

Present continuous

I can talk about things that are happening now.

1 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences in the present continuous.

1 with / housework / helping / the / I'm

I'm helping with the housework.

2 watching / my brothers / TV / are

3 our rabbit / eating / is / food / its

4 the / shining / is / sun

5 a / Maria / coat / wearing / is

6 very well / you're / the guitar / playing

7 my / me / sitting / is / best friend / next to

8 leaving / our bus / soon / is

2 Make the sentences in exercise 1 negative.

1 I'm not helping with the housework.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

8 _____

3 Complete the questions using the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then write true answers.

1 _____ it _____ (rain) outside?

2 _____ the sun _____ (shine)?

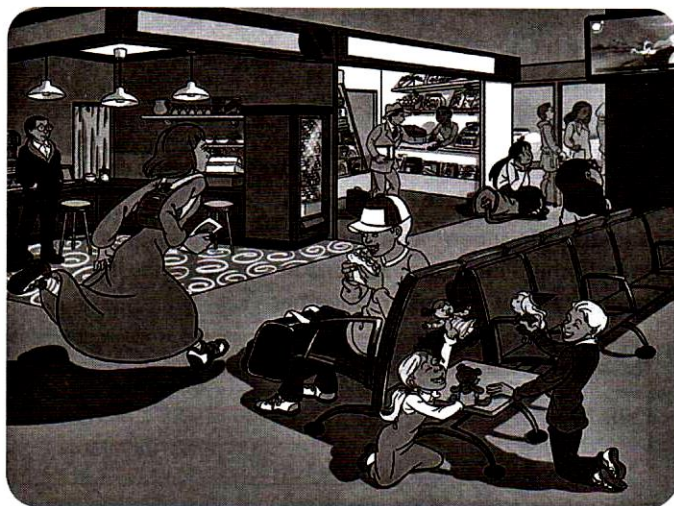
3 _____ your friends _____ (sit) near you?

4 _____ you _____ (wear) jeans?

5 _____ you _____ (listen) to music at the moment?

6 _____ you _____ (eat) anything at the moment?

4 Look at the picture. Complete the sentences using the affirmative or negative form of the present continuous of the verbs in brackets. Correct the negative sentences.



1 The man with a hat ~~isn't reading~~ (read) a magazine. He's buying a magazine.

2 The woman with glasses _____ (watch) TV.

3 The boy with the cap _____ (play).

4 The girl with long dark hair _____ (sit) on her bag.

5 The man with glasses _____ (wait) at the café.

6 The woman in a dress _____ (walk) past the café.

5 Complete the email. Use the present continuous form (affirmative, negative or interrogative) of the verbs in brackets.

To: ted@email.com

Dear Ted,

How are you? ¹ _____ (enjoy) your new school?

Everyone here is fine, but I ² _____ (get) really

angry with my brother. He ³ _____ (do) lots

of exams this term, so he ⁴ _____ (work) very

hard. He spends every evening at his desk. I have to do all his jobs

around the house because he ⁵ _____ (help) with

the housework at all. It's so unfair!

That's all for now. Mum ⁶ _____ (call) me. Dinner

is ready! When ⁷ _____ (plan) to visit us?

Love,

Poppy

Catwalk fashion

I can identify stress patterns in two- and three-syllable words.

1 Complete the adjectives. Use *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 b__gg__ | 7 p__tt__rn__d |
| 2 c__s__l | 8 pl__n |
| 3 d__rk | 9 sh__rt |
| 4 l__ght | 10 sh__rt-sl__v__d |
| 5 l__ng | 11 sm__rt |
| 6 l__ng-sl__v__d | 12 t__ght |

2 Say the words below. Notice the stress patterns. Put them into the correct place in the tables.

address afternoon apartment basketball eraser father
grandfather introduce lemonade lesson moustache
parent tattoo teenager together

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

7 _____	10 _____
8 _____	11 _____
9 _____	12 _____

13 _____
14 _____
15 _____

Listening Strategy

In English, words with more than one syllable have the stress on one of the syllables. This means that the syllable is louder than the others. Being familiar with word stress makes it easier to recognise words when you hear them.

3 **1.18** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen to pairs of words. Is the stress pattern the same or different? Write S for the same or D for different.

- 1 D 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____

4 Circle the word with the different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1 computing | excellent | educate | instrument |
| 2 family | musician | Saturday | holiday |
| 3 Japanese | seventeen | Bangladesh | beginning |
| 4 answer | correct | canteen | unload |
| 5 trousers | complete | jumper | sister |
| 6 children | teacher | water | along |



5 **1.19** Listen to the phone call. Choose the correct answers.

- Millie is waiting for Tanya
 - at home.
 - at a party.
 - in her bedroom.
- Tanya is
 - having problems with her outfit.
 - phoning Millie for advice.
 - leaving her house.
- Millie is wearing
 - a smart dress.
 - a casual outfit and boots.
 - jeans and a smart top.
- Millie
 - thinks that Jake's outfit is smart.
 - likes Amy's outfit.
 - says that Greg is wearing his usual clothes.
- Tanya asks Millie
 - where to go.
 - what time to arrive.
 - what clothes to wear.

6 Decide which syllable is stressed in the following words. Write 1, 2 or 3.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 again _____ | 7 horrible _____ |
| 2 always _____ | 8 idea _____ |
| 3 attractive _____ | 9 outfit _____ |
| 4 because _____ | 10 together _____ |
| 5 decide _____ | 11 trainers _____ |
| 6 fantastic _____ | 12 twenty-five _____ |

7 Complete the sentences with the words in exercise 6.

- It's seven _____.
- _____ I can't _____ what _____ to wear!
- They look _____.
- She thinks it's _____, but it's _____.
- I _____ wear jeans and _____.
I can't wear them _____!
- Thanks! Wonderful _____!

Contrast: present simple and present continuous

I can talk about what usually happens and what is happening now.

1 Complete the rules. Write present simple or present continuous.

We use the:

- _____ for something that happens regularly, always or never.
- _____ for something happening at this moment.
- _____ for something happening around this time.
- _____ for a fact that is always true.
- _____ with certain verbs that we don't usually use in continuous tenses, e.g. *believe, know*, etc.

2 Match the sentences (a–h) with the rules in exercise 1. Write 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

- This week my dad is working in London.
- I'm wearing a blue T-shirt.
- School finishes at four o'clock.
- Do you understand this word?
- I don't want a sandwich.
- The sun comes up in the east.
- We usually walk to school.
- Why are you smiling?

3 Complete the email. Use the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

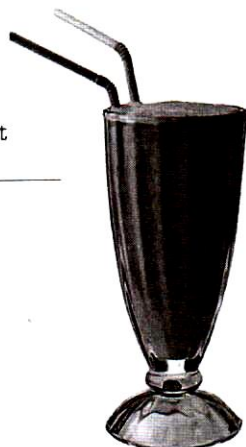
To: mel@email.com

Hi Mel,

What ¹ _____ (you / do) at the moment?
 I ² _____ (sit) in Mario's café.
 I ³ _____ (drink) a milkshake. This café
⁴ _____ (make) the best milkshakes in town!
 I ⁵ _____ (often / come) here after school with
 my friend Sally. In fact, I ⁶ _____ (wait) for her
 now. She's always late. I ⁷ _____
 (not understand) why! Anyway,
 can I borrow your geography
 textbook? I ⁸ _____
 (need) it for that test next week. I can't
 find mine. Oh, Sally ⁹ _____
 (come) into the café now.

Bye, see you later!

Dan



4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple in one gap and the present continuous in the other.

- Tom often _____ trainers to school, but today he _____ shoes. (wear)
- We _____ a DVD at the moment, but we _____ TV most evenings. (watch)
- I usually _____ a sandwich for lunch, but today I _____ some soup. (have)
- My mum _____ in an office in Manchester, but this month she _____ in Glasgow. (work)
- It hardly ever _____ here, but it _____ at the moment. (snow)
- Jason and Tilly _____ their bedrooms right now, but they usually _____ them at the weekend. (tidy)

5 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the affirmative or negative form of the present simple or the present continuous.

have know laugh like prefer sing watch

- Which _____ you _____, history or geography?
- 'Where's George?' 'He _____ a shower.'
- I _____ this pizza. It's horrible!
- 'We _____ the answer to this question.' 'Well, ask the teacher.'
- 'What's that terrible noise?' 'Kate _____!'
- 'Why _____ Ben _____?' 'Because he _____ a funny film.'

6 There are mistakes in five of these sentences. Find the mistakes and write the five sentences correctly.

- 'Are you wanting an ice cream?' 'No, thanks.'

- Right now I do my homework.

- I'm reading a really good book about Cristiano Ronaldo.

- Josh and Sam are hating maths.

- I don't believe in ghosts.

- I'm sometimes play the guitar in my bedroom.

- It's sometimes raining a lot in Scotland.

Adjectives: opposites

I can use a variety of adjectives.

1 Match the adjectives below to make pairs of opposites.

awful different difficult expensive fantastic good
large low new safe true wrong

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 bad _____ | 7 terrible _____ |
| 2 great _____ | 8 high _____ |
| 3 similar _____ | 9 old _____ |
| 4 easy _____ | 10 right _____ |
| 5 cheap _____ | 11 dangerous _____ |
| 6 false _____ | 12 small _____ |

2 Complete the sentences with adjectives from exercise 1.

- Don't play with that knife. It isn't _____.
- £500 for a jacket? That's _____!
- The shelf is very _____. I have to stand on a chair to reach it.
- Well done! All the answers in your test are _____.
- British English is a bit _____ from American English.
- That calculation is very _____. I can't do it.
- Joe says he's seventeen. But that isn't _____. He's only fifteen.

3 Complete the adjectives. Use a, e, i, o, u and y. Which prefix do we add to make the adjectives negative?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 fr__ndl__ | 5 us__l |
| 2 k__nd | 6 n__c__ss__r__ |
| 3 h__pp__ | 7 c__mf__rt__bl__ |
| 4 t__d__ | |

Negative prefix: _____

4 Complete the labels with negative forms of adjectives from exercise 3.



1 an _____ chair



2 an _____ room



3 an _____ flower



4 an _____ child



5 an _____ boy

5 Choose three adjectives from exercises 1 and 3 that you could use to describe these things. Try not to use any adjective more than once.

A a pair of jeans

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

B a city

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

C an exercise

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

D the weather

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

E a classmate

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

VOCAB BOOST!

In entries for adjectives in most learner's dictionaries you can often find the adjective with the opposite meaning. When you look up an adjective, make a note of the opposite too, if it is given.

6 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Then study the dictionary entries below. Complete the pairs of adjectives.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 awake | Opposite: _____ |
| 2 late | Opposite: _____ |
| 3 beautiful | Opposite: _____ |
| 4 thick | Opposite: _____ |
| 5 near | Opposite: _____ |
| 6 soft | Opposite: _____ |

awake /ə'weɪk/ *adjective* not sleeping: *The children are still awake.* > opposite **asleep**

early /'ɜ:li/ *adjective* before the usual or right time: *The train arrived ten minutes early.* > opposite **late**

ugly /'ʌgli/ *adjective* not pleasant to look at: *The house was really ugly.* > opposite **beautiful**

thick /θɪk/ *adjective* far from one side to the other: *The walls are very thick.* > opposite **thin**

far² /fɑ:(r)/ *adjective* a long way away: *Let's walk - it's not far.* > opposite **near**

hard¹ /hɑ:d/ *adjective* not soft: *These apples are very hard.* > opposite **soft**

Teenage pressures

I can understand a text about the pressures on teenagers to look good.

