

# Opportunities

Pre-Intermediate

Language Powerbook

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# 1 Lifestyles

## 1 GRAMMAR

### Present Simple and Present Continuous

#### 1 ★ Present Simple for a present state and a regular activity

Circle the correct form.

- 1 I are/am happy.
- 2 All my friends like/likes football.
- 3 My sister don't like/doesn't like school.
- 4 Is/Are a business executive's life stressful?
- 5 Do/Does you have time for hobbies?
- 6 I have/has a sandwich for lunch every day.
- 7 Brian watch/watches television all day.
- 8 My parents don't listen to/doesn't listen to rock music.
- 9 I don't go/doesn't go to school by bus.
- 10 Do/Does Mary go parachuting with Mick?

#### 2 ★ Present Continuous questions

Use the cues in brackets to write questions.

- 1 you (clean) the car?  
*Are you cleaning the car?*
- 2 Brian (read) that book?  
.....
- 3 the dog (eat) its dinner?  
.....
- 4 your sister (take) the dog for a walk?  
.....
- 5 I (look at) the correct page?  
.....
- 6 it (snow)?  
.....
- 7 your parents (come) here in their car?  
.....
- 8 they (do) their homework?  
.....

#### 3 ★ ★ Present Continuous for activities during a short period of time

The children in the pictures all have holiday jobs. Write two Present Continuous sentences about Laura and two about David.

- 1 *John's working at Cathy's Restaurant.*
- 2 *John isn't working for a newspaper.*
- 3 Laura .....
- 4 Laura .....
- 5 David .....
- 6 David .....

*Cathy's Restaurant*



John/work/at Cathy's Restaurant. John/work/for a newspaper.



Laura/work/at Phil's Garage. Laura/work/at Cathy's Restaurant.



David/work/for a newspaper. David/work/at Phil's Garage.



4 ★ ★ Present Continuous for an activity happening now

Write sentences about what you *think* your family and friends are doing. Use the phrases below.

have lunch, work, read a newspaper, clean the house, learn English

- 1 *I think my dad is having lunch now.*
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....

5 ★ ★ Present Simple for opinions and feelings

What do you, your friends and your family *like* and *not like* on TV? Use the words in the box to write sentences.

sports programmes, the news, films, documentaries, quizzes, game shows

- 1 *My sister doesn't like sports programmes.*
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

6 ★ ★ Present Continuous or Present Simple? Complete the sentences using the verbs in the box in the correct form.

read, have, interview, watch, write, work, be

- 1 Geoff *reads* a book after lunch every day.
- 2 We ..... at a club for three weeks in the holidays.
- 3 Cathy ..... all the soap operas on TV.
- 4 Mick ..... a stressful lifestyle, he ..... a police officer.
- 5 I ..... a book about New York. I ..... some police officers at the moment.

7 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Read and complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Mr Jackson: Where's David?

Mrs Jackson: ~~In~~ the sitting room. Peter's with him.

Mr Jackson: Is he? He (1) *doesn't go* (not go) in the sitting room in the evening when we (2) ..... (watch) TV. He (3) ..... (not talk) to us. He (4) ..... (stay) in his bedroom. But when Peter (5) ..... (come) he (6) ..... (sit) in the sitting room with him. What (7) ..... (they do) now?

Mrs Jackson: They (8) ..... (play) their guitars and (9) ..... (write) a song.

Mr Jackson: I (10) ..... (not like) Peter. David (11) ..... (not do) his homework when Peter (12) ..... (be) here. They (13) ..... (talk) for hours.

Mrs Jackson: Well, they (14) ..... (not talk) now and I think the song they (15) ..... (write) together is very good.

## Word Corner

### Television programmes

Plan a good evening of TV. Write your plan below. Use a dictionary and the words below.

sports programme, the news, film, documentary, quiz, game show, cartoon, music programme, chat show

Time	Type of programme	Name of programme
18.00–18.30	<i>The News</i>	<i>City News</i>
18.30		



## 2 COMMUNICATION

### Functions

#### 1 Expressing preferences

Two people are talking. What does the second person say? Circle a, b or c.

- 1 'We've got an English exam today.'
  - a) Oh no! I hate exams. They're really stressful.
  - b) Good! I love exams. They're really stressful.
  - c) Oh no! I can't stand exams. They're really relaxing.
- 2 'I think the Monday soap is the best programme on TV.'
  - a) It's OK. I love it.
  - b) It's OK. I quite like it.
  - c) It's OK. I don't like it.
- 3 'Do you like swimming?'
  - a) I don't like lying on a beach.
  - b) I enjoy lying on a beach.
  - c) I prefer lying on a beach.

#### 2 Describing preferences

Write sentences about the preferences of your friends and family. Use some of the verbs in the box.

can't stand, don't like, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer, quite like

- 1 My brother hates meeting new people.
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

### Vocabulary

#### 3 Jobs

Look at the pictures and read the list of jobs. Write the job under the correct picture. Then use adjectives from the box that *you think* describe the job.

boring, fun, creative, dangerous, active, easy, exciting, interesting, stressful, relaxing

- |   |                |   |                    |   |          |
|---|----------------|---|--------------------|---|----------|
| a | police officer | c | business executive | e | mechanic |
| b | teacher        | d | rock star          | f | waiter   |



1 ☒ c business executive, stressful



2 ☐ .....



3 ☐ .....



4 ☐ .....



5 ☐ .....



6 ☐ .....

4 You are talking about the jobs that friends or people in your family do. Write sentences with the job and an adjective.

prison officer, ambulance driver, nurse, fire fighter, dentist, miner

- 1 My uncle's a prison officer. It's a very stressful job.
- 2 My ..... 's a ..... . It's a very ..... job.
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....



# Remember

## Present Simple and Present Continuous

Use the verb *to be* to form the Present Continuous.

**Affirmative:** *He is working.*

**Negative:** *He isn't working.*

**Question:** *Is he working?*

Use the verb *to do* to form Present Simple questions and negative sentences.

**Negative:** *I don't know him.*

**Question:** *Do you know him?*

➡ **Mini-grammar 11.1 – 11.3.**

### 1 ★ Present Continuous

Complete these sentences.

- Brian ..... taking the dog for a walk.
- I ..... working at the moment.
- My parents ..... singing *Beatles* songs in the sitting room.
- I ..... not writing to my friend in England, I ..... doing my homework.
- We ..... not eating your biscuits!
- Some of my classmates ..... not working during their school holidays.
- On the phone: 'Hello?..... I speaking to Mrs Jones?'
- ..... you revising for the exams or ..... you reading a magazine?
- ..... Mary playing the guitar?
- ..... Peter and Sara getting ready?

### 2 ★ Present Simple

Complete these questions and negative sentences.

- ..... you play the piano?
- We ..... need that book for this class.
- She ..... have blue eyes, they are brown.
- ..... older people like rock music?
- ..... your mother ever go swimming?
- Most boys ..... like shopping.
- ..... it rain a lot in London?
- ..... I look OK?
- I ..... want an English test on Monday!
- ..... we have homework today?

## Time adverbials

Most time adverbials go before the main verb (after the auxiliary), e.g. often, always.

Example: *I always go to school by bus. I don't often walk.*

Some time adverbials can go at the beginning and the end of a sentence, e.g. every day.

Example: *Every day I get up at seven o'clock. I get up at seven o'clock every day.*

➡ **Mini-grammar 11.1a and 11.2b.**

### 3 ★ ★ Time adverbials

Read the text and underline the time adverbials.

At the moment John is working at a restaurant. Right now he's waiting at tables. John is interested in food. He often cooks at home, five or six times a week. He usually makes dinner for the family and he occasionally makes a big Sunday lunch. His mother always makes breakfast, every morning. John never makes breakfast but his sister Jo sometimes helps.

Now put the time adverbials with the correct tense, for Present Simple in order of frequency.

Present Simple: *never* .....

Present Continuous: .....

### 4 ★ ★ Time adverbials and word order

In your notebook put the words of the sentences in the correct order.

- sausages/supper./often/cook/We/for
- revises/exams/Laura/usually/her/on/Sunday./for
- doing/am/now./my/English/I/homework
- is/the/guitar/He/the/at/moment./playing
- at/I/swimming/never/go/the/weekend.

### 5 ★ ★ ★ Sentences with time adverbials

Write true sentences in your notebook using these words.

now, just, every Saturday, never, sometimes



# 3 GRAMMAR

## Present Perfect

### 1 ★ Regular and irregular verbs

Complete the table. Write an asterisk \* next to irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Third form	Infinitive	Third form
break *	<i>broken</i>	.....	phoned
.....	built	play	.....
buy	.....	put	.....
clean	.....	.....	read
.....	failed	run	.....
film	.....	see	.....
finish	.....	.....	shown
get up	.....	.....	shut
.....	given	sleep	.....
go	.....	.....	studied
live	.....	switch on	.....
listen to	.....	teach	.....
.....	lost	think	.....
.....	painted	win	.....

### 2 ★ Present Perfect questions

Linda and Tom's parents are away for the weekend. They are phoning home. Use the cues below to write questions.



- Hello, Tom./You/feed/cat?  
*Hello, Tom. Have you fed the cat?*
- Linda/buy/food?  
.....
- you and Linda/have/argument?  
.....
- Hello, Linda./Tom/help you make/beds?  
.....
- you/sleep/well?  
.....
- you and Tom/clean/house?  
.....

### 3 ★ ★ Present Perfect for past actions with present results

Match the actions (a-f) with their results (1-6).



- 1 Fred is tired  
because ☒ c



- 2 Dan is happy  
because ☐



- 3 The builders are going home now because ☐



- 4 Cathy is unhappy  
because ☐



- 5 The video isn't playing because ☐



- 6 Mr and Mrs Smith are in their garden at two o'clock at night because ☐

- she has failed her exams.
- you have not switched it on.
- he has worked all night.
- they have lost their dog, Snowy.
- he has won a competition.
- they have finished work for the day.



#### 4 ★ ★ Present Perfect affirmative and negative

Tom and Linda's parents have come home after their weekend away. Read and complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

**Tom:** Hello, Mum and Dad!

Dinner's on the table. Linda and I (1) *have made* (make) it.

**Dad:** Thank you. But look at the floor. You (2) ..... (not clean) it.

**Linda:** Ah yes! But look in the kitchen. We (3) ..... (clean) the floor in there.

**Mum:** Yes, but you (4) ..... (not do) the washing up.

**Tom:** That's because we (5) ..... (be) in your room. We have a surprise for you.

**Dad:** It's ... different! You (6) ..... (paint) it!

**Linda:** Yes, we (7) ..... (paint) it blue and white, your favourite colours. Do you like it?

**Mum:** It's very nice. But, look, you (8) ..... (not finish) it.

**Tom:** No, but we (9) ..... (start) Linda's room. That's blue. Come and have a look. We (10) ..... (stop) because we haven't got any more paint.

#### 5 ★ ★ Present Perfect or Present Simple?

Read and complete the text. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

### Zoë the chimp

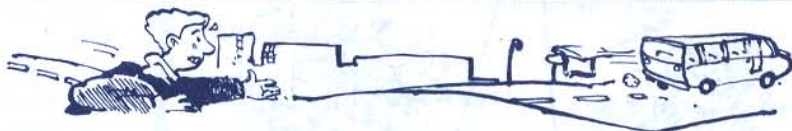
Zoë is a very intelligent chimpanzee. She (1) *lives* (live) with Dr Christine Godwin and her family in California. Dr Godwin (2) ..... (teach) the chimp to use her hands to say she is hungry, happy or worried. Phil Godwin, Christine's husband, (3) ..... (made) a film of Zoë's life for a TV documentary. He (4) ..... (build) a classroom for Zoë next to the house so Zoë now has a room to learn in. It is important that the chimp always (5) ..... (learn) in the same place every day. After the lessons Zoë (6) ..... (eat) and (7) ..... (drink) and in the afternoons she (8) ..... (play) in the house. The Godwins (9) ..... (not watch) her all the time. 'We know that when the cage is empty Zoë (10) ..... (go) for a walk,' laughs Phil.



#### 6 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple and Present Perfect

Complete the sentences with the correct form of verbs in the box.

do, go(x2), break, lose (x2), choose, wear



- 1 Chris usually *goes to* school by bus. But he *'s lost* his bus money and he's walking to school now.



- 2 I usually ..... my homework in the evenings. But I ..... my English book, so I'm watching TV.



- 3 Kate always ..... trousers. But today she ..... a mini-skirt.



- 4 We always ..... parachuting on Thursdays. But my brother ..... his leg and so we're staying at home.

## Word Corner

### Animals

Copy and complete the table with the names of as many animals as possible. Use a dictionary to help you.

Eats meat	Family pet	Lives in water	Has no teeth
<i>lion</i>	<i>dog</i>		



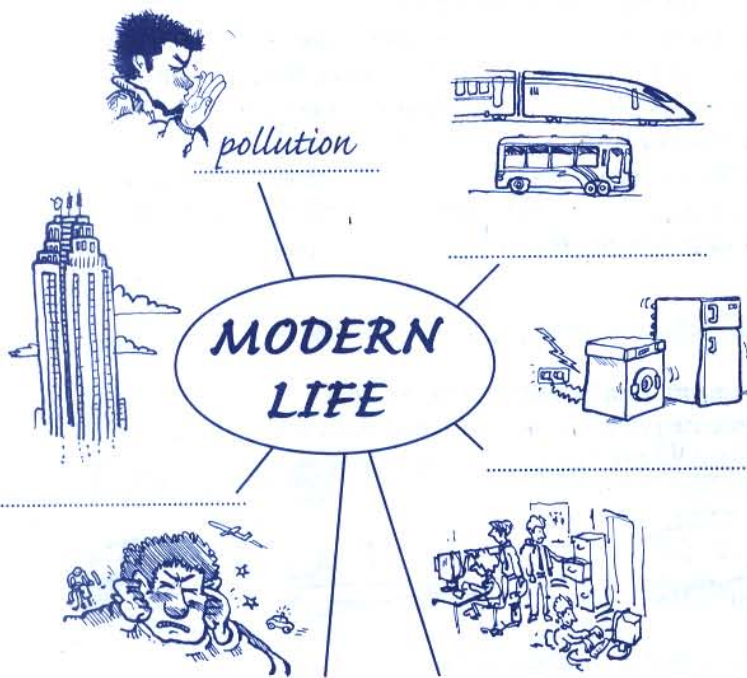
# 4 COMMUNICATION

## Vocabulary

### 1 Modern life

Write the correct word from the box under each picture.

pollution, make a living, noise, electricity, public transport system, big modern building



### 2 Life underground

Complete the text with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

tunnel, cave, transport, homeless, pollution, Mole, underground (x2)



They call Geoff Smith the Human (1) *Mole* because he is living (2) ..... for 150 days. Geoff

is not living in a (3) ..... like the people in Cappadocia, and he is not living in a (4) ..... like the people in New York. He is also not (5) ..... - he has a very nice home in the north of England. Geoff is doing this to break the world record for staying (6) .....

