

Grammar

8 Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form of the opposite adjectives.

- Fridays are better than Mondays.
Mondays are _____.
- Chinese is more difficult than English.
English is _____.
- Country roads are narrower than city streets.
City streets are _____.
- Winter is colder than summer.
Summer is _____.
- Cars are safer than motorbikes.
Motorbikes are _____.
- Spain is more expensive than Portugal.
Portugal is _____.
- The River Danube is longer than the River Thames.
The River Thames is _____.
- The bus is slower than the train.
The train is _____.

Mark: / 8

9 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Brazil is _____ (big) country in South America.
- Mont Blanc is _____ (high) mountain in the Alps.
- The Nile is _____ (long) river in Africa.
- New Zealand is _____ (far) country from the UK.
- The underground is _____ (good) way to get around London.
- Physics is _____ (easy) subject for me.
- Iceland is _____ (safe) country in the world.
- Oxford and Cambridge are _____ (old) universities in the UK.

Mark: / 8

Use of English

10 Choose the correct answers.

Krakow's Main Square is one of ¹ _____ largest squares in Europe. It is also one of the ² _____ beautiful. In the middle of the square, there's a large building called the Cloth Hall. ³ _____ the Cloth Hall, there are a lot of shops for tourists. There's a museum under the building, and if you ⁴ _____ the stairs to the first floor, there's an art gallery. Next ⁵ _____ the Cloth Hall, there's a statue of Adam Mickiewicz, a famous Polish writer. Along the sides of the square are many other buildings, some of them older ⁶ _____ the Cloth Hall and some are ⁷ _____ modern. The square is quite ⁸ _____ to the train station, so it's easy to get to. But if you don't want to go ⁹ _____ foot, you can always ¹⁰ _____ a taxi.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 a the | b these | c those |
| 2 a more | b most | c very |
| 3 a Indoors | b Inside | c Into |
| 4 a go above | b go over | c go up |
| 5 a from | b of | c to |
| 6 a as | b than | c that |
| 7 a more | b most | c the |
| 8 a close | b far | c next |
| 9 a at | b in | c on |
| 10 a catch | b go | c take |

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 describe places in a city.			
I can make comparisons.			
I can identify the main idea of a listening text.			
I can use superlative adjectives.			
I can use a range of travel-related collocations.			
I can understand a text about unusual cities.			
I can ask for and give directions.			
I can write an article about a town.			



Reading

Strategy

Words from the text are sometimes repeated in the options. This doesn't mean that the option is correct. To choose the correct option, find a sentence in the text which has the same meaning as the option, not the same words.

- 1 Read the Strategy. Then read the paragraph and the question below. Which words from the options can you find in the text? Why are these options wrong?

New Yorkers love going to Central Park, especially to do sport. There are tennis and volleyball courts and two large ice skating rinks. In the summer, one changes into a children's amusement park and the other into a swimming pool. From January to December, Park Drive is often full of people walking, running or riding their bikes.

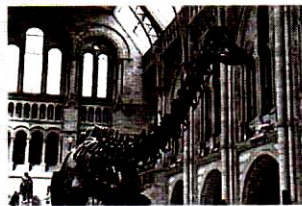
Which sport can you do all year round in Central Park?

- A ice skating B cycling C swimming D ice hockey

- 2 Read the texts and answer the questions. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

Visit to a museum

The Natural History Museum in London is one of the oldest museums in the world. Start your visit in the beautifully decorated Central Hall, with its enormous model dinosaur. Then, continue through the dinosaur gallery and the mammal exhibitions of the Blue Zone. Next, see thousands of birds and insects in the Green Zone and after that, learn about the history of the Earth in the Red Zone. Finally, leave the museum through the wildlife garden of the Orange Zone.



- 1 The text gives readers
 A a history of a museum.
 B suggestions for a tour around a museum.
 C a description of a dinosaur.
 D an explanation about an exhibit in a museum.

The many attractions of Times Square

Times Square is my favourite place in New York. It's one of the most famous landmarks in New York. It's near Broadway, where all the theatres are, and there are lots of lights. There are always a lot of people. Around 330,000 people cross the square every day, including those who live or work nearby. You have to be careful when you're walking because they can get very angry if you stop suddenly in front of them!



- 2 What does the writer advise people NOT to do in Times Square?
 A Visit the landmarks. C Go to the theatre.
 B Cross the square. D Stop walking.

Tourist information

There are various ways of getting to central London from Heathrow Airport. The quickest is the Heathrow Express, which takes 15–20 minutes to get to Paddington Station. At £21.50 each way, this is also the most expensive. Heathrow Connect runs cheaper trains, which only take ten minutes longer. The fare is £10.10 per journey. The cheapest way to get to the city centre is by underground. The journey to Piccadilly Circus costs only £5.70, but it takes nearly an hour.



- 3 The author of the text
 A describes Heathrow Airport.
 B tells you the best way to get to London.
 C gives you some different travel options.
 D explains how to use the London Underground.

Listening

Strategy

Most of the questions in a multiple-choice task ask you to find specific information in a recording. Sometimes a question asks you about the gist which is the main idea or general meaning of a whole recording.

- 3 Read the Strategy. Then look at questions 1–5 in exercise 4. Which question asks about gist?

- 4 1.33 Listen to a radio programme about the best city to live in. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 1 According to the study by *The Economist*, the best cities to live in are all
 A capital cities.
 B cities where only a few people live.
 C medium-sized cities.
- 2 In this particular list,
 A Helsinki is in a higher position than Zurich.
 B Zurich and Helsinki are in the same position.
 C Helsinki is lower than Zurich.
- 3 The country with the most cities in the top ten is
 A Australia.
 B Canada.
 C New Zealand.
- 4 Melbourne gets full marks in
 A health and environment.
 B transport and health.
 C health and education.
- 5 The aim of the radio programme is to
 A describe the best cities that people live in.
 B inform listeners about the best cities to live in.
 C encourage listeners to vote on the best cities to live in.

Use of English

Strategy

For each gap, decide what kind of word you need: an article, time preposition, quantifier, question word, comparative or superlative, preposition in a collocation, etc.

5 Read the Strategy. Then read the examples a–f below. What kinds of words are they?

- a much, many, a lot, some, any, a few, a little _____
 b a, an, the _____
 c in, on, at _____
 d what, when, where, why, who, how _____
 e (worried) about, (used) to, (get) in / out of _____
 f worse, more important, the best, the most interesting _____

6 Read the text in exercise 7. What kind of word is needed for each gap? Match gaps 1–10 with the examples a–f in exercise 5.

7 Read the text and add one missing word in each gap.

Kashgar Sunday Market

Kashgar is ¹ _____ city in the west of China, near the border with Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. It isn't easy to get ² _____ Kashgar because there's a desert to the south and mountains on the other three sides. You can go ³ _____ bus from the nearest big city, Ürümqi, but the journey takes three days. ⁴ _____ do people go there? Because of the market. Kashgar has probably the ⁵ _____ incredible Sunday market in the world. Farmers from all around bring their products to the market, so there is a ⁶ _____ of different food. There are also people selling clothes – there are stalls full ⁷ _____ hats! This is a typical street market, so there aren't ⁸ _____ fixed prices on the products – customers have to argue with the sellers. The crowds start to arrive as soon as the market opens ⁹ _____ Sunday morning. There are only a ¹⁰ _____ tourists because of the long and uncomfortable journey.

Speaking

Strategy

Remember that we use the imperative to give directions.

8 Read the Strategy. Then complete the directions with the imperative form of the verbs below. You can use the verbs more than once.

cross go take turn

- 1 _____ past the hospital.
 2 _____ left at the crossroads.
 3 _____ the road.
 4 _____ over the bridge.
 5 _____ straight on.
 6 _____ the second right.
 7 _____ along Princess Street.
 8 _____ to the end of the road.

9 Read the exam task and decide who is Student A and who is Student B. Then do the role-play. Swap roles.

Student A: You are an exchange student. Choose two places and ask Student B for directions. Choose from the places below or use your own ideas, if necessary.

Student B: Give directions to Student A from your school.

bus station cinema gym park post office supermarket

Writing

Strategy

When we join two clauses with *and* we can sometimes omit some of the words.

The waiters are friendly and the waiters are helpful.

The drinks are cheap and the snacks are cheap.

10 Read the Strategy. Cross out the words we can omit from the sentences.

- 1 The restaurant serves lunch and the restaurant serves dinner.
 2 There's chicken on the menu and there's lamb on the menu.
 3 Their uniforms are smart and their uniforms are comfortable.

11 Write an article for a student magazine describing a restaurant in your town. Include information about:

- the location.
- the restaurant.
- the food.
- the service.

6

Going wild

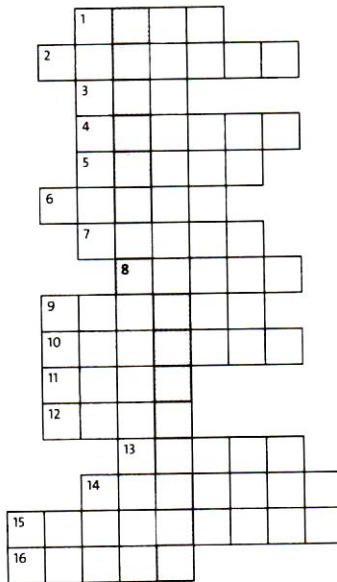
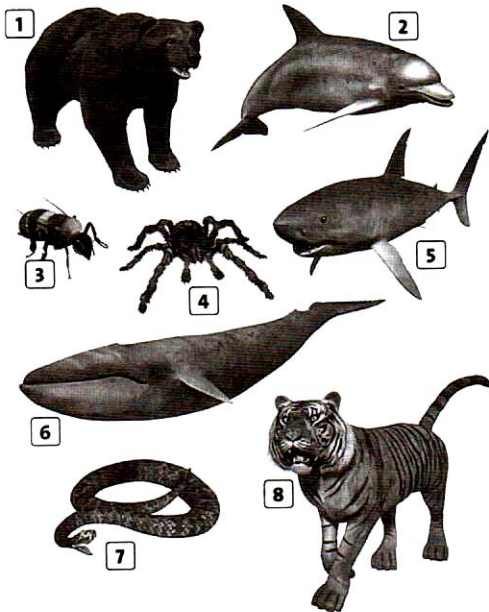
Vocabulary

A

Wild animals

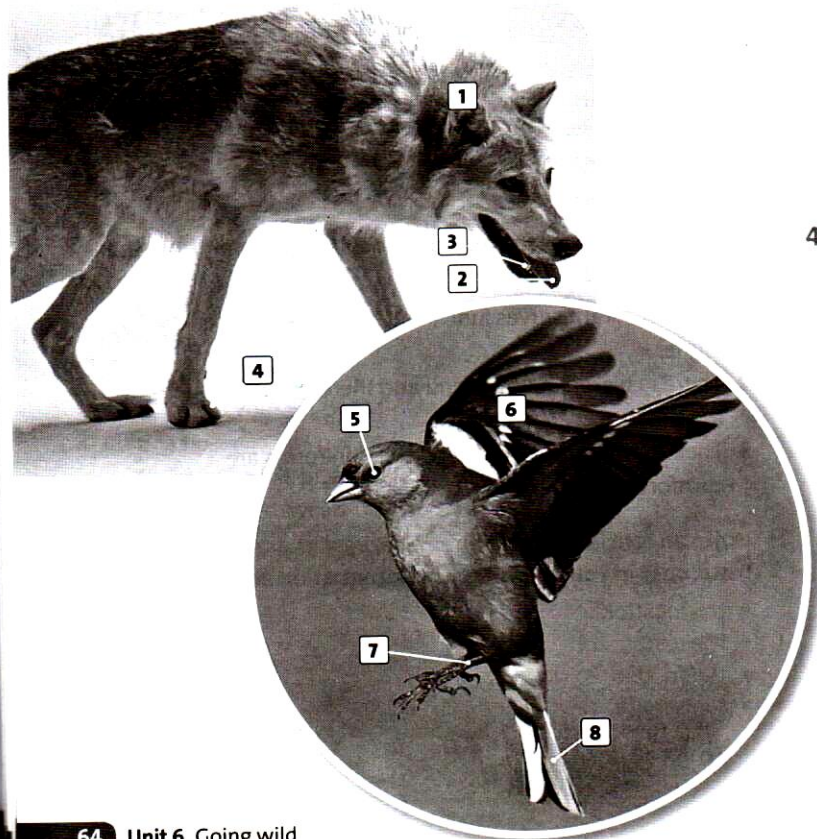
I can talk about different wild animals.

