
It's broken. /,ɪts 'brɒkən/
It's burnt. /,ɪts 'bɜ:nt/
It's cracked. /,ɪts 'krækt/
It's damaged. /,ɪts 'dæmɪdʒd/
It's flat. /,ɪts 'flæt/
It's jammed / stuck. /,ɪts 'dʒæmd, stʌk/
It's making a funny noise. /,ɪts ,meɪkɪŋ ə ,fʌni 'nɔ:z/
It's missing. /,ɪts 'mɪsɪŋ/
It's scratched. /,ɪts 'skrætʃt/
It's the wrong size. /,ɪts ðə ,rɒŋ 'saɪz/
It's torn. /,ɪts 'tɔ:n/
The battery's dead. /ðə 'bætəri:z ,ded/

1D Be careful what you wish for

blink /blɪŋk/
hang (something) up /,hæŋ ... 'ʌp/
I could eat a horse. /,aɪ ,kʊd ,ɪt ə 'hɔ:s/
impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/
starving /'stɑ:vɪŋ/
in a flash /,ɪn ə 'flæʃ/
I've had enough. /,aɪv ,həd ɪ'nʌf/
mutter /'mʌtə(r)/
ride (n) /raɪd/
screach (v) /skri:tʃ/

squeal (v) /skwi:l/
startled /'stɑ:tld/
stereo /'steriəʊ/
sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/
turn over /,tɜ:n əʊvə(r)/
tyre /'taɪə/
weird /waɪd/
wimp /wɪmp/
wish (n, v) /wɪʃ/

Culture

aggressive /ə'ɡresɪv/
amplifier /'æmplɪfaɪə(r)/
colourful /'kʌləfl/
costume /'kɒstjʊ:m/
dye (n, v) /daɪ/
evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/
firstly /'fɜ:stli/
folk music /'fəʊk ,mju:zɪk/
generation /dʒenə'reɪʃn/
hippies /'hɪpi:z/
in contrast /,ɪn 'kɒntrɑ:st/
melody /'melədi/
pin (n) /pɪn/
rhythm /'rɪðm/
secondly /'sekəndli/
sing-along /'sɪŋ ə,lɒŋ/
slave /sleɪv/
speaker /'spi:kə(r)/
thirdly /'θɜ:ðli/

English Across the Curriculum

burning hot /,bɜ:nɪŋ 'hɒt/
cinnamon /'sɪnəmən/
civilization /sɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/
collapse (v) /kə'leɪps/
compass /'kæmpəs/
eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/
fabulous /'fæbjələs/
freezing cold /,fri:zɪŋ 'kəʊld/
ginger (n) /'dʒɪŋdʒə(r)/
gunpowder /'ɡʌnpaʊdə(r)/
invention /ɪn'venʃn/
nutmeg /'nʌtmeg/
port /pɔ:t/
printing /'prɪntɪŋ/
spice /'spɑ:ɪs/
trade (n) /treɪd/
voyage /'vɔɪdʒ/

Revision

drag /dræg/
kite /kaɪt/
mind map /'maɪnd ,mæp/
spidergram /'spaɪdɜ:græm/
take (something) back /,teɪk ... 'bæk/
witness (n) /'wɪtnəs/

Your Project

as a result of /əz ə rɪ'zʌlt əv/
bare (adj) /beə(r)/
crew /kru:/
tune (n) /tju:n/
variety /və'raɪəti/

2 The future

2A Ambitions

air force /'eə ,fɔ:s/
aspect /'æspekt/
careers adviser /kə'rɪəz əd ,vaɪzə(r)/
earn /ɜ:n/
resolution /,rezə'lju:ʃn/
permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/
spontaneous /spɒn'teɪniəs/
straightaway /streɪtə'weɪ/
yacht /jɒt/

Jobs

architect /'ɑ:kɪtekt/
builder /'bɪldə(r)/

Wordlist

chef /ʃef/
cleaner /'kli:nə(r)/
electrician /'lek'triʃjən/
engineer /endʒi'nɪə(r)/
flight attendant /'flaɪt ə'tendənt/
lorry driver /'lɒri ,draɪvə(r)/
nurse /nɜ:s/
pilot /'paɪlət/
secretary /'sekɾətəri/
vet /vet/

2B Make your dreams come true

certain /'sɜ:tɪn/
choice /tʃɔɪs/
come true /,kʌm 'tru:
everyday /'evrɪdeɪ/
goal /gəʊl/
look back /,lʊk 'bæk/
lottery ticket /'lɒtəri ,tɪkɪt/
practical /'præktɪkəl/
psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/
purse /pɜ:s/
solve a problem /,sɒlv ə 'prɒbləm/
specific /spə'sɪfɪk/
successful /sək'sesfəl/
time limit /'taɪm ,lɪmɪt/