Revision: Student's Book page 37

1 Complete each pair of labels using the opposite adjectives below.

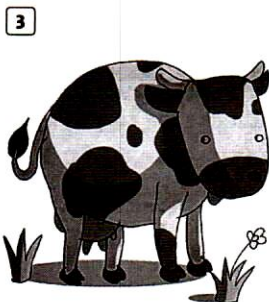
artificial fake female male natural ordinary real special



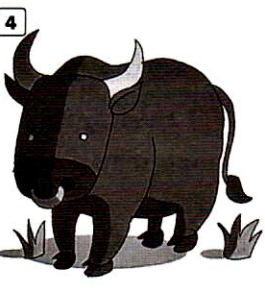
a fake photo



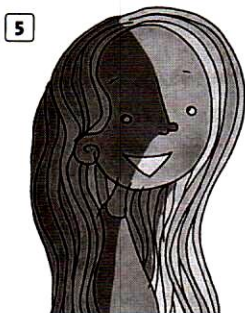
a _____ photo



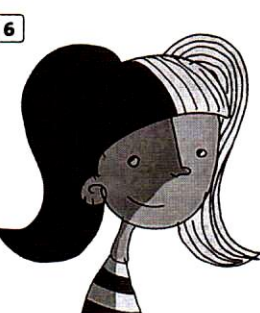
a _____ animal



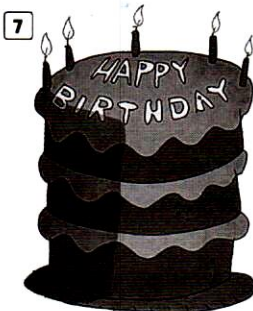
a _____ animal



_____ hair colour



_____ hair colour



a _____ cake



an _____ cake

2 Read the text. Which of the four teenagers sometimes tries to copy the appearance of famous people?

Personal perspectives

1 _____

'I'm not interested in images from the internet or magazines. Celebrities all look the same these days. And a lot of girls my age try to copy them. But I'm different - I try to find my own look. I usually buy my clothes at charity shops, and I have my own ideas about make-up too. My friends say I look great - but my dad doesn't always agree!'

Elsie
16

2 _____

'I'm not really interested in celebrities, but I care about my appearance and I want to be fit and muscular. I go to the gym four times a week. It's a good place to meet friends. And it's a healthy hobby. I never take tablets, but I sometimes have special drinks for building muscles. They aren't bad for my health. Is it a problem? I don't think so. A lot of my friends are the same as me.'

Oscar
17

3 _____

'A lot of the girls at school talk about hairstyles all the time - and make-up and fashion. They all have favourite celebrities and they try to copy their look. But I find all that boring. I've got other hobbies - like sport. I go swimming three times a week and I'm in the basketball and volleyball teams at school. My close friends are similar to me. They don't worry about their appearance, they just want to be fit and healthy.'

Bella
15

4 _____

'When I'm on my own, I wear very casual clothes - just a tracksuit, or a sweatshirt with jeans. I don't wear make-up. But when I'm with my friends, we sometimes dress up in nice clothes and change our hairstyles. We wear make-up too. We sometimes copy pictures of celebrities from magazines or the internet - but that isn't a problem for us. We don't worry about our appearance, we're just having fun. What's wrong with that?'

Grace
15

Reading Strategy

When you do a matching task, check your answers by trying to match the extra headings with each paragraph. They should not match any of them.

3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match paragraphs (1-4) in the text with headings (a-f) below. There are two extra headings.

- a Fun with friends
- b Body beautiful
- c Pressure to look good
- d A personal style
- e Sad about looking ordinary
- f Preferring sports

Making arrangements

I can make arrangements to meet somebody.

1 Complete the dialogue with the questions below.

how about 2.30? do you fancy going bowling on Saturday?
shall I come to your house and pick you up on the way?
what about Sunday? what time?

Max Hi, Daisy. ¹ _____

Daisy That's a great idea. But I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy on Saturday. I'm going shopping in London with my sister.

Max Well, ² _____ Are you free then?

Daisy Well, I'm going to the cinema in the morning, but I'm free in the afternoon.

Max OK, why don't we go after lunch then? ³ _____

Daisy Great idea. ⁴ _____

Max ⁵ _____

Daisy Cool. See you at my house at 2.30.

2 Complete the table with the words below.

the beach a café cards computer games dinner football friends ice skating swimming a walk

Free-time activities	
play	¹ _____ / tennis / ² _____ / ³ _____
go	bowling / ⁴ _____ / dancing / rollerblading / ⁵ _____
go to	the cinema / ⁶ _____ / ⁷ _____
go for	⁸ _____
have	lunch / ⁹ _____
meet	¹⁰ _____

3 Complete the suggestions below with five different activities from exercise 2. Use the correct form of the verb (-ing form or the infinitive without to).

- Do you fancy _____ this evening?
- Shall we _____ tomorrow night?
- Why don't we _____ at the weekend?
- How about _____ on Sunday?
- Let's _____ tomorrow morning.



4 Put the phrases below into the correct groups.

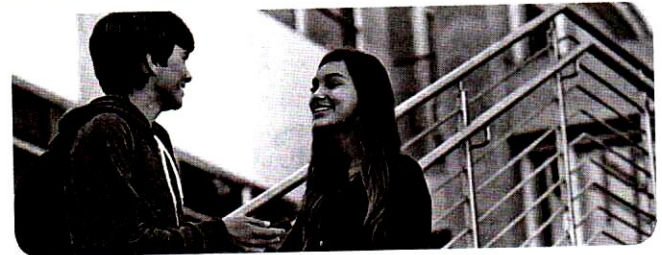
Cool I'm afraid I can't Great idea No, thanks
Sorry, but I'm busy That sounds fun Yes, I'd love to

Agreeing to a suggestion

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Declining a suggestion

- _____
- _____
- _____



5 1.20 Listen to a dialogue. Choose the correct answers.

- Sam doesn't want to go ice skating because
 he's busy. he doesn't like ice skating.
- Sam is free on
 Saturday morning. Saturday evening.
- They agree to meet at 10.30 at
 the café. the cinema.
- They agree to have lunch
 before the film. after the film.

6 1.20 Listen again. Tick the phrases in exercise 4 that you hear.

7 Which tense do we use for future arrangements? Choose the correct answer.

the present simple the present continuous

8 Write notes about your future arrangements.

- What are you doing this evening?

- What are you doing tomorrow morning?

- What are you doing on Saturday?

9 Now act out a dialogue to make arrangements using your notes from exercise 8.

Writing An email

I can write an informal email.

Preparation

1 Complete phrases 1–8 with the words below.

for from of soon things to (x2) wishes

- 1 Give my love _____ your parents.
- 2 Thanks _____ your email.
- 3 That's all _____ me.
- 4 Best _____,
- 5 How are _____ ?
- 6 Lots _____ love,
- 7 Say 'Hi' _____ your sister.
- 8 I hope to see you _____.

Writing Strategy

There are certain expressions that are used to begin and end an informal email, like *Dear ...* and *Best wishes ...* But emails usually include a few other 'social phrases' near the beginning and end. These make the email sound more natural and friendly.

2 Read the Writing Strategy. Then choose three phrases from exercise 1 to complete the email below. (More than one answer is possible.)

 To: james@email.com

Hi James,

1 _____ I hope you and your family are well. What are you doing at the moment? I'm trying to finish my homework, **but / so** it's taking a long time!

How about meeting in town one day soon? I want to try the new café on Market Street because my mum says it's very good. We can go there after school **because / or** meet for lunch one Saturday.

I'm going to Ava's barbecue next Saturday. Are you going too? It's at her house. I'm helping her with the preparations **because / so** I'm arriving early. I hope I see you there!

2 _____ I have to get my things ready for tomorrow morning. Please write soon!

3 _____

Holly

4 Complete the sentences with the correct linking words below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

and because but or so

- 1 I'm tired _____ I want to go to bed.
- 2 I'd like to go out this evening, _____ I can't.
- 3 I can speak French _____ my mum's from France.
- 4 Let's go to the newsagent's _____ buy a newspaper.
- 5 Do you want to eat at home _____ go to a restaurant?
- 6 My name's Lisa _____ I'm your new penfriend.

5 Read the task. In what order does Holly cover the three points in exercise 2? Number them 1–3.

Write an email to your friend in which you:

- talk about a future arrangement.
- suggest an activity to do together.
- say what you are doing now.

Writing Guide

6 Plan an email for the task in exercise 5. Make notes about:

- 1 a future arrangement.

- 2 a suggestion for an activity.

- 3 your current activity.

7 Write an email following your plan from exercise 6. (You can choose a different order for points 1–3.) Include phrases from exercise 1.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- covered all three points in the task?
- used phrases from exercise 1?
- used linking words to join your ideas?
- checked your spelling and grammar?

3 Circle the correct linking words in the email.

Vocabulary

1 Circle the words that are different.

- boots scarf shoes
- cardigan jumper skirt
- dress jeans leggings
- coat jacket shorts
- cap socks hat
- tie tracksuit trainers

Mark: / 6

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

dark long plain short-sleeved smart tight

- I'm wearing a dress to my job interview because I need to look _____.
- You have to wear _____ trousers to the restaurant. You can't wear shorts.
- This jacket is _____. It isn't very comfortable.
- Wear a _____ shirt to the barbecue. It's a beautiful day.
- People in my country usually wear _____ colours in the winter and lighter colours in the summer.
- I'm looking for a _____ white T-shirt to wear under this jumper.

Mark: / 6

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- My brother is a **female** / **male** model.
- That photo is **fake** / **real**. You haven't really got blue eyes.
- It's an **ordinary** / **a special** day, so I'm going to the hairdresser's in the morning.
- Kate hasn't really got fair hair. It isn't her **artificial** / **natural** colour.

Mark: / 4

4 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the adjectives below.

friendly happy kind necessary tidy usual

- Those children are very _____. They say bad things to people who are different from them.
- Lily is _____ with her new haircut. It's very short.
- I think make-up is _____. I prefer to look natural.
- The shop assistants are very _____ in that shop. I never buy my clothes there.
- Sam can't find his favourite T-shirt. His room's very _____.
- My cousin's clothes are _____. She often makes them herself.

Mark: / 6

5 Complete the dialogues with the words below.

afraid busy cool fancy how idea let's love shall sounds

Dialogue 1

Chloe Do you ¹ _____ playing tennis this afternoon?Poppy I'm ² _____. I can't. I'm going swimming with my sister.

Chloe What about tomorrow afternoon?

Poppy Yes, I'd ³ _____ to. ⁴ _____ I book a tennis court?Chloe Great ⁵ _____!

Dialogue 2

Mark ⁶ _____ go to the new burger bar tomorrow.Sean Sorry, I'm ⁷ _____. I'm going to the beach with my cousins.Mark ⁸ _____ about going bowling in the evening?Sean That ⁹ _____ fun.