1 Do the puzzle using the picture clues. What are the two hidden animals?



2 Look at the pictures of a wolf and a bird. Match items 1–8 in the pictures with the words below.

- ear legs paw tail
 eye mouth teeth wing



3 Answer the questions with animals from exercises 1 and 2.

Which animals ...

- haven't got any legs? _____
- have got wings? _____
- have got six or eight legs? _____
- have got four arms / legs and a tail? _____

4 **2.02** Listen to four people describing animal photos. Which animal is each speaker talking about? Choose from the animals in exercise 1.

- Speaker 1 is describing a photo of a _____
 Speaker 2 is describing a photo of an _____
 Speaker 3 is describing a photo of a _____
 Speaker 4 is describing a photo of a _____

Past simple (affirmative): regular

I can talk about past events.

- 1 Complete the email. Use the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

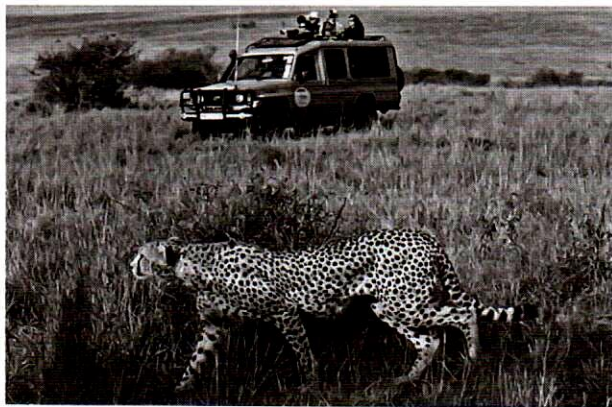
To: mason@email.com

Dear Mason,

I really ¹ _____ (enjoy) the safari holiday in Tanzania. We ² _____ (arrive) by plane at Kilimanjaro Airport. Then we ³ _____ (travel) by bus to the Serengeti National Park. After that, we ⁴ _____ (explore) the park for five days in a Jeep with a guide. During that time, I ⁵ _____ (photograph) lots of elephants and giraffes, but I really ⁶ _____ (want) to see some big cats – lions or cheetahs. And then, on the last day, a family of cheetahs ⁷ _____ (walk) in front of our Jeep. We ⁸ _____ (stop) and ⁹ _____ (wait). The cheetahs ¹⁰ _____ (stay) near us and we ¹¹ _____ (watch) them for about ten minutes. Amazing! We ¹² _____ (return) home to the UK two days ago. What a fantastic holiday!

See you soon!

Madison



- 2 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs below.

cross invent marry sail start stop study watch

- My mum _____ chemistry at Oxford University.
- Our clock _____ at exactly half past seven.
- That comment nearly _____ a fight!
- We _____ the Cup Final on TV in my hotel room.
- They _____ from Dublin to New York.
- My great-grandfather _____ a new kind of bicycle.
- My uncle _____ a woman from New Zealand.
- They _____ Antarctica on foot.

- 3 Complete the past simple sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- I usually walk to school. (cycle)
Yesterday, I cycled to school.
- I usually watch TV before school. (listen to music)
This morning, _____.
- Most weekends, I play football. (play basketball)
Last weekend, _____.
- We're visiting the USA. (live there)
Ten years ago, _____.
- She's often late for school. (arrive early)
Yesterday morning, _____.
- This month, the weather is fantastic. (rain every day)
Last month, _____.
- I usually go on holiday with friends. (travel alone)
Last summer, _____.

- 4 Complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the past simple form of the verbs from exercises 1–3.

- Last weekend, _____.
- Two years ago, _____.
- Yesterday, _____.
- Last summer, _____.
- Yesterday morning, _____.
- Last month, _____.

- 5 Underline one mistake in each sentence. Write the sentences correctly.

- I started school ago six years. ✗

- We trained for six months for this competition. ✗

- I chat to my cousins in Italy last night. ✗

- We planed our holiday this morning. ✗

- I watched a great DVD afternoon yesterday. ✗

- My parents both studied maths. ✗

- My uncle moved to Canada last summer ago. ✗

- The bus stoped in front of the town hall. ✗

Missing sounds

I can understand words which are joined together in connected speech.

1 Complete the brochure about Northfield Safari Park. Use the words below.

climb feed hold leave look run watch

NORTHFIELD SAFARI PARK
Happening today!

10.00 Kangaroo Breakfast

Come and help us to ¹ _____ the kangaroos. They're always hungry and they're funny!

11.00 Monkey Games

At the ape house watch the monkeys and gorillas jump and ² _____ the trees.

12.00 Water Show

³ _____ our wonderful, intelligent dolphins do amazing tricks for you in the pool!

13.00 Baby Wolves' Playtime

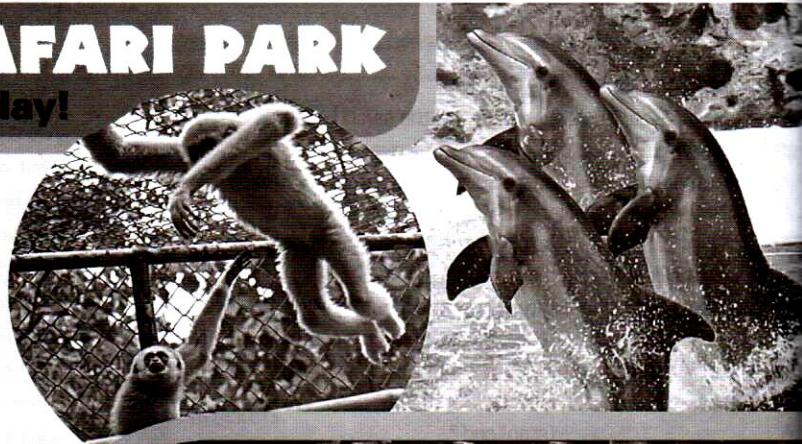
⁴ _____ at our cute new babies in the Park. Watch them ⁵ _____ and play.

15.00 Snake Talk

Visit the reptile house and you can ⁶ _____ a beautiful snake in your hands!

16.00 Elephant Bath Time

Don't ⁷ _____ before you see the elephants in their huge bath!



Listening Strategy

In connected speech, some sounds disappear when we join words together. This is especially true of /d/ and /t/ sounds at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a consonant. The more you listen, the more you will get used to this.

2 Read the Listening Strategy. Read the sentences and circle the /d/ and /t/ sounds that will probably disappear. (They don't all disappear.)

- 1 The elephants moved slowly by.
- 2 Jim walked into the living room.
- 3 Stella liked watching the birds in her garden.
- 4 Tom studied drama at school.
- 5 My parents watched the news.
- 6 The cat climbed up the tree.

3 **2.03** Listen. Decide if the verbs in the sentences are past simple, or present simple. Write *Past*, *Present*, or *DK* (don't know) if you cannot tell the tense just by listening.

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

4 **2.04** Listen to four people describing their experiences with wild animals. Match the speakers (1-4) with the sentences (a-e). There is one extra sentence.

The speaker ...

- a explains how this wild animal lives.
- b describes a scary experience.
- c explains how a friend lost something.
- d explains why he doesn't have a photo of a wild animal he watched.
- e describes an experience with some wildlife on holiday.

5 Read these sentences from the recording in exercise 4. Circle the /d/ and /t/ sounds that will probably disappear.

- 1 We were too surprised to remember our cameras!
- 2 Mum carried the shopping bags in.
- 3 Mum closed the bag and called the vet.
- 4 My friends and I visited the zoo last weekend.
- 5 But the funniest bit was at the monkey house.
- 6 My family and I were in the north of Scotland last summer.
- 7 On our last day we travelled by boat back to the airport.

6D

Grammar

Past simple: *be* and *can*

I can talk about the past using be and can.

1 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- Jason **was** / **wasn't** at school. He was on holiday.
- Pete and Kate **was** / **were** at the theatre last night.
- Wendy and Jo **were** / **weren't** with me. **Was** / **Were** they with you?
- '**Was** / **Were** you at home last night?' 'Yes, I **was** / **were**.'
- Harry **was** / **were** in Spain last summer.
- The weather **was** / **were** really nice last weekend – warm and sunny.

2 Look at the table. Write sentences about where the people were. Use the past simple form of *be*, affirmative or negative.

Day	Freddy	Nola
Mon	London	Manchester
Tues	Cardiff	Cardiff
Wed	Bristol	London
Thur	Newcastle	Bristol
Fri	Liverpool	Liverpool
Sat and Sun	Plymouth	Nottingham

- Freddy / Manchester / Monday
Freddy wasn't in Manchester on Monday.
- Nola / London / Wednesday

- Freddy and Nola / Newcastle / Tuesday

- Freddy / Plymouth / Saturday and Sunday

- Nola / London / Monday

- Freddy and Nola / Liverpool / Friday

3 Where were you? Write questions and true answers.

- at two o'clock in the morning?
Where were you at two o'clock in the morning?
I was in bed.
- at ten o'clock yesterday morning?

- at three o'clock yesterday afternoon?

- at seven o'clock on Friday evening?

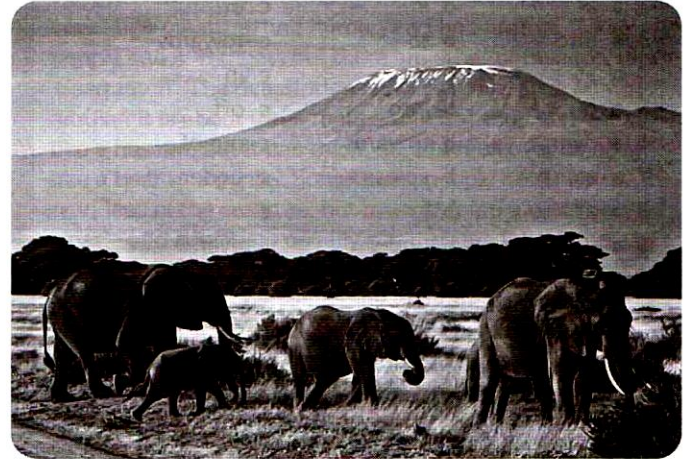
- at eleven o'clock on Saturday night?