2C Changing an appointment

appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/
check-up /'tʃek ,ʌp/
confirm /kən'fɜ:m/
dental surgery /'dentl ,sɜ:dʒəri/
I can't make it. /,aɪ ,kʌnt 'meɪk ,ɪt/
I'm afraid ... /,aɪm ə'freɪd/
I'm sorry, but ... /,aɪm 'sɒri bət/
Let me see ... /,let ,mi: 'si:
That's no good for me. /,ðæt s ,nəʊ 'gʊd fə ,mi:
What about ...? /'wɒt ə ,baʊt/

Time prepositions

at /æt, ət/
in /ɪn/
on /ɒn/

2D A Christmas Carol

adapt /ə'dæpt/
ashamed /ə'ʃeɪmd/
bless /bles/
boss /bɒs/
carol /'kærəl/
cemetery /'semətəri/
chains /tʃeɪnz/
change your ways /,tʃeɪndʒ jɔ: 'weɪz/
cold-hearted /,kəʊld 'hɑ:rtɪd/
enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/
fiancée /fi'ænseɪ/
for eternity /fəɪ 'tɜ:ni:
gentleman (pl. gentlemen) /'dʒentlmən ,
'dʒentlmən/
grave (n) /greɪv/
heartbroken /'hɑ:tbɹəʊkən/
if you don't mind /,ɪf ,ju: 'dəʊnt ,maɪnd/
instant (adj) /ɪnstənt/
Merry Christmas! /,merɪ 'krɪsməs/
moral (n) /'mɔ:əl/
nephew /'nefju:
spirit /'spɪrɪt/
terrified /'terɪfaɪd/
wage /weɪdʒ/
warn /wɔ:n/

Culture

ceremony /'serəməni/
cheerleader /'tʃi:li:ðə(r)/
drama /'drɑ:mə/
gown /gaʊn/
Grade School /'greɪd ,sku:l/
graduate (v) /'grædʒueɪt/
graduation certificate /grædʒu'eɪʃn sə,tɪfɪkət/
Graduation Day /grædʒu'eɪʃn ,deɪ/
High School Prom /,haɪ ,sku:l 'prɒm/
Junior High School /,dʒu:niə 'haɪ ,sku:l/
part-time job /,pa:t ,taɪm 'dʒɒb/

petrol station /'petrəl ,steɪʃn/
pledge of loyalty /,pledʒ əv 'lɔ:lti/
private school /'praɪvət ,sku:l/
raise /reɪz/
Senior High School /,si:niə 'haɪ ,sku:l/
sense of community /,sens əv kə'mju:nəti/
state education /,steɪt edʒu'keɪʃn/
state school /'steɪt ,sku:l/

English Across the Curriculum

adrenaline /ə'drenəlɪn/
adult /'ædʌlt/
body clock /'bɒdi ,klɒk/
eyelid /'aɪlɪd/
hormone /'hɔ:məʊn/
keep (somebody) awake /,ki:p ... ə'weɪk/
melatonin /melə'təʊnɪn/

Revision

ladder /'lædər/
make sure /,meɪk 'ʃʊə(r)/
panic (v) /'pænɪk/
task /tɑ:sk/
wallpaper /'wɔ:lpeɪpə(r)/

Your Project

I can't bear to ... /,aɪ 'kʌnt ,beə tə/
on the other hand /,ɒn ðɪ 'ʌðə ,hænd/

3 Risks

3A Would you dare?

dare (v) /deə(r)/
eyebrow /'aɪbrəʊ/
haunted house /,hɑ:ntɪd 'haʊs/
I dare you! /,aɪ 'deə ,ju:
imaginary /ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/
raw /rɔ:
skydiving /'skaɪdaɪvɪŋ/
tarantula /tə'ræntʃələ/
unreal /ʌn'ri:əl/
Would you ...? /'wʊd ju: /

Body art

dye your hair (orange) /,daɪ ,jɔ: ,heə(r) ('ɔ:rɪndʒ)/
have an unusual hairstyle /,hæv ən ʌn ,ju:zʊəl
'heɪstɑɪl/
have (your tongue) pierced /,hæv (jɔ: 'tʌŋ) ,pɪəst/
paint your face in your team's colours /,peɪnt jɔ:
'feɪs ɪn jɔ: ,ti:mz 'kɒləz/
shave your head /,ʃeɪv jɔ: 'hed/