Mark Come to my house at 7.30. We can go together.

Sean ¹⁰ _____.

Mark: / 10

Word Skills

6 Complete the dialogues using the opposite adjectives.

1 A Is that jacket new?

B No, it's _____.

2 A Am I right?

B No, you're _____.

3 A Is chemistry easy?

B No, it's _____.

4 A Are your boots similar to mine?

B No, they're _____.

5 A Is that sport dangerous?

B No, it's _____.

6 A Is that answer true?

B No, it's _____.

7 A Is that a good idea?

B No, it's very _____.

8 A Are their prices high?

B No, they're quite _____.

9 A Is it a great film?

B No, it's _____.

Mark: / 9

Review Unit 3

Grammar

7 Complete the dialogue with the correct present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Ben Hi, Eddie. What ¹ _____ ? (you / do)
- Eddie Hi, Ben. I ² _____ (study) geography.
- Ben Me, too. What's that noise? ³ _____ (your sister / listen) to music?
- Eddie No, she ⁴ _____ (not listen) to music. She ⁵ _____ (play) the guitar.
- Ben Oh. And I can hear voices. Is that your parents talking?
- Eddie No, it's the TV. My parents ⁶ _____ (not talk). They ⁷ _____ (watch) a film.
- Ben Your house is very noisy, Eddie.
- Eddie Yes, I know. I ⁸ _____ (not learn) anything!
- Ben Why don't you study at my house?
- Eddie Good idea. I'm on my way!

Mark: / 8

8 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs below.

buy go not go out not like make not want not wear work

- I _____ a skirt for the party, but it isn't finished.
- I _____ this shop. It's expensive.
- Tina usually _____ clothes shopping with her friends.
- My sister's at the shopping centre. She _____ a dress for her friend's wedding.
- Tony's cold. He _____ a coat.
- My brother _____ to buy new trousers. He's happy with his old jeans.
- We're tired. We _____ tonight.
- People in clothes factories in Bangladesh _____ very long hours.

Mark: / 8

Use of English

9 Choose the correct answers.

The Inuit people ¹ _____ in northern Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and in the north of Russia. Here the temperature is very ² _____ – it can go down to –50°C. The Inuit usually ³ _____ modern clothes, like jeans, T-shirts and jumpers. But today is ⁴ _____, because it's the first day of spring. Many of the Inuit people ⁵ _____ traditional clothes, such as coats made of animal skins. They've got animal-skin ⁶ _____ on their feet, too. Some of the women have got beautiful ⁷ _____ belts of many colours. What ⁸ _____ in cold weather in your country?

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 a live | b is living | c lives |
| 2 a high | b low | c small |
| 3 a wears | b are wearing | c wear |
| 4 a artificial | b ordinary | c special |
| 5 a are wearing | b wear | c wears |
| 6 a boots | b leggings | c trousers |
| 7 a dark | b patterned | c plain |
| 8 a are you wearing | b do you wear | c you wear |

Mark: / 8

Total: / 65

I can ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

- ★ = I need more practice.
 ★★ = I sometimes find this difficult.
 ★★★ = No problem!

	★	★★	★★★
I can describe people's clothes.			
I can talk about things that are happening now.			
I can identify stress patterns in two- and three-syllable words.			
I can talk about what usually happens and what is happening now.			
I can use a variety of adjectives.			
I can understand a text about the pressures on teenagers to look good.			
I can make arrangements to meet somebody.			
I can write an informal email.			

Reading

Strategy

In a gapped sentences task, words in the missing sentences such as pronouns (*they, them, etc.*) and possessive adjectives (*their, etc.*) can help you choose the correct answer. Underline these words in the missing sentences and see if they match the people or things in the text before or after the gaps.

- 1 Read the Strategy. Then look at the missing sentences (A–H) in exercise 2 and underline the pronouns and possessive adjectives.
- 2 Match gaps 1–7 in the text with sentences A–H below. There is one extra sentence.
 - A You can use a theatre, a shopping centre, or your school hall.
 - B Then see how long it takes them to walk down the catwalk.
 - C Schools often organise events to help them.
 - D When it's over, you can sit back and relax.
 - E They shouldn't be very expensive.
 - F Ask if you can borrow some outfits for a few days.
 - G The first thing you need is a team.
 - H Ask your friends at school if they want to be models for a day.

How to organise a charity fashion show

Charities like UNICEF and OXFAM always need money. ¹ One thing they sometimes do is to have a fashion show. Read on for some tips on organising a successful show.

It's impossible for one person to organise a fashion show alone. ² Ask friends and family for help, and give everyone a job to do.

The next thing you need is a place for the show. ³ You need to have a catwalk for the models to walk on and some chairs for the audience.

After that, you need to find some clothes. Talk to students at a fashion college or visit some shops. ⁴ Remember to give them back on time.

Now you've got the clothes, you need to find people to wear them. ⁵ If they aren't interested, look on social media, like Facebook.

Before the show, you need to practise. Ask the models to try on the clothes to check that they are the right size. ⁶ The show should last about 20 minutes.

On the big night, ask a good friend to be your assistant director. A fashion show is a lot of work, and there's always a lot to do. ⁷ It's time for your cleaning team to tidy up!



Listening

Strategy

One or more of the questions in a listening task usually asks about the context of the recording, for example:
Who are the speakers? Where are they?
When is the conversation happening?

- 3 Read the Strategy. Then look at the questions in exercise 4. Which question doesn't ask about context?
- 4 1.21 Listen to four short recordings. Choose the correct answer (A–D).
 - 1 Who is speaking to the students?

A A doctor.	C A parent.
B A police officer.	D A head teacher.
 - 2 When does Sean ask his mother about the jumper?

A At the weekend.	C After school.
B Before school.	D At night.
 - 3 What do Rita and Karl think about school uniforms?

A They like them.	C Only Rita likes them.
B Only Karl likes them.	D They dislike them.
 - 4 Where can you hear the announcement?

A On the radio.	C At a train station.
B At school.	D In a library.

Use of English

Strategy

In a gapfill task, some of the gaps may test auxiliary verbs. Remember to use the correct form of *do* for present simple questions and negatives and the correct form of *be* for present continuous.

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *do* or *be*.
 - 1 It's hot! Why _____ you wearing a coat?
 - 2 My sister _____ going to the festival because she hasn't got any money.
 - 3 What time _____ the concert start?
 - 4 We _____ staying in a hotel – we've got a tent.
 - 5 I like music, but I _____ play a musical instrument.

- 6 Read the text and complete it with the correct words. Use one word in each gap.

Welcome to Glastonbudget

It ¹ _____ raining, but there are black clouds in the sky. There is music, just like Glastonbury, but this isn't Glastonbury. For one thing, it's only May, and the Glastonbury Festival is ² _____ June. This is Glastonbudget, a music festival similar ³ _____ Glastonbury, but not quite the same. People ⁴ _____ watching the Arctic Monkeys on the main stage right now; it's the Antarctic Monkeys. Lisa Gaga ⁵ _____ singing on the second stage. These bands are tribute bands – they look and sound exactly like the real thing. Glastonbudget is a three-day festival, and you ⁶ _____ camp there, just like at Glastonbury. There are cafés and restaurants where you can ⁷ _____ breakfast, lunch and dinner too. So, ⁸ _____ you fancy going to a music festival? The problem with Glastonbury is that it's very ⁹ _____ to buy tickets. Glastonbudget ¹⁰ _____ cost as much and the music is just as good.

Speaking

Strategy

In a guided conversation make sure you respond to your partner before moving on to a new point.

- 7 Read the Strategy. Then match sentences 1–5 with responses A–E.

- 1 Do you fancy going for a walk?
- 2 It's a lovely day.
- 3 Are you free this weekend?
- 4 Is that new restaurant expensive?
- 5 I think we should stay in tonight.

- A I don't think so. Let's look at the website.
- B Great idea. Where shall we go?
- C I agree. Shall we watch a DVD?
- D Sorry, but I'm busy. How about next weekend?
- E You're right. Let's go to the beach.

- 8 Decide who is Student A and who is Student B. You have to do a project together for homework. Make an arrangement to work on the project together. Follow the prompts below.

A Greet B. Ask if B wants to do the project at the weekend.

B Decline A's suggestion. Give a reason. Suggest another day / part of a day.

A Decline B's suggestion. Give a reason. Suggest another day / part of a day.

B Agree to the suggestion. Ask about the place.

A Suggest a time and place to do the project.

B Agree.

Writing

Strategy

When we write an email to a friend, we often use informal language, rather than formal language. Informal language includes contractions (*I am = I'm*), imperatives (*Can you tell me... = Tell me...*) and informal vocabulary (*thank you = thanks*).

- 9 Read the Strategy. Then rewrite the sentences using more informal language.

- 1 Dear Chloe, _____
- 2 I hope you are well. _____
- 3 That is all from me. _____
- 4 Can you call me next week? _____
- 5 Goodbye for now. _____
- 6 Can you ask your parents? _____

- 10 Write an informal email to a friend. Include the information below.

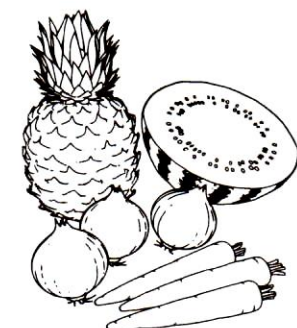
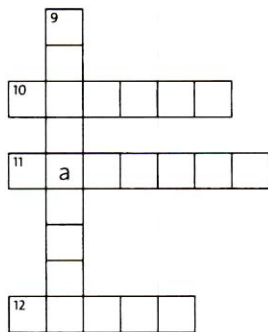
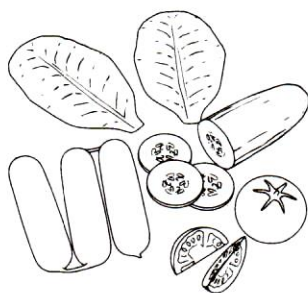
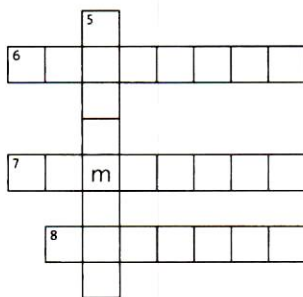
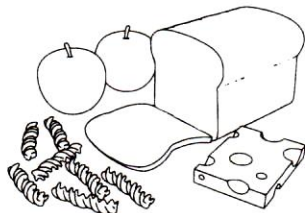
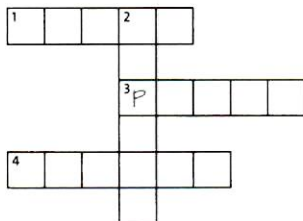
- Thank your friend for his/her email.
- Mention an event you're organising at your school.
- Describe the event.
- Invite your friend to the event.
- An appropriate ending.

Vocabulary

A Are you hungry?

I can talk about breakfast, lunch and dinner.