4 What could Sarah and Mike do at these ages? Look at the table and write questions and answers. Use *be* and *can*.

	Sarah	Mike
swim	age three	age four
read	age five	age three
ride a bike	age six	age six

- Mike / swim / three? *Could Mike swim when he was three?*
No, he couldn't.
- Sarah / swim / four? _____
- Mike / read / three? _____
- Sarah / read / four? _____
- Mike and Sarah / ride a bike / six? _____

5 Complete the dialogue. Use the correct past simple form of *be* and *can* (affirmative, negative and interrogative).



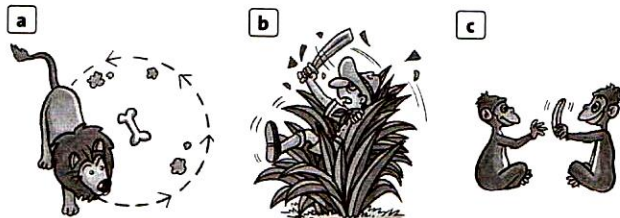
- Zoe** Hi, Erin. Are you having a good time in Africa?
Erin Yes, I am. I phoned you on Saturday, but you
 1 _____ at home. Then I tried to phone you
 yesterday. But I 2 _____ get a signal.
Zoe Where are you now?
Erin In Zanzibar. We arrived two days ago. Yesterday we
 3 _____ at the beach. I tried surfing, but it was
 really difficult – I 4 _____ stand up!
Zoe 5 _____ there any sharks?
Erin No! Well, I 6 _____ see any!
Zoe 7 _____ you in Tanzania last week?
Erin Yes, we 8 _____. We climbed Mount Kilimanjaro.
 The view from the top 9 _____ fantastic!
 I 10 _____ see for miles!
Zoe Wow! That sounds amazing!

Prepositions of movement and place

I can use prepositions of movement.

1 Match three of the pictures with the prepositions below.

across along past round through to



2 Put the prepositions below into five pairs of opposites.

away from down into off onto out of
over towards under up

1 away from – towards

2 _____ – _____

3 _____ – _____

4 _____ – _____

5 _____ – _____

3 Choose the correct prepositions to complete the text.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 a down | b over | c through |
| 2 a at | b in | c on |
| 3 a into | b to | c towards |
| 4 a at | b on | c in |
| 5 a out of | b into | c off |
| 6 a over | b towards | c out of |
| 7 a along | b across | c under |
| 8 a at | b in | c on |
| 9 a along | b under | c over |
| 10 a in | b by | c on |
| 11 a in | b by | c on |
| 12 a at | b in | c by |

VOCAB BOOST!

When you record words in your notebook you can:

- make a note of the part of speech (verb, noun, adjective, adverb, etc.).
- write a translation in your language.
- draw a picture (if appropriate).
- add an example sentence. (This can be the sentence in which you first saw the word.)

4 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Choose four words from the text in exercise 3 (or other words from this unit) and record the meanings below.

Word: _____ Picture:

Translation: _____

Example: _____

Word: _____ Picture:

Translation: _____

Example: _____

Word: _____ Picture:

Translation: _____

Example: _____

Word: _____ Picture:

Translation: _____

Example: _____

SURVIVAL IN THE JUNGLE

Juliane Koepcke was seventeen when she travelled with her mother by plane ¹ _____ the Amazon rainforest to their home ² _____ Peru. There was bad weather, and suddenly the plane started to fall from the sky, and crashed ³ _____ the jungle. When Juliane opened her eyes, she wasn't in the plane. She was ⁴ _____ the rainforest, and she was alone. She shouted for her mother, but she couldn't find her. There wasn't much food – just some sweets. Juliane needed to get ⁵ _____ the rainforest quickly. She started to walk through the jungle. She climbed ⁶ _____ tree trunks and crawled ⁷ _____ bushes. She couldn't see well because her glasses were missing. So she listened for the sound of water.

Eventually, Juliane arrived ⁸ _____ a river and she started to walk ⁹ _____ it. At night she stayed in a tree or ¹⁰ _____ the ground ¹¹ _____ the river. She was tired and very hungry and she couldn't travel fast. After ten days, she arrived at a hut. It belonged to three rainforest workers. When they returned to their hut, they were very surprised! A seventeen-year-old girl was inside!

Now there is a documentary, a film and a book about Juliane's amazing story of survival ¹² _____ the jungle.

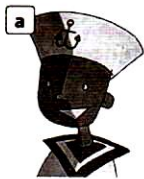
Stranger than fiction?

I can understand a text about a strange creature.

Revision: Student's Book page 68

1 Complete the professions with *a, e, i, o* and *u*. Then match them with the pictures (a–h) below.

- 1 _ _ xpl _ _ r _ _ r 5 p _ l _ t _ c _ _ _ n
 2 f _ _ sh _ _ rm _ _ n 6 s _ _ _ l _ r
 3 j _ _ _ rn _ _ l _ _ st 7 sc _ _ _ nt _ _ st
 4 p _ l _ t 8 s _ ld _ _ _ r



2 Read the text opposite. Whose story is easier to believe, according to the writer: Mr Ostman's or Mrs Ultrup's?

Reading Strategy

When you do a multiple-choice task, treat each option as a true or false task. Remember that only one option – the correct answer – is true.

3 Read the Reading Strategy. Then read the text again. Choose the correct answer: a, b or c.

- 1 Sasquatch and Bigfoot are
 a two creatures from different parts of North America.
 b two different names for the same creature.
 c completely different creatures: one is real, the other is mythical.
- 2 Bigfoot is similar to a human because
 a it is about the same size as an adult human.
 b its hair is similar to a human's hair.
 c it moves in a similar way to a human.
- 3 Who or what did the Dewey Lake Monster attack, according to the stories?
 a Mrs Ultrup.
 b A dog.
 c Three teenagers.
- 4 The writer doesn't think people invented stories about the Dewey Lake Monster to get attention. Why not?
 a Because they don't want to talk about it.
 b Because the stories appeared in newspapers and news programmes.
 c Because they called the police after seeing the creature.

THE DEWEY LAKE MONSTER



On the west coast of Canada, there are stories of a very large creature, half human and half animal. Some people call it 'Bigfoot', but there are other names too, like 'Sasquatch'. The descriptions of the creature are all very similar. It is about three metres tall. It stands and walks like a human, but it has thick, dark hair all over its body, like a bear or a gorilla. Sometimes, people take photos or videos of the creature, but most of them are not very clear – and scientists usually say they are fake. People tell stories about meeting Bigfoot, but they probably invent the stories because they want money or attention. For example, a man called Albert Ostman described a meeting with a Sasquatch in 1924: it captured him and carried him to its home. He stayed there for six days with the creature and its family, he said. But not many people believe this story.

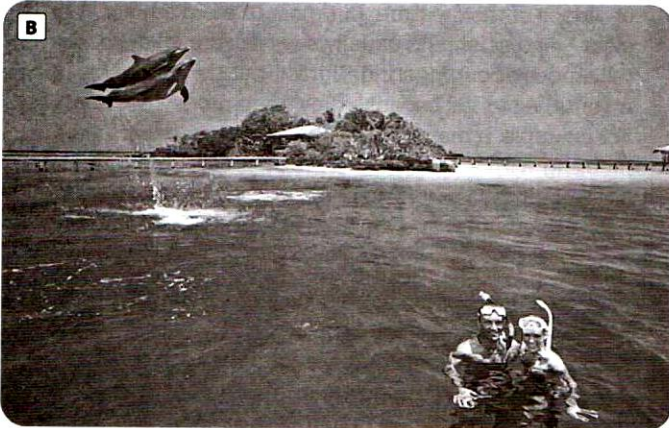
However, one story is more believable. It happened in Michigan, USA, in a place called Dewey Lake. In the summer of 1964, a woman called Mrs Ultrup described a meeting with a strange creature. It was about three metres tall and covered in hair. It chased her into her house and attacked her dog. She called the police. When they arrived, there were huge footprints in the ground outside Mrs Ultrup's house. The police photographed the footprints, and the local newspaper reported the events. But this was not the end of the story. Other people in the Dewey Lake area reported seeing the creature. Three teenage girls called the police after seeing the creature beside the lake. Suddenly, the 'Dewey Lake Monster' was on news programmes around the country and people arrived with guns to look for it. But they couldn't find it. To this day, the Dewey Lake Monster is still a mystery. The people at the centre of the stories are certainly not looking for attention or money; in fact, they do not want to talk about their experiences at all.

Photo description

I can describe photos.

1 Complete the natural world nouns. Use *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*. Can you see any of these things in photos A and B? Write three or four of the words below each photo.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 b ___ ch | 9 sk ___ |
| 2 cl ___ d | 10 s ___ |
| 3 gr ___ ss | 11 sn ___ w |
| 4 fl ___ w ___ r | 12 st ___ rs |
| 5 gr ___ nd | 13 s ___ nr ___ s ___ |
| 6 m ___ n | 14 s ___ ns ___ t |
| 7 m ___ nt ___ ns | 15 tr ___ |
| 8 s ___ nd | 16 w ___ t ___ r |



3 **2.05** Read the Speaking Strategy. Then listen again. Which advice does each student follow? Tick the boxes.

	Student 1	Student 2
1 begins by saying what the photo shows in general		
2 describes different parts of the photo		
3 uses present tenses		

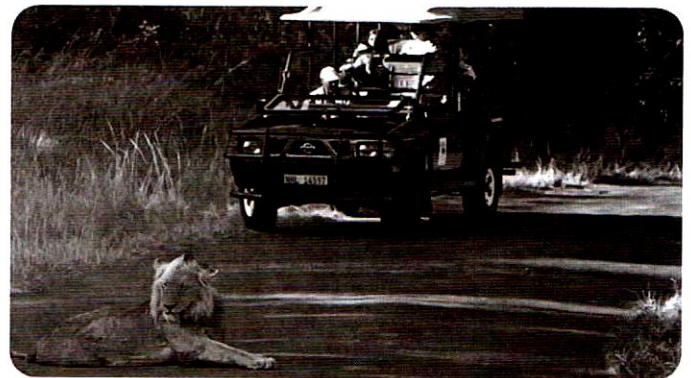
4 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

Photo A:

- In / On the centre, there's a bear.
- There's a man in / on the right.
- The man is facing / looking the bear.
- The bear is sitting / standing by the tent.
- There are some trees in the background / foreground.

Photo B:

- In the background / foreground there are two people.
- At / In the distance, there's an island.
- At the top / bottom of the photo there are two dolphins.
- The man and the woman are standing / lying in the water.
- The man and the woman are / aren't facing the dolphins.



5 Look at the photo. Answer the questions below.

- What kind of animal is in the foreground?

- What is in the centre of the photo?

- Is the animal sitting, lying or standing?

- Are the people sitting, lying or standing?

- Is the animal facing the people?