3B A dangerous world

ash /æʃ/
atomic bomb /ə,tɒmɪk 'bɒm/
block out /,blɒk 'aʊt/
crater /'kreɪtə(r)/
disease /di'zi:z/
drought /draʊt/
dust /dʌst/
earthquake /'ɜ:θkweɪk/
famine /'fæmɪn/
flood (n, v) /flʌd/
forest fire /'fɔ:ɪst ,faɪə(r)/
hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/
lava /'lɑ:və/
magma /'mægmə/
molten rock /,məʊltən 'rɒk/
peaceful /'pi:sfəl/
shipwrecked /'ʃɪprekt/
supervolcano /'su:pəvɒlkeɪnəʊ/
survivor /sə'vaɪvə(r)/
tornado /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/
tsunami /tsu:'nɑ:mi/
worldwide /'wɜ:lɪd'waɪd/

Verbs and nouns

destroy /di'strɔɪ/
destruction /di'strʌkʃn/
erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/
eruption /ɪ'rʌpʃn/
explode /ɪk'spləʊd/
explosion /ɪk'spləʊzən/
pollute /pə'lju:t/

pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/
produce /prə'dju:s/
production /prə'dʌkʃn/

3C Warnings and advice

electrocute /ɪ'lektɹəkjʊ:t/
run (somebody) over /,rʌn ... 'əʊvə(r)/
scratch (v) /skrætʃ/
sting (v) /stɪŋ/
wave (v) /weɪv/

Warning signs

Beware of the ... /bi'weə əv ðə/
Caution! Floor is slippery when wet. /'kɔ:ʃn ,flɔ:ɪz ɪz
'slɪpəri ,wen 'wet/
Danger! High voltage electricity. /'deɪndʒə ,haɪ
'vɔʊltɪdʒ ɪlek'trɪsɪti/
Do not lean out of the window. /,du: ,nɒt ,li:n ,aʊt
əv ðə 'wɪndəʊ/
Emergency exit. Keep clear. /ɪ,mɜ:dʒənsɪ 'eksɪt ,
'ki:p 'kɪə(r)/
Fire risk. No camp fires. Dispose of cigarettes and
matches safely. /'faɪə ,rɪsk , 'nəʊ 'kæmp ,faɪəz ,
dɪ'spəʊz əv sɪgə'rets ən ,mætʃɪz 'seɪfli/
Not drinking water. /'nɒt 'drɪŋkɪŋ ,wɔ:tə(r)/
Poison. For external use only. If swallowed, seek
medical attention immediately. /'pɔɪzən ,fər
ɪk'stɜ:nl ,ju:s 'əʊnli ,ɪf 'swɒləʊd ,sɪk 'medɪkl
ə'tenʃn 'mɪ:diətli/
Radioactive hazard. Do not enter. Authorized
personnel only. /'reɪdɪəʊ ,æktɪv 'hæzəd ,du: 'nɒt
'entə ,ɔ:θərəɪzd ,pɜ:sənəl 'əʊnli/
Warning. Strong currents. /'wɔ:ɪŋŋ ,'strɒŋ ,kærənts/
No swimming. /'nəʊ ,swɪmɪŋ/

Nouns and adjectives

anger /'æŋgə(r)/
angry /'æŋgri/
caution /'kɔ:ʃn/
cautious /'kɔ:ʃəs/
danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/
dirt /dɜ:ɪt/
dirty /'dɜ:ɪti/
ease /i:z/
easy /'i:zi/
fame /feɪm/
famous /'feɪməs/
health /helθ/
healthy /'helθi/
hazard /'hæzəd/
hazardous /'hæzədəs/
infection /ɪn'fekʃn/
infectious /ɪn'fekʃəs/
luck /lʌk/
lucky /'lʌki/
poison /'pɔɪzən/
poisonous /'pɔɪzənəs/
risk /rɪsk/
risky /'rɪski/

3D The skydiver

airfield /'eəfi:ld/
backpack /'bækpæk/
canopy /'kænəpi/
certainly /'sɜ:tnli/
cord /kɔ:d/
hangar /'hæŋgə(r)/
hot-air balloon /,hɒt 'eə bə,lʊn/
in any case /ɪn 'eni ,keɪs/
injure /ɪndʒə(r)/
It was no use. /ɪt wəz 'nəʊ ,ju:s/
out of control /,aʊt əv kən'trəʊl/
parachute /'pærəʃu:t/
reserve (adj) /rɪ'zɜ:v/
steer /stɪə(r)/
terrifying /'terɪfaɪŋ/
unconscious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/
unfasten /ʌn'fɑ:sn/
unlucky /ʌn'lʌki/