1 Complete the puzzles with the types of food in each picture.



2 Complete the shopping lists. Use a, e, i, o and u.

List A

- 1 b _ _ f
- 2 l _ mb
- 3 m _ shr _ _ ms
- 4 r _ c _

List B

- 5 s _ ndw _ ch _ s
- 6 cr _ sps
- 7 str _ wb _ rr _ _ s
- 8 _ l _ v _ s

List C

- 9 ch _ ck _ n
- 10 l _ m _ ns
- 11 p _ pp _ rs
- 12 pr _ wns

3 1.22 Listen to four couples in the supermarket. Match three of the couples with the shopping lists (A–C) in exercise 2. (One couple does not match any of the lists.)

- 1 Jack and Mary: List _____
- 2 Leo and Darcy: List _____
- 3 Arthur and Megan: List _____
- 4 Finley and Amber: List _____

4 1.22 Listen again. What does the other couple buy? Write the four food items.

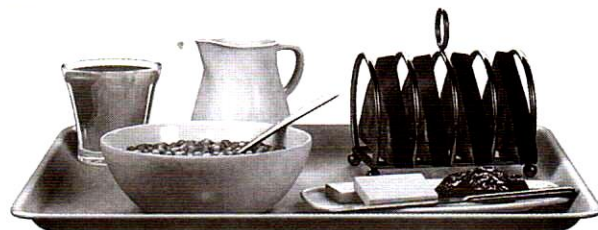
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

5 1.23 Listen to the phone call in a hotel. Which breakfast does the guest order? Tick the correct picture.

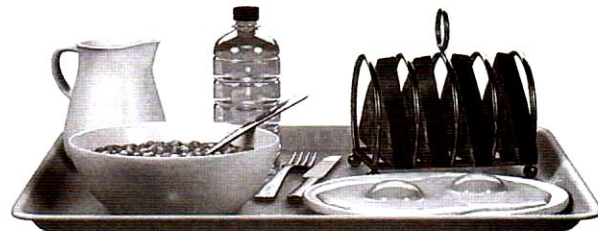
1



2



3



6 What do you usually have for breakfast? Describe it.

On school days, I usually have _____

At weekends, I usually have _____

there is / there are; some and any

I can use there is / are and some / any correctly.

1 Choose *There's* or *There are* to complete the sentences. Are the sentences true or false for you? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 **There's / There are** four people in my home.
True / False _____
- 2 At my school, **there's / there are** a gym.
True / False _____
- 3 **There's / There are** a swimming pool in my town.
True / False _____
- 4 **There's / There are** six letters in my first name.
True / False _____
- 5 **There's / There are** a lot of shops in my town.
True / False _____
- 6 **There's / There are** a beach near my house.
True / False _____



2 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 We haven't got _____ milk for the cereal.
- 2 I don't want _____ lettuce in my sandwiches.
- 3 We need _____ olives for this recipe.
- 4 Please buy _____ mushrooms at the supermarket.
- 5 I can't see _____ prawns in the fridge.
- 6 Have we got _____ large tomatoes?
- 7 Have _____ rice with your chicken.
- 8 Are we having _____ fish at the barbecue?

3 Make the sentences negative. Be careful with *some* and *any*.

- 1 There's some chicken in the fridge.
There isn't any chicken in the fridge.
- 2 I want some prawns on my pizza.

- 3 I'm eating some melon with my breakfast.

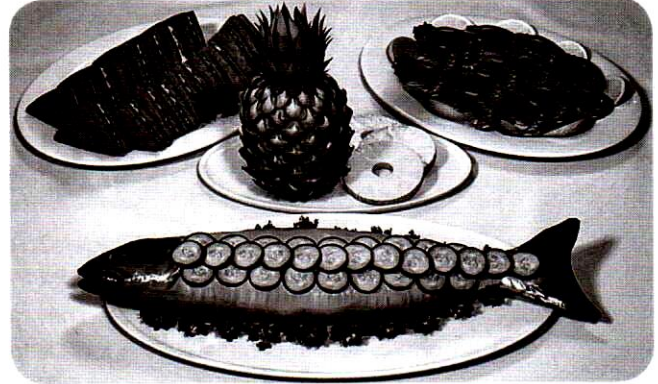
- 4 There's a pineapple on the table.

- 5 There are some tomatoes in the shopping bag.

- 6 I want an egg for breakfast.

- 7 I've got some apples.

- 8 There are some sandwiches for your friends.



4 Put the words in the correct order to make questions. Then look at the picture above and write short answers.

- 1 is / fish / any / there
Is there any fish?
Yes, there is.
- 2 sandwiches / there / any / are
_____?
- 3 are / mushrooms / any / there
_____?
- 4 a / is / chicken / there
_____?
- 5 is / pineapple / there / a
_____?
- 6 prawns / there / any / are
_____?

5 Complete the questions about your English classroom. Use the interrogative form of *there is / are* and *any* or *a / an*. Then write short answers.

- 1 Are there any windows?
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
- 2 _____ bin in the room?

- 3 _____ whiteboard?

- 4 _____ shelves on the walls?

- 5 _____ table for the teacher?

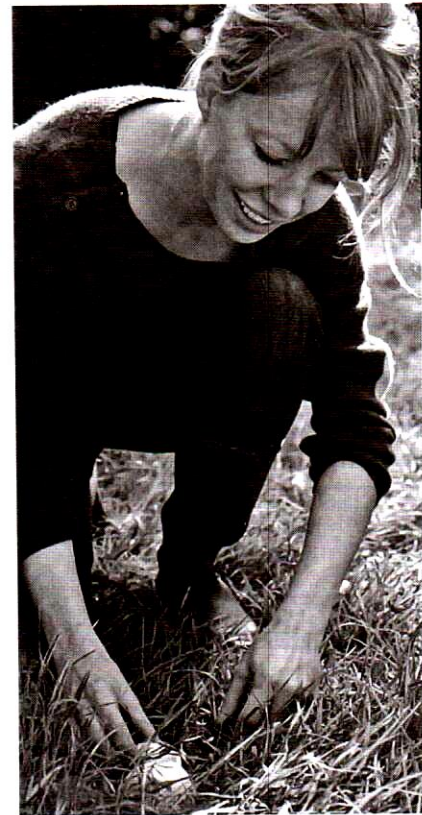
- 6 _____ cupboards?

- 7 _____ computer?

Eating in the wild!

I can identify and understand unstressed words.

✓



Wild foraging

What are wild foragers? They are people who look for food in the countryside. They do this because the food is free, and it is fresh and healthy. Wild foragers believe that rich countries grow too much food – and that isn't good for the environment. There is already a lot of wild food in the countryside. You can find lots of mushrooms, leaves, grasses, fruit, vegetables, seeds, herbs and nuts in different seasons. So why do we buy food, when we can find food for free?



1 Read the text about wild foraging. Choose the correct option (a–c) for sentences 1–3.

- 1 A wild forager is someone who looks for ___ in the countryside.
a wild animals b things to eat c plants
- 2 Wild foragers believe that wild foraging is _____.
a healthy b difficult c bad for the environment
- 3 Wild foragers think that rich countries ___ too much food.
a buy b grow c eat

Listening Strategy

Unstressed words can be difficult to catch in natural speech. Being able to recognise the unstressed form of words will help you to understand them when you hear them.

2 **1.24** Read the Listening Strategy. Underline the stressed 'content words' in these sentences. Then listen, check and repeat.

- 1 Steve is in the bathroom. 4 Give me a sandwich.
2 Where is the milk? 5 Go to bed!
3 When's your birthday? 6 Kate can ride a bike.

3 **1.25** Listen and complete the sentences. Are the words you wrote stressed or unstressed?

- 1 Liam _____ swim.
2 Put _____ on the table.
3 Where's _____ salt?
4 That's _____ apple.
5 Juan's _____ Spain.
6 Here's _____ water.

4 **1.26** Listen to an interview with a wild forager. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Stacey studies and collects wild plants that are safe to eat.
2 Stacey goes foraging once a month.
3 Stacey never buys food in a supermarket.
4 There are some places that you can't collect food from.
5 A lot of Stacey's visitors don't enjoy her cooking.

5 Underline the stressed words in these sentences.

- 1 I go with my friends and we look for food.
(Underline four words.)
2 And it isn't good for the environment.
(Underline two words.)
3 How often do you collect this kind of food?
(Underline four words.)
4 It's tasty, it's good for you and it's free!
(Underline four words.)

how much / how many, much / many / a lot of, a few / a little

I can talk and ask about quantity.

1 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- 1 There aren't _____ pens in my pencil case.
- 2 He hasn't got _____ rice.
- 3 They haven't got _____ bananas.
- 4 There isn't _____ water in the bottle.
- 5 We haven't got _____ sugar.
- 6 There aren't _____ books on the shelf.

2 Complete the dialogue. Choose *how much* or *how many*.



Francis Let's have some lunch. Do you want a sandwich?

Melanie Yes, OK. But ¹how much / how many bread is there?

Francis There's a lot.

Melanie Good. We need some butter too. ²How much / How many butter have we got? Look in the fridge.

Francis There's a lot of butter too.

Melanie I'd like a tomato sandwich. ³How much / How many tomatoes are there?

Francis There aren't any tomatoes.

Melanie Oh. What about eggs? ⁴How much / How many eggs are there?

Francis Six.

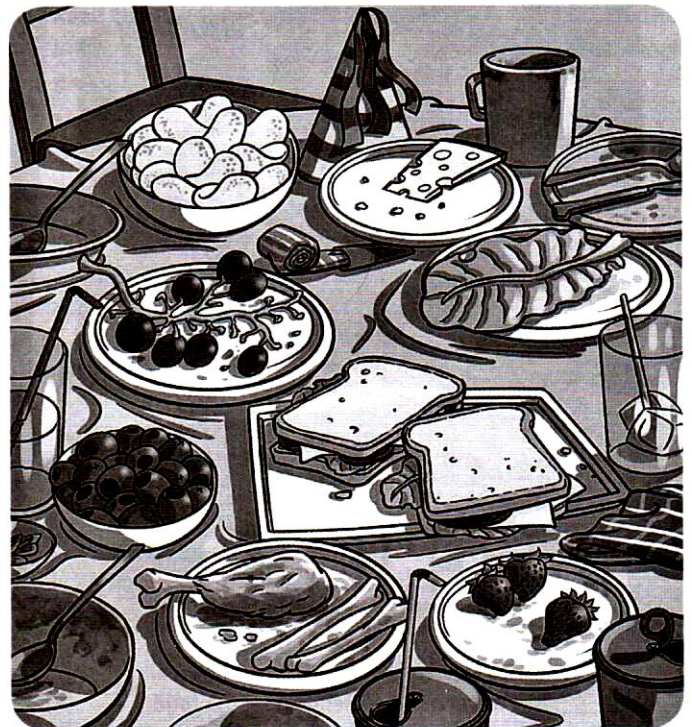
Melanie Let's have egg sandwiches, then.

3 Complete the questions with *how much* and *how many*, and *is there* and *are there*.

- 1 How many crisps are there?
- 2 _____ cheese _____?
- 3 _____ grapes _____?
- 4 _____ sandwiches _____?
- 5 _____ lettuce _____?
- 6 _____ olives _____?
- 7 _____ chicken _____?
- 8 _____ strawberries _____?