- What can you see in the background?

2 **2.05** Listen to two students describing photos A and B above. Which nouns from exercise 1 do the students use?

Student 1 uses _____ . Student 2 uses _____ , _____ and _____ .

Speaking Strategy

When you describe a photo, begin by saying what the photo shows in general. Then describe different parts of the photo using phrases like 'in the centre'. Remember to use present tenses in your description.

A postcard

I can write a postcard.

Preparation

1 Read the postcard. Tick the activities that are mentioned. Circle the activity you can see in the photo.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 abseil <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 kite-surf <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 bungee-jump <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 go riding <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 climb <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 swim <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 cycle <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 surf <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 explore <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 trek <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 go caving <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 watch wildlife <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 kayak <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 windsurf <input type="checkbox"/> |

Hi Caitlin,

This is my second day in Wales. We arrived last Saturday. The journey by coach from London was very long! We're staying at a campsite near a lake in Snowdonia National Park. It's very beautiful here and the weather is fantastic - warm and sunny.

Yesterday we trekked up a mountain and then climbed up a cliff. Then we abseiled down the cliff! It was really fun. Today we explored the countryside near the lake, and then cycled to a town near here.

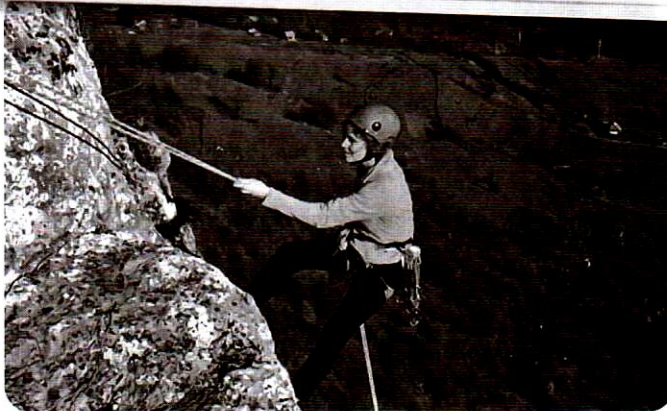
Tomorrow we're kayaking on the lake, and maybe we're going caving too. I can't wait!

Say hello to Jimmy. Wish you were here!

Bye for now!

Jo

POSTCARD



Writing Strategy

When you write a postcard:

- 1 Use the present continuous to say where you are staying.
- 2 Use the past simple to describe activities that you did. Use past time expressions where appropriate.
- 3 Use the present continuous for future arrangements that you have made.

3 Complete the phrases with the words below.

day days hello here love soon
thinking time weather

- 1 I'm having a great _____ in (Italy).
- 2 This is my third _____ in (India).
- 3 The _____ is (fabulous / OK / terrible).
- 4 We've only got two / three / four _____ to go.
- 5 Wish you were _____!
- 6 _____ of you!
- 7 Say _____ to (David).
- 8 Give my _____ to (your brother).
- 9 See you _____.

Writing Guide

Imagine you are on an adventure holiday in your country.

Plan a postcard. Include the following information:

- where you are staying
- the weather
- activities you did
- activities you are planning

4 Read the task above. Make notes for your postcard. Include activities from exercise 1, phrases from exercise 3 and the tenses mentioned in the Writing Strategy.

Where?

The weather?

Activities (past):

Activities (future):

5 Now write your postcard using your notes from exercise 4.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- used the present continuous and past simple?
- included some phrases from exercise 3?
- checked your spelling and grammar?

2 Read the Writing Strategy. Then, in the postcard in exercise 1:

- 1 underline all the examples of the present continuous.
- 2 circle all the examples of the past simple.

Vocabulary

1 Complete the definitions with six of the animals below.

bee butterfly crocodile dolphin eagle elephant frog
hippo shark snake spider wolf

- 1 A / An _____ is an insect with big coloured wings.
- 2 A / An _____ is a reptile with a long thin body and no legs.
- 3 A / An _____ is a very big mammal from Africa or Asia with big ears and a long nose.
- 4 A / An _____ is a large bird that can see very well.
- 5 A / An _____ is a big fish that lives in the sea.
- 6 A / An _____ is a small green animal that lives in and near water.

Mark: / 6

2 Answer the questions with parts of an animal.

What does an animal use ...

- 1 to make sounds and to eat? _____
- 2 to fly? _____
- 3 to hear? _____
- 4 to see? _____
- 5 to walk and to stand? _____

Mark: / 5

3 Complete the sentences with *ago*, *last* or *yesterday*.

- 1 My grandparents arrived a few minutes _____.
- 2 I watched a film on TV _____ night.
- 3 My dad walked to work _____ morning.
- 4 Maria started studying English ten years _____.
- 5 We travelled to Canada _____ summer.

Mark: / 5

4 Complete the sentences with the professions formed from the words in bold.

- 1 Joseph Pulitzer worked for different **journals** and newspapers. He was a _____.
- 2 Marco Polo **explored** China and Central Asia. He was an _____.
- 3 John F. Kennedy worked in **politics** in the 1950s and 60s. He was a _____.
- 4 Captain James Cook was the first European to **sail** to Australia. He was a _____.
- 5 Marie Curie was good at **science**, especially physics and chemistry. She was a _____.

Mark: / 5

5 Complete the sentences.

- 1 It's a beautiful day. There isn't a cloud in the _____.
- 2 In the Himalayas, there's always snow on the _____.
- 3 When I was a child, I loved playing with the sand on the _____.
- 4 It was a clear night, so we could see the moon and all the _____.
- 5 We stopped to have lunch on the grass under a _____.
- 6 My sister doesn't like driving in the dark, so she always tries to get home before _____.

Mark: / 6

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 The women are walking <input type="checkbox"/> | a at the bus stop. |
| 2 The boy is climbing <input type="checkbox"/> | b at the floor. |
| 3 The children are lying <input type="checkbox"/> | c a tree. |
| 4 The girl is looking down <input type="checkbox"/> | d along a path. |
| 5 The men are facing <input type="checkbox"/> | e on the ground. |
| 6 People are standing <input type="checkbox"/> | f the door. |

Mark: / 6

Word Skills

7 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Holly is going _____ the shop to buy a newspaper.
a along b down c into
- 2 We walked _____ the road when the cars stopped.
a across b off c past
- 3 Take the lift to the ground floor or go _____ the stairs.
a down b onto c under
- 4 Drive _____ the bridge and then turn right.
a into b over c up
- 5 We can go the long way round or take a shortcut _____ the wood.
a across b along c through
- 6 The cat jumped _____ the chair and stayed there all evening.
a onto b round c to

Mark: / 6

Grammar

8 Complete the text with the correct past simple affirmative form of the verbs below.

arrive carry chat decide describe finish start walk

When Cheryl Strayed was 26, she was very unhappy, so she ¹_____ to walk part of the Pacific Crest Trail, a 4,286 km path up the west coast of the USA. She ²_____ her walk in June 1995, in the Mojave Desert in California. She ³_____ all her food and clothes and a tent to sleep in. She ⁴_____ alone most of the time, but sometimes she ⁵_____ to other walkers. She ⁶_____ the walk 94 days later, when she ⁷_____ at the border between Oregon and Washington. She ⁸_____ her 1,650 km walk in the book *Wild*, which today is also a film.

Mark: / 8

9 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *be* or *could* (affirmative, negative or interrogative).

Tracy Can you remember your first school, Pat?

Pat Yes, I can.

Tracy How old ¹_____ you?

Pat I ²_____ five years old on my first day at school.

Tracy ³_____ you read at the age of five?

Pat Yes, I ⁴_____. But I ⁵_____ write. My hand was too small to hold the pencil!

Tracy Who ⁶_____ your favourite teacher?

Pat All the teachers ⁷_____ very kind. But my favourite ⁸_____ my class teacher, Miss Adcock.

Mark: / 8

Use of English

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

26-year-old Chase Dellwo is in hospital. ¹_____ week, a bear nearly killed him. Chase and his brother ²_____ in the country at the time, but they ³_____ together. Chase was at the bottom of a hill, and his brother was at the top. They wanted to catch some animals. The animals were about 100 metres from Chase. He walked ⁴_____ them until they were only 30 metres away, and then he suddenly stopped. There was a bear lying on the ground in front of him. It ⁵_____ see him because it was asleep. Chase started to move ⁶_____ from the bear, but he wasn't quick enough. The bear opened its eyes. Now it ⁷_____ see Chase, and it attacked him. Chase was very frightened. Then, he remembered a story from a magazine. He put his arm in the back of the bear's mouth. The bear ⁸_____ very surprised and it stopped attacking him. It looked at Chase for a moment, then it turned around and walked ⁹_____ the woods. Chase's brother carried him ¹⁰_____ his car and took him to hospital. Chase is very lucky to be alive.

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 different wild animals.			
I can talk about past events.			
I can understand words which are joined together in connected speech.			
I can talk about the past using <i>be</i> and <i>can</i> .			
I can use prepositions of movement.			
I can understand a text about real animals which people thought were myths.			
I can describe photos.			
I can write a postcard.			

7

Digital world

Vocabulary

A

Computing

I can talk about computer equipment.

1 Find twelve computing nouns in the wordsearch. Use eight of them to label the pictures below.

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



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

2 Complete the explanation below using the other four words from exercise 1.

To use a ¹ _____, you need a separate keyboard and ² _____. But a ³ _____ has its own screen and keyboard. A ⁴ _____ does not have a keyboard. When you need to type, a keyboard appears on the screen.

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

a document / an / they / scanning / are / important

b uploading / he / is / some / photos

c contact / her / she / entering / details / is

d they / a / downloading / internet / the / from / are / song

e comment / posting / a / she / Facebook / on / is

f she / photos / deleting / her / from / tablet / is

4 **2.06** Listen to dialogues 1–5. Match them with sentences a–f from exercise 3. There is one extra sentence.

Dialogue	1	2	3	4	5
Sentence (A–F)					

5 **2.06** Listen again. Write the missing word in these sentences.

1 You just need to _____ on the link.

2 The _____ connection isn't very good.

3 I need to _____ it to the Chinese embassy.

4 Is the _____ full on your tablet?

5 Whose _____ are you looking at?

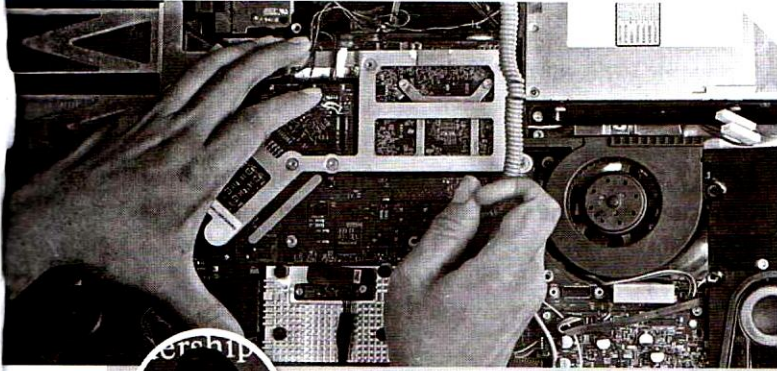
6 Write five sentences about how you use a computer, laptop, tablet or smartphone. Include adverbs of frequency (*often, sometimes, never, etc.*).