Culture

activity centre /æk'tɪvəti ,sentə(r)/
activity holiday /æk'tɪvəti ,hɒlədeɪ/
barrel /'bærəl/

benefit (n) /'benəfɪt/
 confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/
 confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/
 driving test /'draɪvɪŋ ,test/
 In addition, ... /,ɪn ə'dɪʃn/
 opportunity /ɒpə'tjuːnəti/
 quad bike /'kwɒd ,baɪk/
 raft-building /'rɑːft ,bɪldɪŋ/
 rock climbing /'rɒk ,klaɪmɪŋ/
 safety harness /'seɪftɪ ,hɑːnəs/
 summer camp /'sʌmə ,kæmp/
 surfing /'sɜːfɪŋ/

English Across the Curriculum

break away /,breɪk ə'weɪ/
 consist of /kən'sɪst əv/
 float (v) /fləʊt/
 layer (n) /'leɪə(r)/
 plate tectonics /,pleɪt tek'tɒnɪks/
 shape (n) /ʃeɪp/
 the Earth's crust /ðiː ,ɜːθs 'krʌst/
 time machine /'taɪm mə'ʃiːn/
 unique /juː'niːk/

Revision

context /'kɒntekst/
 Don't fuss. /,dɒʊnt 'fʌs/
 footbridge /'fʊtbrɪdʒ/
 frisbee /'frɪzbi/

Your Project

addition /ə'dɪʃn/
 bonfire /'bɒnfɪə(r)/
 brochure /'brɒʃʊə(r)/
 chip pan fire /'tʃɪp ,pæn ,faɪə(r)/
 circular /'sɜːkjələ(r)/
 grizzly bear /,grɪzli 'beə(r)/
 Kung fu fighting /,kʌŋ 'fuː ,faɪtɪŋ/
 lair /leə(r)/
 peg (n) /peg/
 roll the dice /,rɒl ðə 'deɪs/
 scissors /'sɪzəz/
 shell suit /'ʃel ,suːt/
 well-known /,wel 'nəʊn/

4 Can I ask ...?

4A Using the media

desktop (computer) /'deskɒp (kəm,pjuːtə)/
 the media /ðə 'miːdiə/

The media

CD /,siː 'diː/
 cinema /'sɪnəmə/
 concert /'kɒnsət/
 film /fɪlm/
 Internet /'ɪntənət/
 newspaper /'njuːzpeɪpə(r)/
 play (n) /pleɪ/
 programme /'prəʊgræm/
 radio /'reɪdiəʊ/
 theatre /'θɪətə(r)/
 TV /,tiː 'viː/
 website /'websaɪt/

4B Jobs

acting /'æktɪŋ/
 advert /'ædvɜːt/
 advertisement /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/
 application /æplɪ'keɪʃn/
 application form /æplɪ'keɪʃn ,fɔːm/
 apply /ə'plai/
 attach /ə'tætʃ/
 clear (v) /klaɪə(r)/
 comb (n, v) /kəʊm/
 deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/
 delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/
 duty /'djuːti/
 female /'fiːmeɪl/
 film extra /,fɪlm 'ekstrə/
 fond of /'fɒnd əv/
 further details /,fɜːðə 'diːteɪls/
 good at /'gʊd ət/
 involve /ɪn'vɒlv/
 irLanguage.com

male /meɪl/
 minimum wage /,mɪnɪmə 'weɪdʒ/
 shelf (pl. shelves) /ʃelf, ʃelvz/
 shop assistant /'ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/
 support (v) /sə'pɔːt/
 sweep (the floor) /,swiːp (ðə 'flɔː)/
 pressure /'preʃə(r)/

Personality

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/
 anxious /'æŋkʃəs/
 charming /'tʃɑːmɪŋ/
 cheerful /'tʃiːəfl/
 disloyal /dɪs'loɪəl/
 easy-going /,iːzi 'gəʊɪŋ/
 enthusiastic /ɪnθjuːzɪ'æstɪk/
 hard-working /,hɑːd 'wɜːkɪŋ/
 impatient /ɪm'peɪjnt/
 lazy /'leɪzi/
 loyal /'loɪəl/
 messy /'mesi/
 miserable /'mɪzrəbl/
 negative /'negətɪv/
 patient /'peɪjnt/
 polite /pə'laɪt/
 reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/
 rude /ruːd/
 sensible /'sensəbl/
 silly /'sɪli/
 tidy /'taɪdi/
 unambitious /ʌnæm'bɪʃəs/
 unpleasant /ʌn'pleznt/
 unreliable /ʌnrɪ'laɪəbl/