### 3 Adjectives from nouns

Sort the words under the correct headings. Then use the words to complete the text.

electricity, noisy, beautiful, health, electric, healthy, noise, beauty

noun	adjective
<i>electricity</i>	<i>electric</i>

My friend Steve has an (1) *electric* guitar but his sister, Emma, switches off the (2) ..... when he plays it at home. She puts her hands over her ears and says rock music is (3) ..... and she hates the (4) ..... Steve always says 'Look outside, Emma. It's a (5) ..... day today. Take the dog for a nice, relaxing (6) ..... walk. Enjoy the (7) ..... of the day. It's good for your (8) ..... And then I can play my guitar!'

### 4 Home and jobs

Sort these words and phrases into two groups. Add words to each group.

tour guide, stairs, professional tennis player, terrace, lights, water, journalist

IN YOUR HOME	JOBS



# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking

Complete the sentences with *and*, *but* or *because*.

- 1 He's painted his car white *because* he likes the colour.
- 2 On holiday I like shopping ..... lying on a beach.
- 3 Laura and David are worried ..... they are waiting for their exam results.
- 4 I like doing sport ..... it helps me to relax.
- 5 Some people hate going to parties ..... they like talking with friends.
- 6 Shy people hate going to parties ..... social occasions can be difficult for them.
- 7 The iguanas ..... the parrots haven't eaten anything.
- 8 The Smiths won the lottery ..... bought a new house.
- 9 I'm not good at football ..... my brother is a very good footballer.

## 2 Punctuation: Capital letters

Read and rewrite the text in your notebook putting in the capital letters.



cappadocia, in central turkey, is the perfect place to see caves but it is also one of the best places in the world for hot-air balloon flights. the best time to fly over cappadocia is between april and november. you book your flight with a

company called 'cloud nine'.

british teenager henry jackson of oldham in lancashire goes every year. 'it's fantastic,' he says.

## 3 Spelling

Arrange the letters in the correct order to form words. The first letter is given.

- |   |                |                 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | n niplang      | <i>planning</i> |
| 2 | utibeaful      | <i>b</i>        |
| 3 | self-ufficient | <i>s</i>        |
| 4 | nnetul         | <i>t</i>        |
| 5 | yclrecing      | <i>r</i>        |
| 6 | miccheals      | <i>c</i>        |

## 4 Guided writing: Writing a letter

Read Laura's letter to her friend Ruth. Rewrite the letter in your notebook choosing the best alternative from the words in brackets.

1 (Dear/Miss) Ruth,

I'm 2 (sorry/sad) 3 (haven't/not) replied to your letter for so long. My Dad 4 (has/is) been ill and 5 (it's/has) been a stressful time for us but he's better now.

I've just 6 (come/coming) back from a holiday in Turkey. We go there every year. We always 7 (go/going) to Cappadocia 8 (and/but) we usually go in May 9 (because/so) that is one of the best months for balloon flights. 'Cloud Nine' finds us 10 (different/stressful) flights every year.

Are you 11 (work/working) in the holiday or are 12 (we/you) going on holiday too?

13 (Please/Don't) write soon and give me all your 14 (news/stories).

All the 15 (best/good)

Laura



## KEY WORD BANK

**1** Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.

game shows, relaxation/relaxing, go out with, factory worker, badges, a little stressful, enjoy, sleep badly, wake up

**2** Are you sure you know the meaning of all the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

**3 Pronunciation:**

Mark the intonation – up  or down 

What are your favourite programmes?

Do you like fast-food restaurants?

Do you know a couch potato?

**Adjectives:** boring, busy, creative, dangerous, easy, exciting, free, independent, interesting, peaceful, popular, relaxing, self-sufficient, shy, stressful, underground, unique

**Nouns:** eccentric, freedom, inhabitant, lifestyle, water, stress, tunnel, electricity

**Noun/adjective forms:** boredom/boring, energy/energetic, excitement/exciting, fame/famous, happiness/happy, health/healthy, home/homeless, interest/interesting, laziness/lazy, peace/peaceful, stress/stressful

**Verbs:** beg, collect, make a living, organise, reduce

**Multi-part verbs:** get up, look after, switch off, switch on, switch over, turn on

**Clothes and fashion:** favourite clothes, favourite colours, buying clothes, shopping

**Feelings:** happy, sad, angry, excited, worried, pleased, tired

**Reasons for feelings:** pass your exams, win the lottery, break the video, fail your exams, receive bad news, lose a tennis game, go to a party, have an argument with a friend, lose your wallet, meet someone interesting, win a competition, buy new clothes, watch a good film

**Free time:** dance, read, walk, watch TV

**Going out:** cafés, fast-food restaurants, cinema, theatre, concerts

**Hobbies:** collect (stamps/coins), paint/draw, make (models/clothes), play (chess/computer games), take photos

**Jobs:** executive, financial dealer, lawyer, police officer, rock star, shepherd, teacher, tour guide, waiter



**Levels of stress:** very relaxing, quite relaxing, very stressful

**Music:** play (the piano/the electric guitar), listen to (favourite singers/groups), favourite styles, (rap/techno/classical)

**Preferences:** can't stand, hate, like, love, prefer

**Sport:** play (football/basketball), go (cycling/swimming) go for a walk, do (gymnastics/judo)

**Types of TV programme:** sports programmes, plays, soap operas, the news, nature documentaries, quizzes, children's programmes, films



# WORD POWER

## 1 Multi-part verbs

Complete the text with the verbs in the box in the correct form.

turn on, sit down, wake up, work for, switch on, live in, get up, worry about

Chris Williams is a financial dealer. He

- (1) works for a big company in London. He
- (2) lives in a big house. He suffers from stress and he is not happy with his lifestyle. Every night he (3) wakes up in the middle of the night. He (4) goes down, goes downstairs and (5) switches on all the lights. Then he gets a drink from the kitchen and takes it into the sitting room. He (6) sits down on the sofa and (7) turns on the TV. There is always something on TV, even in the middle of the night, but he doesn't watch the programme. He sits in front of the TV and (8) works work.

## 2 Words that go together

Some nouns are made from more than one word. Find more nouns like this on the Key Words page.

Examples: couch potato, financial dealer

## 3 Learning new words

Look at the three headings below. Write words from this module in each group in order, from the best to the worst. Then write a sentence using one word from the group. Say why you think it is the best or worst.

Best Worst

TV Programmes:

Your sentence: I like ... because ...

Jobs:

Your sentence:

Hobbies:

Your sentence:

## 4 Confusing words

Circle the correct word.

- 1 We sometimes eat/feed breakfast early and then eat/feed the animals.
- 2 In England there are five television programmes/channels.
- 3 Chris Williams is bored with/boring his job as a financial dealer.
- 4 Chris always has a lot of money in his wallet/purse but he is not happy.
- 5 Mr Pearson learns/teaches us English.
- 6 Helena speaks/talks English very well.
- 7 We are repeating/revising the Present Continuous this week.

## 5 Game

Find twelve animals in the wordsearch. (1 mark each.)

e l e p h a n t p i  
f i l a a l x i x g  
p o t r m l p g v u  
q n s r s i f e o a  
z s r o t g t r o n  
a c a t e a h i a a  
l x t x r t s x v y  
p d a y m o n k e y  
s o a o z r y p s q  
v g o l d f i s h v

## Word Tip

Start your own vocabulary book and always write down new words and expressions. Include an example sentence, a translation in your own language and a reminder of how to pronounce it. Start with a page for words that are similar in your language and English. Make two columns:

good friends	false friends



## CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

## 1 Present Continuous

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.  
(1 mark each)

listen, play, do(x2), rain, help, try, wait, run, win

- 1 ..... you ..... your homework at the moment?
- 2 I ..... to find the correct answer.
- 3 David ..... basketball with his friends right now.
- 4 They ..... the match.
- 5 My parents ..... the washing up.
- 6 ..... we ..... for Sarah to arrive?
- 7 ..... it ..... outside?
- 8 Jo ..... her mother make breakfast.
- 9 ..... you ..... to me?
- 10 We ..... to school because we are late.

10

## 2 Present Simple or Present Continuous?

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1 mark each)

Beryl and Henry Jacobs are pet sitters – they (1) ..... (look after) other people's pets when the owners are on holiday. They (2) ..... (live) in the owner's house. They (3) ..... (earn) up to £30 a day. This is a lot of money, but while they (4) ..... (stay) at the owner's house – for two weeks, sometimes three – the house is safe too. At the moment they (5) ..... (look after) an iguana at a big house in Southampton. We are all (6) ..... (sit) in the kitchen as I ask my first question.

**Me:** How do you look after an iguana? What exactly (7) ..... (you do?)

**Beryl:** Well, Henry (8) ..... (feed) the iguana in the morning, afternoon and evening. This food that I (9) ..... (prepare) now is enough for one meal. And I (10) ..... (take) the iguana for a walk.

**Me:** I (11) ..... (not believe) you!

**Henry:** Oh yes. Beryl (12) ..... (take) the iguana for a walk. The owner has this dog's lead. Now, look at this. I (13) ..... (put) the lead on the iguana. See? He's quite happy about it.

**Beryl:** Oh yes! He quite (14) ..... (like) it. That's why we often all (15) ..... (go) for a walk together every day.

15

## 3 Present Simple or Present Perfect?

- Read and complete the dialogue.  
Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1.5 marks each)

*A radio interview between Ian Wolf (IW), who has a new right arm, and a journalist (J).*

**J:** Ian, how different (1) ..... (be) your life with the new arm? Tell our listeners.

**IW:** Oh, life is very different now. This new arm (2) ..... (change) my life. People like me can now use their fingers and hands because doctors at this hospital (3) ..... (invent) this new arm. I couldn't use my right arm before, you see.

**J:** How (4) ..... your new arm ... (work)?

**IW:** It (5) ..... (work) by electricity! The electricity (6) ..... (move) the muscles in the fingers and in my right hand.

**J:** So the doctors (7) ..... (put) something in your new arm ... Is that correct?

**IW:** No! The electricity (8) ..... (be not) in my new right arm. It is in my left shoulder. I can move that. OK, I'm moving my left shoulder now and look what is happening.

**J:** Wow! Your right hand (9) ..... (move). Listeners, Ian (10) ..... (pick up) a pen with his right hand and it's in his hand now.

15



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar from module 1.

Read the text and correct the fifteen mistakes (2 marks each)

## A SURVEY

This is from a survey of fifteen-year-old girls all over Britain. Girls of this age have different lives these days because they change their lifestyles. Joanne Kelly from Birmingham has talked about the survey:

**1** The survey says that the average fifteen-year-old get £5.26 pocket money every week.

Joanne: I doesn't get that much! I'm getting £3 every Saturday!

**2** The survey say that the average fifteen-year-old girl's favourite subject at school is drama 25%, then maths 19%, cookery 18%, English 17% and music 13%.

Joanne: Who is these average fifteen-year-olds! I'm hating drama. And I'm not liking maths either.

**3** The survey says that the favourite sports personality for fifteen-year-old girls is David Beckham. He get

3% more than the number two personality, Tim Henman. Two more footballers is on the list, Jamie Redknapp and Alan Shearer.

Joanne: Oh yes! Beckham is my number one. Even if he is married to Victoria.

**4** A typical evening activity: TV is coming top. 14% of fifteen-year-old girls have watched it. 9% are telling us that they telephone their friends and talk to them in the evening and the same number listening to music. 8% watch videos and 5% use a computer.

Joanne: Yes. Most of my friends watch TV or a video or use a computer in the evening.

## Module Diary

30

**1** Look at the warm-up on page 7 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Talk about your own lifestyle and find out about other people's.
- Listen to an interview, a radio programme and a survey.
- Read articles about lifestyles and a personal letter.
- Write a personal letter.
- Learn how to use the present tenses.

**2** Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

**3** Was the reading in this module (tick one)

easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐

**4** Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐

Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....

**5** Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....

**6** How much have you used the Mini-dictionary so far? (tick one)

not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐

**7** Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....





# 2 Heroes

## 5 GRAMMAR

### Past Simple and Past Continuous

#### 1 ★ Past Simple verbs:

##### Regular and irregular

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.



finish, leave, be, get, drive, walk,  
look, sit, stop, smile, wait, give

- 1 I finished my homework and left my house early yesterday morning.
- 2 I ..... for an hour at the bus stop because the bus ..... late.
- 3 The bus driver ..... quickly but I ..... to school late.
- 4 I ..... to my classroom quickly and ..... at the teacher.
- 5 The teacher ..... the lesson and everybody ..... at me.
- 6 I ..... the teacher my homework and ..... down at my desk.

#### 2 ★ Past Simple negative sentences

Write negative sentences in your notebook.

- 1 We left at 8.30. *We didn't leave at 8.30.*
- 2 They knew the driver of the car.
- 3 Liz called the emergency services.
- 4 Neil climbed over the front seats.
- 5 The police officer asked for Neil's name and address.
- 6 Neil was in a state of shock.

#### 3 ★ Past Simple questions

Read the answers below and complete the questions. Then match the answers with the questions.