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

Past simple (affirmative): irregular

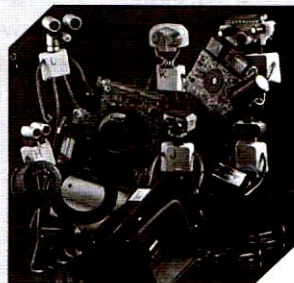
I can talk about past events.

- 1 Complete the text. Use the past simple affirmative form of the irregular verbs in brackets.



SAM KODO from Togo, in Africa, is an inventor and a businessman – and he

1 _____ (become) an inventor when he was very young. When he² _____ (be) only seven years old, he³ _____ (build) his own robot. The robot⁴ _____ (can) move around a room and follow instructions. Sam's father teaches at the university in Lomé, the capital of Togo. At a young age, Sam often⁵ _____ (go) with his father to work and⁶ _____ (read) books in the library there. His favourite books⁷ _____ (be) about electronics. Sam⁸ _____ (begin) to make things using old parts from broken TVs and other electrical devices. Sometimes, he⁹ _____ (break) his own toys to get the parts! When he was fifteen, he¹⁰ _____ (make) his first smartphone and PC. Now Sam has his own computer company in Togo.



- 3 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs below. All the verbs are irregular.

buy catch draw dream fall find see think

- When I was at the beach, I _____ a picture of a face in the sand.
- She's in hospital because she _____ off her horse.
- He _____ presents for all of his family.
- She _____ about her answer for a long time before speaking.
- My friend _____ a gold ring at the bottom of a swimming pool.
- They _____ the last bus home at midnight.
- She _____ about becoming a film star.
- The teacher _____ me using my smartphone in class.

Which of the verbs also has a regular past simple form?

- 4 Write sentences in the past simple affirmative. Some verbs are regular and some are irregular.

1 we / see / an interesting film / last night

2 I / travel / around Japan / last summer

3 my brother / bring / home / a cat / yesterday

4 I / get / a good grade / last term

5 my cousins / arrive / a few minutes ago

6 the lesson / finish / an hour ago

7 I / cook / dinner / yesterday evening

8 my parents / teach / abroad / ten years ago

- 2 In some of these sentences, the past simple form is incorrect. Underline the incorrect verbs and write the sentence correctly. Tick the correct sentences.

1 I taked a lot of photos yesterday.

2 I did my homework this morning.

3 We spoked to the teacher earlier.

4 I had cereal for breakfast.

5 You comed home late last night.

6 My grandfather fighted in World War 2.

- 5 Choose six irregular verbs from the words below. Write six true sentences about yourself. Include some of the time expressions from exercise 4.

be become begin buy come do find get go have read see take

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

Listening to instructions

I can understand instructions.

Revision: Student's Book page 77

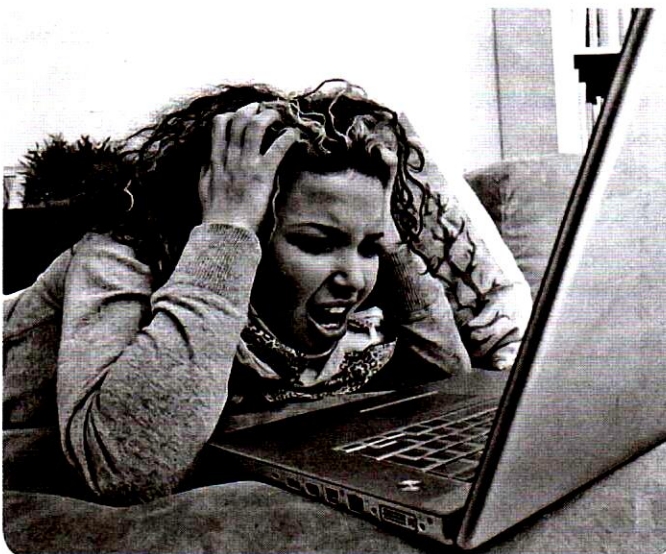
1 Match 1–9 with A–I to make instructions for setting up a new scanner.

- 1 Take the scanner from the box and remove
- 2 Connect the scanner
- 3 Turn on
- 4 Connect the scanner to your computer
- 5 Install the
- 6 Follow the
- 7 Restart your
- 8 Visit the
- 9 Download the

- A on-screen instructions.
 B computer.
 C all packaging.
 D scanner website.
 E to the power source.
 F the computer. (The green light flashes.)
 G operating instructions.
 H with the cable.
 I scanner software.

2 Complete the sequencing words and expressions. Use *a, e, i, o, u* and *y*.

- 1 t__ st__rt __ff w__th
- 2 f__rst (__f __ll)
- 3 s__c__ndl__
- 4 th__rdl__
- 5 n__w
- 6 n__xt
- 7 th__n
- 8 f__n__ll__
- 9 __ft__r th__t



Listening Strategy

When you are listening to a set of instructions, it can help if you can first identify the steps. You can do this by identifying sequencing words (e.g. *first of all, secondly, then, etc.*). This will make it easier to understand the detail when you listen again.

3 **2.07** Read the Listening Strategy. Then listen to three dialogues. Write the sequencing words from exercise 2 that you hear.

Dialogue 1

a _____

Dialogue 2

a _____

b _____

c _____

d _____

Dialogue 3

a _____

b _____

c _____

4 **2.07** Listen again. Choose the correct answers.

Dialogue 1

- 1 The girl can't
 - a log on.
 - b log out.
 - c remember her password.
- 2 There was a spelling mistake in the
 - a password.
 - b website address.
 - c username.

Dialogue 2

- 3 The boy has a problem
 - a with his laptop.
 - b with an external hard drive.
 - c with his homework.
- 4 The girl lends the boy
 - a a DVD.
 - b an external hard drive.
 - c her laptop.

Dialogue 3

- 5 The girl
 - a can't find the Wi-Fi network.
 - b can't get online.
 - c finds that the Wi-Fi connection is very slow.
- 6 What is the cause of the problem?
 - a Other people are using the network at the same time.
 - b The router is broken.
 - c The girl needs to be nearer to the router.

Past simple (negative and interrogative)

I can say what did and didn't happen in the past.

1 Make the sentences negative.

1 We went to the music festival.

2 Jason listened to music last night.

3 The dog ate its food.

4 Henry tidied his bedroom at the weekend.

5 I wanted to go to school on Friday.

6 George forgot to do his homework.

2 Write negative sentences. Use the past simple form of the verbs below.

do have play see send snow study surf

1 Fred and I _____ volleyball in the gym.

2 Harry and Dean _____ the internet.

3 I _____ a bad dream last night.

4 Amy _____ any homework last night.

5 My sister _____ biology at school.

6 It _____ last month.

7 Joanne _____ a text to her brother.

8 We _____ a film at the cinema.

3 Write true sentences about what you did last weekend. Use the past simple affirmative or negative.

1 go to the cinema

I went to the cinema. / I didn't go to the cinema.

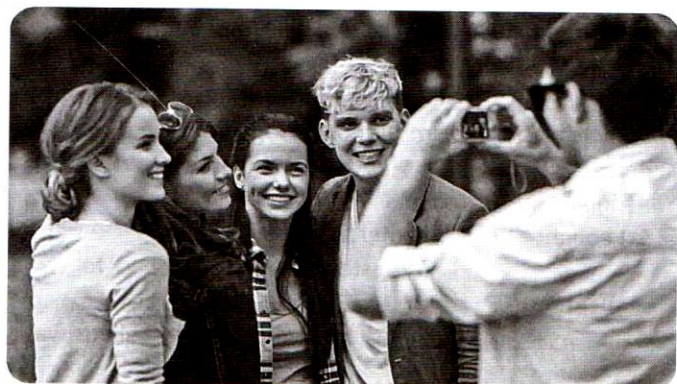
2 phone my friend

3 buy a magazine

4 read a newspaper

5 help with the housework

6 take a photo



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

1 yesterday / did / have / you / lunch / where

_____ ?

2 to school / did / what time / get / on Monday / you

_____ ?

3 did / for breakfast / you / what / this morning / have

_____ ?

4 in / did / next to / sit / last English lesson / your / you / who

_____ ?

5 yesterday / how much / you / water / drink / did

_____ ?

6 watch / you / television / last night / did

_____ ?

7 this morning / to school / get / how / you / did

_____ ?

5 Write full answers to the questions in exercise 4. Use the past simple.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

6 Write questions and answers. Use the past simple.

1 Josh / ride to school? ✗

Did Josh ride to school?

No, he didn't.

2 Dan / break his leg? ✓

3 Millie / find her phone? ✗

4 Jess and Oliver / watch a DVD? ✓

5 Beth and Jamie / help in the kitchen? ✗

6 William / buy any new clothes? ✗

Introduction to phrasal verbs

I can use a range of computer-related phrasal verbs.



VOCAB BOOST!

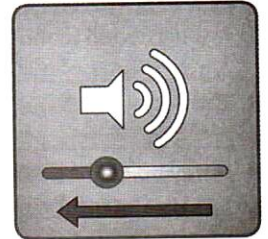
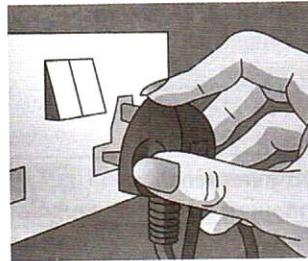
When you do vocabulary exercises in your Workbook, use a pencil. Then rub the answers out and do them again. Leave as much time as possible between the two attempts.

- 1 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Follow the advice as you complete the exercises on this page.
- 2 Complete the phrasal verbs about computers with the words below.
down (x3) in (x3) off (x2) on (x2) up (x2)

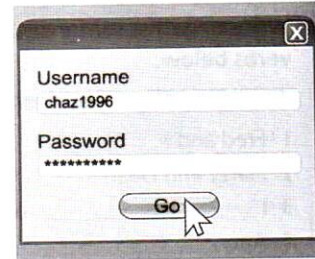
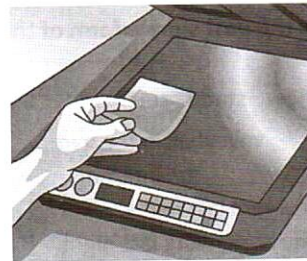
1 back _____	7 shut _____
2 break _____	8 turn _____
3 log _____	9 turn _____
4 log _____	10 turn _____
5 plug _____	11 turn _____
6 scan _____	12 type _____
- 3 Which three phrasal verbs in exercise 2 are intransitive? (They don't take a direct object.)
 - 1 _____
 - 2 _____
 - 3 _____
- 4 Use the transitive phrasal verbs from exercise 2 to complete the table.

1 plug in	a printer, a TV, a computer, etc.
2	the TV, the light, the radio, the printer, etc.
3	the TV, the light, the radio, the printer, etc.
4	a document, a drawing, a photo, etc.
5	your work, etc.
6	the volume, the radio, the TV, etc.
7	the volume, the radio, the TV, etc.
8	your username, your password, etc.
9	a computer

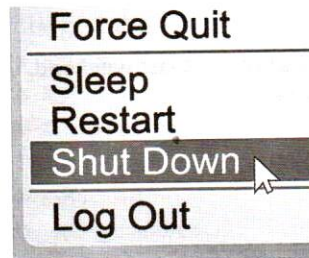
- 5 Look at the pictures. What are the people doing? Use phrasal verbs from exercise 2. Use the present continuous.