4C Requests

give (somebody) a lift /,gɪv ... ə 'lɪft/
 Is it all right if ...? /,ɪz ,ɪt 'ɔːl ,raɪt ,ɪf/
 objection /əb'dʒekʃn/
 propose /prə'pəʊz/
 request (n, v) /rɪ'kwest/
 response /rɪ'spɒns/
 state (v) /steɪt/
 Would you mind ...? /,wʊd juː 'maɪnd/

Phrasal verbs

fill in (a form) /,fɪl ɪn (ə 'fɔːm)/
 give back /,gɪv 'bæk/
 knock over /,nɒk əʊvə(r)/
 pick up /,pɪk 'ʌp/
 put away /,pʊt ə'weɪ/
 put on /,pʊt 'ɒn/
 put out (rubbish) /,pʊt ,aʊt ('rʌbɪʃ)/
 switch on /,swɪtʃ 'ɒn/
 take off (shoes, clothes) /,teɪk ,ɒf ('fjuːz, 'kleʊðz)/
 throw away /,θrəʊ ə'weɪ/
 try on (clothes) /,traɪ ,ɒn ('kleʊðz)/
 turn down (volume) /,tɜːn ,daʊn ('vɒljʊːm)/
 turn up (volume) /,tɜːn ,ʌp ('vɒljʊːm)/

4D Murder at the theatre

as usual /əz 'juːʒuəl/
 blackmail (v) /'blækmeɪl/
 blank (adj) /blæŋk/
 clap (v) /klæp/
 deserve /dɪ'zɜːv/
 extract (n) /'ekstrækt/
 fire (v) /'faɪə(r)/
 grand /grænd/
 I didn't mean it. /,aɪ ,dɪdnt 'miːn ,ɪt/
 motive /'məʊtɪv/
 performance /pə'fɔːməns/
 police constable /pə'liːs ,kɒnstəbl/
 sound equipment /'saʊnd ɪ,kwɪpmənt/
 stage manager /,steɪdʒ 'mænɪdʒə(r)/
 You've gone too far. /,juːv ,gɒn ,tuː 'fɑː(r)/

Culture

be allowed to /,biː ə'laʊd ,tuː, tə/
 bill /bɪl/
 building site /'bɪldɪŋ ,saɪt/
 driving lesson /'draɪvɪŋ ,lesn/
 paper round /'peɪpə ,raʊnd/
 restriction /rɪ'strɪkʃn/
 the whole of /ðə 'həʊl əv/

English Across the Curriculum

advertise /'ædvətaɪz/
 average /'ævərɪdʒ/
 ban (v) /bæn/
 couch potato /'kaʊtʃ pə'teɪtəʊ/
 developed countries /dɪ'veləpɪt 'kʌntrɪz/
 growth /grəʊθ/
 source /sɔːs/
 violence /'vaɪələns/
 violent /'vaɪələnt/

Revision

make-up artist /'meɪk ,ʌp ,ɑːtɪst/
 part of speech /,pɑːt əv 'spiːtʃ/
 personal assistant /,pɜːsənl ə'sɪstənt/
 tremendously /trə'mendəsli/

Your Project

Best wishes, ... /,best 'wɪʃɪz/
 Dear ... /diə(r)/
 haunt /haʊnt/
 I look forward to hearing from you. /,aɪ ,lʊk ,fɔːwəd
 tə 'hɪəriŋ frəm ,juː/
 on hold /ɒn 'həʊld/
 See you soon. /,siː ,juː 'suːn/
 Yours sincerely, ... /,jɔːz sɪn'sɪəli/

5 Buying and selling

5A Jake goes shopping

ache (v) /eɪk/
 bus fare /'bʌs ,feə(r)/
 Can I give you a hand? /kən ,aɪ ,gɪv ,juː ə 'hænd/
 country of origin /,kʌntri əv 'ɒrɪdʒɪn/
 distribution centre /dɪstrɪ'bjuːʃn ,sentə(r)/
 extra (adj) /'ekstrə/
 food miles /'fuːd ,maɪlz/
 load (v) /ləʊd/
 packing station /'pækɪŋ ,steɪʃn/
 pineapple /'paɪnæpl/
 ripe /raɪp/
 sell-by date /'sel ,baɪ ,deɪt/