4 Look at the picture below. What's left after the party? Answer the questions in exercise 3. Use *There isn't much.* / *There are a lot.* / *There aren't many.*

- 1 *There are a lot.*
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____



5 Complete the sentences. Use *a little* or *a few*.

- 1 We've got _____ carrots in the fridge.
- 2 There's only _____ milk.
- 3 Can I have _____ sugar, please?
- 4 There are _____ apples on the table.
- 5 'Would you like some pasta?' 'Just _____ . I'm not very hungry.'
- 6 I often go out with _____ friends at the weekend.
- 7 I sometimes have _____ sugar in my coffee.
- 8 We usually buy _____ newspapers at the weekend.
- 9 I've only got _____ time before I have to go to school.
- 10 We need _____ tomatoes and _____ cheese to make the pizzas.

Adjective + preposition

I can use adjective + preposition collocations.

1 Choose the correct prepositions.

- 1 popular **to** / with
- 2 bad **on** / for
- 3 responsible **for** / about
- ✓ 4 keen **on** / with
- 5 used **about** / to
- 6 worried **about** / with

2 Complete the text with the adjectives and prepositions in exercise 1.



Vending machines in a school

Advertising IN SCHOOLS

A lot of parents and teachers are ¹ _____ advertising in schools. Some food companies put up posters in schools and give leaflets to the students. Some companies give sports equipment to schools if students buy a lot of chocolate bars or crisps. Of course, a lot of students are ² _____ these snacks and are happy to buy them. In some schools there are vending machines. These machines sell drinks and snacks that are ³ _____ teenagers – they love them! But the drinks and food are also ⁴ _____ your health, and some people say they are ⁵ _____ obesity in children. Other people say that students are ⁶ _____ advertisements and the students don't buy more snacks and drinks because of them.

3 Complete the sentences with the adjectives below.

bad disappointed full good kind

- 1 Fruit and vegetables are _____ for your health.
- ✓ 2 I'm good at science, but _____ at art and music.
- 3 These snacks are _____ of sugar and salt.
- 4 Always try to be _____ to other people.
- 5 I'm very _____ with my exam results.

4 Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.

at for in of (x2)

- 1 Are you interested _____ art and photography?
- 2 Josh is afraid _____ spiders! He hates them!
- 3 France is famous _____ its cheese and wine.
- ✓ 4 Thank you for your help. It's very kind _____ you.
- 5 I like maths, but I'm not very good _____ it.

VOCAB BOOST!

When you record new adjectives, record any prepositions that go with them. You can find this information in a dictionary, often in the example sentences.

5 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Then look at the dictionary entries below and note down the prepositions that go with these adjectives.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 proud _____ | 4 excited _____ |
| 2 late _____ | 5 bored _____ |
| 3 similar _____ | |

bored /bɔ:d/ *adjective* not interested; unhappy because you have nothing interesting to do: *I'm bored with this book.*

excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adjective* not calm, for example because you're happy about something that's going to happen: *He's getting very excited about his holiday.*

similar /'sɪmələ(r)/ *adjective* the same in some ways, but not completely the same: *Rats are similar to mice, but they are bigger.*

proud /praʊd/ *adjective* pleased about something that you or others have done: *They are proud of their new house.*

late /leɪt/ *adjective, adverb* after the usual or right time: *I was late for school today.*

Online dining

I can understand a text about an unusual online service.

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1 Complete the messages on the internet forum. Use the words below.

chef customers fork knife menu service tray waiters

I love this restaurant. The ¹ _____ is from Italy and makes fantastic pizzas. There are lots of great pasta dishes on the ² _____ too. And the ³ _____ are really friendly.

I don't like the atmosphere. The ⁴ _____ are all over 40 and eat their pizzas with a ⁵ _____ and ⁶ _____. It isn't for young people!

Don't go there! It's really expensive. You pay £18 for a small ⁷ _____ of bread, olives and other starters. Main courses are about £20 each. And then they add 15% to your bill for ⁸ _____!

2 Read the text. Tick the best definition of *mukbang*.

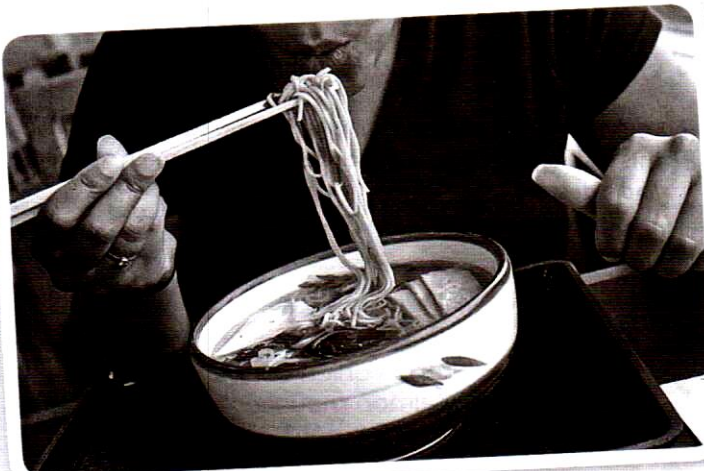
- a Buying meals online and eating them alone.
- b Finding friends online and going out for meals together.
- c Paying to watch somebody online eat a meal.

Reading Strategy

When you have to complete sentences with information from a text, start by deciding which part of the text contains the information you need. Remember that the sentences follow the same order as the text.

3 Read the Reading Strategy. Complete the sentences with information from the text. Write one or two words in each gap.

- 1 When Lee Chang-hyun starts work, he sits in front of his _____.
- 2 While Lee Chang-hyun is working, he gets messages from his _____.
- 3 About 3,500 people in South Korea _____ in *mukbang*.
- 4 Park Seo-yeon earns \$9,000 _____ from *mukbang*.
- 5 Park Seo-yeon thinks people pay to watch her eat because they don't want to eat a lot of _____ or sugar.
- 6 Perhaps South Koreans enjoy watching people eat online because a lot of them live _____.
- 7 For the viewers, *mukbang* is like eating with _____.



TV DINNERS

Lee Chang-hyun lives in Seoul, the capital of South Korea, and he has a very unusual job. He starts work at midnight. He sits in front of his computer, connects to the internet, and starts to eat. He doesn't eat quietly – he makes lots of noise! While he eats, people can watch a live video of his meal online. And every day, about 10,000 people watch him. These viewers send messages to him. The messages appear on his computer and he answers them while he's eating. And all the time, he is earning money.

Watching people eat is a popular online activity in South Korea. You can also watch on a special TV channel. The name of the hobby in Korean is *mukbang*. About 3,500 South Koreans take part in it and a small number of them are famous. For example, Park Seo-yeon is well known online as TheDiva. She earns \$9,000 a month from her viewers and it is now her full-time job.

But why do the viewers pay? Park Seo-yeon believes that health is the main reason. People love dishes with lots of fat and sugar, but they don't want to eat them, so they ask her to eat them – and they watch! But can you really enjoy watching a meal but not eating it? Or is there another reason for the popularity of *mukbang*?

Perhaps there are social reasons for its popularity. These days, a lot of South Koreans live alone. When you eat dinner alone every evening, it's easy to feel sad. But with *mukbang*, you can eat with others. It is a kind of online dinner party. And when you visit the website often, it is almost like visiting friends.

At the moment *mukbang* is only popular in South Korea, not in other countries. But perhaps it just needs some time ...

In a restaurant

I can order food and drink in a restaurant.

1 Complete the menu with the words below.

beef cheesecake chocolate pepper pie rice

menu

starters

Tomato and red ¹ _____ soup

Mini fishcakes

Thai ² _____ salad

main courses

Beef and mushroom ³ _____

Chicken curry and ⁴ _____

Prawn stir-fry

desserts

Strawberry mousse

Lemon ⁵ _____

Home-made ⁶ _____ ice cream

2 Complete the dialogue with five of the phrases below. There are two extra phrases.

And for you, sir? And for your main course?
 And what would you like, madam? Are you ready to order?
 Let's leave a tip. The same for me.
 Would you like anything to drink?

Waiter ¹ _____

Man Yes, we are. I'd like the fishcakes to start, please.

Waiter Certainly. ² _____

Man Can I have the chicken curry, please?

Waiter Of course. ³ _____

Woman To start, the soup. Followed by the prawn stir-fry.

Waiter Very good. ⁴ _____

Woman Can I have water, please?

Man ⁵ _____

Waiter Of course.

3 Rewrite the sentences in a polite way using *would like*, affirmative or interrogative. Use *please* if necessary.

- 1 Do you want some rice?

- 2 What do you want for dinner?

- 3 I want a cup of coffee.

- 4 Where do you want to sit?

- 5 We want the bill.

4 1.27 Listen to three dialogues in the same restaurant. When does each dialogue take place? Choose the correct words.

Dialogue 1 takes place **before / during / after** a meal.
 Dialogue 2 takes place **before / during / after** a meal.
 Dialogue 3 takes place **before / during / after** a meal.

5 Read and complete these lines from the dialogues. Write one word in each gap. Then write 'Waiter' and 'Customer' next to the correct lines.

- 1 **Waiter:** _____ everything OK for you?
 _____: Yes, _____ fine, thanks.
- 2 _____: Can I have _____ water, please?
 _____: Yes, _____ course, sir.
- 3 _____: Can we have a table _____ two, please?
 _____: Certainly, sir. Follow _____.
- 4 _____: Would you _____ to order some drinks?
 _____: _____, please.
- 5 _____: Can we _____ the bill, please?
 _____: Certainly. _____ moment.
- 6 _____: _____ it include service?
 _____: No, it _____.

6 1.27 Listen again and check your answers to exercise 5.

7 Look at the menu below. Imagine you are eating alone at this restaurant. Choose and circle a starter, a main course and a dessert.

menu

STARTERS

French onion soup
 Salmon mousse
 Olive pâté

MAIN COURSES

Chicken and mushroom pie
 Fish pie
 Vegetable curry

DESSERTS

Melon with strawberries
 Coffee cake with ice cream
 Lemon mousse

8 Now act out a dialogue in a restaurant. Use your menu in exercise 7 and phrases from exercises 2 and 5.

An invitation

I can write an invitation.

Preparation

1 Match 1–7 with a–g to make key phrases for invitations.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 I'm having a party <input type="checkbox"/> | a in your diary! |
| 2 I'm <input type="checkbox"/> | b you can come. Let me know! |
| 3 Would you like <input type="checkbox"/> | c planning (a party). |
| 4 Can you please <input type="checkbox"/> | d can make it. |
| 5 Put it <input type="checkbox"/> | e to celebrate (my birthday). |
| 6 I hope <input type="checkbox"/> | f to join us? |
| 7 Hope you <input type="checkbox"/> | g bring (some CDs)? |

2 Complete the invitations with key phrases from exercise 1.

✉ To: lisa@email.com

Hi Lisa,

1 _____ . It's on Saturday 11 April from 7 o'clock. I'm inviting lots of friends and my cousins from London too.

2 _____ ? It should be fun. I don't have much good music so 3 _____ ? Or can you bring your MP3 player? I've got some speakers. Don't forget the date: 11 April – 4 _____ !

Love, George

✉ To: marcus@email.com

Hi Marcus,

5 _____ to celebrate the end of the school year. I'm inviting lots of people from our year at school. We're going to the lake and we're having a BBQ. Please bring some food – maybe some burgers and sausages for the BBQ – and some lemonade or cola. 6 _____ – you've got my mobile number.

