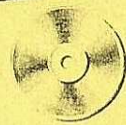


Fourth edition

# Project

Workbook

with audio CD



OXFORD

Tom Hutchinson

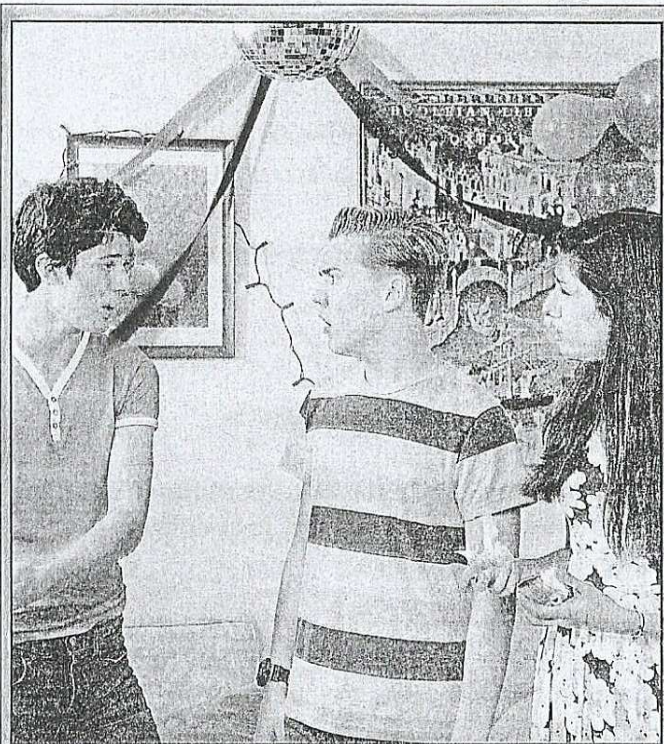
## 1

## Problems

## 1A Jake's party

## Working with words

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



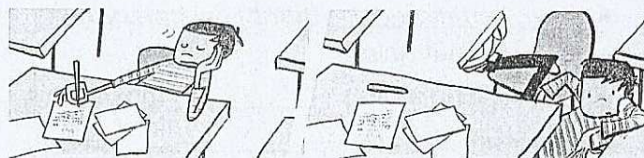
Last Friday, my parents went away <sup>1</sup>for/ on the weekend. They were going <sup>2</sup>at/ to a wedding. They left me <sup>3</sup>on/ in the house <sup>4</sup>on/ in my own. But I decided to invite all my friends <sup>5</sup>at/ to the house <sup>6</sup>with/ for a party. However, things didn't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

## Past simple and past continuous

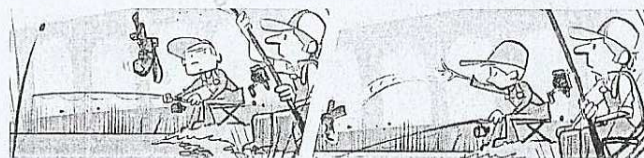
- 2 Complete the sentences for each pair of pictures. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous tense.



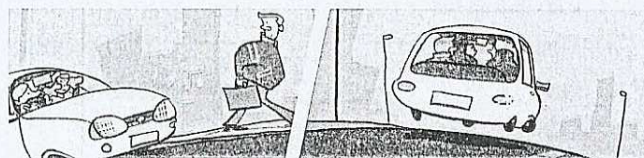
- 1 When mum was cleaning my room, she saw a mouse. (clean, see)  
When she saw the mouse, she ran out of the room. (see, run)



- 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 pullled 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 got 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.

000

1

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

000

2

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

# 1B Bullying

## Describing people

### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.



- Damien's got a lot of girlfriends 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.

- 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 fashion 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. <sup>1</sup>Did you enjoy / Have you enjoyed the football match yesterday?

Dave Yes, I <sup>2</sup>did / have.

John Who <sup>3</sup>did you go / have you been with?

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

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

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

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


Clare Where <sup>3</sup>did you buy / have you bought it?

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


Clare No, I <sup>6</sup>didn't / haven't.

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


## Reading

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

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

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

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

5  Complete the summary of the text.

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

## 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 fashions 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 fashion 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.'

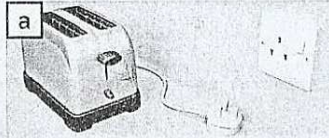


# 1C There's something wrong

## Problems

### 1 Match the words to the pictures.

1 ☐ f scratched



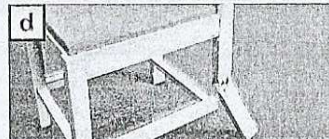
2 ☐ cracked



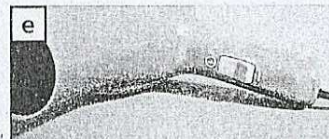
3 ☐ not switched on



4 ☐ bent



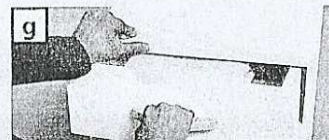
5 ☐ stuck



6 ☐ burnt



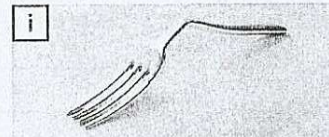
7 ☐ not plugged in



8 ☐ broken



9 ☐ torn



10 ☐ missing



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


- 1 The sausages are burnt
- 2 The key is missing
- 3 The shirt is torn
- 4 The glass is broken
- 5 The hairdryer is not switched on
- 6 The coin is stuck
- 7 The radio is not plugged in
- 8 The DVD player is not working
- 9 The page is missing
- 10 The dishwasher is not switched on

## Articles

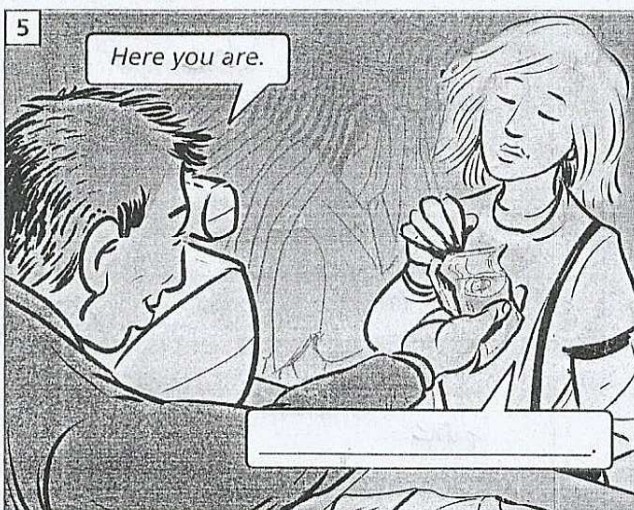
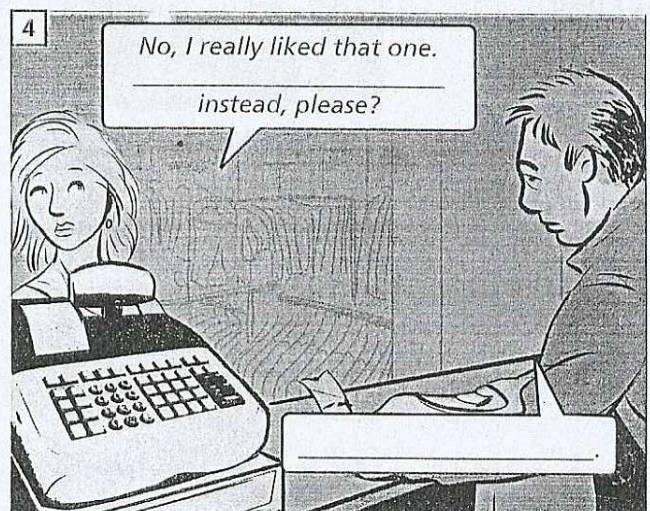
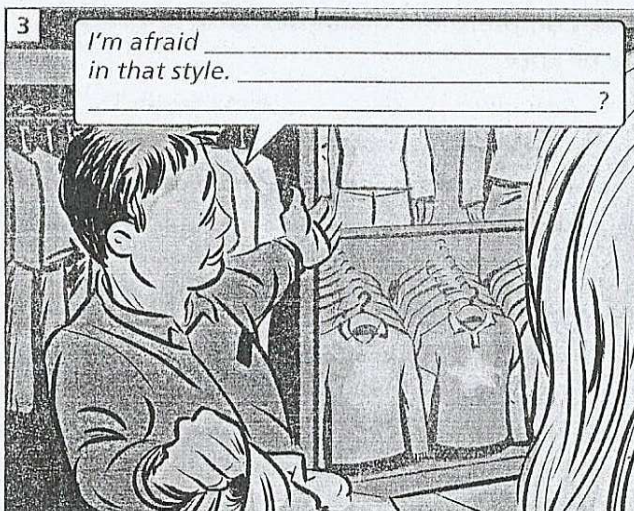
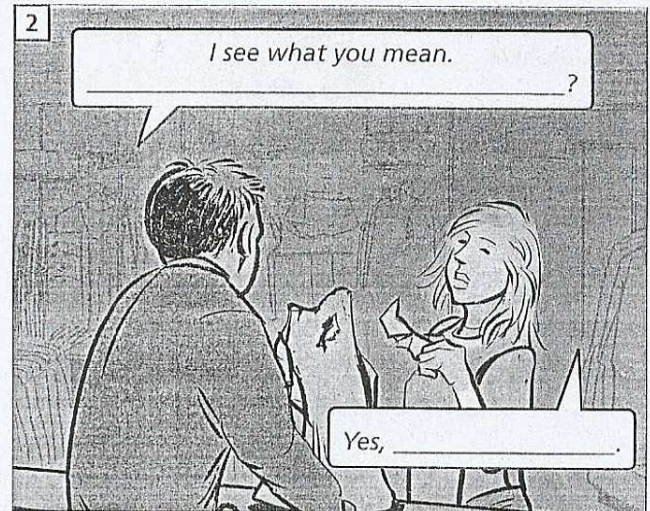
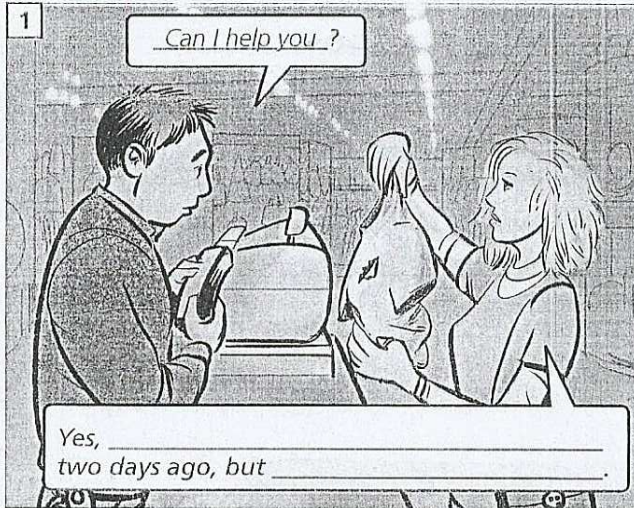
### 3 Complete the dialogues with a, the, this, my or your.