5B An unusual place to stay

acrylic /ə'krɪlɪk/
 airship /'eəʃɪp/
 backpacker /'bækpækə(r)/
 cell /sel/
 chapel /'tʃæpl/
 convert into /kən'vɜːt ,ɪntə/
 cost (n, v) /kɒst/
 couple (n) /'kʌpl/
 double room /'dʌbl ,ruːm/
 either ... or ... /'iːðə(r) , 'iːðə(r) ... ɔː(r)/
 feature (n) /'fi:tʃə(r)/
 free-standing /'friː ,stændɪŋ/
 glove /glɒv/
 hall /hɔːl/
 height /haɪt/
 lagoon /lə'guːn/
 lodge (n) /lɒdʒ/
 luxury (adj) /'lʌkjəri/
 per cent /pə'sent/
 reindeer /'reɪndɪə(r)/
 resort (n) /rɪ'zɔːt/
 rope bridge /'rəʊp ,brɪdʒ/
 sandboarding /'sændbɔːdɪŋ/
 sleeping bag /'sliːpɪŋ ,bæg/
 snowboarding /'snəʊbɔːdɪŋ/
 suite /swiːt/
 sauna /'sɔːnə/
 underwater /ʌndə'wɔːtə(r)/
 unforgettable /ʌnfə'getəbl/
 water slide /'wɔːtə ,slaɪd/

5C Buying a ticket

arrival /ə'raɪvl/
 associated with /ə'səʊsɪeɪtɪd ,wɪð, -ʃɪ-/
 depart /dɪ'pɑːt/
 departure /dɪ'pɑːtʃə(r)/
 destination /destɪ'neɪʃn/
 operated by /ɒpə'reɪtɪd ,baɪ/
 ticket clerk /'tɪkɪt ,klaːk/

Travel

direct train /də'rekt, dɪ-, daɪ-, 'treɪn/
express / fast train /ɪk'spres, 'fɑ:st, 'treɪn/
fare /fɛə(r)/
platform /'plɑ:tfɔ:m/
return (ticket) /rɪ'tʊ:n (,tɪkɪt)/
single (ticket) /'sɪŋgl (,tɪkɪt)/
slow train /'sləʊ, 'treɪn/
timetable /'taɪmteɪbl/

5D The sale of the century

price /praɪs/
arm in arm /,ɑ:m ɪn 'ɑ:m/
cash a cheque /,kæʃ ə 'tʃek/
casually /'kæʒuəli/
complete a deal /kəm,pli:t ə 'di:l/
congratulate /kən'grætʃuleɪt/
con man /'kɒn, mæn/
debt /det/
deposit (n) /dɪ'pɒzɪt/
gladly /'glædli/
impressive /ɪm'presɪv/
in case /ɪn 'keɪs/
in those days /,ɪn 'ðəʊz, 'deɪz/
payment /'peɪmənt/
persuade /pə'sweɪd/
put in a word for /,pʊt, ɪn ə 'wɜ:d fɔ/
salesman /'seɪlzmən/
shipping company /'ʃɪpɪŋ, kʌmpəni/
suspicious /sə'spiʃəs/
try your luck /,traɪ, jɔ: 'lʌk/

Culture

aristocracy /æri'stɒkrəsi/
Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/
Czech /tʃek/
elevator /'elɪveɪtə(r)/
gas(oline) /'gæsəli:n/
Hindi /'hɪndi/
Hungarian /hʌŋ'geəriən/
invader /ɪn'veɪdə(r)/
Italian /ɪ'tæliən/
lift (n) /lɪft/
parliament /'pɑ:ləmənt/
pavement /'peɪvmənt/
petrol /'petrəl/
pyjamas /pə'dʒɑ:məz/
Serbian /'sɜ:biən/
sidewalk /'saɪdwɔ:k/
soccer /'sɒkə(r)/
Spanish /'spæniʃ/
Turkish /'tɜ:kɪʃ/
vacation /və'keɪʃn/
vampire /'væmpaɪə(r)/

English Across the Curriculum

baker /'beɪkə(r)/
fake (adj) /feɪk/
hologram /'hɒləgræm/
punish /'pʌniʃ/
shell /ʃel/
trader /'treɪdə(r)/

Money

bank card /'bæŋk, kɑ:d/
barter (n) /'bɑ:tə(r)/
cash (n) /kæʃ/
cheque /tʃek/
coin /kɔɪn/
counterfeit (v) /'kauntəfɪt/
counterfeiting /'kauntəfɪtɪŋ/
credit card /'kredɪt, kɑ:d/
debit card /'deɪt, kɑ:d/
exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/
note (n) /nəʊt/