Love, Alice

3 Read the Writing Strategy. Then find and underline one mistake in each sentence below. Write G for a grammar mistake, V for a vocabulary mistake and S for a spelling mistake.

- How much CDs can you bring? G
- The party should be funny!
- Can you please bring some food?
- I inviting all my friends.
- I'm having a berthday party.
- Don't remember to let me know if you can come.

4 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 3 correctly.

- How _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Writing Guide

5 Plan an invitation for one of the events below. Make notes.

- barbecue birthday party end-of-exams party
fancy dress party New Year's Eve party street party

1 What is the event? Why are you holding it?

2 When and where is the event?

3 What should the person do or bring?

6 Write the invitation using your notes from exercise 5.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- used some key phrases from exercise 1?
- checked the grammar?
- checked your choice of vocabulary?
- checked the spelling?

Writing Strategy

When you have finished writing, check your work carefully for mistakes. Read once for grammar, once for choice of vocabulary and once for spelling.

Vocabulary

1 Circle the word that is different.

- 1 apples onion pineapple strawberries
 2 carrots mushrooms peas prawns
 3 beef chicken eggs lamb
 4 bread milk pasta rice
 5 crisps cucumber lettuce tomatoes
 6 butter cheese fish yoghurt

Mark: / 6

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

chef customers fork knife menu service tray waiter

- 1 The _____ was bad, because the waiters were very slow, so we aren't leaving a tip.
 2 I can't cut this meat because I haven't got a _____.
 3 I can't eat my salad because I haven't got a _____.
 4 Let's ask the _____ for the bill.
 5 That restaurant always has a lot of _____. It's very popular.
 6 Would you like to see the dessert _____?
 7 Please tell the _____ that the fish was excellent.
 8 We often have dinner on a _____ in front of the TV.

Mark: / 8

3 Match the first parts of the sentences (1-8) with the second parts (a-h).

- 1 Let's leave
 2 Can we see
 3 Is everything
 4 Would you like
 5 Can we have a
 6 I'd like
 7 Can we
 8 Does it include

- a table for two, please?
 b service?
 c some water, please.
 d OK for you?
 e a tip.
 f have the bill, please?
 g a coffee or a tea?
 h the menu, please?

Mark: / 8

4 Complete the invitations with the phrases below.

can make it can you bring celebrate my birthday
 I'm planning put it would you like

Hi Karen,

1 _____ a sleepover at my house on Friday night with some friends.

2 _____ to join us? I've got Fictionary and Tanya is bringing another game, so it should be a lot of fun.

Hope you³ _____.

Love,

Joanna

Dear Richard,

I'm having a party to⁴ _____ next month. It's on Saturday 3 February at my house. I'm organising the drinks, but⁵ _____ some food?

6 _____ in your diary!

Best wishes,

Philip

Mark: / 6

Word Skills

5 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 We were very disappointed _____ our meal. The food was terrible!
 2 My little sister is afraid _____ the dark, so she sleeps with a light on.
 3 They live in Mexico, so they're used _____ hot, spicy food.
 4 Some doctors say that eating a lot of meat is bad _____ you.
 5 It's very kind _____ you to invite us for dinner.
 6 Many people think fizzy drinks are responsible _____ the obesity problem.

Mark: / 6

Grammar

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there is* or *there are* (affirmative, negative or interrogative).

- 1 _____ a jacket on the chair. Is it yours?
 2 _____ any people in the café.
 3 _____ any meat in this pie?
 4 _____ a Japanese restaurant here, so we can't have sushi.
 5 _____ any apples on the tree?
 6 _____ any sugar in my tea.
 7 _____ a dishwasher in the flat?

Mark: /7

7 Complete the dialogue with *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.

Alice We need to go shopping. Let's make a list.

Tania OK. Here's a pen. You can write.

Alice Perfect. So, have we got ¹ _____ fruit?

Tania There's ² _____ pineapple in the fridge, but we haven't got ³ _____ oranges.

Alice Right. Have we got ⁴ _____ vegetables?

Tania We've got a lettuce, some tomatoes and a cucumber. Oh and there's ⁵ _____ onion.

Alice OK. What about rice and pasta?

Tania We've got ⁶ _____ pasta, but there isn't ⁷ _____ rice.

Alice Right. What else?

Mark: /7

8 Complete the sentences with the words below.

a few a little a lot of how many how much many much

- 1 I don't want _____ chips with my fish, just a few.
 2 _____ bread do you eat every day?
 3 My little brother only eats _____ vegetables.
 4 My friends eat _____ junk food, especially burgers and pizza.
 5 I only want _____ milk in my coffee, please.
 6 _____ sweets do you buy a week?
 7 We don't eat _____ ice cream – only in the summer.

Mark: /7

Use of English

9 Complete the text. Write one word in each space.

Are you keen ¹ _____ hot dogs – you know, those sausages in a long bread roll? So, how ² _____ hot dogs do you think you can eat for dinner? ³ _____ is a restaurant in New York called Nathan's, which is famous ⁴ _____ its hot dog eating competition. It's very popular ⁵ _____ customers and about twenty people take part every year. On 4 July, all of the competitors stand behind ⁶ _____ long table. A lot of other customers stand and watch. There ⁷ _____ some big plates of hot dogs on the table. There are also ⁸ _____ drinks, but not many. They haven't got ⁹ _____ time to eat the hot dogs because the clock stops after ten minutes. A lot ¹⁰ _____ the competitors stop eating before then, but most of them finish. An American called Joey Chestnut holds the record with 69 hot dogs in ten minutes.

Mark: /10

Total: /65

I can ...

Read the statements. Think about your progress and tick one of the boxes.

★ = I need more practice.

★★ = I sometimes find this difficult.

★★★ = No problem!

	★	★★	★★★
I can talk about breakfast, lunch and dinner.			
I can use <i>there is / are</i> and <i>some / any</i> correctly.			
I can identify and understand unstressed words.			
I can talk and ask about quantity.			
I can use adjective + preposition collocations.			
I can understand a text about unusual restaurants.			
I can order food and drink in a restaurant.			
I can write an invitation.			

5

In the city

Vocabulary

A

Places

I can describe places in a city.

1 Complete the names of these places and match them with the pictures (a–h) below.

- 1 town hall e 6 sq _____
 2 c _____ p _____ rk 7 sw _____ mm _____ ng
 3 _____ rp _____ rt p _____ l
 4 f _____ r _____ st _____ t _____ n 8 b _____ s _____ st _____ t _____ n
 5 g _____ m



2 Match the sentences with the places in town below.

bank cinema hospital hotel library museum
 park police station post office shopping centre
 train station zoo

- 1 'Hello. I'm Doctor Langton. How is your arm today?'

- 2 'Excuse me. I'm looking for a book about the rainforest.'

- 3 'The 9.35 from London to York is arriving at platform four.'

- 4 'I need to report a crime.'

- 5 'Can I have a room for three nights, please?'

- 6 'I need to send this letter to Canada, by air.'

- 7 'Excuse me. Where are the lions and tigers?'

- 8 'Look at that Greek plate. It's 3,000 years old!'

- 9 'I'd like to change some money into euros, please.'

- 10 'Be quiet! The film is starting!'

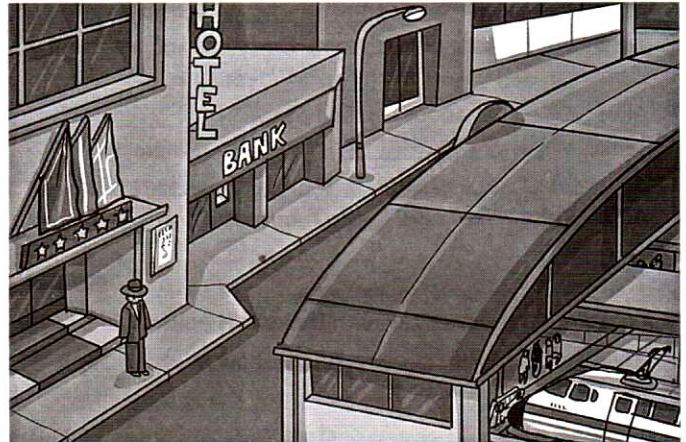
- 11 'Let's play football, then have a picnic.'

- 12 'You can stay here in the café. I need to go to the clothes shop and then the bookshop.'

3 1.28 Look at the pictures and listen to the sentences. Are the sentences true or false? Tick the correct answer.



- 1 a True False b True False c True False



- 2 a True False b True False c True False




- 3 a True False b True False c True False

Comparatives

I can make comparisons.

1 Complete the travel blog. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

After a week in New York, I'm now in Philadelphia. It's much ¹ _____ (quiet) here, but it's still a big city, with lots of restaurants, museums and famous buildings. The centre of Philadelphia is ² _____ (small) than Manhattan, so you can walk everywhere. I think the people here are ³ _____ (friendly) and ⁴ _____ (polite). But I prefer New York. It's ⁵ _____ (interesting) and ⁶ _____ (exciting) than Philadelphia. And public transport is ⁷ _____ (good), so it's ⁸ _____ (easy) to get around.



2 Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use the affirmative of *be* and the comparative form of the adjective with *than*.

1 Prince Harry / young / Prince William

Prince Harry is younger than Prince William.

2 Crocodiles / dangerous / sharks

3 Chinese / difficult / English

4 Friends / important / money

5 Twitter / new / Facebook

6 Brown rice / natural / white rice

7 Six out of ten / bad / fourteen out of twenty

3 Complete the facts with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets. Include *than*. Use the correct form of *be*, affirmative or negative, to make the facts true.

1 Antarctica (big) _____ Australia.

2 Mars (far) _____ from the Sun _____ Earth.

3 Tigers (large) _____ cheetahs.

4 Mount Fuji (high) _____ Mount Kilimanjaro.

5 The North Pole (cold) _____ the South Pole.

6 London (rainy) _____ Rome.

7 Beijing (polluted) _____ Tokyo.

8 Gold (expensive) _____ silver.

4 Write true sentences comparing yourself with a friend or family member. Use the adjectives in brackets.

1 (patient) I'm more patient than my brother.

2 (kind) _____

3 (noisy) _____

4 (tidy) _____

5 (sensible) _____

6 (cool) _____

7 (creative) _____

5 Write questions comparing the words below. Then write your own opinion beginning with *I think*.

1 Which / easy / English / German?

Which is easier, English or German?

I think English is easier.

2 Who / funny / Ben Stiller / Jim Carrey?

3 Which / casual / a T-shirt / a shirt?

4 Which / bad / a broken leg / a broken arm?

5 Who / famous / Lionel Messi / Taylor Swift?

6 Which / nice / chocolate / cheese?

7 Which / attractive / a flower / a butterfly?

8 Which / good / a good exam result / a nice present?

Town or country?