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

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## Progress check

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

- Gerry Hi Kate. I <sup>1</sup> haven't seen (not see) you recently. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / be) on holiday?
- Kate Yes. We <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get back) last night. It was a complete nightmare!
- Gerry Oh no! Why?
- Kate <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (you / ever / be) camping?
- Gerry Yes, I <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) once when I was ten. We <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time.
- Kate Well, our holiday was a disaster! First, we <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pack) everything into the car and we <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the tent on the roof rack.
- Gerry Yes – there's always so much equipment.
- Kate Well, we <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) along the motorway when we suddenly <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a strange noise. We <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (look), and part of our tent <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (bang) against the window.
- Gerry What <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) then?
- Kate We <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) another loud noise and the tent <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) off the roof of the car!
- Gerry That's scary.
- Kate Of course, Dad <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) the car. All our equipment <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the motorway and the cars <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to go round it! We couldn't pick up the things because the cars <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) too fast. So the police closed the motorway!
- Gerry No!
- Kate Yes. We weren't very popular. And now Mum <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (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

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- his cousin's girlfriend

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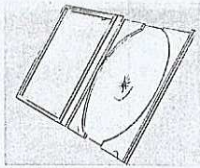
### 3 Put the dialogue in the correct order.



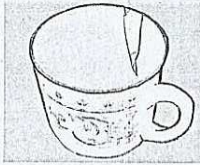
- ☐ a Yes, it is, isn't it? Would you like to exchange it?
- ☐ b Yes, here you are.
- ☐ c I'm sorry about that. What's the problem?
- ☒ d Can I help you?
- ☐ e No, thank you. Could I have a refund, please?
- ☐ f OK. Thank you. Here's your money.
- ☐ g It's making a funny noise.
- ☐ h Thank you. Goodbye.
- ☐ 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 \_\_\_\_\_.



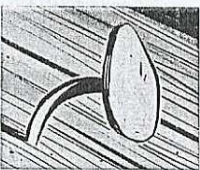
3 The alarm \_\_\_\_\_.



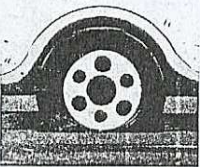
4 The jeans \_\_\_\_\_.



5 The nail \_\_\_\_\_.



6 The tyre \_\_\_\_\_.



#### 5 Choose the correct words.

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

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

#### I can ...

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

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 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.

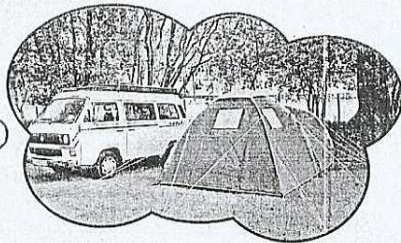
meet up with    have    play    go  
take    watch    come    take part in

M  
T  
W  
T  
F  
S  
S

6 pm piano exam  
after school - football for the school team  
4.30 pm dentist!  
Geography test at school  
eve film with Bill  
fun run in the park; 7 pm Jess in town  
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	<sup>1</sup> fun <sup>2</sup> see interesting places
Nathan		<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>
Suzie		<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>
Gary		<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>
Paula		<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>
Henry		<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>

- 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.

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

- 6 Write a sentence about something that:

- you think will happen next year  
\_\_\_\_\_
- won't happen next year  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you're going to do at the weekend  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you aren't going to do at the weekend  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 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  | _____ true _____ | REUT        |
| 2 follow a               | _____            | NAPL        |
| 3 make a                 | _____            | EHCO        |
| 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

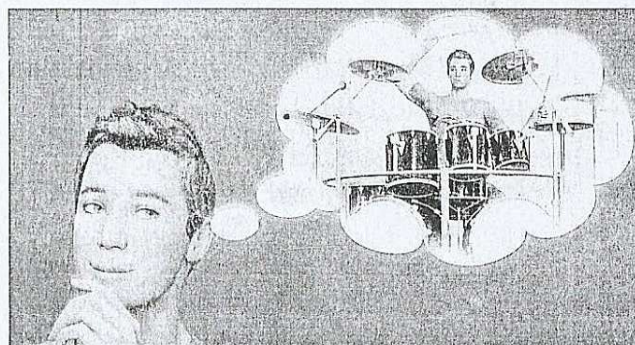
2 Listen and delete the extra words.

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

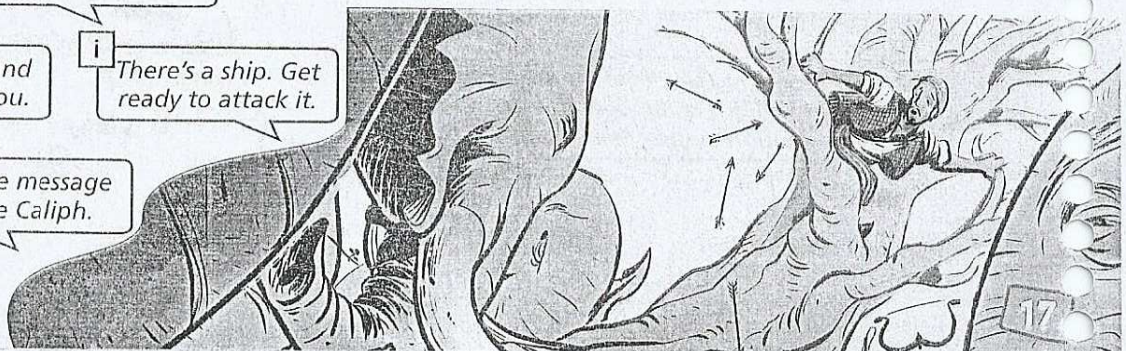
'This is where the elephants come to die,' thought Sinbad. 'The elephants are showing me this so that I won't kill them.'

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.



## 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 1 May  
parts of a specific day Christmas Day

2 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with: 10.45  
times of the day  
festivals twelve o'clock  
the weekend Easter  
night

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

2 Complete the chart.

	We write	We say
1	14 / 5	the fourteenth of May
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. <sup>1</sup> *I've got an appointment* at 4.30 on Wednesday, but

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm doing something after school.

R I see. Would you like to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

S Yes, please.

R <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. What about three o'clock on Friday?

S No, I'm sorry, but <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 I have a piano lesson after school on Fridays.

R Oh, well, <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 this week. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 next Tuesday? That's the third of February.

S Tuesday? Yes, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

R OK. So <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 next Tuesday afternoon.

S Yes. <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Goodbye.

R Goodbye.

### Time expressions

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

1 My party isn't this weekend. It's next weekend. (future)

2 I'm not going out **tonight** because I went out \_\_\_\_\_. (past)

3 My appointment at the optician's wasn't **last Wednesday**. It's \_\_\_\_\_. (present)

4 I haven't seen Dennis **this morning**, but I saw him \_\_\_\_\_. (past)

5 Celia isn't coming to my house **tonight**. She's coming \_\_\_\_\_. (future)

6 I didn't do my Science homework **yesterday evening**, so I'm doing it \_\_\_\_\_. (present)

7 We haven't got any free appointments **this week**. Can you come one day \_\_\_\_\_. (future)

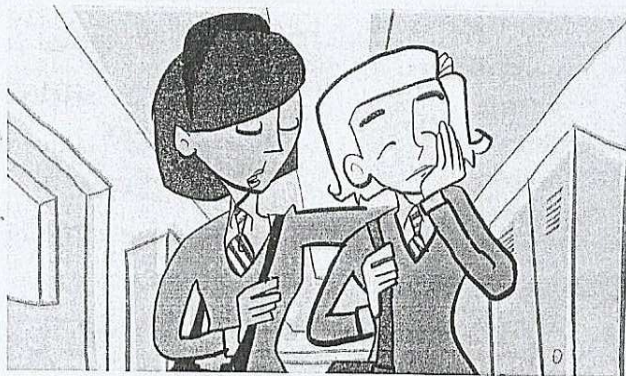
8 My birthday isn't **this month**. It was \_\_\_\_\_. (past)

9 We had a great holiday in Spain **last year**, so we're going again \_\_\_\_\_. (present)

10 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.

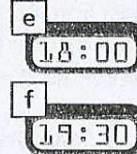
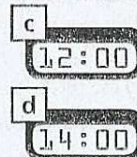
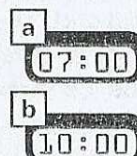
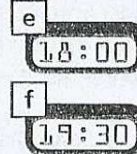
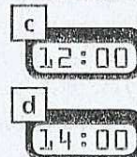
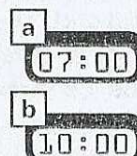
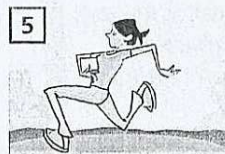
- 1 Who was Carolyn?
  - a her sister
  - b her neighbour
  - c her best friend
- 2 Who was Matt?
  - a her date
  - b her boyfriend at college
  - c her brother
- 3 Which of these kinds of school does Lisa mention?
  - ☐ Grade School
  - ☐ Junior High School
  - ☐ Senior High School
  - ☐ College
- 4 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.



3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 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

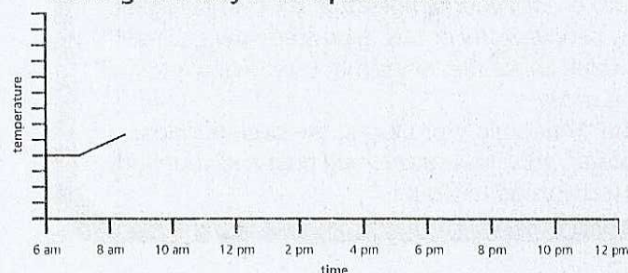
**stress:** 7 am 9-11 am 12-1 pm 3-6 pm 7-8 pm

- 2 Circle the two best times for studying.