Revision

booking /'bʊkɪŋ/
council /'kaʊnsəl/
predict /prɪ'dɪkt/
proposal /prə'pəʊzəl/

Your Project

celebration /selɪ'breɪʃn/

complication /kɒmpli'keɪʃn/
hesitation /hezɪ'teɪʃn/
reputation /repju'teɪʃn/
reservation /rezə'veɪʃn/

6 Protest

6A Pete's trainers

exploit /ɪk'splɔɪt/
fancy (v) /'fænsi/
hand out /,hænd 'aʊt/
politics /'pɒlətɪks/
protest (n) /'prəʊtest/
protest (v) /prə'test/
shop window /ʃɒp 'wɪndəʊ/
working conditions /'wɜ:kɪŋ kən,dɪʃnz/

6B Saying 'No'

appear in court /ə,piə ɪn 'kɔ:t/
be elected /,bi: ɪ'lektɪd/
be fined /,bi 'faɪnd/
break the law /,breɪk ðə 'lɔ:/
civil rights /,sɪvl 'raɪts/
development /dɪ'veləpmənt/
downtown /'daʊntaʊn/
find (somebody) guilty /,faɪnd ... 'gɪlti/
in protest /ɪn 'prəʊtest/
Irish /'aɪrɪʃ/
mixed race /'mɪkst, 'reɪs/
Native American /,neɪtɪv ə'merɪkən/
preacher /'pri:tʃə(r)/
public place /,pʌblɪk 'pleɪs/
under the law /,ʌndə ðə 'lɔ:/

Protest

boycott /'bɔɪkɒt/
demonstration /demən'streɪʃn/
fine (n) /faɪn/
illegal /ɪ'li:gl/
refuse (v) /rɪ'fju:z/
segregate /'segrɪgeɪt/
shoot /ʃu:t/
the Supreme Court /ðə su:'pri:m, kɔ:t/

6C Indirect questions

district /'dɪstrɪkt/
ink /ɪŋk/
printer cartridge /'prɪntə, kɑ:trɪdʒ/
round the corner /,raʊnd ðə 'kɔ:nə(r)/

Places and things in a town

art gallery /ɑ:t, gæləri/
bus station /'bʌs, steɪʃn/
cash machine /'kæʃ mə,ʃi:n/
Internet café /'ɪntənət, kæfeɪ/
multiplex cinema /'mʌltɪpleks, sɪnəmə/
postbox /'pəʊst, bɒks/
shopping mall /'ʃɒpɪŋ, mɔ:l/
underground station /'ʌndəgraʊnd, steɪʃn/
tourist information centre /,tuərɪst ɪnfə'meɪʃn, sentə(r)/
town hall /,taʊn 'hɔ:l/

6D Romeo and Juliet

ball /bɔ:l/
desperate /'despəɪt/
go into a coma /,gəʊ, ɪntu: ə 'kəʊmə/
in disguise /,ɪn dɪs'gaɪz/
messenger /'mesɪndʒə(r)/
niece /ni:s/
priest /pri:st/
related /rɪ'leɪtɪd/
stab (v) /stæb/
tomb /tu:m/
woe /wəʊ/
wound (v) /wu:nd/

Culture

degree /dɪ'ɡri:/
evolution /ɪ:və'lju:ʃn/
former /'fɔ:mə(r)/
gravity /'grævəti/
punting /'pʌntɪŋ/
theory /'θɪəri/
townspeople /'taʊnzpi:pl/

English Across the Curriculum

Congress /'kɒŋɡres/
donkey /'dɒŋki/
election /ɪ'lekʃn/
elephant /'elɪfənt/
gambling /'gæmblɪŋ/
governor /'gʌvənə(r)/
head of state /,hed əv 'steɪt/
legal /'li:gl/
monarchy /'mɒnəki/
MP /,em 'pi:z/
pass a law /,pɑ:s ə 'lɔ:/
political party /pə'lɪtɪkl, pɑ:ti/
representative /reprɪ'zentətɪv/
republic /rɪ'pʌblɪk/
senator /'senətə(r)/
the House of Commons /ðə, haʊs əv 'kɒmənz/
the House of Lords /ðə, haʊs əv 'lɔ:dz/
the House of Representatives /ðə, haʊs əv reprɪ'zentətɪvz/
the Senate /ðə 'senət/
veto /'vi:təʊ/

Revision

topic /'tɒpɪk/

Your Project

arise /ə'reɪz/
breed (v) /bri:d/
devastate /'devəsteɪt/
helpless /'helpləs/
scatter /'skætə(r)/
suffering /'sʌfərɪŋ/
wealthy /'welθi/