- |   |                                   |                              |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | <u>Did you</u> go out last night? | No, I watched TV.            |
| 2 | What <u>did you</u> do there?     | Yes, it was great.           |
| 3 | ..... enjoy it?                   | Half past ten.               |
| 4 | When ..... leave?                 | Yes, I went to Neil's house. |
| 5 | What time ..... get home?         | About half past eleven.      |
| 6 | ..... walk home?                  | We watched a video.          |
| 7 | ..... go to bed then?             | About nine o'clock.          |
| 8 | What time ..... go to bed?        | No, I got a bus.             |

#### 4 ★ Past Continuous

A police officer is asking you questions about what you were doing when an accident happened at your school. Use the cues below to write questions and answers in your notebook.

- 1 Q: At nine o'clock, what/you/do? *What were you doing?*
- 2 A: I/read/a book
- 3 Q: who/you/sit next to?
- 4 A: I/sit/next to Mark and Tony
- 5 Q: they/read?
- 6 A: no, they/do/an exercise
- 7 Q: what/your teacher/do?
- 8 A: he/stand/near the window
- 9 Q: he/look/out of the window?
- 10 A: no, he/not look/out of the window



5 ★ ★ Past Simple or Past Continuous?

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

- 1 She saw (see) the police car while she ..... (drive) to work.
- 2 I ..... (make) the dinner when suddenly the saucepan of oil ..... (burst) into flames!
- 3 She ..... (look) out of the window when she ..... (see) the crash.
- 4 The teacher ..... (come) into the room while we ..... (play) a game.
- 5 While I ..... (take) my dog for a walk it ..... (begin) to rain.



while walk/talk about



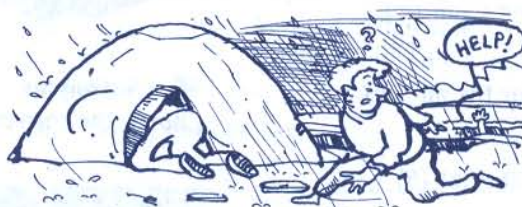
arrive at/river



while Jason/put up tent/Neil make fire



eat/when suddenly/begin to rain



as get into tent/hear someone



talk/decide/go camping

One day Jason and Neil were talking in Jason's kitchen. They decided to go camping.

# Word Corner

## Words that go together

Match the verbs (1-6) with the phrases (a-f). Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the collocations.

- |         |   |                |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 1 take  | a | them out of    |
| 2 burst | b | back for       |
| 3 have  | c | into flames    |
| 4 get   | d | a rest         |
| 5 save  | e | my friend home |
| 6 go    | f | his life       |

- 1 We had a nice evening at my house and then Dad took my friend home.
- 2 Dave and I were walking for hours and then we .....
- 3 The car crashed, there was petrol everywhere and then it .....
- 4 Yesterday I left my book at school so I ..... it.
- 5 The people in the car were unconscious so I ..... it.
- 6 The little boy was in the river but my friend jumped in and .....



# 6 COMMUNICATION

## Functions

### 1 Agreeing and disagreeing

Complete the dialogue with these words and expressions.

think, don't agree,  
my opinion, Personally, right



**Edward:** What do you (1) *think* about zoos?

**Miriam:** In (2) ....., they are a good thing. I'm for them.

**Edward:** Well, I (3) .....  
I'm against them. I don't like to see animals in cages.  
(4) ....., I think zoos are bad for the animals and bad for us.

**Miriam:** That's not (5) .....  
They aren't bad for the animals. Animals are aggressive. We have to put them in cages.

**Edward:** I (6) .....  
(7) ..... animals like chimps and elephants can't live a happy life in a cage.

**Miriam:** That's not (8) .....  
First, elephants don't live in cages and, secondly, why don't they escape all the time? In (9) ..... that's because they are happy in zoos.

## Vocabulary

### 2 Words that go together

Complete the sentences with the correct word a, b or c.

- Martin Luther King ..... *c* ..... for the rights of black people in the USA.  
a) changed b) promoted c) campaigned
- His first ..... of racism was with a bus driver.  
a) opinion b) experience c) time
- He started making ..... when he was at school.  
a) lessons b) speeches c) talks
- He was ..... by Gandhi.  
a) promoted b) protected c) influenced
- He organised a ..... of buses.  
a) stop b) boycott c) strike
- He organised a ..... to Washington in 1963.  
a) march b) walk c) protest



### 3 Antonyms

Choose the correct opposite. Use the Mini-dictionary.

inferior, peaceful, peace, extremist, victory, equal

- superior *inferior*
- unequal .....
- violent .....
- moderate .....
- war .....
- defeat .....

### 4 Words that go together

Sort these words into two groups.

slavery, women, war, violence, racism, animals, colonialism

abolish *slavery*  
rights for .....



# Remember

## Irregular verbs (Past Simple)

Remember to check how to form the past tenses of irregular verbs. Use a dictionary to help you.

➡ **Mini-grammar 11.4.**

### 1 ★ Past Simple irregular verbs

Complete the table with the correct form of each verb.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Infinitive	Past Simple
break	<i>broke</i>	<i>buy</i>	bought
.....	came	cut	.....
drive	.....	.....	ate
.....	fell	find	.....
hit	.....	hold	.....
give	.....	grow up	.....
.....	went	hear	.....
keep	.....	make	.....
meet	.....	.....	paid
.....	put	send	.....
.....	sat	.....	thought
win	.....	write	.....

### 2 ★ ★ Past Simple verbs

Read and complete the text. Use the verbs in brackets in the Past Simple.

#### Were the James brothers heroes?

Frank and Jesse James were from Missouri, USA. As boys they (1) *grew* (grow) up in Missouri in the 1840s. They were clever. Frank (2) ..... (read) Shakespeare and both (3) ..... (know) a lot about politics. Later in his life Jesse often (4) ..... (ride) horses in the Nashville races. They never smoked or (5) ..... (drink) alcohol and both (6) ..... (be) good husbands and fathers. During the American Civil War, Frank and Jesse (7) ..... (fight) for the South against the North, but the South (8) ..... (lose) the war. After the war, the James brothers (9) ..... (start) to rob banks and trains, but only in the North. They were still

fighting the North! They (10) ..... (steal) over \$170,000 and nobody ever (11) ..... (catch) them. In the end, somebody (12) ..... (shoot and kill) Jesse when he was thirty-five. He (13) ..... (have) a wife and two children. After that Frank (14) ..... (not rob) banks any more. For the people of the American South, the James Brothers (15) ..... (be) heroes.

### 3 ★ ★ ★ Past Simple questions and answers

Use the cues to write a dialogue in the Past Simple.

**A:** what/you/do in your English class last week?

*What did you do in your English class last week?*

**B:** we/begin a project/but/not finish it

*We began a project but we didn't finish it.*

**A:** where/you/go last night?

**B:** I/go to a restaurant/but/not enjoy the meal

**A:** where/you/go for your holidays last year?

**B:** we/go to London/and/it/not rain!

**A:** what/you/see there?

**B:** we/see Big Ben/but/not see St Paul's Cathedral



# 7 GRAMMAR

## Present Perfect

**1 ★ Present Perfect for some time before now**  
Write sentences using the cues.

- Serena Williams/win the US Open/, not win Wimbledon  
*Serena Williams has won the US Open, but she hasn't won Wimbledon.*
- Ronaldo/play for Brazil/, not win the World Cup  
.....
- Prince/write lots of songs/, not have a number one hit  
.....
- Leonardo DiCaprio/make many films/, not win an Oscar  
.....
- Maurice Green/run in many races/, not break the world record  
.....

**2 ★★ Present Perfect for some time before now, with already and yet**  
Look at rock star Sid Plant's diary. Use the notes to write sentences with *already* and *yet*.

November		
1	11	21 make new video ✓
2 finish European tour ✓	12	22
3	13 finish new CD ✓	23 have dinner with new song writer ✓
4	14	24
5	15	25 see the finished video
6	16	26 look at photos for the new CD cover
7	17	27
8	18	28 record new song
9	19	29
10	20	30 sing new song

1 *He has already finished his European tour.*

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 *He hasn't seen the finished video yet.*

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

**3 ★★ Past Simple or Present Perfect?**

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

- The Brazilians *have won* (win) the World Cup five times. They first *won* (win) it in 1958.
- Bruce Springsteen..... (tour) Europe many times, but he ..... (never come) to my town.
- Top model Claudia Schiffer ..... (work) for many dress companies. She is also a businesswoman. In the 1990s she ..... (open) a chain of restaurants.
- Harrison Ford ..... (star) in the first *Star Wars* film. He ..... (make) lots of other films.
- Nadia Comaneci ..... (win) four Olympic gold medals when she ..... (be) fourteen.
- Martina Navratilova ..... (play) seventy-four tennis matches one after the other without losing one. Nobody ..... (beat) that record yet.



# Word Corner

## Positive and negative adjectives

Sort the adjectives below into the correct group. Then use them to complete the sentences.

skilful, awful, boring, brilliant, useless, intelligent, over-rated, terrible

positive: skilful

negative:

- The Brazilians who won the World Cup in 1958 were a skilful team.
- My school football team played twenty-three games last year and lost twenty-two of them. We're a !
- Everybody thinks the two top British tennis players are great but I disagree. I think they're a .
- I saw a team last year that played very slowly so I went to sleep. They were very b .
- The Brazilian footballer Socrates was a doctor. He was a good footballer and an i person.
- England had a good football team in 1999 but they were really t when they played Poland in Warsaw.
- Pelé was the footballer who had everything. He was a really b player.
- My mum plays football better than our school team. We're a !

## Sport

Sort the words below into the correct group. Then write sentences using the words that are new to you.

chess, football, tournament, squash, tennis court, train, finals, rugby, player, golf

Sports and games: chess

Tennis words:

## 4 ★ ★ ★ Past Simple and Present Perfect

Cross out the sentences and write them again correctly.

- ~~I have been to London in 1998.~~  
I went to London in 1998.
- That has been the best match I've ever played.  
.....
- She already has won many tournaments.  
.....
- When has she won Wimbledon?  
.....
- Did you see that new film yet?  
.....
- My country hasn't played in the last World Cup.  
.....
- We was in London last year but we haven't been to Wimbledon.  
.....

## 5 ★ ★ ★ Present Perfect and Past Simple

Complete these sentences about your life.

- I ..... years ago.
- I have ..... but I have never .....
- In 1999 I .....
- I ..... yet.
- I ..... last week.
- I ..... already .....
- This year I .....
- Last year I .....
- When I was ten I .....
- I have always .....



# 8 COMMUNICATION

## Vocabulary

### 1 Multi-part verbs (1)

Read these sentences and find the two words in the wrong place. Then rewrite the sentences correctly.

- He has raised money ~~into~~ research ~~for~~ spinal injuries.  
*He has raised money for research into spinal injuries.*
- He was famous in his great films but he appeared at the Oscar ceremony for a wheelchair.  
.....  
.....
- He fell on a horse and doctors did not expect him to survive but they are working from a cure.  
.....  
.....
- After the accident he sometimes felt sorry from himself but he did not suffer for depression.  
.....  
.....
- The doctors didn't think he would pull to but after two hours' sleep he finally came through and opened his eyes.  
.....  
.....
- He and his wife have always got up really well and she never gave on hope.  
.....  
.....

### 2 Multi-part verbs (2)

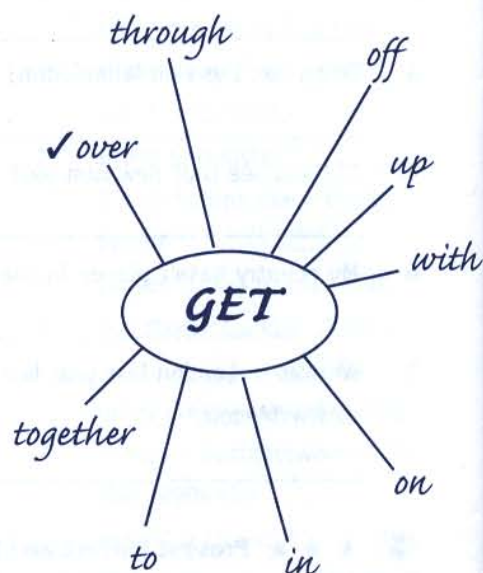
Write your own sentences with these multi-part verbs.

work on, fall from, feel sorry for, get on, give up, go through

- I don't understand the Present Perfect yet, but I'm working on it!*
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

### 3 Multi-part verbs with get

Tick the words that can go with *get*, using the Mini-dictionary to help you. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.



- He finally got over the illness after three months.
- Hello! I saw you on the bus yesterday. I ..... outside the pub every day.
- We must ..... for a drink one day.
- She always ..... very early in the morning.
- Remember to ..... the bus opposite the library. You can walk from there.
- What time does this train ..... London?



# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking: Sequence words

Complete the text with these words.

one, suddenly, after, first, as, then (x2), meanwhile, in the end, later

(1) One afternoon I was walking home after a football match when (2) ..... I heard a scream from the next street. (3) ..... I got to the corner I saw the accident; a man was lying under a police horse. One of the men who was watching said 'His leg is broken.' 'It's not broken,' I said. 'It's an injury called a sprain. He's sprained his ankle. I know what to do. (4) ..... , please phone for an ambulance.' A police officer phoned for an ambulance and I thought quickly. We learn about accidents and injuries at school. Yesterday's lesson was about sprains and I remembered it. This is what you do: (5) ..... put something under the leg. (6) ..... keep the leg cold with some ice. 'Please get me some ice,' I shouted. 'Try that café there.' (7) ..... that put something round the leg and (8) ..... put the leg up but with something under it. I did all that and a few minutes (9) ..... the ambulance came. (10) ..... the man was OK and the emergency services thanked me.

## 2 Punctuation: Full stops and capital letters

Read the text below. Rewrite it in your notebook with capital letters and full stops.

there are olympic games for disabled people, called the paralympic games the paralympic games take place every four years, like the olympics the first games were in rome in 1960 most olympic sports are in the paralympics too, like basketball and judo there have also been winter paralympics since 1976

## 3 Spelling

Read these sentences and circle the correct word.