- 1 She _____ a printer.
2 He _____ the volume.



- 3 She _____ a photo.
4 He _____



- 5 She _____ her laptop.
6 He _____ the radio.

- 6 Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs below. Use the past simple.

- back up break down log off turn on turn up type in
- 1 I finished my homework. Then I _____ my work. I didn't want to lose it!
 - 2 I visited a shopping website. After I finished shopping, I _____.
 - 3 I _____ my username and password, but there was a problem – I couldn't log on.
 - 4 I _____ my printer because I needed to print some documents.
 - 5 I bought a new computer last weekend, but it _____ yesterday. I'm taking it back to the shop.
 - 6 Joe _____ the TV because the volume was very low.

Say no to cyberbullying

I can understand a text about a social media campaign.

Revision: Student's Book page 80

1 Complete the phrases in these sentences using the words below.

account campaign internet media page story

- She read about the story on a well-known _____ forum.
- He closed his Twitter _____ because of cyberbullying.
- We use social _____ to tell people about our meetings.
- They started a hashtag _____ to save the local library.
- Over a million people have visited her fundraising _____.
- His reply to the bullies quickly became a viral _____.

Reading Strategy

When you do a gapped sentence task, think about the order of events within a text. Having a clear idea of the sequence helps you to check that your sentence fits.

2 Read the Reading Strategy. Then read the text and put events a–f in the correct order. Write a–f in the table.

- People posted unkind comments about Kaitlyn's appearance.
- Kaitlyn made a video and posted it on YouTube.
- Somebody deleted the photo of Kaitlyn from Facebook.
- Somebody uploaded a photo of Kaitlyn to Facebook.
- Kaitlyn's video became a viral story.
- Kaitlyn started her own YouTube channel.

1	2	3	4	5	6

3 Match gaps 1–4 in the text with sentences A–E. Use your answers to exercise 2 to help you. There is one extra sentence.

- Within a few days, there were hundreds of comments about the cheerleader.
- The comments did not make Kaitlyn feel sad; they made her feel angry.
- Of course, they sometimes make negative comments about other teams and players too!
- They said that it was not cyberbullying, according to their rules.
- Soon, it had nearly a million views on YouTube.

A cheerleader fights back

Kaitlyn Collins

The Green Bay Packers and the Chicago Bears are two American Football teams. Both teams have a lot of fans, and the fans have their own websites and internet forums. On these pages, they share photos, stories and jokes about the games and the players. ¹ _____ But one day in 2013, a 'joke' became an example of cyberbullying.

A fan uploaded a photo of a Green Bay Packers cheerleader to the Chicago Bears' Facebook page. He added an unkind comment about her appearance and invited other Chicago Bears fans to do the same. ² _____ They called her ugly and said that the Green Bay Packers had the worst cheerleaders in America. To them, it was all a big joke. But how did that cheerleader feel?

The name of the Green Bay Packers cheerleader in the photo was Kaitlyn Collins. She found her photo on the Chicago Bears' Facebook page, read the comments and was very upset. She complained to Facebook, but they did not remove the photo. ³ _____ So Kaitlyn decided to fight against the bullies in her own way. She made a video and posted it on YouTube.

In her video, she did not speak; she wrote messages on paper and showed them to the camera. She explained that most of the Facebook comments were 'too horrible to repeat' but they had the

same theme: they said she was 'ugly'. She also explained that some comments were different – they were kind. One comment said: 'I'm a Bears fan, but she is not ugly – and she is also somebody's daughter.' Her video became a viral story. ⁴ _____

After that, somebody from the Chicago Bears fan club deleted the photo from its Facebook page. In its place is a message about the dangers of cyberbullying. And now Kaitlyn has her own channel on YouTube. Her videos continue the fight against cyberbullying.

cheerleaders



Speaking In a shop

I can talk about products and prices.

1 Use the words below to complete the names of the features of gadgets.

4G card card slot Fi life phones port (x2) screen sensor speakers webcam

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 a motion _____ | 7 a built-in _____ |
| 2 head _____ | 8 a SIM _____ |
| 3 wireless _____ | 9 Wi- _____ |
| 4 battery _____ | 10 a touch- _____ |
| 5 built-in _____ | 11 a USB _____ |
| 6 an HDMI _____ | 12 a memory _____ |

2 Match 1-13 with a-m to make phrases.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 How can I <input type="checkbox"/> | a in cash? |
| 2 I'm just <input type="checkbox"/> | b debit card / by credit card? |
| 3 Next, <input type="checkbox"/> | c like anything else? |
| 4 How much <input type="checkbox"/> | d (£10), please. |
| 5 That comes to <input type="checkbox"/> | e is it / are they? |
| 6 How would you <input type="checkbox"/> | f a receipt, please? |
| 7 Can I pay by <input type="checkbox"/> | g help you? |
| 8 Can I pay <input type="checkbox"/> | h looking, thanks. |
| 9 Enter your <input type="checkbox"/> | i a bag? |
| 10 Here's your <input type="checkbox"/> | j like to pay? |
| 11 Could I have <input type="checkbox"/> | k change and receipt. |
| 12 Would you like <input type="checkbox"/> | l PIN, please. |
| 13 Would you <input type="checkbox"/> | m please! |

3 2.08 Listen and write the prices.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

4 Complete the dialogue with phrases from exercise 2.

Sales assistant 1 _____

Girl I'm looking for a laptop.

SA Well, the Pro-computer is very popular.

Girl 2 _____

SA It's £449.99.

Girl Have you got anything a bit cheaper?

SA Yes, the DX 800 is only £299.99.

Girl What features has it got?

SA It's got Wi-Fi of course, a built-in webcam and a touch-screen.

Girl That's great. I'll take it.

SA 3 _____

Girl No, thanks. That's all. 4 _____

SA Yes, we accept any type of card. So, that's £299.99, please. 5 _____ ... Thank you. 6 _____

Girl No, thanks. I can put it in my backpack.

5 2.09 Listen to another dialogue. Complete the information below about the gadget the boy buys.

Gadget: _____

Features: 1 _____

2 _____

What else does he buy? _____

Total price: _____

Payment method: _____



6 Look at the information about the phones below. Put the words in the correct order to complete the customer's questions.

- 1 smartphones / a few / can / recommend / you _____ ?
- 2 what / the Cybernet 2000 / features / does / have _____ ?
- 3 much / how / phones / the / are _____ ?
- 4 can / pay / credit card / by / I _____ ?

Ultra 48	Cybernet 2000	Touch Plus 3
Price: £120	Price: £99	Price: £75
Features: • memory card slot • 4G • touch-screen	Features: • touch-screen • 4G • headphones	Features: • touch-screen • 4G • free case
Payment method: no credit cards (cash and debit cards only)		

7 Imagine you are a sales assistant in a shop. Write answers to the questions in exercise 6.

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

8 Now act out the dialogue using your ideas from exercise 7. Use phrases from exercises 2 and 4.

A narrative

I can write a narrative.

Preparation

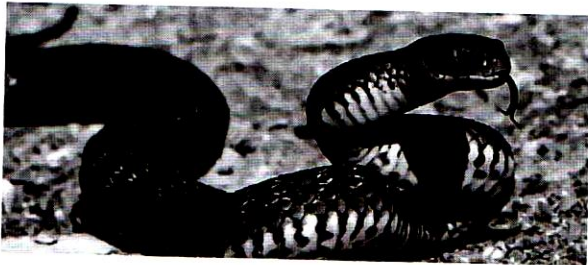
1 Complete the time expressions with the words below.

ago at day end few last moments next some

- a a _____ weeks ago
 b one _____
 c _____ time last year
 d _____ weekend
 e the _____ day
 f a few _____ later
 g _____ that moment
 h a few months _____
 i in the _____

2 Read the task and the text below. Underline five time expressions from exercise 1 in the story.

Write a story about a time when you were in a difficult situation and your phone (or another electronic device) helped you.



A bite for lunch by Logan

A few months ago, I was on a camping holiday with my friend, Jack. One day, we went for a walk in some woods. We stopped to have lunch and sat down in some long grass. At that moment, Jack jumped up.

'Ow! My leg!' he said. He showed me his leg. There was a large red mark on the skin and it was very painful.

'Was it a snake?' I asked.

'I don't know. I didn't see anything,' he replied.

Fortunately, my mum is a doctor. We took a photo of Jack's leg on my phone and sent it to her. A few moments later, she called. 'Don't worry,' she said. 'It isn't a snake bite. It's probably an insect.'

'So is it an emergency?' I asked.

'No, it isn't,' she replied. 'You don't have to go to hospital.' And she was right: the next day, Jack's leg was fine.

3 Explain in your own words how an electronic device helped Logan and Jack.

4 Form adverbs from these adjectives. Then add them to the sentences below.

amazing hard polite safe unfortunate

- 1 They worked _____ and finished quickly.
 2 It was a bad flight, but we arrived _____ on the island.
 3 _____, I got 100% in my maths test.
 4 She smiled and asked _____ for her keys.
 5 _____, we lost the match.

Writing Strategy

Try to include some direct speech when you write a narrative.

Put quotation marks around the words that the person speaks. Put a comma, question mark or exclamation mark before the closing quotation marks.

'Who are you?' I asked. 'I'm Joe,' he said.

5 Read the Writing Strategy. Then add the missing punctuation to these sentences.

- 1 'How long is the film I asked.
 2 Lucy smiled. I don't know she replied.
 3 'Who are you she asked. And why are you here
 4 'Help me he shouted. I can't swim!
 5 Don't worry said Ben. The water isn't very deep.

Writing Guide

6 Plan your own story using the task in exercise 2. Answer the questions with your own ideas.

- 1 Where were you? When? Who were you with?

 2 What was the problem or difficult situation?

 3 What kind of electronic device helped you?

 4 How did you use the device to solve the problem?

 5 What happened in the end?

7 Write a story. Use your notes from exercise 6.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- included some direct speech with correct punctuation?
 checked your spelling and grammar?
 used at least one adverb?

Vocabulary

1 Match a word from A with a word from B to make computing nouns. Then complete the definitions.

- A head key lap memory web
B board cam phones stick top

- A _____ is a set of buttons with letters and numbers that you use to write on a computer screen.
- A _____ shows your image to other people over the internet.
- _____ are things you put over your ears to listen to music without other people hearing it.
- A _____ is a thing you use to copy and store important information.
- A _____ is a small computer you can carry around with you.

Mark: / 5

2 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- I don't _____ many comments on social media sites.
a install b post c surf
- Why don't you _____ all the files on your computer that you don't need any more?
a delete b follow c upload
- I decided to _____ my old photos to make a digital copy of them.
a connect to b remove c scan
- You need to _____ your password to log on to the site.
a enter b restart c visit
- _____ the receipt and take it with you to collect your tickets.
a Install b Print c Upload
- Do you _____ any famous people on Twitter?
a scan b enter c follow

Mark: / 6

3 Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

How to upload a photo on social media

¹First of all / Now go to your homepage. ²Finally / Then, choose the option 'upload photo'. ³Next / To start off with, select the photo that you want to upload from your files. ⁴After that / Secondly, write a comment about the photo. ⁵Finally / Next, click on the 'post' button to upload the photo to your homepage, where all your friends can see it.