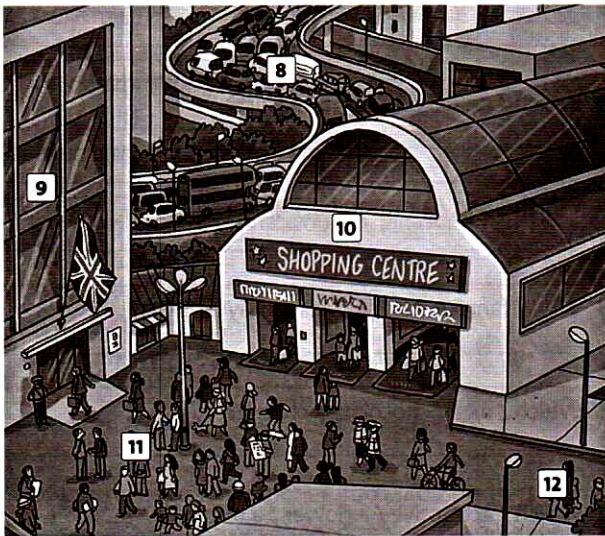
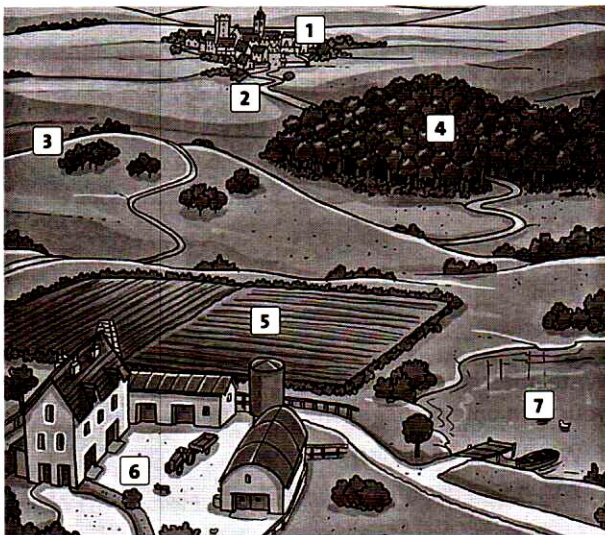
I can identify the main idea of a listening text.

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1 Label the pictures. Use the words below.

crowd farm field hill lake office block
shopping centre street traffic valley village wood

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 10 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 11 _____ |
| 6 _____ | 12 _____ |



Listening Strategy

Sometimes it isn't necessary to understand all of the details when you listen, as long as you understand the main ideas. In these cases, focus on what you need to know and do not worry if you do not understand every word.

2 **1.29** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen to three people. What are they talking about? Match them with the correct topic (a-c).



- 1 Jonnie
- a buses
 - b traffic
 - c shops



- 2 Ian
- a a town
 - b a library
 - c a cinema



- 3 Milla
- a a hotel
 - b an office block
 - c a shopping centre

3 **1.30** Listen and match speakers (1-4) with the sentences (a-e). There is one extra sentence. Remember not to worry if you don't understand everything.

Which speaker ...

- a is showing visitors his/her new house in the country?
- b explains what there is to do where he/she lives?
- c is giving a tour of a town?
- d would like to live in the country?
- e wants to go on holiday to a city?

4 **1.30** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Which country would speaker 1 like to visit?

- 2 Which buildings does speaker 2 mention?

- 3 Which does speaker 3 prefer, her old home or her new home?

- 4 Why does speaker 4 dislike the place where he lives now?

I can use superlative adjectives.

1 Complete the forms of transport. Use a, e, i, o and u.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 b__s | 6 sh__p |
| 2 c__r | 7 t__x__ |
| 3 c__ch | 8 tr__n |
| 4 m__t__rb__k__ | 9 tr__m |
| 5 pl__n__ | 10 __nd__rgr__nd |

2 Write the superlative form of the adjectives.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 warm _____ | 5 exciting _____ |
| 2 noisy _____ | 6 bad _____ |
| 3 wide _____ | 7 talented _____ |
| 4 big _____ | 8 easy _____ |

3 Complete the sentences. Use the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Planes are _____ (quick) form of transport.
- Is chicken _____ (healthy) type of meat?
- Which are _____, (comfortable) trams, trains or buses?
- I think Saturday is _____ (good) day of the week.
- July is often _____ (hot) month of the year.
- London isn't _____ (safe) city in the UK.

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- river / is / The Amazon / the / in the world. / longest

- from the sun. / furthest / Neptune / planet / is / the

- friendliest / Who / in the class? / girl / is / the

- animals / Chimpanzees / in the world. / are / most intelligent / the

- the / exams / worst. / are / maths / In my opinion,

5 Underline the mistakes. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

- Josh is the taller boy in the class. ✗

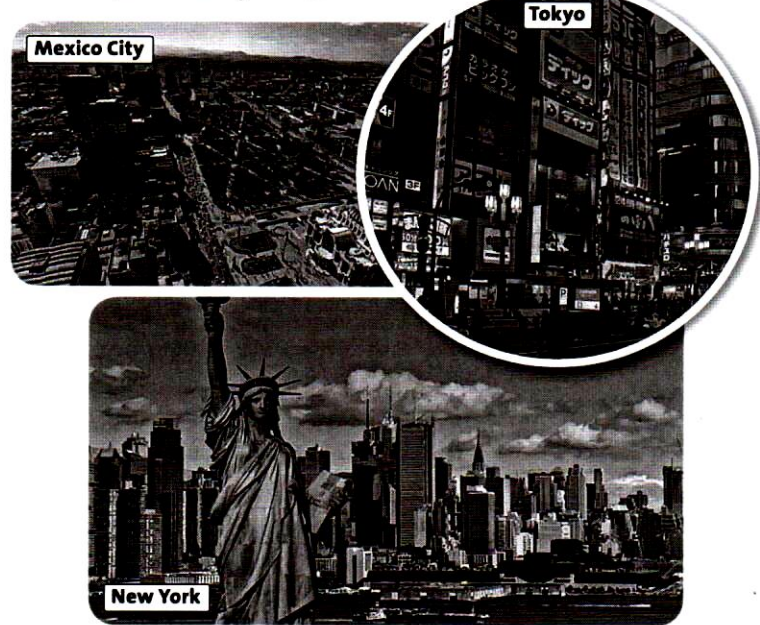
- Zurich is most expensive city in Europe. ✗

- The Pacific is the most largest ocean in the world. ✗

- James's exam results are the goodest in the class. ✗

- The forest I travelled last year was to New York. ✗

6 Look at the table. Write sentences with comparative and superlative adjectives.



Mexico City	Tokyo	New York
1,485 km ²	2,188 km ²	1,214 km ²
☺☺☺	☺☺☺☺	☺☺☺
\$\$	\$\$\$\$	\$\$\$\$\$
Max: 27°C Min: 5°C	Max: 30°C Min: 2°C	Max: 25°C Min: -3°C
🏢🏢🏢🏢🏢	🏢🏢	🏢🏢🏢

- (big) Mexico City is bigger than New York, but Tokyo is the biggest.
- (small) _____
- (wet) _____
- (dry) _____
- (cheap) _____
- (expensive) _____
- (hot) _____
- (cold) _____
- (clean) _____
- (polluted) _____

Words that go together

I can use a range of travel-related collocations.

1 Complete the collocations with the verbs below.

buy catch get on get out of go by
go up take travel to

- _____ taxi / bus / tram / train / plane, etc.
- get to / _____ school / work / London
- _____ / get off a train / a bus / a tram, etc.
- get in / _____ a car / a taxi / a van, etc.
- _____ the stairs / the escalator
- _____ a ticket
- _____ a taxi / a train / a tram, etc.
- _____ a bus / a plane, etc. (but not a taxi)

cross drive give go lose miss ride wait for

- _____ a train / a bus / a tram / a plane, etc.
- _____ on foot
- _____ a bicycle / a scooter / a horse, etc.
- _____ your way
- _____ the road / street
- _____ to work / into town / to London
- _____ a bus / a tram / a train, etc.
- _____ somebody a lift

2 Complete the texts with the words below.

HOW DO YOU GET TO SCHOOL?



a lift by bus school the bus work

Millie: How do I get to 1 _____? That depends. My mum drives to 2 _____ on Mondays, Tuesday and Wednesdays, so she gives me 3 _____. On Thursdays and Fridays, I go 4 _____. If I miss 5 _____, then I have to walk.

a tram bicycle for a tram the road

Jacob: In the winter I always take 6 _____ to school. It's the best way. It stops in front of my flat – I only have to cross 7 _____. I never have to wait long 8 _____ in the morning. In summer I sometimes walk or ride my 9 _____.

a ticket a train on foot the train

Daisy: I live a long way from the school, so I have to walk to the station and catch 10 _____. I buy 11 _____ in September at the start of the school year. I get off 12 _____ near my school and then go 13 _____. The journey takes an hour.

3 Answer the questions.

1 How do you usually get to school?

2 How do your parents usually get to work?

3 When you go shopping, how do you usually get to the shops?

4 Find and underline one mistake in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1 What time do you arrive to London? ✗

2 Taxis are expensive, but I always catch a taxi to town. ✗

3 I usually arrive to home at 4.40 in the afternoon. ✗

4 Take a map with you so you don't miss your way. ✗

5 My mum arrives to work at nine o'clock. ✗

6 Joe is waiting the bus at the bus stop. ✗

7 The plane arrives at Italy at ten o'clock. ✗

8 Sally usually walks on foot to school. ✗

VOCAB BOOST!

You can record and learn words by topic. For example, for the topic of transport, you can record forms of transport (e.g. *bus*), jobs (e.g. *driver*), places (e.g. *station*), verbs (e.g. *drive*), collocations (e.g. *catch a bus*).

5 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Then put the words and phrases below into the correct groups.

book a ticket change trains coach station depart ferry flight attendant land moped taxi rank ticket collector

Topic: Travel

1 Forms of transport: bus, train, plane, _____.

2 Jobs: pilot, driver, _____.

3 Places: train station, motorway, _____.

4 Verbs: fly, walk, ride, _____.

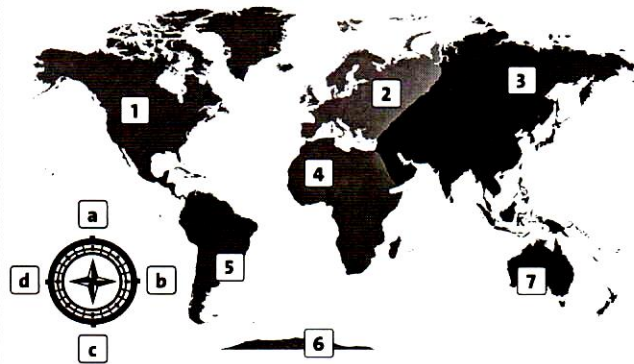
5 Collocations: buy a ticket, lose your way, _____.

Unusual cities

I can understand a text about unusual cities.

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1 Match the continents with 1–7 on the map and the compass points with a–d on the diagram.



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| east <input type="checkbox"/> | Africa <input type="checkbox"/> | Europe <input type="checkbox"/> |
| north <input type="checkbox"/> | Antarctica <input type="checkbox"/> | North America <input type="checkbox"/> |
| south <input type="checkbox"/> | Asia <input type="checkbox"/> | South America <input type="checkbox"/> |
| west <input type="checkbox"/> | Australia <input type="checkbox"/> | |

2 Read the texts opposite (A–C). Which two cities are in the same continent? Which continent are they in?

_____ and _____ are in _____.

3 Match the texts (A–C) with the pictures (1–3) below.



Reading Strategy

When you do a matching task, read all the texts first to get a sense of the overall meaning. Then, go through the questions one by one. Decide which text you think contains the answer and look for it carefully. If you can't find it, look in the other texts.