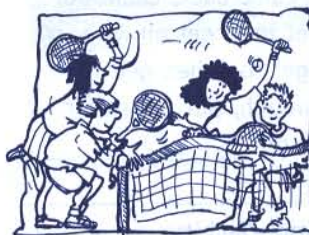
- Some a) succesful b) successfull c) successful footballers, like England's Alan Shearer, have been out of the game for months after an a) accident b) accidnet c) accident.
- When people suffer from a) depression b) depression c) depression they sometimes think of a) suicide b) siucide c) suiide.
- People who have a strong a) mariage b) marraige c) marriage often come through serious a) injeries b) injuries c) injurries better.
- When people in hospital know that a) sientists b) sceintists c) scientists are working on a cure it can give them hope and stop them feeling a) sorry b) sory c) sorey for themselves.

## 4 Guided writing: Writing a story

Read Exercise 1 on this page again. Then write a story in your notebook from the cues and the pictures, using the linking words.

**Linking words:** one, suddenly, after, first, as, then, meanwhile, in the end, later

**Cues:** were playing tennis, fell, sprain, Mary put ice, she called an ambulance





# KEY WORD BANK

**1** Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you. Then label the picture.

back, boring, fantastic, eyes, fire-fighters, in my opinion, meanwhile, mouth, oh, come off it, pull through, racism, sensitive, that's true,

**2** Are you sure you know the meaning of all of the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

## 3 Pronunciation:

Use the Mini-dictionary to check the pronunciation of long words.

Example: *aggressive* (we say *aggressive*)

Mark the stress on these words: absolutely, certificate, demonstration, intelligent, unconscious

**Agreeing:** I agree, you're right, You've got a point, You're dead right, Absolutely .....

**Disagreeing:** OK, but ..., I suppose ... but ... ..

**Expressing opinions:** I think, personally I feel that ..., I am in favour of ..., I am against ... ..

**Multi-part verbs:** burst into, come back, come from, come to, fall off, fall from, get into, get on with, get on/off, get out (of), get to, get together, get up, give up, go out (with), go through, put up, suffer from, wake up, work for, work on .....

**Noun/adjective forms:** ambition/ambitious, bravery/brave, decision/decisive, honesty/honest, intelligence/intelligent, violence/violent .....

**Sequence linking words:** after, as, first, in the end, later, one, suddenly, then, when .....

**Words that go together:** come a long way, do the dishes, feel sorry for yourself, give talks, make progress, make money, say goodbye .....

## Accidents:

**People:** emergency services, nurse, police officers

**General:** ambulance, bravery, certificates, crash, fire, flames, smoke, state of shock .....

**Adjectives:** afraid, brave, desperate, frightened, injured, trapped, unconscious .....

**Verbs:** to burn, to blow up, to climb, to crash, to drown, to explode, to reach, to rescue, to save, to scream, to shout .....

**Campaigning:** make speeches, organise boycotts/protests/demonstrations, fight to abolish something, fight for something, draw attention to an issue, raise money for .....

## Opinion adjectives:

**Positive:** brilliant, fast, impressive, intelligent, skilful, strong .....

**Negative:** awful, over-rated, slow, terrible, useless, weak .....

**Personality adjectives:** aggressive, arrogant, brave, calm, cruel, dishonest, generous, honest, intelligent, kind, romantic, sad, sensitive, violent .....



**Parts of the body:** ankle, arm, foot, hair, head, leg, spine .....

**Points for discussion:** animal rights, freedom of speech, human rights, independence, land mines, peace, slavery, violence, war, women's rights .....



# WORD POWER

## 1 Using the first letter to remember words

Read these sentences and complete the words. The first letter is given.

- 1 He always thinks he is right. He is very a r r o g a n t.
- 2 She's a g person. She gave me some money when I needed it.
- 3 I hate v films with a lot of fighting.
- 4 She likes love stories with r characters.
- 5 The villain in films is usually very c.
- 6 They got the driver out of the burning car. That was very b.

## 2 Remembering words that go together

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- 1 The car was out of control and it crashed.  
a) order b) check c) control
- 2 Yesterday evening I went with my friend Liz. We saw a good film.  
a) back b) out c) in
- 3 The driver was unconscious after the accident.  
a) ambitious b) sensitive c) unconscious
- 4 Somebody called the emergency services and an ambulance and the police came.  
a) urgent b) emergency c) help
- 5 The police gave us certificates for our bravery when we helped with the accident.  
a) certificates b) letters c) notes
- 6 We had to climb over the front seats of the burning car when we got the driver out.  
a) over b) under c) to

## 3 Remembering adjective phrases

Write the phrases under the correct picture. Then write a sentence about each person in your notebook.

worked for peace in Ireland, fought against racism, promoted democracy, works at the UN, campaigned for the rights of black people, helped poor and homeless people



- 1 worked for peace in Ireland
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....



- 5 .....
- 6 .....

## 4 Game

How many words can you make from these letters?  
(1 mark for each word)

DISAGREEMENT

Examples: *men, green, same*

## Word Tip

Make lists of new words and stick them around your home to help you learn them. You could put them on the mirror or on the refrigerator and you will see the new words every day.



## CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

**1 Past Simple**

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1 mark each)

- 1 David ..... (break) his leg playing basketball.
- 2 His team ..... (not win) the match.
- 3 Yesterday Laura ..... (write) a letter to her English penfriend.
- 4 After she finished the letter she ..... (send) it.
- 5 I was listening to the radio this morning when I ..... (hear) my favourite song.
- 6 After the song finished I ..... (get up).
- 7 I was late so Peter and I ..... (run) to the cinema, and as we walked in the film ..... (begin).
- 8 When Peter ..... (see) the film, he ..... (know) he wanted to be a police officer.

	10
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**2 Past Simple or Past Continuous?**

Read and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1 mark each)

*Journalist Nigel Rogers got a certificate for bravery from London's Chief of Police last year. This is the story of what happened.*

'One day last year Kevin Brown (1) ..... (walk) to his office. I (2) ..... (know) Kevin. He (3) ..... (be) a lawyer in an office near my newspaper and we (4) ..... (play) squash together sometimes. That day I (5) ..... (not go) to my newspaper, I (6) ..... (go) to the pub on the corner for lunch. As I (7) ..... (go) into the pub I (8) ..... (see) that a man (9) ..... (run) along the street behind Kevin. I (10) ..... (shout), "Kevin. There's a man behind you!" But Kevin (11) ..... (not hear) me and (12) ..... (not look back) at the man, so he (13) ..... (not see) him. The man (14) ..... (hit) Kevin from behind and then tried to take his money. I (15) ..... (run) across the street. Then I (16) ..... (pull) the man down to the ground. A police car (17) ..... (come), I could hear it. I (18) ..... (hold) the man on the ground and then the police (19) ..... (take) him away. I don't think I'm a hero but the police (20) ..... (give) me a certificate for bravery.'

	20
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**3 Past Simple or Present Perfect?**

Read and complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1 mark each)

Stephen Hawking is a world-famous scientist. He (1) ..... (not win) a Nobel Prize yet. He (2) ..... (tell) us more about time than anyone in the world. He (3) ..... (always be) interested in time and questions like 'How (4) ..... the world ... (start)?' and 'Can we go back in time?' He (5) ..... (write) his famous book about time in 1988 and it (6) ..... (already sell) more than eight million copies. Stephen Hawking (7) ..... (be) in a wheelchair for most of his life because he has ALS. This means that information that tells his arms and legs to move does not go up his spinal cord to his brain. So his arms and legs don't move and breathing is a problem. In 1985 he (8) ..... (go) to hospital because he couldn't breathe. Doctors (9) ..... (help) him to breathe but they had to take out his voice. He now speaks with the help of an American computer. 'The computer (10) ..... (give) me a voice but it's an American voice,' Stephen often says, with a smile.

	10
--	----



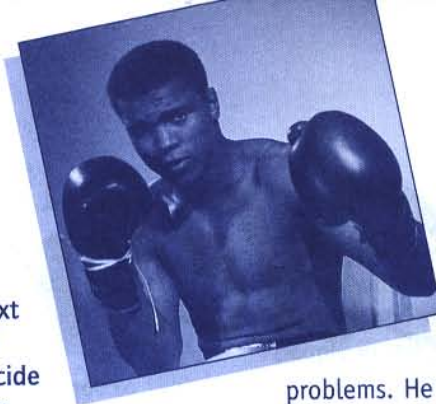
# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar from modules 1 and 2.

Circle the correct answers. (1.5 marks each)

## Muhammad Ali – Boxing Champion

In the 1960s Muhammad Ali was a brilliant, fast, skilful and intelligent boxer. In 1964 he (1) *becomes/became* heavyweight boxing champion of the world. Ali was born with the name Cassius Clay in 1942. But he (2) *always hates/has always hated* that name because he says it is his 'white' name. Martin Luther King and his speeches (3) *influenced/have influenced* Ali, even as a boy, and he (4) *took/has taken* a 'black' name when he was a young man. This is why, at the age of eighteen Cassius Clay (5) *drank/was drinking* a cup of coffee in a café in his home town, Louisville, USA, when some men (6) *asked/were asking* him to leave the café



because he was black. At the age of twenty-five Ali (7) *had/has had* more problems. He (8) *was/has been* a pacifist and he (9) *did not fight/does not fight* for the United States in the Vietnam War in the 1960s. Because of that they (10) *stopped/have stopped* him from boxing for three-and-a-half years, from 1967. Now Muhammad Ali (11) *is/has been* an old man. Because of his years of boxing he (12) *walks/is walking* and (13) *talks/is talking* slowly. He (14) *was watching/watched* when his twenty-three-year-old daughter Laila (15) *had/was having* her first fight on 9 October 1999 in New York. Many people (16) *are not liking/don't like* boxing with women boxers but they (17) *didn't stop/haven't stopped* it yet so at the moment Laila (18) *is boxing/boxes* and she is very good at it. She (19) *won/has won* her first fight in thirty-one seconds and she (20) *won/has won* all her fights up to now.

30

## Module Diary

1 Look at the warm-up on page 19 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Talk about people you admire.
- Listen to dialogues and a radio programme.
- Read about heroes and heroines, and a medieval story.
- Write a magazine story.
- Learn about the Past Simple, Past Continuous and Present Perfect tenses.

easy OK difficult helpful not helpful

2 Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)

5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐

3 Was the listening in this module (tick one)

easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐

4 Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐

Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....

5 Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....

6 How much have you used the Grammar Summary so far? (tick one)  
not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐

7 Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....





# 3 Celebration

## 9 COMMUNICATION

### Vocabulary

#### 1 Multi-part verbs

Circle the correct words and use these phrases to complete the sentences under the pictures.

knocked my snowman down/up  
uncle takes his jacket off/on  
blows up/down all the balloons

looking at/to the moonlight  
when Dad turns the lights in/out  
looks into/out of her window for hours



- 1 My little brother knocked  
my snowman down.



- 2 When we have a party  
my little sister .....



- 3 When it snows Linda  
.....



- 4 My little brother doesn't  
go to sleep .....



- 5 My .....  
after a big dinner.



- 6 My mum likes .....  
..... at night.

#### 2 Christmas

Add these words about Christmas to the groups below.

snow, make a snowman, Christmas pudding, give presents, turkey,  
hang a stocking, tangerines, Father Christmas, get presents



#### 3 have, be, feel

Match *have*, *be* or *feel* with the words below to make expressions. Then use the expressions to complete the sentences below with the verb in the correct form.

have	a party
be	asleep
feel	sleepy
	dinner
	hungry
	sick
	full

- It was Peter's birthday last week and we had a party.
- I get up early on Saturdays and I always ..... hungry before breakfast.
- My little sister is seven. Last night she watched TV until eleven o'clock, then ..... sleepy.
- We ate a lot of turkey and I ..... very full.
- ..... your little sister sick after she ate all that Christmas pudding?
- We ..... dinner at seven o'clock yesterday and then we washed up.
- 'Don't make a noise. Your uncle and aunt ..... asleep in their armchairs in the sitting room.'



# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking

Circle the correct linking words in the text.

About a week (1) before/in the end I went to Peter's birthday party I bought him a present. I got to the party early but (2) later/as soon as I arrived I gave him the present and he liked it. Then some more people came and the party started. (3) First/Suddenly we had a drink. (4) Next/During we had tea. (5) After that/During tea I talked to Sue but (6) before/as soon as we started talking her mother phoned. There was an emergency at home and she went home. But she came back (7) later/as soon as. It was a summer evening and we went outside. (8) First/Suddenly the moon came out and we all looked at the moonlight in the garden. (9) After that/During we went back in again. We played some music, talked and danced. (10) Suddenly/In the end we all went home. It was a good party.

## 2 Punctuation: Apostrophes for short forms

Read the text below. Rewrite it in your notebook with seven apostrophes. The first one is done for you.

Christmas in Australia isn't the same as Christmas in Britain. In December in Australia its hot - very hot. Its usually about 32°C. But the snow round the fire in all the shop windows doesnt disappear. Thats because it isnt real snow and it isnt really a fire. On Christmas morning the kids open their presents under the Christmas tree and then go to the sea. Thousands go to Bondi Beach in Sydney at Christmas. And they eat Christmas pudding, like the British. But they go swimming after they eat it!

## 3 Spelling

Write the words about food correctly. The first letter is given.

- 1 innder dinner
- 2 rketuy t
- 3 acksns s
- 4 uddping p
- 5 gertanines t
- 6 unlch l

## 4 Guided writing: Describing an event

In your notebook write about a party using the pictures and some of the linking words. Give the people in the pictures names.

during, after that, in the end, before, later, suddenly, next, first, as soon as





## 10 GRAMMAR

Modals: *can/can't, have to/not have to, should/shouldn't*1 ★ *have to and has to for something that is necessary*

Use the verbs in brackets to write sentences. Then write true sentences about yourself and your family.