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

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

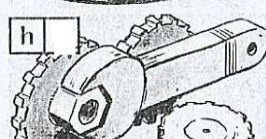
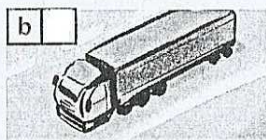
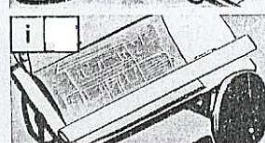
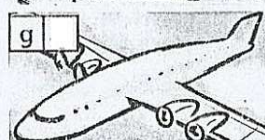
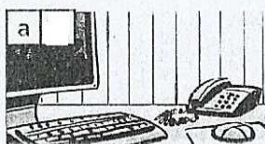
### 6 \*\*\* Choose the correct words.

- 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

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

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

## 3

## Risks

## 3A Would you dare?

## Body art

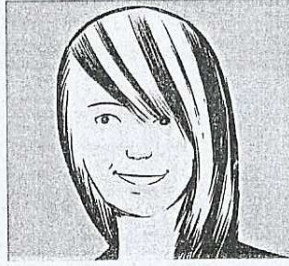
## 1 a Complete the sentences.

- 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

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 rock 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.

chiraneu oldof nastium raw  
utlopnol edroant assidee  
thrugod atreqhukea nifmae

- 1 A very fast, strong wind that spins. a tornado
- 2 A very dangerous storm. a \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 When there is water in streets and houses.  
a \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 When the ground shakes and moves.  
an \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 A very large wave in the sea that comes on the land. a \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 When there is no water. a \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 When the air or water is very dirty. a \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 When there is no food. a \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 This makes people ill. a \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 When countries fight each other. a \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Choose the correct words.

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

2 There has been a big <sup>1</sup>explode / explosion at an oil refinery in India. All <sup>2</sup>produce / production at the refinery has stopped, but oil is already starting to <sup>3</sup>pollute / pollution the rivers. Luckily, the biggest tanks didn't <sup>4</sup>explode / explosion. <sup>5</sup>Pollute / 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.

- 1 The film was so boring that I left before the end.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ that I couldn't eat for two days.
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ that we refused to pay.
- 4 The weather was so hot that we \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The Maths teacher gave us so much homework that I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 We \_\_\_\_\_ that we bought some fish and chips.
- 7 The Geography test was so easy that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 The \_\_\_\_\_ that we couldn't stop laughing.

## Reading

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

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



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

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

tsunami	earthquake	floods
eruption	landslide	volcano

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

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

- 1 If there was a big earthquake, 500 billion tonnes of rock would slide into the sea.
- 2 When it started, the mega-tsunami would be \_\_\_\_\_ high.
- 3 It would travel at \_\_\_\_\_ an hour.
- 4 It would hit the USA \_\_\_\_\_ later.
- 5 When it reached the USA, it would be \_\_\_\_\_ high.
- 6 It would travel up to \_\_\_\_\_ inland from the coast.
- 7 It could kill up to \_\_\_\_\_ people there.
- 8 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!'

## 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

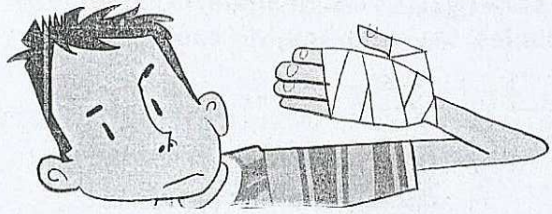
-ous	-y
<i>infectious</i>	<i>dirty</i>

- 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.

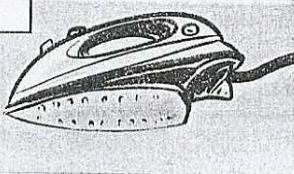
a



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

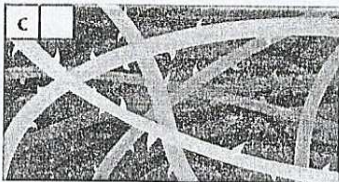
b



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

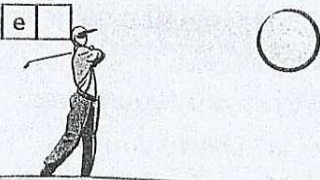
d



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

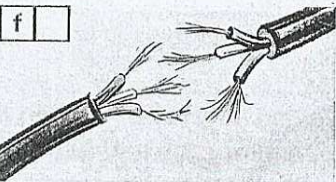
e



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

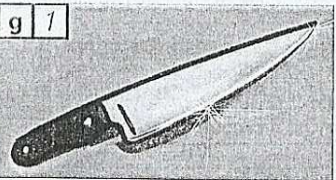
f



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

g



*You might cut yourself.*

h

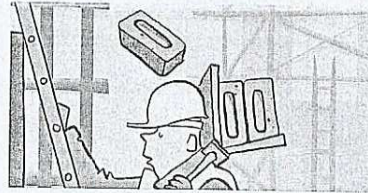


\_\_\_\_\_

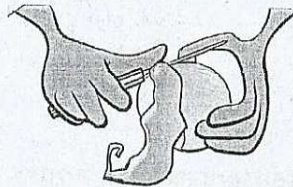
\_\_\_\_\_

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



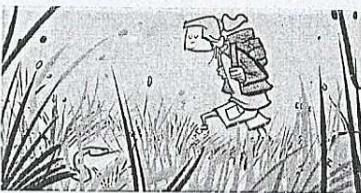
1 *You should* \_\_\_\_\_ wear a safety helmet.  
\_\_\_\_\_ on your head.



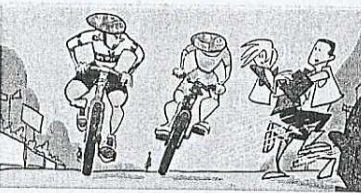
2 \_\_\_\_\_ that knife.  
*You might* \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_ climb over  
there \_\_\_\_\_  
*You could* \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_ walk  
around in the long grass. \_\_\_\_\_  
by a snake.



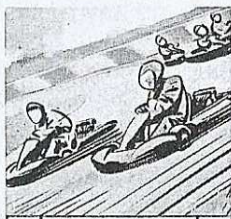
5 \_\_\_\_\_ out! Don't stand so  
close to the track. \_\_\_\_\_

# 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



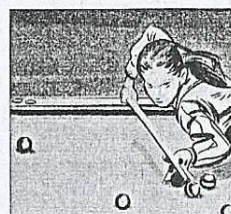
7



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.

- 1 Where is the activity centre?
  - a in Wales
  - b in North Cornwall
  - c in the Lake District
- 2 When does she work there?
  - a all year round
  - b only in the school holidays
  - c in the summer
- 3 What does she think the most important thing is?
  - a fresh air
  - b the social side
  - c getting away from parents
- 4 Why does she think this is important for young people?
  - a They spend so much time on computers.
  - b Most of them live in towns and cities.
  - c They don't have enough challenge in their lives.
- 5 What do they always do on the last afternoon?
  - a raft-building
  - b sing songs together
  - c play team games
- 6 Why will this be Jess's last year?
  - a She'll have a full-time job next summer.
  - b The centre is going to close down.
  - c 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which is over two kilometres <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. 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 <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. 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 <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!

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

About 145 million years <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Gondwana started to break up. Very slowly, the plates of the Earth's <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, 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 <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ moved south to its current position over the South Pole. It became too <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for plants and animals, and was gradually covered in a thick blanket of snow and ice.

However, the continents haven't <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, you would probably find that Antarctica was once again a land of thick <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

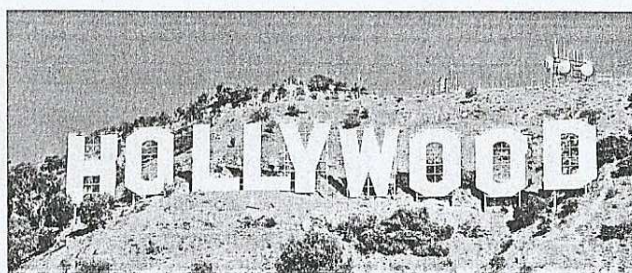
- 1 Antarctica used to be full of trees. There were animals there. (too)  
Antarctica used to be full of trees. There were animals there, too.
- 2 Continental drift causes earthquakes. It causes volcanoes. (also)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Antarctica was part of Gondwana. Australia was part of the supercontinent. (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.

- 1 I'd go (go) surfing if I lived (live) in Australia.
- 2 If somebody (dare) me to shave my head, I (not do) it.
- 3 If I (know) Sara's number, I (call) her on my mobile.
- 4 People (talk) to each other more if they (not have) television.
- 5 Life (be) nicer if people (not argue) with each other.
- 6 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.



- 1 live  
Question: Where would you live?  
You: I'd live in Hollywood.
- 2 drive  
Question: What kind of car \_\_\_\_\_?  
You: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 have  
Question: \_\_\_\_\_ lots of money?  
You: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 do  
Question: What job \_\_\_\_\_?  
You: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 be  
Question: \_\_\_\_\_ famous?  
You: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 go  
Question: Where \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday?  
You: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

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

### 4 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 I wouldn't do that if I were you. It's dangerous.
- 2 I d think it's a good i \_\_\_\_\_ to go in there. You could g \_\_\_\_\_ bitten.
- 3 Be c \_\_\_\_\_ with those scissors. You c \_\_\_\_\_ hurt someone.
- 4 You s \_\_\_\_\_ run here. The floor's s \_\_\_\_\_ and you m \_\_\_\_\_ fall over.
- 5 L \_\_\_\_\_ out! That's very hot!
- 6 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.

- 1 India \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Africa \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Italy \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Australia \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Texas \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Mexico \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 China \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Japan \_\_\_\_\_

## 6 Complete the texts with these words.

erupt explode pollute production  
destroy explosion eruption  
produce destruction pollution

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

## 7 Choose the correct words.

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

- 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

- 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

- 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

## 4

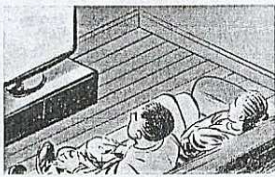
## Can I ask ...?