Mark: / 5

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

account campaigns forums media page story

- Companies today are using hashtag _____ to market their products.
- What's the last viral _____ you can remember?
- Have you got a Twitter _____?
- The band opened a fundraising _____ to pay for their European tour.
- Do you ever take part in discussions on internet _____?
- News travels very fast on social _____.

Mark: / 6

5 Complete the dialogue with the phrases below.

Here's your change and your receipt. How much is it?
How can I help you? How would you like to pay?
That comes to £27.50. Would you like anything else?

Customer Excuse me?

Assistant ¹ _____

Customer I'm looking for a mouse that I can use with my laptop.

Assistant This wireless mouse is very popular.

Customer ² _____

Assistant It's £9.50.

Customer That's fine.

Assistant ³ _____

Customer Yes, I'm looking for a laptop case, too.

Assistant Do you like this one? It's £18.

Customer Yes, that's perfect.

Assistant ⁴ _____

Customer In cash.

Assistant OK. ⁵ _____

Customer Here you are.

Assistant Thank you. ⁶ _____

Customer Thanks very much.

Mark: / 6

6 Complete the questions.

- What's the battery _____ of your tablet?
- Has your laptop got a built-in _____ you can use for talking on Skype?
- Where's the memory card _____ on this games console?
- How many USB _____ has your computer got?
- Where can I get a new SIM _____ for my phone?

Mark: / 5

Word Skills

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

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 Don't forget to back <input type="checkbox"/> | a off your phone? |
| 2 How often do you log <input type="checkbox"/> | b in the printer? |
| 3 It's time to shut <input type="checkbox"/> | c up your work. |
| 4 Please can you plug <input type="checkbox"/> | d in your username. |
| 5 Please can you turn <input type="checkbox"/> | e down my laptop. |
| 6 You need to type <input type="checkbox"/> | f on at home? |

Mark: / 6

Grammar

8 Complete the text with the correct past simple affirmative form of the verbs below.

bring come go have live see take teach

When I was little, I only ¹_____ my grandparents once a year because they ²_____ abroad. Every year, my grandfather ³_____ me a new model plane when they ⁴_____ to stay. In the afternoons, my grandfather and I ⁵_____ the planes to the park and he ⁶_____ me how to fly them. We ⁷_____ a lot of fun together, and we often ⁸_____ home very late. Today, I've got great memories of my grandfather and those planes.

Mark: / 8

9 Complete the dialogue with the correct past simple negative or interrogative form of the verbs in brackets.

Pete ¹_____ (you / have) a good weekend, Matt?

Matt Yes, I did. It was my birthday.

Pete Really? Happy birthday! What ²_____ (you / do)?

Matt I went to London for the weekend.

Pete Wow! Who ³_____ (you / go) with?

Matt I went with my family. It was great!

Pete ⁴_____ (you / drive) there?

Matt No, we ⁵_____ (not go) by car; we went by train. We saw all the sights: Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, the London Eye, I loved it! But I ⁶_____ (not like) Buckingham Palace, because there were a lot of people.

Pete Yes, London is always really busy. ⁷_____ (you / buy) any souvenirs?

Matt No, I ⁸_____ (not have) time to go shopping!

Mark: / 8

Use of English

10 Choose the correct answers.

¹_____ that the first mobile phone call happened more than forty years ago? When Martin Cooper ²_____ the call on 3 April 1973, his phone ³_____ like the mobile phones we use today. It ⁴_____ thin and stylish like a smartphone, and he ⁵_____ put it in his pocket because it was too big. Instead, he had to carry the 1.1 kg phone in one hand and its enormous battery in the other. The phone had a keypad with numbers, not a ⁶_____ for making calls. Today's mobile phones are more like computers than telephones. Most homes have ⁷_____, which make it easy to connect to the internet. This means that we can ⁸_____ all kinds of files. We can listen to music on our phones, or send the music to ⁹_____ for everyone to hear. The only problem with today's smartphones is that we never seem to ¹⁰_____ them off.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 a You know | b Did you know | c You knew |
| 2 a made | b make | c makes |
| 3 a doesn't look | b not look | c didn't look |
| 4 a not be | b wasn't | c didn't be |
| 5 a couldn't | b didn't can | c not could |
| 6 a case | b monitor | c touch-screen |
| 7 a chargers | b printers | c routers |
| 8 a download | b enter | c install |
| 9 a built-in 4G | b motion sensors | c wireless speakers |
| 10 a break | b turn | c log |

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 computer equipment.			
I can talk about past events.			
I can understand instructions.			
I can say what did and didn't happen in the past.			
I can use a range of computer-related phrasal verbs.			
I can understand a text about a social media campaign.			
I can talk about products and prices.			
I can write a narrative.			

Reading

Strategy

When you do a matching task, read the headings first and underline the key words. Then think of three words related to the topic of the words you underlined. This will help you match the headings to the paragraphs.

- 1 Read the Strategy. Then look at the headings A–E in exercise 2 and underline the key words. For each heading, choose three words below that are related to the topic. Compare your ideas with a partner.

banana calendar count days drawings fish images
lunch maths photos six spelling word write late

Heading A _____
Heading B _____
Heading C _____
Heading D _____
Heading E _____

- 2 Read the text. Match paragraphs 1–4 with headings A–E. There is one extra heading.

- A Knowing their numbers
B A snack for a correct answer
C Learning with letters
D Passing the time
E Say it with pictures

Animals and touch-screens

1 _____

Esme, Molly, Quinn and Emily have each got a touch-screen tablet. Esme and Quinn push the blue circle on the right of the screen, but nothing happens. So, they move to the left of the screen, put their noses to the other circle, and they get a snack. Molly and Emily don't get a snack because they don't push the correct button. The tablets are part of an experiment at the University of Vienna. But Esme, Molly, Quinn and Emily aren't humans: they're tortoises.



2 _____

Of course, the tortoises in Austria aren't the first animals to use this technology. More than thirty years ago, a male bonobo monkey called Kanzi learned how to use a large touch-screen to communicate with a human. Kanzi lives with other bonobos at the Great Ape Trust in Des Moines, Iowa, USA. He 'talks' to his trainer, Sue Savage-Rumbaugh, using a screen with 400 lexigrams – simple images that represent words.



Listening

Strategy

Before you listen, read the task. Underline the name of the person in the statements. Think about what they might say.

- 3 Read the Strategy. Then look at the exam task in exercise 4 and underline the names in the statements. Match statements 1–8 with sentences A–H below.

- A I agree with you.
B I don't like them.
C I surf the internet to find photos.
D I went on Saturday.
E I didn't enjoy it.
F I never visit them.
G I love animals.
H My parents and my brother and sister were there.

- 4 **2.10** Listen to Tony and Celeste talking about zoos. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Tony went to the zoo at the weekend.
2 Tony went with all his family.
3 Tony and Celeste both like animals very much.
4 Celeste isn't happy about zoos.
5 Tony thinks the same about zoos as Celeste.
6 Celeste sometimes looks at pictures of animals on her computer.
7 Tony doesn't watch programmes about animals on TV.
8 Celeste didn't like the programme about sharks.

3 _____

Scientist Jennifer Vonk also uses touch-screens with the animals she studies. A few years ago, she did an experiment with three young black bears: Brutus, Dusty and Bella. At the time, people thought that only animals who lived in groups could count. Vonk experimented with bears because they usually live alone. Using extra strong touch-screen tablets, she found that the bears could count just like animals in groups – the group isn't important in learning how to count.



4 _____

But animals don't only use touch-screens in experiments. The penguins at a zoo near Los Angeles have a tablet that they use for entertainment. Two young male penguins, Jeremy and Newsome, particularly like an app called *Game for Cats*. In the game they have to 'catch' a mouse on the screen. The game exercises their minds and helps to make their lives in the zoo more interesting.



Use of English

Strategy

In a multiple-choice cloze task, sometimes the answers are phrasal verbs. Learning these verbs will help you to select the right option in the task.

5 Read the Strategy. Then cross out the word that cannot be used with the phrasal verbs 1–3.

- 1 **plug in** a charger a phone a SIM card
 2 **scan in** a document a keyboard a photo
 3 **turn off** an email a laptop a monitor

6 Read the text. Choose the correct options (A–C) to complete the gaps.

The changing face of wildlife documentaries

Today it's much easier to make a wildlife documentary than it ¹ _____ in the past. Fifty years ² _____, cameras were so big that it was difficult to carry them ³ _____ jungles or up mountains. Now, they are ⁴ _____, so filmmakers can take them anywhere. In the past, cameramen ⁵ _____ film at night. Today, cameras with motion ⁶ _____ can find animals in the dark. In the past, filmmakers ⁷ _____ camera drones – small planes that can take pictures from the sky. Of course, the problem with technology is that machines sometimes ⁸ _____. Filmmakers have to ⁹ _____ all their work so that they don't lose any of it. You can see the result when you ¹⁰ _____ your TV at home and watch the documentary.

- 1 A did B was C were
 2 A ago B last C past
 3 A along B over C through
 4 A smaller B smallest C the smallest
 5 A can't B couldn't C wasn't
 6 A ports B sensors C slots
 7 A hadn't B not have C didn't have
 8 A break down B download C turn down
 9 A back up B turn up C upload
 10 A connect to B log on C turn on

Speaking

Strategy

We don't usually use the imperative in English when we are in a shop. Instead we use polite phrases with *Can/Could I have ... ?* or *I'd like ...* to ask for things.

7 Read the Strategy. Then put the words in order to make polite phrases.

1 have / please? / Could / a / I / bag,

2 like / please. / some / I'd / wireless speakers,

3 please? / have / a / I / Can / receipt,

8 Decide who is Student A and who is Student B. Do the role-play. Then swap roles.

Photofirst £249.99



Vidmax £432.20



Student A: You are the customer. Look at the pictures and follow the points below.

- Say what you are looking for.
- Ask a question about the features.
- Ask how much the products are.
- Say which product you would like.
- Ask about the payment method.

Student B: You work in a shop. Serve the customer.

Writing

Strategy

When you write a narrative, you need to set the scene at the beginning. Say where you were, when you were there, and who you were with. At the end, you need to write a sentence to finish the narrative. Say how the story ended and if it ended well or not.

9 Read the Strategy. Then look at sentences 1–4. Do they come from the beginning or the end of a narrative? Write B or E.

- 1 A few years ago, I went to the park with my brother to play football.
 2 After that, I always went a different way to school.
 3 One day last summer, I was at the beach with some friends.
 4 I never saw the dog again.

10 Write a story about a time when you had a frightening experience with an animal. Include the information below.

- Where you were, when you were there, and who you were with.
- What the animal did.
- What you did when you saw the animal.
- How it all ended.

Vocabulary

A

Sports and hobbies

I can talk about different sports and activities.