- 1 Laura is working in a garage. (repair)

*She has to repair cars.*

- 2 David is working as a journalist. (interview)

- 3 Tom is working as a shepherd. (look after)

- 4 Mary and I are working for a financial dealer. (use/computer)

- 5 Geoff and his brother are with a rock group. (sing)

- 6 Mick and John are working at a restaurant. (wash dishes)

## Your sentences:

- 7 *I have to do homework every day.*

- 8 *My dad has to* .....

- 9 .....

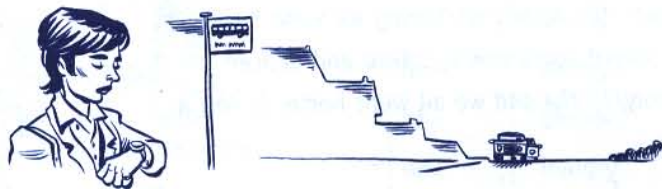
- 10 .....

2 ★ ★ Questions with *have to and not have to*  
Use the table to write questions for the answers below.

Do	you	have to	
Does	your mum		take your little brother to school?
	your teacher		wear school uniform in your country?
	we		go to work early?
	teenagers		take food to parties in your country?
			help the class with homework?
			help with the washing up when we come to dinner?

- 1 *Do you have to wear school uniform in your country?*

No, we don't! I usually wear my jeans and a T-shirt at school.



- 2 .....

Oh yes! She has to get the seven o'clock bus.

- 3 .....

No, she doesn't usually have to help us.



- 4 .....

No! You don't have to do that!

- 5 .....

No, I don't have to do it. Mum or Dad does it.



- 6 .....

Yes, he's only five so Mum or Dad has to take him.

- 7 .....

No, we don't have to but I usually take some snacks.



**3 ★ should or shouldn't for something that is or is not advisable**

Write five sentences with advice about doing homework.

- 1 You should find a quiet place.
- 2 You should .....
- 3 You shouldn't .....
- 4 You should .....
- 5 You shouldn't .....
- 6 You should .....

**4 ★ can or can't for something that is or is not possible**

Circle the correct form.

- 1 We can/can't go out. It's raining.
- 2 We can/can't go out now. The sun is shining.
- 3 Laura can/can't take us to London. She's got a car.
- 4 Laura can/can't take us to London. Her sister is repairing her car.
- 5 I can/can't help you with your English homework. I'm good at English.
- 6 I can/can't help you with your English homework. I'm not very good at English.

**5 ★ ★ can and can't for something that is or is not allowed.**

Which of the things in the box (in the next column) can or can't you do at sixteen in your country? Write sentences and questions in your notebook.

drive a car, get married, go to university, have a job, buy a house or flat, become President

*We can't drive a car at sixteen in my country.*

*Can you drive a car at sixteen in your country?*

**6 ★ ★ ★ have to/not have to, can and can't**

Jane, a penfriend from another country, is staying with Laura. Complete the dialogue with the correct modal and form of the verbs in the box.

get up, pay, send (x2), do, get, have, phone (x2), stay

**Laura:** It's Saturday tomorrow. You (1) don't have to get up early. You (2) ..... in bed.

**Jane:** OK. But I (3) ..... Mum and Dad tomorrow. I (4) ..... after ten o'clock because they're going out then. Here's the money for the telephone call.

**Laura:** No! You (5) ..... Hey. Here's an idea. You (6) ..... your parents an e-mail now.

**Jane:** No, I (7) ..... an e-mail! We haven't got a computer. Every week Dad says 'We (8) ..... a computer. Jane (9) ..... her homework on it when we get one.' But he never gets one.

**Laura:** Oh, it's nice to have a computer, but you (10) ..... one.

# Word Corner

Circle the correct word.

- 1 I bought the bride and groom a very nice wedding/marriage present.
- 2 We stopped at a petrol/garage station and got some more petrol.
- 3 I don't like wearing formal/informal clothes, I prefer jeans and a T-shirt.
- 4 After the wedding present/reception the bride and groom went on holiday.
- 5 It was a small party, only close family/brothers and sisters and friends were there.
- 6 Every year we go on a class/group excursion with our teachers.





# 11 COMMUNICATION

## Functions

### 1 Congratulations

Write the phrases (a-e) correctly under the cards (1-5).

- a Birthday/Happy!
- b What's/Great/news!/name?/her
- c drive!/can/Now/Congratulations!/you
- d getting/Brilliant!/married?/you/are/When
- e hard/Congratulations!/worked/You/for/it



1



2



3



4



5

### 2 Giving advice

Match the advice (a-e) with the situations (1-5).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a You shouldn't sit in a chair and do nothing at all. You should start a new hobby. | 1 David has passed his driving test.  |
| b You don't have to buy them an expensive present.                                  | 2 Mr Smith has retired at the age of sixty-five.  |
| c You should drive very carefully at first.   | 3 Jo is fifteen. She's going to a party.  |
| d You must read these books before you go.  | 4 Mr and Mrs Johnson are guests at a wedding, but they don't know the couple very well. |
| e You mustn't stay there very late. Be home before twelve.                          | 5 Laura has passed her exams and she is going to university.                            |

### 3 Use the clues below to write advice about going to parties in your country.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 (barbecue/clothes?)          | <i>You should wear informal clothes when you go to barbecues.</i> |
| 2 (wedding/clothes?)           | .....   |
| 3 (wedding/when arrive?)       | .....   |
| 4 (wedding/take what?)         | .....   |
| 5 (birthday party/take what?)  | .....   |
| 6 (birthday party/not to do?)  | .....   |
| 7 (birthday party/say what?)   | .....   |
| 8 (birthday party/leave when?) | .....   |

## Vocabulary

### 4 Food, clothes, music, presents

Add words to each group in the boxes. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.

A formal wedding	A party with friends
food:	food:
clothes:	clothes:
music:	music:
presents:	presents:



# Remember

## can and can't for ability

We use *can* and a verb to talk about a present or general ability to do something, or when we know how to do something.

Examples: *I can do this exercise. I can swim.*

The opposite of this is *can't*.

Example: *I can't speak Indonesian.*

➡ **Mini-grammar 4.1.**

### 1 ★ can and can't for ability

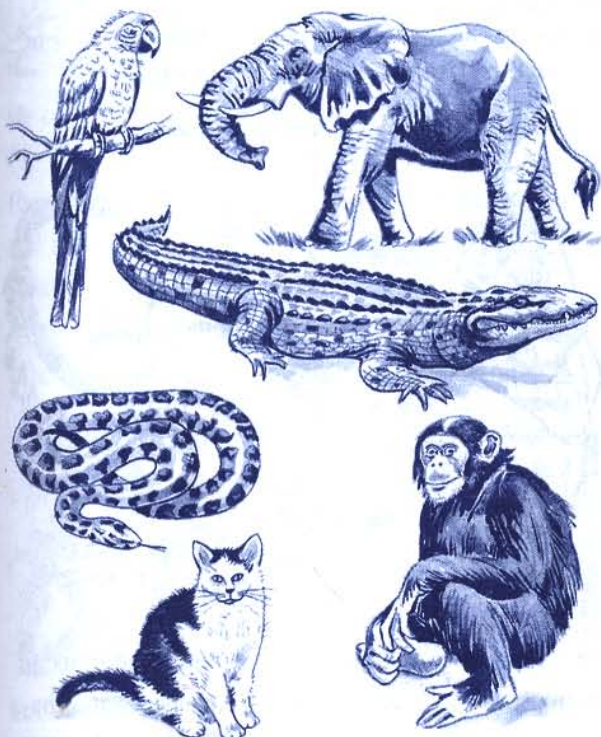
In your notebook write true sentences about the things you *can* or *can't* do from this list. Then write your own sentences.

do this exercise, speak Indonesian, ride a bicycle, drive a car, speak English, make breakfast, make a sit-down meal, use a computer, repair cars, dance, sing, play tennis, play football, write a letter in English

### 2 ★ ★ can and can't for ability

In your notebook write sentences about the animals with *can* and *can't*.

swim, talk, learn things, eat people, see in the dark, sleep for weeks



## can and can't for permission

We use *can* to ask for and give permission.

Examples: *Can I go out tonight? Yes, you can.*

We use *can't* to refuse permission.

Example: *Can I go out tonight? No, you can't.*

➡ **Mini-grammar 4.1.**

### 3 ★ ★ can and can't for permission

Complete the dialogue with *can* or *can't*.



**Laura:** Mum, (1) ..... I have my pocket money early this week?

**Laura's mum:** No, you (2) ..... ! I only gave it to you yesterday.

**Laura:** (3) ..... you give me next week's pocket money? I want to buy a present for Barbara's birthday party.

**Laura's mum:** You (4) ..... go to Barbara's birthday party.

**Laura:** Why (5) ..... I go to the party? I went to Jenny's party.

**Laura's mum:** Laura! You know the answer to that.

You (6) ..... go to the party because you have exams the next day. You (7) ..... go to parties after the exams, OK?

**Laura:** I (8) ..... go to a party if I want to.

**Laura's mum:** No, Laura! You (9) .....

**Laura:** I (10) ..... do anything I want to. I'm not a child, Mum. I'm sixteen.

**Laura's mum:** Yes. Only sixteen. That's why you (11) ..... go to a party the night before an exam.



## 12 GRAMMAR

## The Passive

## 1 ★ Present Simple Passive affirmative and negative

Rewrite these sentences using the passive. Start with the underlined word.

1 People celebrate Halloween on 31 October.  
*Halloween is celebrated on 31 October.*

2 People call this a stocking.  
.....

3 People don't eat turkey at Halloween.  
.....

4 They make some Ford cars in Europe.  
.....

5 But they don't make the Ford Mustang in Europe.  
.....

6 People in India and Turkey don't celebrate Christmas.  
.....

## 2 ★ Present Simple Passive

Rewrite these sentences with the words in the correct order. The first word is underlined.

1 Christmas/Presents/on/are/given/Day.  
*Presents are given on Christmas Day.*

2 festivals./at/is/Turkey/eaten/two  
.....

3 countries/not/is/In/some/Easter/celebrated.  
.....

4 4 July/in/Is/country?/celebrated/your  
.....

5 not/Presents/given/at/Easter./are/usually  
.....

6 are/which/prepared?/two/For/festivals/lanterns  
.....

## 3 ★ Past Simple Passive

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Christmas in the past in Britain

In the England of William Shakespeare (1564–1616), Christmas was an important festival. A lot of food (1) *was eaten* (eat) and a lot of alcohol (2) ..... (drink). Candles (3) ..... (light), music (4) ..... (play), songs (5) ..... (sing) and people danced until late at night. A lot of sweet things (6) ..... (eat), like biscuits, but there were no turkeys in England at this time. They came from America much later. By 1720–1770 everything was very different. Christmas (7) ..... (not celebrate) at all. Many families went on holiday at Christmas time, not in the summer as they do now, and the festival of Christmas (8) ..... (forget). The Christmas festival that we know really started from 1840–1870. Rooms (9) ..... (decorate) in the same way and the same food (10) ..... (eat) as now.

## 4 ★ ★ Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive?

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the pictures to help you.

*The Story of Guy Fawkes and Guy Fawkes' Night*



On 5 November 1605 Guy Fawkes and some other men wanted to blow up the king, James I, and the Houses of Parliament, in London. But they (1) *were not blown up* (not blow up).





A letter (2) ..... (find) from one of the men, Francis Tresham, to one of his family. The letter said 'Don't go to the Houses of Parliament on 5 November'.



Because of the letter, Fawkes, Tresham and the others (3) ..... (catch) and the king and the Houses of Parliament (4) ..... (not blow up).



We celebrate this every year in Britain when 'guys' (5) ..... (made). A mask (6) ..... (buy or make) for the guy's face and an old jacket and some old jeans or trousers (7) ..... (use) as a costume for the guy. Then, on the evening of 5 November, all the guys (8) ..... (put) on bonfires in the garden.



But Guy Fawkes, the man, (9) ..... (not burnt) like the guys. He and Tresham and the others (10) ..... (cut) into four pieces.

## 5 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple and Past Simple Passive

Choose a festival in your country and write short answers to the questions. Then use the answers to write sentences in your notebook.

- What is the festival called? .....
- When is it celebrated? .....
- When was the celebration begun? .....
- Is it celebrated only in your country? .....
- Are rooms or houses decorated? How? .....
- Is anything given to children? What? .....
- Are any ceremonies performed? What? .....
- What is usually eaten? .....
- What music is usually played and what songs are sung? .....

## Word Corner

### Clothes

Label the pictures with names of the clothes.

suit, school uniform, jacket, blouse, shirt, skirt, shoes, dress, coat, T-shirt, trousers, top hat, jeans, hat





## KEY WORD BANK

1 Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.

Christmas cracker, ghost, while, balloons, barbecue, best man, the New Year, blouse, reception

2 Are you sure you know the meaning of all the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

3 Pronunciation:

Make a list of the words below which follow this stress pattern: ● ● ●

Example: *festival*

**Multi-part verbs:** go to, take off, turn off, come out, ask for, turn away, take place, pass through

**Sequence words:** before, when, as soon as, first of all, after that, during, later, while, suddenly, then, next, finally, in the end

**Celebrations:** a christening, a birthday, carnival, Christmas, Easter, passing an exam, a retirement, a sporting victory, Thanksgiving, a wedding

**Christmas:** Christmas pudding, Christmas tree, snow, snowman, Christmas stocking, Father Christmas, presents, turkey

**Clothes:** jeans, top hat, dress, school uniform, a jacket and tie, suit, shoes, a costume, coat, trousers, shirt, T-shirt

**Countries:** Indonesia, India, Turkey, the USA, France, Mexico, Spain

**Festivals:** bonfire, candle, flowers, Guy Fawkes' Night, Halloween, Summer Solstice, lantern, mask, sweets, witch

**Parties:** alcohol, close friends, dancing, family, snacks, music, presents, sit-down meal, soft drinks, speech, nuts, crisps, sandwiches, invitation

Things you *can/can't*, *have to/don't have to* do at school: change shoes, smoke, wear a uniform, eat during lessons, use notes during tests, play music during breaks, be late for lessons, go on class excursions, wear make-up, tie long hair, organise discos, wear jeans, listen to music during lessons



**Weddings:** bride, ceremony, groom, guest, invitation, present

**Words that go together:** have (tea/a shower/a party/a snowball fight/lunch), do (your homework/the washing up/the shopping), play (the piano/cards), blow up (balloons), make (a snowman), put up (decorations), put on (warm clothes), go to (church)



# WORD POWER

## 1 Putting words in time order

Sort the celebrations below into the correct order. Then write *your* country's celebrations in the correct month. Use a dictionary.