## 4A Using the media

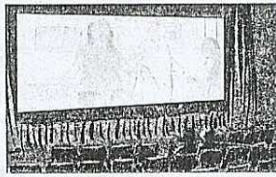
## The media

- 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 at the theatre?
- Who starred in *The Hunger Games*?
- Is there a quiz in this magazine?
- How much time do you spend on the Internet?
- Did you see the film at the cinema or on TV?
- I saw your photo in the newspaper. It was on 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?
- How long did you stay in Spain on holiday?
- When do I switch the DVD player on?
- What shall we do on Saturday?
- Which Harry Potter book do you like best?
- When did you go to bed last night?
- Why don't you like this song?
- How many times have you been to England?
- How long have you lived in this town?
- When 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  
How long have you had your mobile?
- going homework do to you your are  
Are you doing your homework?
- do Sunday did you what last  
What did you do last Sunday?
- Brad every rugby does play week  
Does Brad play rugby every week?
- languages you can speak how many  
How many languages can you speak?
- have famous met person a you ever  
Have you ever met a famous person?
- concert why the cancelled was  
Why was the concert cancelled?
- are for what looking you  
What are you looking for?
- you a drink like would  
Would you like a drink?

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

American rock 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.

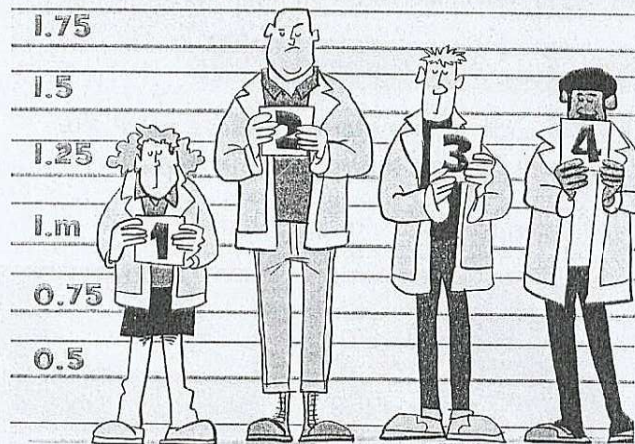


- 1 What time does he get up?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ any sports?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe before?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a girlfriend?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a new album?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ his own songs?
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment?
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ well again soon?

- 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 girlfriend 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       | <u>rude</u> | 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.

	+	nice, sensible, ...
	-	

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.

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 <sup>1</sup> reliable and cheerful assistants to help at <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in our busy supermarket.

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are: filling shelves, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the floor, collecting trolleys and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ customers' shopping.

The <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are 9-5, with a one-hour lunch <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, and we pay the <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ wage.

Please say whether you are applying to <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturdays or Sundays.

Please <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by email to:  
info@thefoodstore.com

2

## Tiffany's

Waiters / <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ wanted for a busy <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_!

We are looking for three new <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of our team to <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ us here at Tiffany's.

You must be polite, friendly and hard-working. The

<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ involves taking customers' <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, as well as clearing and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tables.

Your working day will be 10-6 on <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

We offer good <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and a free <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

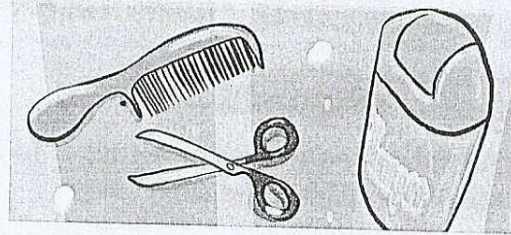
Please <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Mark Jones.

Tel: 933875

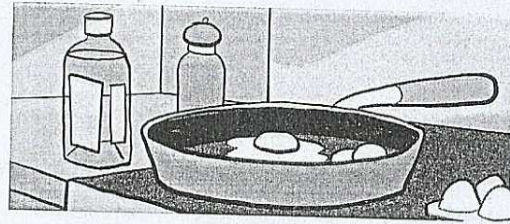


5 Complete the chart with information from the advertisements in exercise 4.

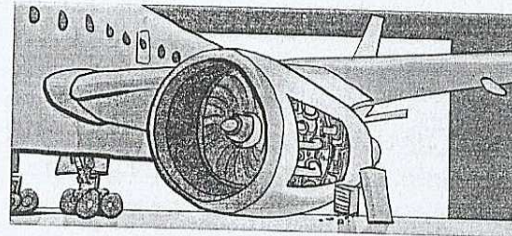
Name	The Food Store	Tiffany's
Kind of place?	<i>a supermarket</i>	
Job?		
Personality?		
What days?		
Hours?		
Pay?		
Apply?		



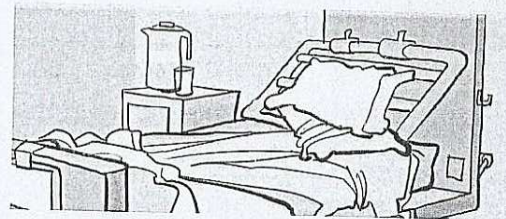
3 \_\_\_\_\_ needs to be good at \_\_\_\_\_.



4 \_\_\_\_\_ must be interested in \_\_\_\_\_.



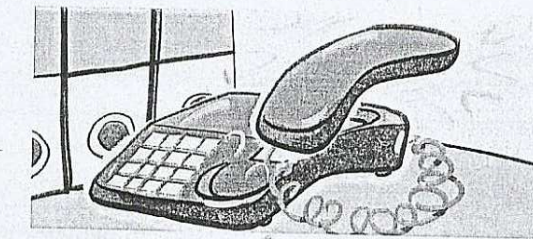
5 \_\_\_\_\_'s job involves \_\_\_\_\_.



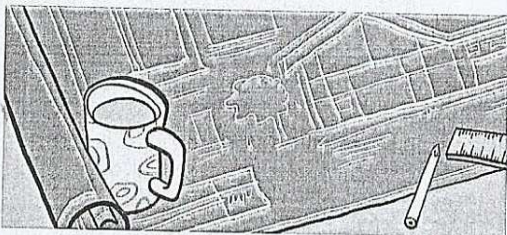
6 A nurse \_\_\_\_\_'s job includes making beds.



7 \_\_\_\_\_ must be interested in \_\_\_\_\_.



1 \_\_\_\_\_ needs to be good at \_\_\_\_\_.



2 \_\_\_\_\_'s job involves \_\_\_\_\_.

### 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.

## 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.

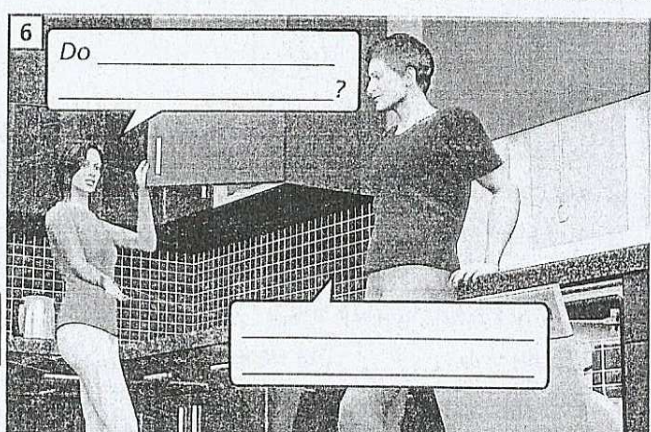
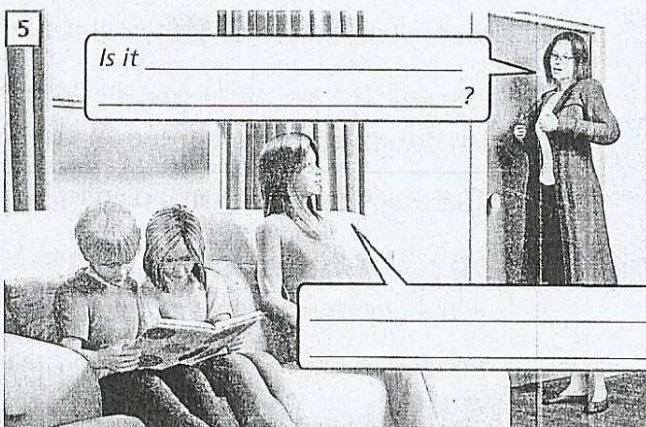
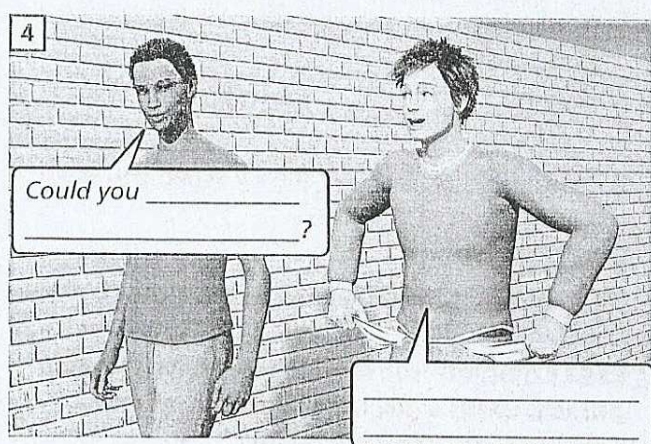
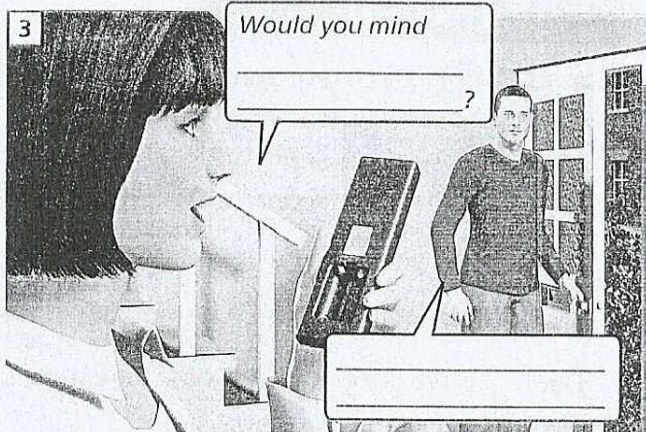
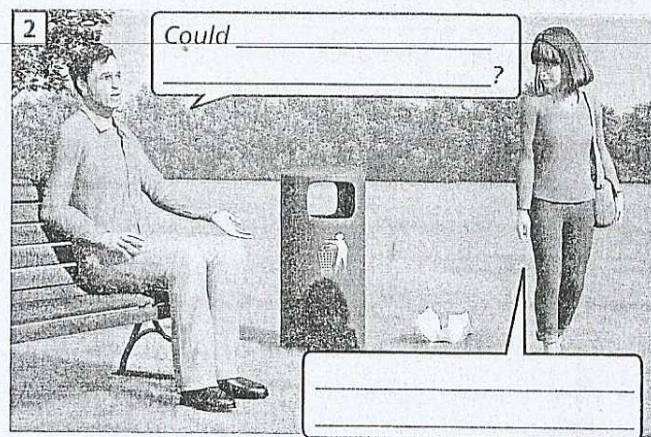
*bowling*

- 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 dance 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 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 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.

tbrown@thebettermarket.com

Subject: Shop assistant

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

## Computers

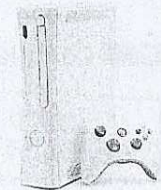
Computers are everywhere in the modern world. The earliest <sup>1</sup> computers were very big and expensive, but in 1977 the first personal computer (PC) appeared and five years later the Internet started. Since then, the use of computers has grown every year. Now you can <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.