Reading

1 Sally's Phone

in a hurry /,ɪn ə 'hʌrɪ/
ringtone /'rɪŋtəʊn/

2 The Pearl

bottom /'bɒtəm/
fetch /fetʃ/
good luck /,ɡʊd 'lʌk/
It's no good. /,ɪts 'nəʊ, ɡʊd/
oyster /'ɔɪstə(r)/
pearl /pɜ:l/
pearl diver /'pɜ:l, daɪvə(r)/
rifle /'raɪfl/
scorpion /'skɔ:piən/
sooner or later /'su:nə ɔ:, leɪtə(r)/
waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/

3 The King Stands Up

bow (v) /bəʊ/
hold a competition /,həʊld ə kɒmpə'tɪʃn/
powerful /'paʊəfl/
puzzled /'pʌzld/

4 The Model Millionaire

afterwards /'ɑ:ftəwɔ:dz/
banker /'bæŋkə(r)/
beggar /'begə(r)/
colonel /'kɜ:nl/
embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/
envelope /'envələʊp/
model (adj, n) /'mɒdl/
platform /'plɑ:tfɔ:m/
To make matters worse, ... /tə, meɪk, mətəz 'wɜ:z/

5 South for the Winter

carriage /'kærɪdʒ/
place (v) /pleɪs/
restaurant car /'restrɒnt, kɑ:(r)/

6 The Mermaid

fishtail /'fɪʃteɪl/
jewel /'dʒu:əl/
mermaid /'mɜ:meɪd/
moonlight /'mu:nlaɪt/
occasion /ə'keɪʒn/
pray (for) /'preɪ, fɔ:(r), fə(r)/
precious stones /,preʃəs 'stəʊnz/
rocky /'rɒki/
shore /ʃɔ:(r)/
villager /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/

Irregular verbs

Verb	Past simple	Past participle
be	was, were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	been, gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left

Verb	Past simple	Past participle
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

PHONETIC SYMBOLS

i:	as in see /si:/	ʒ	as in vision /'vɪʒn/	dʒ	as in June /dʒu:n/
ɜ:	as in fur /fɜ:(r)/	ɑ:	as in arm /ɑ:m/	ŋ	as in sing /sɪŋ/
p	as in pen /pen/	aɪ	as in five /faɪv/	u:	as in too /tu:/
s	as in so /səʊ/	k	as in cat /kæt/	eə	as in hair /heə(r)/
ɪ	as in sit /sɪt/	h	as in how /haʊ/	f	as in fall /fɔ:l/
ə	as in ago /ə'gəʊ/	ɒ	as in got /gɒt/	l	as in leg /leg/
b	as in bad /bæd/	aʊ	as in now /naʊ/	ʌ	as in cup /kʌp/
z	as in zoo /zu:/	g	as in got /gɒt/	ʊə	as in pure /pjʊə(r)/
e	as in ten /ten/	m	as in man /mæn/	v	as in voice /vɔɪs/
eɪ	as in page /peɪdʒ/	ɔ:	as in saw /sɔ:/	r	as in red /red/
t	as in tea /ti:/	ɔɪ	as in join /dʒɔɪn/	θ	as in thin /θɪn/
ʃ	as in she /ʃi:/	tʃ	as in chin /tʃɪn/	j	as in yes /jes/
æ	as in hat /hæt/	n	as in no /nəʊ/	ð	as in then /ðen/
əʊ	as in home /həʊm/	ʊ	as in put /put/	w	as in wet /wet/
d	as in did /dɪd/	ɪə	as in near /nɪə(r)/	i	as in happy /'hæpi/

Workbook audio CD tracklisting

Section	Track		
Title	1.1	4A Ex 5a	1.18
Introduction Ex 7a	1.2	4B Ex 2	1.19
1A Ex 5	1.3	4C Ex 4a	1.20
1B Ex 2a	1.4	4D Ex 3a	1.21
1C Ex 2	1.5	Progress check Ex 5a	1.22
1D Ex 1	1.6	5A Ex 3a	1.23
Progress check Ex 2a	1.7	5B Ex 2a	1.24
2A Ex 4a	1.8	5C Ex 5a	1.25
2B Ex 2	1.9	5D Ex 3	1.26
2C Ex 7a	1.10	Progress check Ex 3a	1.27
2D Ex 1	1.11	6A Ex 3	1.28
Progress check Ex 5	1.12	6B Ex 3a	1.29
3A Ex 5a	1.13	6C Ex 2	1.30
3B Ex 4	1.14	6D Ex 4b	1.31
3C Ex 4a	1.15	Progress check Ex 6	1.32
3D Ex 2a	1.16	Revision Ex 8	1.33
Progress check Ex 5a	1.17		

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