**celebrations:** Christmas, New Year's Day, Guy Fawkes' Night, Summer Solstice, Halloween, Boxing Day, 4 July, Thanksgiving, Easter

**family celebrations:** my birthday, family birthdays, other celebrations

Month	Celebration (Britain or the USA)	Your country's celebration
January	<i>New Year's Day</i>	
February		
March		
April		
May		
June		
July		
August		
September		
October		
November		
December		

## 2 Learning words that go with *make*, *do* and *get*

Write the words or phrases in the correct boxes. Then complete the sentences using the verbs in the correct form.

the washing up, a taxi, dinner, a noise, an exam, homework, married

make	do	get
	<i>the washing up</i>	

- The washing up is always *done* half an hour after the meal in our house.
- The children aren't ..... a noise because Grandma is asleep.
- After the wedding reception we ..... a taxi and arrived home at eleven o'clock.
- Laura wants to go to university. She has to ..... her exams next week.

- 'Have you ..... all your homework?'
- 'Can you answer the door, please? I'm ..... the dinner at the moment.'
- Alan and Jo are ..... married today. They have invited us to the reception.

## 3 Remembering verbs and nouns that go together

Look at the example and find similar words and nouns that go together on page 34. Write them in your vocabulary book and learn them.

Example: *wear a uniform* .....

## 4 Game: Odd one out

Circle the odd one out each time. (1 point for each correct answer)

- tangerine, pudding, snowman, turkey
- top hat, jeans, suit, best shoes
- Indonesia, Chinese, India, Turkey
- Halloween, Thanksgiving, 4 July, Guy Fawkes' Night
- awake, asleep, sleepy, tired
- nuts, crisps, turkey, sandwiches
- 31 October, 1 January, 10 November, 25 December

## Word Tip

Try drawing simple pictures or diagrams next to the new words in your vocabulary book to help you remember them.



## CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

**1 can/can't for ability and permission**

Complete these sentences with *can* or *can't*. (1 mark each)



- 1 You ..... go to school because you are ill.
- 2 ..... I invite my friends to the party too?
- 3 Sarah ..... drive to work because she doesn't have a car.
- 4 I ..... drive a car because I am only fifteen.
- 5 ..... animals talk, do you think?
- 6 I ..... speak French very well because I don't learn it at school.
- 7 But I ..... speak English well because we have a very good teacher.
- 8 ..... we do this exercise in pairs?
- 9 Paul ..... sleep because he is very excited about his birthday tomorrow.
- 10 Laura ..... go to her friend's party because she has an exam the next day.

10

**2 can/can't, have to/don't have to, should/shouldn't**

Circle the correct answer. (1 mark each)

What do you remember about birthday parties when you were younger? Today in Britain for about £90 you (1) *can get/can't get* a children's entertainer. 'For £90 you (2) *can have/should have* two hours of fun for the children,' says entertainer Adam Ant. 'And for more money there are other things that you (3) *have to have/don't have to have* but they make a good party. For example, balloon animals. But you (4) *can tell/should tell* me two weeks before the party if you want them.' '(5) *Do we have to have/Can we have* live animals?' I ask him. 'No, you (6) *have to have/can't have* live animals,' says Adam, with a smile. '(7) *Can we buy/Do we have to buy* the food from you?' I ask. 'Or (8) *can't we bring/can we bring* it from home?' 'Oh, you (9) *have to get/can get* your party food from me,' says Adam. 'Or you can make your own food. A lot of parents (10) *have to work/can work* all day so they want me to make the food. I (11) *have to bring/can bring* sandwiches and snacks.' But, of course, parents (12) *shouldn't have/don't have to have* a children's entertainer. They (13) *can go/can't go* swimming with the children. But you (14) *can phone/have to phone* the swimming pool two or three weeks before the party. You (15) *have to leave/can't leave* it until the day before.

15

**3 Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive?**

Complete the sentences with the Present Simple Passive or Past Simple Passive of the verbs in brackets. (1.5 marks each)

- 1 Halloween (1) ..... (celebrate) every year on 31 October.
- 2 Snacks (2) ..... (often eat) at parties.
- 3 In Britain it is a tradition that presents (3) ..... (give) to the couple at the wedding reception, but in other countries sometimes presents (4) ..... (not give).
- 4 What (5) ..... (do) to the men who tried to kill King James in 1605?
- 5 Turkey (6) ..... (eat) at Christmas in Britain and at Thanksgiving in the USA.
- 6 In Turkey we (7) ..... (invite) to a Turkish wedding and we (8) ..... (give) very good food at the reception.
- 7 We aren't getting a lot of soft drinks for this party because last time they (9) ..... (not drink).
- 8 How (10) ..... the room ..... (decorate) when you had your Christmas party?

15



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar from modules 1, 2 and 3.

Circle the correct form of the verb. (2 marks each)

- 1 My brother lives in the USA so he  
(1) *celebrate/celebrates* Thanksgiving but he  
(2) *is not celebrating/doesn't celebrate* Guy Fawkes' Night.
- 2 'We (3) *are having/have* this party because Tom did well in his exams.'
- 3 My children (4) *are liking/like* Boxing Day. Every year they (5) *are playing/play* with their presents.
- 4 It's December and we (6) *prepare/are preparing* the house for Christmas. We (7) *don't finish/have not finished* yet.

- 5 Dad's in bed. He (8) *retired/has retired* so he  
(9) *isn't getting up/doesn't get up* early.
- 6 'Look at the presents,' said the little boy on Christmas morning. 'Has Father Christmas come or (10) *did/has* Dad put them there last night?'
- 7 Emma and Dave (11) *cut/were cutting* the cake at their wedding when Emma (12) *started/was starting* to cry because she was so happy.
- 8 I (13) *went/have been to* some very good parties but I (14) *never enjoyed/have never enjoyed* a better party than this one.
- 9 (15) *'Is/Was* Halloween celebrated in your country?' 'No, it isn't.'

30

## Module Diary

- 1 Look at the warm-up on page 33 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Talk about celebrations, give advice and chat at a party.
- Listen to dialogues and radio programmes.
- Read a literature extract, an Internet page and a magazine article.
- Write a description of a party.
- Learn about *have to/not have to, can/can't, should/shouldn't* and the Passive.

easy	OK	difficult	helpful	not helpful

- 2 Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)  
9 ☐ 10 ☐ 11 ☐ 12 ☐

- 3 Was the reading in this module (tick one)  
easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐

- 4 Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐  
Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....

- 5 Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....

- 6 How much have you used the Writing Help so far? (tick one)  
not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐

- 7 Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....





# 4 Money

## 13 GRAMMAR

### Countable and uncountable nouns

1 ★ **a little (positive) and much (negative) with uncountable nouns**  
Complete these sentences.



Two poor people.

- 1 Last week there was a little snow on the ground.
- 2 I didn't have ..... money so I was walking to school.
- 3 I wanted to buy ..... food for lunch with my bus money.
- 4 A poor man in old clothes stopped me. 'I need ..... help from you,' he said.
- 5 I didn't have ..... time but I said 'OK.'
- 6 'I'm having ..... difficulty with the street names,' he said. 'Where's Lea Street?'
- 7 I told him, and then I gave him ..... money.

2 ★ **a few (positive) and many (negative, questions) with plural countable nouns**

Tick the correct sentence and cross out the wrong one.

- 1 a) Do you want to buy a few videos? ✓  
b) ~~Do you want to buy many videos?~~
- 2 a) I don't have a few shirts, only three or four good ones.  
b) I don't have many shirts, only three or four good ones.
- 3 a) I read a few good books on holiday last year.  
b) I read many good books on holiday last year.
- 4 a) Have you seen many good films in the last year?  
b) Have you seen a few good films in the last year?
- 5 a) There were only many people at the party.  
b) There were only a few people at the party.
- 6 a) There are a few nice houses in that street.  
b) There are many nice houses in that street.

3 ★ ★ **the with countable and uncountable nouns.**

Rewrite the text with **the** in the correct places.

furniture in house is second-hand. table and all chairs are old.  
paintings on wall are cheap. plants in small garden need water.

The furniture .....

Now write three or four sentences about your house.

The furniture in my house is very nice. ....



## 4 ★ ★ some, any, no, a lot of with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns

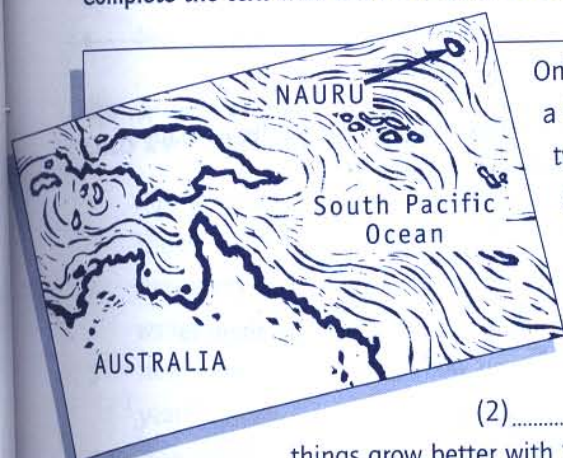
Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

uncountable nouns	plural countable nouns
any hope no money a lot of help no work some money	no home some problems any people no people A lot of people

(1) A lot of people in the world are very poor and some have  
(2) ..... at all. Sometimes these people had good jobs and  
then perhaps their business had (3) ..... and suddenly they  
had (4) ..... and (5) ..... Sometimes they don't have  
(6) ..... for the future, either. Are there (7) ..... like  
that in your town? In some countries these people get (8) .....  
there is (9) ..... from the government every year to help  
them. But in other countries there are (10) ..... to help  
them.

## 5 ★ ★ ★ some, any, no, a lot of, many, much, a little, a few

Complete the text with the correct words from the brackets.



Only (1) a few (a little/  
a few) people live on the  
twelve-square-kilometre island  
of Nauru, in the South Pacific  
Ocean, but all of them are  
very, very rich from the  
'guano' on the island that  
comes from the seabirds.

(2) ..... (Many/Much)

things grow better with 'guano', so it's very valuable.

The inhabitants of Nauru have sold it for £500 million. And are they  
happy? 'The money has brought (3) ..... (any/no) happiness  
to the island,' says one inhabitant. The islanders can buy

(4) ..... (much/a lot of) things so (5) .....  
(many/much) islanders buy things and then don't use them. In front of

(6) ..... (a lot of/much) houses on the island you can see

(7) ..... (a few/a little) £20,000 cars, sometimes four or five  
for one house. Nobody uses them. (8) ..... (Some/A little)

teenagers want to leave the island. 'We have (9) ..... (no/  
a little) life here,' says Peter Cook, who is fifteen years old. His family  
has three £30,000 boats but they are not happy. 'There aren't

(10) ..... (any/some) clubs or discos here,' says Peter. 'There's  
nothing to do.'

## 6 ★ ★ ★ Questions and answers with some, any, no, a lot of, many, much, a little, a few

What do you think life is like for teenagers on Nauru? Write an interview with a teenage islander.

1 *How much TV do you watch?*

*About ten hours a day.*

2 How much ..... ?

3 How many ..... ?

4 Are there any ..... ?

5 Do you eat any ..... ?

6 Are there a lot of ..... ?

7 Do you have any ..... ?

## Word Corner

Rewrite the text in your notebook and add the words and phrases from the box.

of \$2 million, in a world where many people have nothing, small, huge, and a lot of other things, some, where there is only second-hand furniture, a few

Charles was a college professor with a six-bedroom house and a fortune. Today he lives in a caravan. There is a small garden outside with fruit trees. Charles grows vegetables and a few flowers. He gets his clothes from charity shops. Charles was tired of being a person who had everything.



## 14 COMMUNICATION

### Functions

#### 1 Shopping and bargaining

Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

Can I have a look at ..., it's very pretty. How much is it, please?  
I'll take it. I haven't got that much cash with me. Come on, But I can only offer you forty.

**Customer:** (1) *Can I have a look at* that jacket, please?

**Market stallholder:** Sure.

**Customer:** (looking at the jacket) (2) .....

**Market stallholder:** Fifty pounds.  
It's leather.

**Customer:** Yes, (3) .....

**Market stallholder:** Yes, pretty and good quality leather, too.

**Customer:** Yes, I like it.  
(4) ..... (she looks in her purse) Oh no!  
(5) ..... I've got forty pounds. That's all.

**Market stallholder:** It's worth more than forty pounds!

**Customer:** Oh, I know!  
(6) .....  
(laughs) (7) ..... , you're not selling many things today.

**Market stallholder:** OK. Forty pounds.

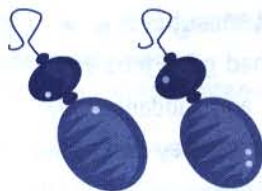
**Customer:** Good! I'll take it.

### Vocabulary

#### 2 Clothes and jewellery

Write *a pair of* and the correct word from the box under the pictures. There are some extra words.

jacket, shoes, bracelet, earrings, trainers, tie, jeans, socks, trousers, glasses



1 *a pair of earrings*

2 .....

3 .....



4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

#### 3

In your notebook, list words for clothes and jewellery under as many letters of the alphabet as you can. Use a dictionary.

Example: *a - anorak*

#### 4 Money

Finish the words below. The first letter is given. Then use them to complete the sentences.

osct	<i>c</i> ost	gabar	<i>b</i>
asch	<i>c</i>	ueval	<i>v</i>
feofr	<i>o</i>	codisunt	<i>d</i>

- The shoes *cost* £85, which is expensive, but they are leather.
- It was a summer shirt and I bought it at Christmas so I got a ..... on the price.
- I couldn't believe it! A gold bracelet for £20. That's very good .....
- I couldn't believe it! A gold bracelet for £20. That's a .....
- I counted all my coins and notes but I didn't have enough .....
- The jacket cost £70 in the market. I said 'I can ..... you £55. That's all I've got.'