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 <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

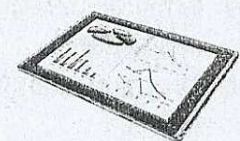
- A big part of computer use is computer games, and many of these are very violent. Does this make the people who play the games more violent, too? It's <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but the answer is probably 'yes'. We don't allow other things, like cigarette advertisements, because they might influence young people, so <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

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 <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

- Computers are such a big part of most people's lives today that it's <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. 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 <sup>1</sup> meeting people and <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with a good team? We're looking for a weekend assistant for our busy Garden Centre. The main duties are <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ after the plants, but the job also involves <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the shop. This will include <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the shelves, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the floor, <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ customers and <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their shopping to their cars. If you're interested in <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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

## 6 Choose the correct words.

000

<sup>1</sup>Hello / Hi / (Dear) Mr Smith,

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

I <sup>4</sup>am working / work / have worked at the newsagent's in Green Street for the last six months. I can come for an <sup>5</sup>experience / interview / audition any weekday after 4 pm.

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

<sup>7</sup>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 ' met Jake near his house earlier today. He was on his way home from the supermarket. He <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a few jobs to get some money, because he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a guitar. The bags <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ heavy, but he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the bus, so that he could <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the bus fare and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping. Jake said it's amazing how much food <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. And when we looked at Jake's shopping, we saw that most of it was imported. The grapes <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in Chile and the orange juice <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in South Africa. And all these things <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to England every day and then they <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to supermarkets by lorries. Think of all the fuel that <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to carry the things from the supermarket, because he <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. He said his arms really <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, though. But then I looked at the shopping list, and I said: 'Do you know that half the things <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, because they <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on the other side of the list?' Poor Jake had to <sup>21</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket, because the things <sup>22</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for their dinner. And the things were heavy, so he had to <sup>23</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

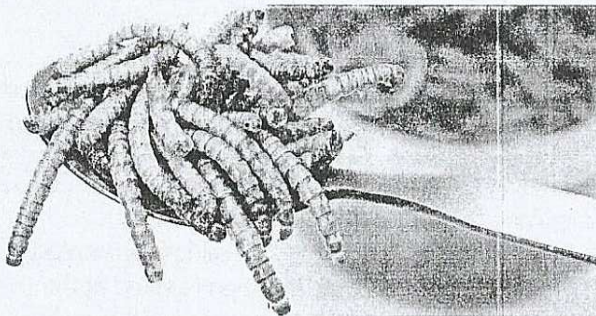
- 1 Tonnes of food are thrown away (throw away) by supermarkets.
- 2 A lot of the food that their customers buy \_\_\_\_\_ (waste), too.
- 3 Fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ (import) from other countries.
- 4 Fresh food \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Europe.
- 5 These things \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) thousands of miles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



- 1 What will the world's population be in 2050?  
a 7 billion      b 9 billion      c 10 billion
- 2 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.
- 3 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.
- 4 What part of a diet could insects provide a lot of?  
a vitamins and minerals  
b protein  
c fat
- 5 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.
- 6 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.

- 1 Active: An accident has closed the M6 motorway.  
Passive: The M6 motorway has been closed by an accident.
- 2 Active: An ambulance took three people to hospital.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital
- 3 Active: The police have arrested one of the drivers.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Active: Over 140,000 vehicles use **this part of the M6** every day.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 5 Active: The accident will cause **huge traffic jams** for the rest of the day.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of the day.  
...
- 6 Active: The Mayor will open **the new shopping centre** next week.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
- 7 Active: The Acme Construction Company built **the centre**.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Active: The local council gave **the land** to the company.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_ to the company \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Active: The local newspaper has criticized **the council** for this decision.  
Passive: \_\_\_\_\_ for this decision.
- 10 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?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 What choice of bed will you have?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 How will food be delivered to the hotel?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6 What will you have a view of?  
\_\_\_\_\_

7 What must you have before you go to the hotel?  
\_\_\_\_\_

8 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.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | drive a super-jeep                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | see a crack in the Earth's crust         |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | visit an active volcano                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | see a volcano erupting                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | have a meal inside a volcanic crater     |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | see the midnight sun                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | visit caves where Stone Age people lived |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | 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

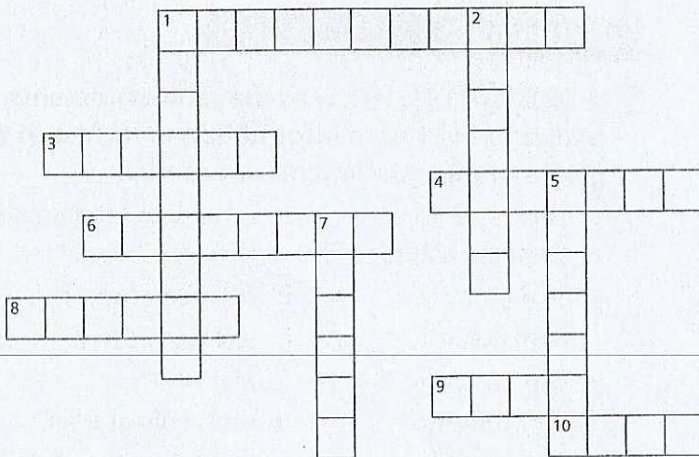
## Travel

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

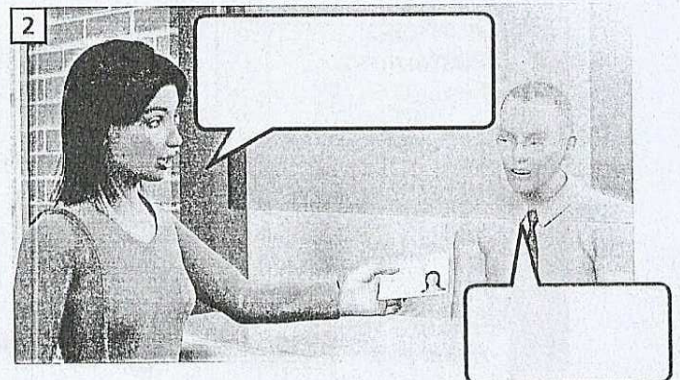
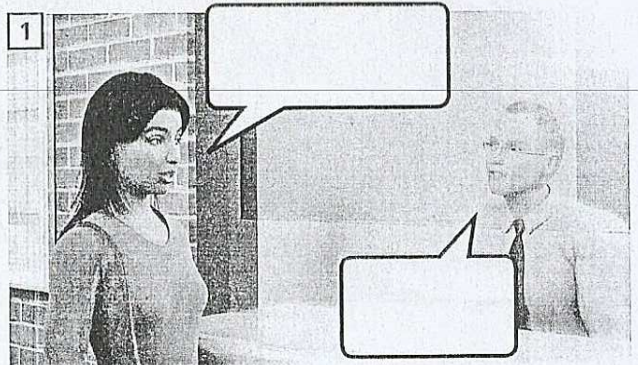
## Buying a ticket

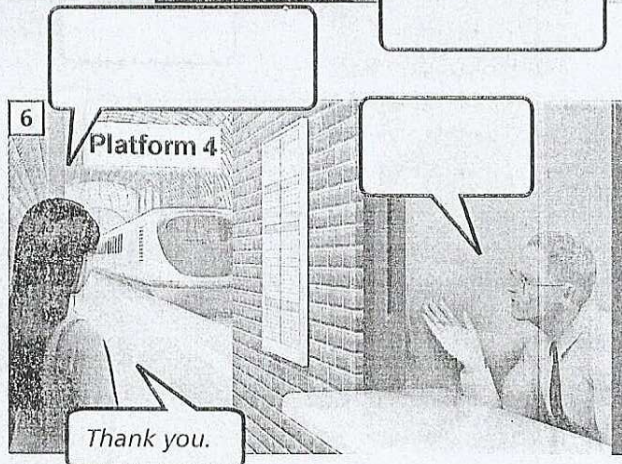
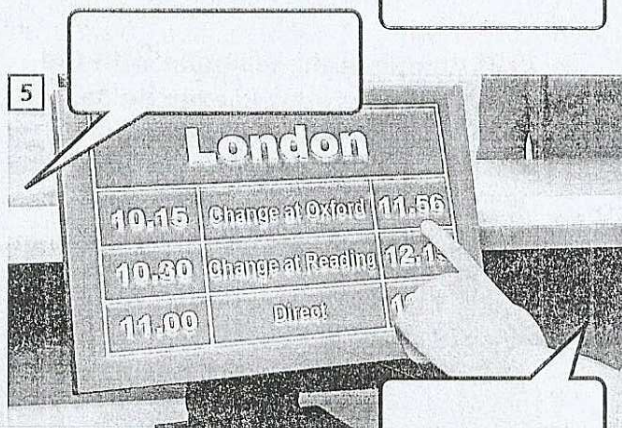
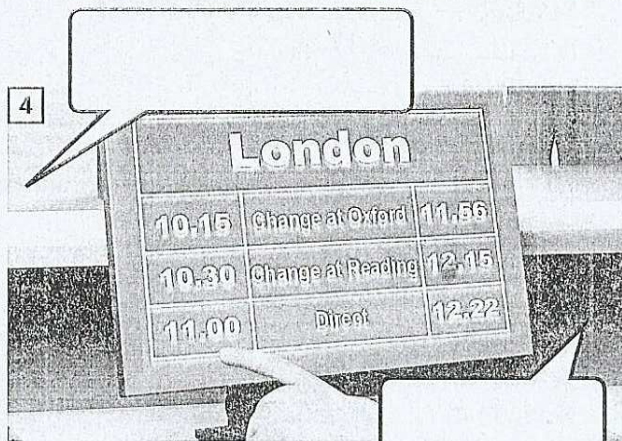
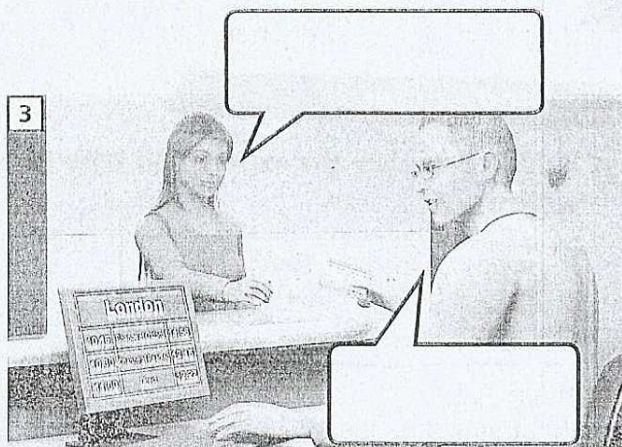
3 a Complete the expressions with these words.