1 Label pictures 1–16 with the words below.

basketball climbing cycling football golf
gymnastics ice hockey ice skating karate skiing surfing
swimming table tennis volleyball



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



11 _____



12 _____



13 _____



14 _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *play*, *go* or *do*.

- I _____ roller skating with my friends yesterday.
- We _____ badminton in the garden. Do you want to join us?
- My dad _____ athletics when he was at school.
- I _____ judo on Mondays after school.
- My sister _____ aerobics every weekend.
- We sometimes _____ handball in P.E. lessons.
- Do you want to _____ skateboarding now?
- My father _____ tennis for the UK in the 1980s.

3 Work in pairs. Match each group below (1–4) with as many sports and activities from exercises 1 and 2 as possible.

- 1 You need a ball for these:

- 2 You need water, ice or snow for these:

- 3 You only need one person for these:

- 4 These nearly always take place outside:

4 2.11 Listen. Match each speaker (1–4) with two sports and hobbies from exercises 1 and 2.

Speaker 1: _____ and _____

Speaker 2: _____ and _____

Speaker 3: _____ and _____

Speaker 4: _____ and _____

5 2.11 Listen again. Match each speaker (1–4) with one of the sentences (a–f) below. There are two extra sentences.

This speaker:

- learned a new sport at school. _____
- does one of the activities at home. _____
- is keen to watch the Winter Olympics one day. _____
- played sport with three friends last summer. _____
- plans to take part in the Olympic Games. _____
- is not keen on sports in general. _____

going to

I can talk about plans.

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of going to and one of the verbs below.

do have move play study tidy visit watch

- They're going to play volleyball at the beach.
- I _____ TV at home tonight.
- We _____ our cousins in Spain next summer.
- She _____ physics at university next year.
- My best friend _____ to the USA.
- My brother and I _____ karate this evening.
- You _____ your bedroom this evening!
- My friends _____ a barbecue next weekend.

2 Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of going to and the verbs in brackets.





- They _____ (play) football, they're going to watch it.
- He _____ (walk) to school, he's going to cycle.
- I _____ (have) lunch because I'm not hungry.
- She _____ (go) to bed early because she's tired.
- I'm interested in athletics, so I _____ (watch) the Olympic Games on TV.
- We _____ (go) shopping, we're going to stay at home.
- I _____ (finish) my homework tonight, I'm going to do it tomorrow.
- I _____ (write) a long email and then send it to my friend in Spain.
- We _____ (buy) a new car because our old car is fine.

3 Complete the future time expressions with the words below. Use each word once.

afternoon day in next this tomorrow week weeks

- _____ evening
- _____ month
- _____ a few days
- next _____
- this _____
- the _____ after tomorrow
- in a few _____
- _____

4 Look at the table about the teenagers' plans for the weekend. Complete the questions and write short answers.

				
	Ava	Leo	Lily	Rory
go shopping	X	✓	X	✓
play tennis	✓	X	X	✓
do exercise	X	X	✓	X
visit friends	✓	✓	X	✓
watch a DVD	✓	X	✓	✓
make a cake	X	✓	X	X

- (Ava / make a cake)
Is Ava going to make a cake?
No, she isn't.

2 (Ava / visit friends)

3 (Leo / play tennis)

4 (Lily and Rory / watch a DVD)

5 (Rory / visit friends)

6 (Ava and Leo / do exercise)

7 (Lily / go shopping)

5 Write about your own plans. Use the affirmative or negative form of going to and the verbs below. Include a time expression from exercise 3.

- listen to music
I'm going to listen to music this evening.
- take an exam

- go cycling

- visit my cousins

- do a lot of homework

I can 'listen ahead' and predict what I'm going to hear.

Listening Strategy

When you listen in your own language, you 'listen ahead' and can often predict how a phrase or sentence will finish. Try to do this when you are listening to English too.

1 Read the Listening Strategy. Try to predict the end of these sentences. Write one word.

- 1 Harry is eighteen years _____.
- 2 Write the answers in your exercise _____.
- 3 There are some pens in my pencil _____.
- 4 I don't clean the house, but I sometimes unload the _____.
- 5 Emma has got long, curly _____.
- 6 I was tired so I went to _____.
- 7 Joe has got two sisters and one _____.
- 8 When you get home, send me a text _____.
- 9 Josh started a hashtag _____.

2 2.12 Listen. Predict the last word of each sentence.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | |

3 Try to predict the end of these sentences. You can write more than one word. There is more than one possible answer.

- 1 She can play the guitar really well, but she can't _____.
- 2 My grandparents got married in _____.
- 3 Remember to shut down your _____.
- 4 After dinner we all watched _____.
- 5 My uncle and aunt live in a large _____.
- 6 My English exam is on the fifteenth of _____.

4 2.13 Listen. Try to predict the end of each sentence. You can write more than one word. There is more than one possible answer.

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



5 2.14 Listen to the story of climber Ueli Steck. What record did he set?

- The fastest climb to the top of Mont Blanc.
 The first person to climb Mont Blanc.
 The first person to climb Mont Blanc on his own.

6 2.14 Listen again. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 What nationality is Ueli Steck?
a French b Swiss c Austrian
- 2 How high is the Grandes Jorasses face?
a 2,011 m b 1,220 m c 2,210 m
- 3 How much weight did he lose before the climb?
a 3 kg b 8 kg c 10 kg
- 4 Why wasn't Steck afraid of falling?
a Because he didn't think about it.
b Because he never feels afraid.
c Because he was more worried about the weather.
- 5 It took Steck
a about three hours to reach the top.
b about two hours to reach the top.
c about two and a half hours to reach the top.

I can talk about the future and make predictions.

1 Complete the sentences with *will* / *won't* and the verbs below.

be cost get not be ~~not get~~ not leave rise see

- Dad *won't get* home until ten o'clock tonight.
- It's my grandmother's birthday tomorrow. She _____ 80.
- Jason _____ his exam results next Monday. He's very nervous.
- Samantha _____ at the party this evening because she isn't feeling well.
- The sun _____ at six o'clock tomorrow morning.
- Goodbye. I _____ you tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.
- Robert _____ school until he is eighteen years old.
- Tickets _____ £100 for the music festival next summer.

2 Write questions with *will*. Then write true answers.

- tomorrow / be Tuesday?
Will tomorrow be Tuesday?
Yes, it will. / No, it won't.
- you / go to university in another country?

- the World Cup / take place next year?

- you / leave home before you are 20?

- you / be rich and famous?

- it / be warm and sunny tomorrow?

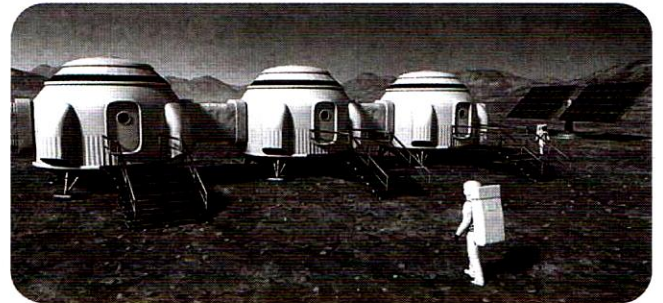
- you and your family / go abroad next summer?

- there / be important exams at the end of the year?

3 Complete the dialogues. Use the correct form of *will* and the words in brackets.

- Barney** Are you going to Sam's barbecue?
Christina I'm not sure. When is it?
Barney On Friday. ¹ _____ (it / be) great!
Christina ² _____ (Tamara / go), do you think?
Barney Yes, I think she ³ _____ .
Christina Then ⁴ _____ (I / go) too. I like Tamara.
Tom I'm going to watch Chelsea play on Saturday. Do you want to come?
Sarah No, I ⁵ _____ (not be) here.
Tom Where ⁶ _____ (you / be)?
Sarah In Oxford. ⁷ _____ (I / watch) the match on TV. Maybe ⁸ _____ (I / see) you in the crowd!

4 Make predictions about the next fifty years. Use *I think* or *I don't think* and the phrases below.



- people / travel to Mars

- people / live for more than 125 years

- teachers / be robots

- people / buy everything online

- computers / be more intelligent than people

- everyone in the world / have enough food to eat

- the European Union / still exist

Noun suffixes

I can form nouns with a range of suffixes.

1 Complete the table.

Verb / Adjective	Noun
¹ converse (verb)	conversation
sad	² _____
³ _____ (adj)	darkness
advertise (verb)	⁴ _____
⁵ _____ (verb)	discussion
happy (adj)	⁶ _____
⁷ _____ (verb)	permission
treat (verb)	⁸ _____
⁹ _____ (verb)	argument
homesick (adj)	¹⁰ _____
¹¹ _____ (verb)	explanation
organise (verb)	¹² _____
¹³ _____ (verb)	arrangement
rude (adj)	¹⁴ _____

2 Complete the sentences with nouns from exercise 1.

- I saw an _____ for some great speakers. I think I'll buy them.
- Tom should apologise to Lisa for his _____. He really upset her.
- I had a terrible _____ with my brother last night. Now he isn't speaking to me!
- I hope my parents will give me _____ to go to a music festival this summer.
- We had an interesting _____ in class yesterday. The topic was: 'Can money bring you _____?'
- _____ is sometimes a problem when people live abroad for a long time.
- My grandfather is having _____ for cancer.
- I couldn't do a maths question, but my teacher gave a very good _____, so now I understand it.

3 Read the text below and complete it with nouns formed from the adjectives and verbs below.

accommodate achieve describe donate fit inform prepare suggest

VOCAB BOOST!

When you learn a new verb or adjective, find out if there is a related noun and write that down too. Add an example sentence for each word.

4 Read the *Vocab boost!* box. Write down the related noun for each word below, and add an example sentence for each word. Use a dictionary to help you.

1 Adjective: weak

Example: _____

Noun: _____

Example: _____

2 Verb: translate

Example: _____

Noun: _____

Example: _____

3 Adjective: high

Example: _____

Noun: _____

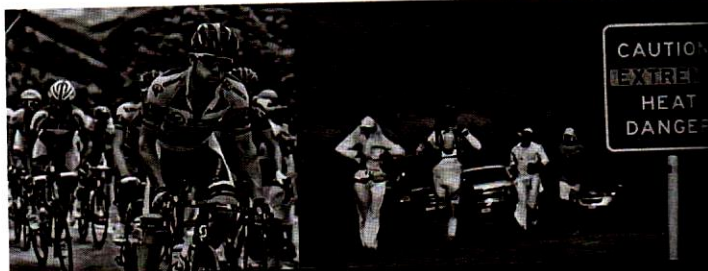
Example: _____

4 Verb: decide

Example: _____

Noun: _____

Example: _____



TIPS FOR ENDURANCE EVENTS

Here are some ¹ _____ that will make your event successful ...

Before you start, do lots of ² _____. Plan your route and book

³ _____ in advance (campsites, hostels, hotels). ⁴ _____

is very important too – do lots of exercise before you start. It's important that people can find out about the event, so post ⁵ _____ about the event on social

media. Create a fund-raising page and write a ⁶ _____ of the event and

explain why you are doing it. Don't be afraid to tell people about your event – it will be an amazing ⁷ _____! They will be impressed! You can continue to

receive ⁸ _____ after the event. So leave your fund-raising page open for a few weeks.