# Remember

## how much and how many

We use *much* with singular and uncountable nouns and we use *many* with plural nouns.

Examples: *How many English lessons do you have every week?*

*How much homework do you have?*

### ➡ Mini-grammar 3.

#### 1 ★ how much with uncountable nouns

Match 1–5 with a–e.

- |   |                    |                          |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | How much chocolate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | How much money     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | How much time      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | How much English   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | How much homework  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a | do you have for this exercise?            |
| b | do you do every evening?                  |
| c | do you get from your parents every month? |
| d | do you eat every week?                    |
| e | does she speak?                           |

#### 2 ★ how many with countable nouns

Circle the correct answer.

- How many *chairs/furniture* have you got at home?
- How many *dollars/money* have you got in your wallet?
- How many *snow/days of snow* have we had this year?
- How many *food/meals* do you eat every day?
- How many *music/guitars* has he got?
- How many *hours of television/television* do you watch every day?

#### 3 ★ ★ how much or how many?

Complete the questions.

- ..... people are there in your class?
- ..... teachers are there in your school?
- ..... food did you eat for lunch?
- ..... presents do you usually get on your birthday?
- ..... sugar do you put in your tea?

- ..... petrol does the family car use?
- ..... time do you have for homework in the evening?
- ..... rain have you had in your city this year?

#### 4 ★ ★ ★ how much or how many?

In your notebook write questions and answers about your school with *how much* and *how many*. Use these nouns.

exercise books, time, homework, teachers, English, students, computers, classes

## there is/are and it is

We use *there* with all tenses of the verb *to be* to introduce a noun (singular or plural). We use *it* with *to be* to refer to a noun we have already introduced.

Example: *There's a new shop in the town. It is a music shop.*

### ➡ Mini-grammar 12.1 and 12.2.

#### 5 ★ ★ there is (there's) and it is (it's)

Use the cues to write sentences in your notebooks.

Example: *film/at the cinema/tonight*

*There's a good film on at the cinema. It's on tonight.*

- celebration/this month/called
- T-shirt/window/quality
- burning car/there/campsite
- jacket/market/like your jacket
- good programme/TV/after/news

#### 6 ★ ★ ★ there is/are mixed tenses

Complete the questions using the correct tense.

- ..... telephones in the 18th century?
- ..... a cinema in your street?
- ..... any restaurants near your home?
- ..... any good music in the 1990s?
- ..... a lot of good science fiction films this year?
- ..... any good science fiction films on now?







# 15 GRAMMAR

## Determiners

1 ★ **all of and both of (with plural verbs) none of and neither of (with singular verbs)**

Write sentences using the cues.

Paula Williams is talking about her family – her brother Gary, her mum and dad and herself.

	all of us 	none of us 	both of us 	neither of us 
(like) watching TV	✓			
(like) jogging		✓		
(know) a millionaire		✓		
(learn) English at school			✓	
(learn) French				✓
(buy) clothes at the market	✓			
(go) on holiday with our parents				✓
often (go) to parties			✓	
(wear) formal clothes very often		✓		
(be) healthy at the moment	✓			

1 *All of us like watching TV.*

2 *None of us likes jogging.*

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

9 .....

10 .....

2 ★ **another, the other, other, the second**

Circle the correct answer.

1 I have two good friends at school, one is in my class and another/~~the other~~ isn't.

2 I asked two people about the homework. The first one didn't know the answer, but ~~other~~/the second helped me.

3 Some people spend all their money and ~~other~~/the other people save some of it.

4 I've finished two exercises but I have another/~~other~~ one for homework.

5 For me, there are two heroes this century: one is Martin Luther King and ~~another~~/the other is Mother Teresa.

6 I also have two sporting heroes, one is Pelé and ~~another~~/the second one is Bobby Moore.



3 ★ ★ **another, the other, other, the second**  
Complete the text with the correct expression.

The Mirror newspaper looked at what three women spend their money on. The first of them, Jo, spends all her money going to all her football team's games. (1) *The second* of the three, Lisa, spends a lot of her money on food. (2) ..... woman in the survey, the third one, Claire, spends her cash on her home.

Jo won't miss a Tottenham Hotspur game. She won't watch (3) ..... team at all. She buys Tottenham Hotspur shirts and all (4) ..... team clothes. '(5) ..... people say I look like a boy,' says Jo. 'But my dad doesn't!'

Lisa spends money on food in two ways: She spends £100 a week at the supermarket. (6) ..... way is restaurants.

Jo and Lisa don't save very much. But (7) ..... girl in the survey, Claire, saved about £4,000 for her wedding last year. She also buys furniture and (8) ..... things for the home all the time. (9) ..... thing she spends most money on is make-up and her hair. Like (10) ..... girl in the survey, Lisa, she also goes to work by train, and that is expensive.

4 ★ ★ **all of, both of, neither of, none of with singular or plural verbs**

A new teacher is talking to his class for the first time. Complete the dialogue with the correct expression and form of the verbs in brackets.

**Teacher:** Hello. My name is Mr Parry. How many of you have learned the Present Perfect?

**Peter:** (1) *All of us have* (us/have). We learned it last year.

**Mr Parry:** Good. And how much do you know about 'will' and 'going to'?

**Aldona:** (2) ..... (us/know) that, Mr Parry. It's in the book but we haven't done it.

**Mr Parry:** Thank you. And where are Hanna and Martina? (3) ..... (you/be) new in this class. Is that right?

**Hanna:** Martina and I are here, Mr Parry. Yes,

(4) ..... (us/be) new.

(5) ..... (us/be) here last year.

**Mr Parry:** I see. And did you two do the Present Perfect at your old school?

**Hanna:** No, Mr Parry, (6) ..... (us/know) the Present Perfect. (7) ..... (us/have) a different book at our old school.

**Mr Parry:** OK. And the Past Simple?

**Hanna:** Oh, (8) ..... (us/know) that! We did the Past Simple last year.

**Mr Parry:** Good. So, class, (9) ..... (you/know) the Past Simple and (10) ..... (you/know) 'will' and 'going to'. So today we'll start with 'will'. What will we start with?

**Class:** 'Will'.

5 ★ ★ ★ **all of, both of, neither of, none of, another, the other, other, the second**

In your notebook, write sentences about your family using the cues below.

watch TV, like jogging, save money, shop at markets, play tennis, speak English, have a computer, listen to rock music, can ride a bicycle, often eat snacks, are married

Examples: *All of my family watch television but none of us watches soap operas. Both my mother and I like jogging, but neither of my brothers likes it.*

## Word Corner

### Multi-part verbs

Complete the sentences with these verbs.

looking at, getting on, take care, try them on

**Salesperson:** Are you OK? or do you want some help?

**Customer:** I was just (1) *looking at* that pair of jeans.

**Salesperson:** Do you want to (2) .....? (five minutes later) How are you (3) .....?

**Customer:** I like them. How much are they?

**Salesperson:** Fifty pounds.

**Customer:** What? I'm not spending that! I (4) ..... when I spend my money.



# 16 COMMUNICATION

## Vocabulary

### 1 -ing and -ed adjectives

Circle the correct adjective.

Last week I went to a party. For the first hour I was (1) bored/boring, but then I started to talk to people and dance. I was really (2) pleased/pleasing! It was a really (3) excited/exciting party! I met a lot of (4) fascinated/fascinating people. I talked to a girl who was very (5) interested/interesting in dangerous sports like parachuting. There was one person there who was not very (6) interested/interesting. He talked about his motorbike for half an hour. But then I listened to some (7) amazed/amazing rock music and danced again. Some time after midnight I got (8) tired/tiring and went home.

### 2 Describing objects using facts

Read and complete the text with these phrases.

put this, it's not, it costs, it has (x2), it's made from, you can, it's a

### WORRIED AT NIGHT?

Afraid that people will come into your home and take your things?



- (1) Put this camera on the wall outside your house. (2) ..... security camera. (3) ..... real but only you know that. (4) ..... only £14.99, so for just under £15 you'll never sleep badly again. (5) ..... a good quality strong white plastic. (6) ..... move it up, down, left or right. (7) ..... no wires or cables but (8) ..... a red light that goes on and off.

### 3 Describing objects using opinions

Read the text and underline ten opinion adjectives or expressions. Then complete the sentences with some of them.

Example: *reliable* = opinion (someone thinks this)  
£29.99 = fact (we know this)



This reliable, easy to set alarm clock is a bargain at only £29.99. Just set the date and the alarm and you don't have to worry about a thing. Just go to sleep! Made from an attractive and strong material, it is not expensive. This is a really useful present for a wedding or a birthday. The bride and groom or the 'birthday boy or girl' will love this practical and easy to use present.

- My computer is very reliable. I never have a problem with it.
- The time and date on my video is not very ..... I can't understand it!
- My mum's a journalist so the camera I bought her is really .....
- My friend's new computer is very..... He was using it ten minutes after he bought it.
- I wanted a ..... present for Dad, so I bought him a pen and pencil.
- The alarm clock won't break. It's made from ..... material.

### 4 Words that go together

Copy and complete the table with the words below then add new words. Use a dictionary to help.

**nouns:** CD player, car radio, computer, earrings, leather jacket, washing machine, food mixer, motorbike, vacuum cleaner, photocopier  
**adjectives:** really advanced, top quality, easy to use, gold, silver, plastic, easy to wash, cheap, excellent value, convenient, really clear copies

nouns	adjectives
CD player:	really advanced, top quality



# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking words of addition (1) *also, too, either, plus*

Write two sentences using the linking words in brackets and the cues.

- This CD player/really advanced/top quality (too)  
*This CD player is really advanced. It's top quality, too.*
- This security camera/reliable/not very expensive. (also)
- These earrings/good quality gold/are excellent value (plus)
- This vacuum cleaner/not very advanced/not good quality (either)
- This food mixer/easy to use/cheap (too)

## 2 Punctuation: Commas in large numbers

Add the correct punctuation to each sentence.

- Claire lives in a small town that has only 55000 people in it.
- The nearest city has 2764000 people in it.
- Claire earns £25000 a year as a teacher.
- John earns £15000 a year working in a garage.
- He lives in a little village that has only 2500 people in it.
- The nearest town has 27546 people in it.

## 3 Spelling

Read these sentences and circle the correct word.

- The gold a) earrings **b) earrings** c) ear-rings are a bargain at £50.
- The a) vacuum cleaner b) vacum cleaner c) vacume cleaner is expensive.
- Our microwave oven was cheap but it isn't very a) relaible b) reliable c) relyable.
- The cable on my computer isn't a) convenient b) convienient c) connvenient.
- This is an a) exciting b) ecciting c) exciting new laptop computer.

## 4 Guided writing: Describing objects

Write an advertisement for one of the products below using these expressions.

**Facts about the product:** It's not, It costs, It has, It's made from, You can, It's a

**Opinion adjectives and expressions:** really easy to use, incredibly advanced, very cheap, attractive, useful, practical, good quality, excellent value, top quality

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# KEY WORD BANK

**1** Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.

incredibly, chocolate, another, leather, easy to wash, not very, no wires or cables, electric toothbrush, earn, a leather jacket, pets, I'm just looking, fascinated/fascinating

**2** Are you sure you know the meaning of all the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

**3 Pronunciation:**

Look through the Key Words on this page and find words or parts of words that rhyme with:

man: *cash*

men: *leather*

**Adjectives for opinions:** delicious, exciting, cheap, compact, convenient, easy to use, expensive, practical, reliable, useful, attractive, strong, good/top quality, fantastic, excellent value, boring, tiring, interesting

**-ed and -ing adjectives:** amazed/amazing, bored/boring, excited/exciting, interested/interesting, relaxed/relaxing, satisfied/satisfying, tired/tiring

**Adverbs: (to make the sentence stronger)**

extremely, really, very

**(to make the sentence weaker)** quite

**Countable nouns:** dollars, houses, caravans, areas, worries, friends, films

**Uncountable nouns:** money, fun, happiness, pocket money, TV, fast food

**Determiners: (words that go before a noun)** some, any, much, many, a little, a few, no, a lot of, both, neither, all, none, the other, other, the second

**Facts about a product:** advanced, has an automatic focus and flash, gold, plastic

**Gadgets:** laptop computer, mobile phone, personal stereo, pocket calculator, radio alarm clock

**Materials:** (made from/of) chocolate, silver, gold, titanium, nylon, glass, wood

**Money verbs:** borrow, collect, lend, lose, make, need, save, spend, win

**Products:** silver bracelet, CD, pair of trainers, pair of jeans, T-shirt, computer game, CD player, car radio, computer, earrings, food mixer, leather jacket, microwave oven, motorbike, photocopier, vacuum cleaner, washing machine



**Shopping words and phrases:** a bargain, to bargain, cash, discount, price, supermarket, shops, market, I'll take ... , I'll give you ..., offer, cash, worth, fair, Can I help you?



# WORD POWER

## 1 Words that go with *make, give and go*

A millionaire has given all his money away and lives in a caravan. Complete the sentences with the correct word a, b or c.

- The millionaire was happy to give up the lifestyle of a rich man and live in a small caravan with old furniture.  
a) make b) go c) give
- The change in the millionaire's lifestyle is not a tragedy because he ..... the choice.  
a) made b) went c) gave
- He knew there were hungry people in the world so he ..... away all his money.  
a) made b) went c) gave
- 'Most people want to earn a lot but they never ..... much money,' the millionaire said.  
a) make b) go c) give
- Now he says he doesn't want to ..... back to being rich.  
a) make b) go c) give

## 2 Words that go together

Write these adjectives with all the nouns they can go with. Add more adjectives to each list.