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

Thank <sup>1</sup> you.  
What time does the 10.15 <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to London?  
Yes, but not <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eleven o'clock.  
It <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at 11.56.  
London, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.  
Let me see. It'll be the 10.15. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at Oxford.  
<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please. I'm coming back tomorrow, and I've got a student railcard.  
It <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ from platform 4.  
<sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ £24.50, please.  
What time is the <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ train to London?  
Is there a <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ train?  
And what <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ does it leave from?  
<sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 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 <sup>1</sup> to Cambridge <sup>2</sup> train. You can go <sup>3</sup> the bus, but it takes longer. The 15.20 train <sup>4</sup> King's Cross station in London arrives <sup>5</sup> Cambridge <sup>6</sup> 16.05. You can get <sup>7</sup> King's Cross <sup>8</sup> Underground.

2

The next train to depart <sup>1</sup> platform 5 will be the 17.46 train <sup>2</sup> Glasgow. Passengers travelling <sup>3</sup> Liverpool should change <sup>4</sup> 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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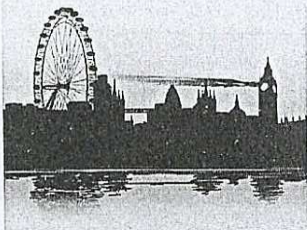
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#### American English

check

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---

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### 3 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        |

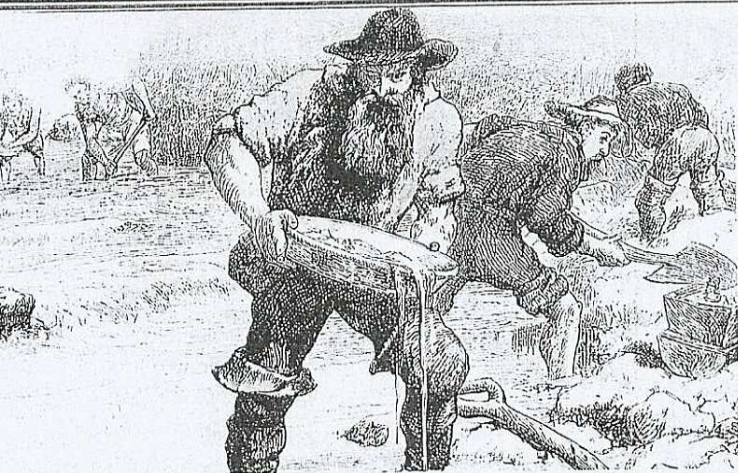
## English Across the Curriculum

### 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

5 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.

30 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?

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 7<sup>th</sup> century BC.  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the 7<sup>th</sup> 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 Furguson'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

# Wordlist

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

## Introduction

### A Welcome

clarification /klærɪfɪ'keɪʃn/  
croissant /'krwæsn/  
give a talk /gɪv ə 'tɔːk/  
Pardon? /'pɑːdn/  
whereabouts /'weərəbaʊts/

### B What do you like?

a couple (of) /ə 'kʌpl (əv)/  
equipment /'kwɪpmənt/  
head (v) /hed/  
I adore ... /aɪ ə'dɔː(r)/  
I can't stand ... /aɪ ,kɑːnt 'stænd/  
I don't mind ... /aɪ 'dɔːnt ,maɪnd/  
I'm not interested in ... /aɪm 'nɒt ,ɪntərəstɪd ɪn/  
I'm really into ... /aɪm 'riːəli ,ɪntə/  
keep fit /kiːp 'fiːt/  
player /'pleɪə(r)/  
point (n) /pɔɪnt/  
referee /refə'riː/  
roller coaster /'rəʊlə ,kəʊstə(r)/  
score (v) /skɔː(r)/  
set (n) /set/

### Sport: places and equipment

alley /'æli/  
athletics /æθ'letɪks/  
badminton /'bædmɪntən/  
basketball /'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/  
bat (n) /bæt/  
bowling /'bəʊlɪŋ/  
boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/  
club /klʌb/  
course /kɔːs/  
court (n) /kɔːt/  
cricket /'krɪkɪt/  
football /'fʊtbɔːl/  
goal /gəʊl/  
goggles /'gɒɡlɪz/  
golf /gɒlf/  
hockey /'hɒki/  
ice hockey /aɪs ,hɒki/  
motor racing /'məʊtə ,reɪsɪŋ/  
net /net/  
pitch /pɪtʃ/  
pool /puːl/  
puck /pʌk/  
racket /'ræktɪt/  
ring (n) /rɪŋ/  
rink /rɪŋk/  
rugby /'rʌɡbi/  
shuttlecock /'ʃʌtlkɒk/  
skates /'skeɪtɪŋ/  
stick /stɪk/  
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/  
tennis /'tenɪs/  
track (n) /træk/  
volleyball /'vɒlibɔːl/  
wrestling /'reslɪŋ/

## 1 Problems

### 1A Jake's party

china (adj) /'tʃaɪnə/  
ground (v) /graʊnd/  
Me neither. /miː 'naɪðə(r), 'niːðə(r)/  
on my own /ɒn ,maɪ 'aʊn/  
tide /taɪd/

### 1B Bullying

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

come up to /'kʌm ,ʌp tə/  
cyber-bullying /'saɪbə ,bʊlɪŋ/  
grab /græb/  
ignore /ɪg'nɔː(r)/  
in the end /ɪn ðiː 'end/  
move house /muːv 'haʊs/  
naturally /'nætʃrəli/  
personality /pɜːsə'næləti/  
punch (v) /pʌntʃ/  
religion /rɪ'lɪdʒən/  
verbal /'vɜːbl/  
victim /'vɪktɪm/

### Describing people

angry /'æŋɡri/  
attractive /ə'træktɪv/  
careful /'keəfəl/  
cheerful /'tʃiəfəl/  
confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/  
friendly /'frendli/  
funny /'fʌni/  
generous /'dʒenərəs/  
gorgeous /'ɡɔːdʒəs/  
handsome /'hænsəm/  
helpful /'helpfəl/  
honest /'ɒnɪst/  
horrible /'hɒrəbl/  
mean (adj) /miːn/  
nice /naɪs/  
overweight /əʊvə'weɪt/  
plain (adj) /pleɪn/  
popular /'pɒpjələ(r)/  
pretty /'prɪti/  
quiet /'kwaɪət/  
shy /ʃaɪ/  
slim /slɪm/  
stupid /'stjuːpɪd/  
ugly /'ʌɡli/  
well-built /wel 'bɪlt/

### 1C There's something wrong

calculator /'kælkjuleɪtə(r)/  
exchange (v) /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/  
refund (n) /'riːfʌnd/  
I see what you mean. /aɪ ,siː ,wɒt ,juː 'miːn/  
Just a moment. /dʒʌst ə ,məʊmənt/  
order (n, v) /'ɔːdə(r)/  
receipt /rɪ'siːt/  
What's wrong with ...? /'wɒts ,rɒŋ wɪð/  
zip /zɪp/

### Problems

It isn't plugged in. /ɪt ,ɪznt ,plʌɡd 'ɪn/  
It isn't switched on. /ɪt ,ɪznt ,swɪtʃt 'ɒn/  
It's bent. /ɪts 'bent/  
It's broken. /ɪts 'brʊkən/  
It's burnt. /ɪts 'bɜːnt/  
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 'nɔɪz/

It's missing. /ɪts 'mɪsɪŋ/  
It's scratched. /ɪts 'skrætʃt/  
It's the wrong size. /ɪts ðə ,rɒŋ 'saɪz/  
It's torn. /ɪts 'tɔːn/  
The battery's dead. /ðə 'bætəriːz ,ded/

### 1D Be careful what you wish for

blink /blɪŋk/  
hang (something) up /hæŋ ... 'ʌp/  
I could eat a horse. /aɪ ,kʊd ,ɪt ə 'hɔːs/  
impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/  
starving /'stɑːvɪŋ/  
in a flash /ɪn ə 'flæʃ/  
I've had enough. /aɪv ,həd rɪ'nʌf/  
mutter /'mʌtə(r)/  
ride (n) /raɪd/  
screech (v) /skriːtʃ/

squeal (v) /skwiːl/  
startled /'stɑːtld/  
stereo /'steriəʊ/  
sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/  
turn over /tɜːn əʊvə(r)/  
tyre /'taɪə/  
weird /waɪd/  
wimp /wɪmp/  
wish (n, v) /wɪʃ/

### Culture

aggressive /ə'ɡresɪv/  
amplifier /'æmplɪfə(r)/  
colourful /'kʌləfəl/  
costume /'kɒstjʊm/  
dye (n, v) /daɪ/  
evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/  
firstly /'fɜːstli/  
folk music /'fauk ,mjuːzɪk/  
generation /dʒenə'reɪʃn/  
hippies /'hɪpiːz/  
in contrast /ɪn 'kɒntrɑːst/  
melody /'melədi/  
pin (n) /pɪn/  
rhythm /'rɪðm/  
secondly /'sekəndli/  
sing-along /sɪŋ ə ,lɒŋ/  
slave /sleɪv/  
speaker /'spiːkə(r)/  
thirdly /'θɜːdli/

### English Across the Curriculum

burning hot /bɜːnɪŋ 'hɒt/  
cinnamon /'sɪnəmɒn/  
civilization /sɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/  
collapse (v) /kə'læps/  
compass /'kʌmpəs/  
eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/  
fabulous /'fæbjələs/  
freezing cold /friːzɪŋ 'kəʊld/  
ginger (n) /'dʒɪndʒə(r)/  
gunpowder /'ɡʌnpaʊdə(r)/  
invention /ɪn'venʃn/  
nutmeg /'nʌtmeg/  
port /pɔːt/  
printing /'prɪntɪŋ/  
spice /'spɑːs/  
trade (n) /treɪd/  
voyage /'vɔɪdʒ/