4 Read the Reading Strategy. Then match each question (1–7) with one of the texts (A–C).

Which text is about a city which ...

- 1 has around a million inhabitants?
- 2 does not have clean air?
- 3 does not have cold winters?
- 4 is not very safe for visitors?
- 5 is not good for the health of its inhabitants?
- 6 is near to some very beautiful scenery?
- 7 is very, very cold in winter?

EXTREME CITIES

A Norilsk

Norilsk is in Russia and is further north than any other large city in the world. It is a very cold place, often -30°C in winter. You can't get to Norilsk by car or bus because there aren't any roads. You have to fly or, in summer, arrive by boat. (In winter, the sea turns to ice.) The city has a population of around 180,000. A lot of these people work for Norilsk Nickel, one of the biggest metal companies in the world. The factories there cause a lot of pollution. In fact, the average life of an inhabitant of Norilsk is ten years shorter than other Russians.

B Punta Arenas

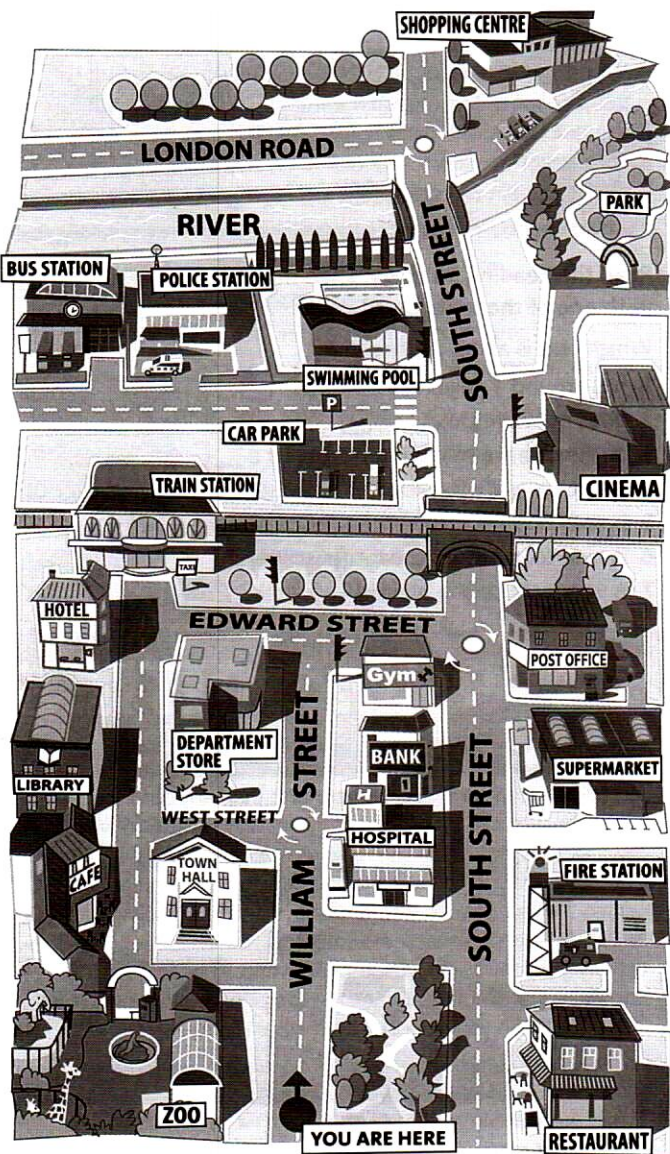
Punta Arenas is in the south of Chile, in South America. It is the furthest south of any large city in the world. It is near the Antarctic circle, but because of the ocean, the winters are not very cold (usually above 0°C). The population of Punta Arenas is around 110,000. The city has a main square with large, attractive buildings. There are also interesting museums. And Punta Arenas is a good place to start a walking holiday, because it is on the edge of Patagonia, a region with amazing scenery. You can explore mountains and beaches – and see penguins too!

C El Alto

El Alto is the second largest city in Bolivia, a country in South America. It is also the highest large city in the world, with an altitude of 4,150 metres above sea level. It is near the capital, La Paz, but is bigger than the capital, with a population of about a million people. El Alto is not an easy place to live. There is a lot of traffic and the climate is cold: around -3°C in winter and only around 7°C in summer. And there are often problems with the water supply. The city's main attraction is a large open-air market. Tourists sometimes come to El Alto to visit the market, but they have to be careful – there is a lot of crime in this region.

Asking for and giving directions

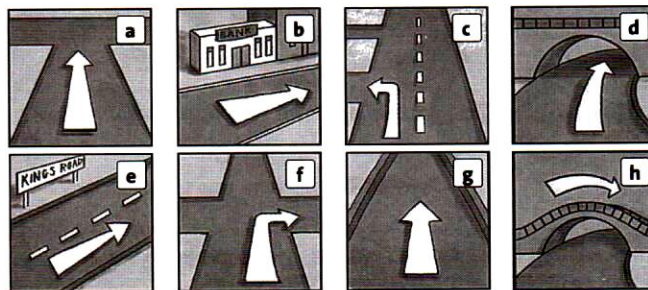
I can ask for and give directions.



3 Complete the key phrases with the words below. Then match them with the pictures.

along at end first past over straight under

- 1 Go _____ on.
- 2 Go _____ King's Rd.
- 3 Take the _____ left.
- 4 Go to the _____ of the road.
- 5 Go _____ the bank.
- 6 Turn right _____ the crossroads.
- 7 Go _____ the bridge.
- 8 Go _____ the bridge.



4 1.32 Listen to the directions. Start from 'You are here' on the map. Where do the people want to go? Mark the routes on the map.

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

Speaking Strategy

If you don't understand, ask the person you are talking to to slow down, repeat or clarify.

Could you speak more slowly, please?

Could you repeat that, please?

What does ... mean?

5 Read the Speaking Strategy. Tick the two questions that the speakers use.

6 Prepare a dialogue giving directions from 'You are here' to these places. Make notes.

- 1 The police station: _____

- 2 The restaurant: _____

- 3 The library: _____

7 Now act out a dialogue asking for directions. Use your ideas from exercise 6 and phrases from exercises 1 and 3.

1 Look at the map and complete the sentences with the words below.

between corner left next to opposite

- 1 The police station is _____ the bus station.
- 2 The library is _____ the café and the hotel.
- 3 The restaurant is _____ the fire station.
- 4 The gym is on the _____, next to the bank.
- 5 Go down William Street. The department store is on your _____, near the traffic lights.

2 1.31 Listen and look at the map. Write the places.

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

Preparation

- 1 Read the text about Northwick. Match each paragraph (1–3) with one of the topics below.

eating out entertainment getting around history
places of interest places to stay shopping

Paragraph 1 topic: _____

Paragraph 2 topic: _____

Paragraph 3 topic: _____

Northwick

1 Northwick is a very interesting town. The streets are very narrow. Every Saturday, there's a market in the square – a tradition that is about 500 years old! And near the town, Northwick Hall is the old home of Lord Northwick, a friend of Queen Victoria.

2 One of the best things about Northwick is the public transport. There are lots of trams and buses, and tickets are cheap. Also, there are no cars in the centre, so it's nice to walk or cycle there.

3 There are two hotels: The Residence and The Eastgate. Both are comfortable, but the rooms at The Residence are larger. There is also a youth hostel. The youth hostel is very cheap, but you have to share a room with other people.

- 2 In the model text above, find the name of this building near Northwick.



Writing Strategy

Write in paragraphs of two or more sentences. Give each paragraph its own topic and introduce the topic in the first sentence. Plan your paragraphs before you begin writing.

- 3 Read the Writing Strategy. Then answer questions 1 and 2.

- 1 Which paragraph (1–3) in the model text does not begin with a sentence to introduce the topic?

Paragraph

- 2 Which is the best sentence to introduce that paragraph: a, b or c?

- a I think The Residence is the best hotel in Northwick.
b Northwick is very popular for a number of reasons.
c For people who need somewhere to stay, Northwick offers a wide choice.

Writing Guide

- 4 Look at the paragraph plan below for an article about a town called Southport. Read the notes and write the topic for each paragraph. Use topics from exercise 1.

Paragraph 1 topic: _____

- small town (20,000 people) but lots of restaurants
- pubs – good food at good prices

Paragraph 2 topic: _____

- famous for art shops – but expensive!
- large shopping centre outside town

Paragraph 3 topic: _____

- zoo outside town – small but interesting
- two pubs have live music – local bands only

- 5 Add sentences a–c to the paragraph plan in exercise 4.

- a small shops in town centre
b cinema – cheaper tickets on Thursdays
c great fish and chip shop – cheap!

- 6 Write an article about Southport using the plan from exercise 4, including the extra sentences from exercise 5.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- followed the paragraph plan?
 started each paragraph with a sentence to introduce the topic?
 checked your spelling and grammar?

Vocabulary

1 Match words 1–6 with words a–f to make places in towns and cities.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 bus <input type="checkbox"/> | a centre |
| 2 car <input type="checkbox"/> | b hall |
| 3 post <input type="checkbox"/> | c office |
| 4 shopping <input type="checkbox"/> | d park |
| 5 swimming <input type="checkbox"/> | e pool |
| 6 town <input type="checkbox"/> | f station |

Mark: / 6

2 Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions of place.

- There's a bank o_____ the cinema. You have to cross the road to take some money out.
- The library is b_____ the museum and the supermarket.
- The train station is n_____ my house. It's a ten-minute walk.
- There's a gym i_____ the hotel. It's free for guests.
- There's a park n_____ t_____ the hospital, on the left.

Mark: / 5

3 Complete the definitions.

- a big area of water with land all around it _____
- a high piece of land that is not as high as a mountain _____
- a lot of people together _____
- a piece of land used for animals or growing crops _____
- a big group of trees _____

Mark: / 5

4 Choose the correct answers.

- My grandparents usually fly to Spain on holiday. They go by **coach / plane / train**.
- We often ride to the park at the weekend. We go by **motorbike / ship / plane**.
- My dad always drives to work. He goes by **bus / car / underground**.
- My sister sometimes stays out late on Saturday nights, so she goes home by **plane / ship / taxi**.
- There's always a lot of traffic on the roads in the morning, so we go to school by **car / coach / underground**.

Mark: / 5

5 Complete the sentences with the words below.

Africa Asia east Europe North America south

- France is in _____.
- Marseille is in the _____ of France and Paris is in the north.
- Kenya is in _____.
- China is in _____.
- Berlin is in the _____ of Germany and Düsseldorf is in the west.
- Canada is in _____.

Mark: / 6

6 Complete the directions with the verbs below. You can use one verb more than once.

go take turn

- _____ over the bridge.
- _____ the first left.
- _____ past the fire station.
- _____ straight on.
- _____ left at the crossroads.
- _____ along Station Road.

Mark: / 6

Word Skills

7 Match the first parts of sentences 1–6 with the second parts (a–f).

- Let's go
- Don't lose
- Can you give
- Don't get off
- Don't miss
- Get in

- me a lift, please?
- your way in the park!
- the last train!
- the car quickly.
- the train here.
- on foot.

Mark: / 6