### Revision

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

### Your Project

as a result of /əz ə rɪ'zʌlt əv/  
bare (adj) /beə(r)/  
crew /kruː/  
tune (n) /tjuːn/  
variety /və'reɪəti/

## 2 The future

### 2A Ambitions

air force /aɪə ,fɔːs/  
aspect /'æspekt/  
careers adviser /kə'rɪəz əd ,vaɪzə(r)/  
earn /ɜːn/  
resolution /ˌrezə'lʊʃn/  
permanent /pə'mænənt/  
spontaneous /spɒn'teɪniəs/  
straightaway /streɪtə'weɪ/  
yacht /jɒt/

### Jobs

architect /'ɑːkɪtekt/  
builder /'bɪldə(r)/

# Wordlist

chef /ʃef/  
cleaner /'kli:nə(r)/  
electrician /'lek'triʃiən/  
engineer /'endʒi'nɪə(r)/  
flight attendant /'flaɪt ə'tendənt/  
lorry driver /'lɒri ,draɪvə(r)/  
nurse /nɜ:s/  
pilot /'paɪlət/  
secretary /'sekɹətəri/  
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 ,kɑ:nt 'meɪk ,ɪt/  
I'm afraid ... /,aɪm ə'freɪd/  
I'm sorry, but ... /,aɪm 'sɒri bʌt/  
Let me see ... /,let ,mi: 'si:/  
That's no good for me. /,ðæt s ,nəʊ 'ɡʊd fə ,mi:/  
What about ...? /'wɒt ə,baut/

## Time prepositions

at /æt, ə/  
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:tid/  
enormous /ɪ'nɔ:məs/  
fiancée /fi'ɒnseɪ/  
for eternity /fɔ: 'etɜ:nəli/  
gentleman (pl. gentlemen) /'dʒentlmən, 'dʒentlmən/  
grave (n) /ɡreɪv/  
heartbroken /'hɑ:tbrəʊkən/  
if you don't mind /,ɪf ,ju: 'daʊnt ,maɪnd/  
instant (adj) /ɪnstənt/  
Merry Christmas! /,meri 'krɪsməs/  
moral (n) /'mɔ:əl/  
nephew /'nefju:/  
spirit /'spɪrɪt/  
terrified /'terɪfaɪd/  
wage /weɪdʒ/  
warn /wɔ:n/

## Culture

ceremony /'serəməni/  
cheerleader /'tʃiəli:də(r)/  
drama /'drɑ:mə/  
gown /gaʊn/  
Grade School /'ɡreɪd ,sku:l/  
graduate (v) /'ɡrædʒueɪt/  
graduation certificate /'ɡrædʒu'eɪʃn sə,tɪfɪkət/  
Graduation Day /'ɡrædʒu'eɪʃn ,deɪ/  
High School Prom /,haɪ ,sku:l 'prɒm/  
Junior High School /,dʒu:nɪə 'haɪ ,sku:l/  
part-time job /,pa:t ,taɪm 'dʒɒb/

petrol station /'petrəl ,steɪʃn/  
pledge of loyalty /,pledʒ əv 'ləʊəlti/  
private school /'praɪvət ,sku:l/  
raise /reɪz/  
Senior High School /,si:nɪə '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 /'lædə(r)/  
make sure /,meɪk 'ʃʊə(r)/  
panic (v) /'pænɪk/  
task /tɑ:sk/  
wallpaper /'wɔ:lpeɪpə(r)/

## Your Project

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

## 3 Risks

### 3A Would you dare?

dare (v) /deə(r)/  
eyebrow /'aɪbraʊ/  
haunted house /,həʊntɪd 'haʊs/  
I dare you! /,aɪ 'deə ,ju:/  
imaginary /ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/  
raw /rɔ:/  
skydiving /'skɑɪdɑ:vɪŋ/  
tarantula /tə'ræntjələ/  
unreal /ʌn'riəl/  
Would you ...? /'wʊd ju:/

## Body art

dye your hair (orange) /,daɪ ,jɔ: ,heə(r) ('ɔ:rɪndʒ)/  
have an unusual hairstyle /,hæv ən ʌn,jʊ:ʒuəl 'heəstaɪl/  
have a tattoo /,hæv ə tə'tu:/  
have (your tongue) pierced /,hæv (jɔ: 'tʌŋ) ,prɪəst/  
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 /dɪ'zi:z/  
drought /draʊt/  
dust /dʌst/  
earthquake /'ɜ:θkweɪk/  
famine /'fæmɪn/  
flood (n, v) /flʌd/  
forest fire /'fɒrɪst ,faɪə(r)/  
hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/  
lava /'lɑ:və/  
magma /'mæɡmə/  
molten rock /,mɔ:ltən 'rɒk/  
peaceful /'pi:sfəl/  
shipwrecked /'ʃɪprekt/  
supervolcano /'su:pəvɒlkeɪnəʊ/  
survivor /sa'vaɪvə(r)/  
tornado /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/  
tsunami /tsu:'nɑ:mɪ/  
worldwide /'wɜ:ld'waɪd/

## Verbs and nouns

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

pollution /pə'lju:ʃn/  
produce /prə'dju:s/  
production /prə'dʌkʃn/

## 3C Warnings and advice

electrocute /ɪ'lektɹəkjʊt/  
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 ,slɪpəri ,wen 'wet/  
Danger! High voltage electricity. /'deɪndʒə ,haɪ ,vɔ:ltɪdʒ ɪlek'trɪsəti/  
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 'kliə(r)/  
Fire risk. No camp fires. Dispose of cigarettes and matches safely. /'faɪə ,rɪsk, ,nəʊ 'kæmp ,faɪəz, dɪ'spəʊz əv sɪɡə'rets ən ,mætʃɪz 'seɪfli/  
Not drinking water. /'nɒt 'drɪŋkɪŋ ,wɔ:tə(r)/  
Poison. For external use only. If swallowed, seek medical attention immediately. /'pɔɪzn, fɔ: ɪk'stɜ:nl ,ju:s əʊnli, ɪf 'swɒləʊd, ,sɪ:k 'medɪkl ə'tenʃn ɪ'mi:diətli/  
Radioactive hazard. Do not enter. Authorized personnel only. /reɪdɪəʊ'æktɪv 'hæzəd, ,du: 'nɒt ,entə, ,ɔ:θəraɪzd ,pɜ:sənel 'əʊnli/  
Warning. Strong currents. /'wɔ:nɪŋ, 'strɒŋ ,kərənts/  
No swimming. /'nəʊ ,swɪmɪŋ/

## Nouns and adjectives

anger /'æŋɡə(r)/  
angry /'æŋɡri/  
caution /'kɔ:ʃn/  
cautious /'kɔ:ʃəs/  
danger /'deɪndʒə(r)/  
dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/  
dirt /dɜ:t/  
dirty /'dɜ:ti/  
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 /'pɔɪzn/  
poisonous /'pɔɪzənəs/  
risk /rɪsk/  
risky /'rɪski/

### 3D The skydiver

airfield /'eəfi:ld/  
backpack /'bækpæk/  
canopy /'kænəpi/  
certainly /'sɜ:tɪnli/  
cord /kɔ:rd/  
hangar /'hæŋɡə(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 /stiə(r)/  
terrifying /'terɪfaɪɪŋ/  
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'tju:nəti/  
 quad bike /'kwɒd, baɪk/  
 raft-building /'rɑ:ft, bɪldɪŋ/  
 rock climbing /'rɒk, klaɪmɪŋ/  
 safety harness /'seɪfti, hɑ:nəs/  
 summer camp /'sʌmə, kæmp/  
 surfing /'sɜ:fɪŋ/

### English Across the Curriculum

break away /ɪ, breɪk ə'wei/  
 consist of /kən'sɪst əv/  
 float (v) /flaʊt/  
 layer (n) /'leɪə(r)/  
 plate tectonics /,pleɪt tek'tɒnɪks/  
 shape (n) /ʃeɪp/  
 the Earth's crust /ði, ɜ:θs 'krʌst/  
 time machine /'taɪm mə,ʃi:n/  
 unique /ju:'ni:k/

### Revision

context /'kɒntekst/  
 Don't fuss. /dʌnt 'fʌs/  
 footbridge /'fʊtbrɪdʒ/  
 frisbee /'frɪzbi/

### Your Project

addition /ə'dɪʃn/  
 bonfire /'bɒnfʌɪə(r)/  
 brochure /'brɒʃʊə(r)/  
 chip pan fire /'tʃɪp, pæn, faɪə(r)/  
 circular /'sɜ:kjələ(r)/  
 grizzly bear /,grɪzli 'beə(r)/  
 Kung fu fighting /,kʌŋ 'fu:, faɪtɪŋ/  
 lair /leɪə(r)/  
 peg (n) /peg/  
 roll the dice /,rəʊl ðə 'daɪs/  
 scissors /'sɪzəz/  
 shell suit /'ʃel, su:t/  
 well-known /wel 'nəʊn/

## 4 Can I ask ...?

### 4A Using the media

desktop (computer) /'desktp (kəm,pju:tə)/  
 the media /ðə 'mi:diə/

### The media

CD /,si: 'di:/  
 cinema /'sɪnəmə/  
 concert /'kɒnsət/  
 film /fɪlm/  
 Internet /'ɪntənət/  
 newspaper /'nju:zpeɪpə(r)/  
 play (n) /pleɪ/  
 programme /'prəʊgræm/  
 radio /'reɪdiəʊ/  
 theatre /'θiətə(r)/  
 TV /,ti: 'vi:/  
 website /'websaɪt/

### 4B Jobs

acting /'æktɪŋ/  
 advert /'ædvɜ:t/  
 advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/  
 application /æplɪ'keɪʃn/  
 application form /æplɪ'keɪʃn, fɔ:m/  
 apply /ə'plai/  
 attach /ə'tætʃ/  
 clear (v) /kliə(r)/  
 comb (n, v) /kəʊm/  
 deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/  
 delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/  
 duty /'dju:ti/  
 female /'fi:meɪl/  
 film extra /,fɪlm 'ekstrə/  
 fond of /'fɒnd əv/  
 further details /,fɜ:ðə 'di:teɪls/  
 good at /'gʊd ət/  
 involve /ɪn'vɒlv/

male /meɪl/  
 minimum wage /,mɪnɪmə 'weɪdʒ/  
 shelf (pl. shelves) /ʃelf, ʃelvz/  
 shop assistant /'ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/  
 support (v) /sə'pɔ:t/  
 sweep (the floor) /,swi:p (ðə 'flo:)/  
 pressure /'preʃə(r)/

### Personality

ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/  
 anxious /'æŋkʃəs/  
 charming /'tʃɑ:mɪŋ/  
 cheerful /'tʃiəfl/  
 disloyal /dɪs'loɪəl/  
 easy-going /,i:zi 'gəʊɪŋ/  
 enthusiastic /ɪnθju:zi'æstɪk/  
 hard-working /,hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ/  
 impatient /ɪm'peɪjnt/  
 lazy /'leɪzi/  
 loyal /'loɪəl/  
 messy /'mesi/  
 miserable /'mɪzrəbl/  
 negative /'negətɪv/  
 patient /'peɪjnt/  
 polite /pə'laɪt/  
 reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/  
 rude /ru:d/  
 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 'aɪl, raɪt, ɪf/  
 objection /əb'dʒekʃn/  
 propose /prə'pəʊz/  
 request (n, v) /rɪ'kwest/  
 response /rɪ'spɒns/  
 state (v) /steɪt/  
 Would you mind ...? /wʊd ju: 'maɪnd/

### Phrasal verbs

fill in (a form) /,fɪl, ɪn (ə 'fɔ:m)/  
 give back /,gɪv 'bæk/  
 knock over /,nɒk əʊvə(r)/  
 pick up /,pɪk 'ʌp/  
 put away /,put ə'wei/  
 put on /,put 'ɒn/  
 put out (rubbish) /,put, aʊt ('rʌbɪʃ)/  
 switch on /,swɪtʃ 'ɒn/  
 take off (shoes, clothes) /,teɪk, ɒf ('fu:z, 'kləʊðz)/  
 throw away /,θrəʊ ə'wei/  
 try on (clothes) /,traɪ, ɒn ('kləʊðz)/  
 turn down (volume) /,tɜ:n, daʊn ('vɒljum)/  
 turn up (volume) /,tɜ:n, ʌp ('vɒljum)/

### 4D Murder at the theatre

as usual /əz 'ju:ʒuəl/  
 blackmail (v) /'blækmeɪl/  
 blank (adj) /blæŋk/  
 clap (v) /klæp/  
 deserve /dɪ'zɜ:v/  
 extract (n) /'ekstrækt/  
 fire (v) /faɪə(r)/  
 grand /grænd/  
 I didn't mean it. /aɪ, dɪdnt 'mi:n, ɪt/  
 motive /'məʊtɪv/  
 performance /pə'fɔ:məns/  
 police constable /pə'li:s, kənstəbl/  
 sound equipment /'saʊnd ɪ,kwɪpmənt/  
 stage manager /steɪdʒ 'mænɪdʒə(r)/  
 You've gone too far. /ju:v, gɒn, tu: 'fɑ:(r)/

### Culture

be allowed to /bi: ə'laʊd, tu:, 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'tetəʊ/  
 developed countries /dɪ'veləpt 'kʌntrɪz/  
 growth /grəʊθ/  
 source /sɔ:s/  
 violence /'vaɪələns/  
 violent /'vaɪələnt/

### Revision

fashion buyer /'fæʃn, baɪə(r)/  
 make-up artist /'meɪk, ʌp, ɑ:tɪst/  
 part of speech /,pɑ:t əv 'spi:tʃ/  
 personal assistant /,pɜ:sənəl ə,sɪstənt/  
 tremendously /trə'mendəsli/

### Your Project

Best wishes, ... /best 'wɪʃɪz/  
 Dear ... /dɪə(r)/  
 haunt /haʊnt/  
 I look forward to hearing from you. /aɪ, lʊk, fɔ:wəd  
 tə 'hɪərɪŋ frəm, ju:/  
 on hold /ɒn 'həʊld/  
 See you soon. /si: ju: 'su:n/  
 Yours sincerely, ... /jɔ:z 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, ju: ə 'hænd/  
 country of origin /,kʌntri əv 'ɒrɪdʒɪn/  
 distribution centre /dɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn, sentə(r)/  
 extra (adj) /'ekstrə/  
 food miles /'fu:d, 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'vɜ:t, ɪntə/  
 cost (n, v) /kɒst/  
 couple (n) /'kʌpl/  
 double room /'dʌbl, ru:m/  
 either ... or ... /aɪðə(r), 'i:ðə(r) ... ɔ:(r)/  
 feature (n) /'fi:tʃə(r)/  
 free-standing /'fri: stændɪŋ/  
 glove /gləʊv/  
 hall /hɔ:l/  
 height /haɪt/  
 lagoon /lə'gu:n/  
 lodge (n) /lɒdʒ/  
 luxury (adj) /'lʌkʃəri/  
 per cent /pə 'sent/  
 reindeer /'reɪndɪə(r)/  
 resort (n) /rɪ'zɔ:t/  
 rope bridge /'rəʊp, brɪdʒ/  
 sandboarding /'sændbɔ:ɪdɪŋ/  
 sleeping bag /'sli:pɪŋ, bæɡ/  
 snowboarding /'snəʊbɔ:ɪdɪŋ/  
 suite /swi:t/  
 sauna /'səʊnə/  
 underwater /ʌndə'wɔ:tə(r)/  
 unforgettable /ʌnfə'getəbl/  
 water slide /'wɔ:tə, slaɪd/

### 5C Buying a ticket

arrival /ə'raɪvl/  
 associated with /ə'səʊsɪetɪd, wɪð, -fi-/  
 depart /dɪ'pɑ:t/  
 departure /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə(r)/  
 destination /destɪ'neɪʃn/  
 operated by /ɒpə'reɪtɪd, baɪ/  
 ticket clerk /'tɪkɪt, klerk/

## Wordlist

## Travel

direct train /da'rekt, di-, dai-, trein/  
 express / fast train /ik'spres, 'fɔ:st, trein/  
 fare /feə(r)/  
 platform /'plætfɔ:m/  
 return (ticket) /rɪ'tɜ:n (,tɪkɪt)/  
 single (ticket) /'sɪŋgl (,tɪkɪt)/  
 slow train /'sləʊ, trein/  
 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 fə/  
 salesman /'seɪlzmən/  
 shipping company /'ʃɪpɪŋ, kʌmpəni/  
 suspicious /sə'spɪʃəs/  
 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 /'saɪdwɜ:k/  
 soccer /'sɒkə(r)/  
 Spanish /'spæniʃ/  
 Turkish /'tɜ:kiʃ/  
 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) /'kaʊntəfɪt/  
 counterfeiting /'kaʊntəfɪtɪŋ/  
 credit card /'kredɪt, kɑ:d/  
 debit card /'deɪt, kɑ:d/  
 exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/  
 note (n) /nəʊt/

## Revision

booking /'bʊkɪŋ/  
 council /'kaʊnsɪl/  
 predict /prɪ'dɪkt/  
 proposal /prə'pəʊzl/

## Your Project

celebration /selɪ'breɪʃn/

complication /kəmplɪ'keɪʃn/  
 hesitation /hezɪ'teɪʃn/  
 reputation /repju'teɪʃn/  
 reservation /reza'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:kiŋ kən,dɪʃnz/

## 6B Saying 'No'

appear in court /ə,pɪər 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:'prɪm, 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 /'despəreɪt/  
 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 /'ɡrævəti/  
 punting /'pʌntɪŋ/  
 theory /'θiəri/  
 townspeople /'taʊnzpi:pl/

## English Across the Curriculum

Congress /'kɒŋɡres/  
 donkey /'dɒŋki/  
 election /ɪ'lekʃn/  
 elephant /'elɪfənt/  
 gambling /'ɡæmblɪŋ/  
 governor /'ɡʌvənə(r)/  
 head of state /,hed əv 'steɪt/  
 legal /'li:gl/  
 monarchy /'mɒnəki/  
 MP /em 'pi:/  
 pass a law /,pɑ:s ə 'lɔ:/  
 political party /pə'lɪtɪkl, pɑ:ti/  
 representative /repri'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 repri'zentətɪvz/  
 the Senate /ðə 'senət/  
 veto /'vi:təʊ/

## Revision

topic /'tɒpɪk/

## Your Project

arise /ə'raɪz/  
 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 'hʌri/  
 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:nər ɔ: ,leɪtə(r)/  
 waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/

## 3 The King Stands Up

bow (v) /baʊ/  
 hold a competition /,həʊld ə kɒmpə'tɪʃn/  
 powerful /'paʊəfl/  
 puzzled /'pʌzld/

## 4 The Model Millionaire

afterwards /'ɑ:ftəwɜ:dz/  
 banker /'bæŋkə(r)/  
 beggar /'begə(r)/  
 colonel /'kɜ:nl/  
 embarrassing /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/  
 envelope /'envələʊp/  
 model (adj, n) /'mɒdl/  
 platform /'plætfɔ:m/  
 To make matters worse, ... /tə, merk, mə'teəz 'wɜ:s/

## 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	Verb	Past simple	Past participle
be	was, were	been	lie	lay	lain
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burnt	burnt	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	sell	sold	sold
dig	dug	dug	send	sent	sent
do	did	done	set	set	set
draw	draw	drawn	sing	sang	sung
drink	drank	drunk	sink	sank	sunk
drive	drove	driven	sit	sat	sat
eat	ate	eaten	smell	smelt	smelt
fall	fell	fallen	speak	spoke	spoken
feel	felt	felt	spell	spelt	spelt
fight	fought	fought	spend	spent	spent
find	found	found	stand	stood	stood
fly	flew	flown	steal	stole	stolen
get	got	got	stick	stuck	stuck
give	gave	given	sweep	swept	swept
go	went	been, gone	swim	swam	swum
grow	grew	grown	take	took	taken
have	had	had	teach	taught	taught
hear	heard	heard	tear	tore	torn
hide	hid	hidden	tell	told	told
hit	hit	hit	think	thought	thought
hold	held	held	throw	threw	thrown
hurt	hurt	hurt	understand	understood	understood
keep	kept	kept	wake	woke	woken
know	knew	known	wear	wore	worn
learn	learnt	learnt	win	won	won
leave	left	left	write	wrote	written

## PHONETIC SYMBOLS

i:	as in see /si:/	ʒ	as in vision /'viʒn/	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/	əʊ	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/