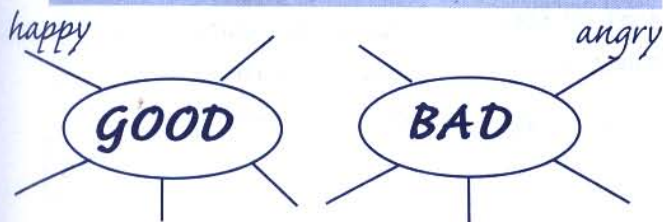
confident, aggressive, angry, reliable, gold, polite, generous, second-hand, lovely, practical, convenient, compact, expensive, easy to use

- a person confident
- a computer .....
- a bracelet .....
- a car .....

## 3 Adjectives: Describing feelings

Add adjectives for good and bad feelings to the diagram. Use the Mini-dictionary.

happy, angry, bored, confident, excited, tired, interested, hungry, aggressive, free



## 4 Remembering nouns using pictures

Write these objects in the correct room.

motorbike, microwave oven, pair of trainers, electric toothbrush, radio alarm clock, pocket calculator, food mixer, laptop computer, washing machine, CD player, leather jacket



## 5 Game

Find seven different verbs about money in the wordsearch. (1 point each)

s	p	e	n	d	r
a	a	e	t	n	e
v	y	a	p	e	f
e	d	r	n	l	f
r	u	n	i	w	o

## Word Tip

Make labels in English and stick them onto objects in your home as you need to learn them, so that you see the English name for each object every day.



# CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

## 1 there is/are and it is

Complete these sentences with the correct form of *there is/there are* or *it is*. (1 mark each)

- 1 Q: ..... a lot of students in your class?  
A: Yes, ..... a very large class.
- 2 Q: ..... a good film on TV this evening?  
A: No, but ..... some really good films at the cinema at the moment.
- 3 ..... a lot of interesting shops in our town but I have one favourite. .... the big music shop which sells CDs and tapes.
- 4 ..... a lot of poor people in the world.
- 5 I went to the market and bought a new jacket yesterday. .... like your jacket?
- 6 Q: What's the noise? ..... a football match on TV at the moment?  
A: Yes, ..... a match between England and Poland.

10

## 2 some, any, no, a lot of

Hanna is a salesperson in a gold shop. She is talking about her work. Complete the text with *some, any, no, a lot of*. (1 mark each)

I arrive at work at 8.30 a.m. every morning. I take (1) ..... of our gold bracelets, and earrings and (2) ..... of our gold animals and put them in the shop window. We are selling (3) ..... gold rabbits at the moment because this year is the Chinese year of the rabbit. There are twelve animals for twelve years, then you start again. But we have (4) ..... gold pythons! We don't have (5) ..... gold animals that are not one of the twelve. When there is a new girl or boy in the family (6) ..... parents buy a gold animal as the child's first present but not (7) ..... parents do this because gold is very expensive. Thousands of customers come to the shop every day so there is (8) ..... time to talk to the other salespeople. I work for twelve hours every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There isn't (9) ..... time to go out and eat but the shop gives us (10) ..... good food for lunch and dinner. We have meat, fish, vegetables and soft drinks, so there are (11) ..... problems with food. I work until 9 p.m. I don't earn (12) ..... money – between £60-£80 a month in English money. But (13) ..... months I sell more and then I earn more. There are also (14) ..... months when I don't get £60. When I get home I don't have (15) ..... time for hobbies. I watch TV and then go to bed.'

15



## 3 all, both, neither, none

Two financial dealers are talking about their work. Complete the text with *all, both, neither, none*. (1.5 marks each)

Paula and Maria are (1) ..... financial dealers but (2) ..... of them are millionaires. Maria sometimes earns £400 a month, which is not much in the world of international business. Her job is very stressful. '(3) ..... of the people in my company get to work later than 8.15,' she says. (4) ..... Maria and Paula like breakfast. Paula has hers at the office (a cup of tea, fruit and vegetables). (5) ..... of her customers do business by computer. Maria's customers want to know if prices are up or down and (6) ..... of them use computers too. So (7) ..... the financial dealers, Maria and Paula, are at their computers all morning. '(8) ..... of our customers write letters now,' says Paula. 'Everything is on the computer.' (9) ..... of the dealers often leave the office in the afternoon. Maria talks business with customers at a coffee shop. Paula goes to other offices. (10) ..... women go to bed at midnight. Maria often works in the evenings on her computer at home, but Paula doesn't.

15



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar and punctuation from modules 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Circle the correct form. (2 marks each)

## The ten richest millionaires in the world

(1) *All/None* of the richest people in the world have a lot more than one million pounds or one million dollars. (2) *Neither/None* of the ten richest people has less than \$16,500,000 – Michael Dell (3) *has/is* having that and he's at number ten. (4) *It isn't/There aren't* any people in the top ten who are under thirty, but Michael Dell is only thirty-four. Many of the world's richest men are married with children, but not all of them – Paul Allen, the fourth richest man in the world, (5) *lives/has lived* with his mother all his life. Three of the ten

(6) *worked/were working* for the same company when they first (7) *became/were becoming* millionaires. The men (8) *were/have been* Bill Gates, Paul Allen and Steven Ballmer, and the company was Microsoft. Bill Gates (9) *started/has started* the computer company Microsoft and he is now the richest person in the world. Four of the top ten (10) *are/have been* in the computer business but you (11) *have to/don't have to* work with computers to get rich. You (12) *can/have to* be a financial dealer like Warren Buffet, the second richest man in the world, or your country (13) *can/has to* have oil like the Sultan of Brunei, the third richest man in the world. Not all rich people spend their money, but there are (14) *some/any* rich people who spend a lot, for example the Sultan of Brunei has 800 cars and his house has (15) 1,788/17,88 rooms.

30

## Module Diary

1 Look at the warm-up on page 45 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Read magazine articles, a questionnaire and adverts.
- Practise shopping, bargaining, complaining and selling.
- Listen to a radio programme, shopping dialogues and a song.
- Write an advert.
- Learn about quantity words and expressions.

easy OK difficult helpful not helpful

2 Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)  
13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐ 16 ☐

3 Was the listening in this module (tick one)  
easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐

4 Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐  
Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....

5 Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....

6 How much have you used your vocabulary book so far? (tick one)  
not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐

7 Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....





# 5 Cyberspace

## 17 GRAMMAR

### Predictions: *will* and *going to*

#### 1 ★ *will/won't* for opinions about the future

Which of these do you think *will* and *won't* happen in the future? Write sentences. Then write two sentences of your own.

learn by e-mail, shop on the Internet, have virtual reality schools, find husbands or wives on the Internet, get new films on the Internet, get all our entertainment on the Internet, have an Internet connection in every room of the house

- 1 (learn by e-mail)  
*I think we will learn by e-mail in the future.*
- 2 *I think* .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....

**Your sentences:**

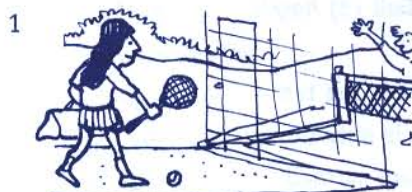
- 1 .....
- 2 .....

#### 2 ★ *going to* for predictions from evidence in the present

Use the pictures and the cues to write predictions about what is *going to* happen soon.

**Now**

**Future**



Serena/play  
*Serena's going to play tennis.*



John/turn on  
.....



Kevin/feed  
.....



dog/jump into  
.....



it/rain  
.....

#### 3 ★ ★ *will* and *won't* for beliefs about the future

Write five sentences in your notebook about your family and friends ten years from now.

Examples: *I will be in films in Hollywood. My family won't live here.*



#### 4 ★ ★ Questions with *will* and *going to*

Write questions using the cues in brackets.

- 1 You like writing essays. *Are you going to be* (you/be) a journalist?
- 2 You are a good guitar player. (you/play) the guitar in a rock band?
- 3 (we/learn) English on the Internet in the future, in your opinion?
- 4 Geoff is interested in computers. (he/study) computers at university?
- 5 (Mary pass/exams), do you think?
- 6 (people/watch) television in the future, do you think?
- 7 You are learning English at school now. But (you/use) English in your job?

#### 5 ★ ★ *will* or *going to*?

Circle the correct form.

**Journalist:** Hello, Geoff. I'm interested in what teenagers think about the lifestyles of the future. How (1) will people live / ~~are people going to live~~ twenty years from now, do you think?

**Geoff:** I think we (2) will / ~~are going to~~ travel more. People (3) won't/aren't going to live in one town for twenty or thirty years like they do now.

**Journalist:** And what about work? You are interested in journalism. What (4) will you / ~~are you going to~~ be when you leave school?

**Geoff:** I (5) won't/'m not going to be a journalist because I think there (6) won't/aren't going to be any newspapers in the future. I think we (7) will/are going to get the news by e-mail every morning.

**Journalist:** Oh! So you think newspapers (8) will/are going to disappear in twenty years' time?

**Geoff:** No, they (9) won't/aren't going to disappear in twenty years but probably in fifty or sixty years' time. There's no future there! I (10) will/am going to be an executive in a computer company. There (11) will always be/are always going to be computers in our lives.

#### 6 ★ ★ *will* or *going to*?

Complete the sentences with phrases from the box and *will* or *is/are going to*.

cook the turkey, know how to use a computer, live on the moon, phone the doctor, book the tickets, cause chaos to computers

- 1 It's Thanksgiving morning and Mum 's going to cook the turkey.
- 2 I believe that hackers ..... soon.
- 3 John's been sick. His mum and dad .....
- 4 In fifty years' time I think every child in Britain .....
- 5 We know which holiday we want. I .....
- 6 In my opinion people ..... some time this century.

## Word Corner

### Computers

Label the drawings with words from the box.

screen, keyboard, mouse, mouse mat, computer game, e-mail message, Internet page





# 18 COMMUNICATION<sup>v</sup>

## Functions

### 1 Telephoning

Complete the dialogue with these phrases.

973273, Can I speak to Geoff, hang on, this is Mary

Mr Willis: Hello. (1) 973273

Mary: Hello, Mr Willis, (2)

(3), please?

Mr Willis: Just (4) a second.

Geoff: Hello. This is Geoff.

Mary: Oh, hi!

### 2 Making suggestions and arrangements

Mary and Geoff are talking on the telephone on Friday evening. Choose the correct phrases a, b or c.

Mary: What are you up to this weekend?

Geoff: 1 a) I can't. b) Sorry? I didn't hear you.

c) I'd love to.

Mary: This weekend. Do you fancy doing something on Saturday?

Geoff: 2 a) I want to see a film.

b) Great, I'd love to. Let's go to a film.

c) I like films. Would you like to go to one?

Mary: OK. Why don't we meet at 6.30, outside the cinema?

Geoff: 3 a) No. b) Right. c) Right. See you tomorrow.

### 3 Write suggestions in your notebook for things to do this weekend in your town/city.

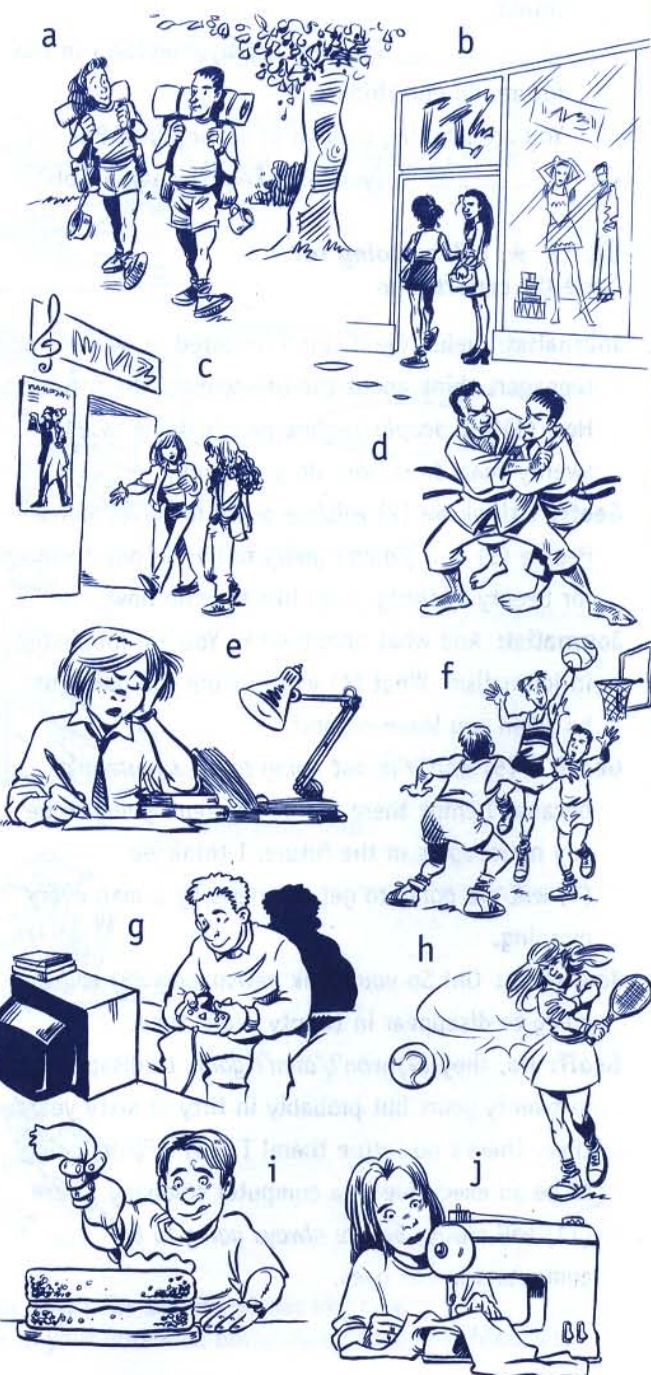
- 1 (films) *Why don't we go to see 'American Beauty'?*
- 2 (music) .....
- 3 (sport) .....
- 4 (eating out) .....
- 5 (shopping) .....
- 6 (dancing) .....
- 7 (cafés) .....
- 8 (museum) .....

## Vocabulary

### 4 Words that go with do, go, play, and make

Match the words (1-10) with the pictures (a-j).

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 shopping       | 6 judo       |
| 2 tennis         | 7 dancing    |
| 3 homework       | 8 basketball |
| 4 computer games | 9 a cake     |
| 5 clothes        | 10 camping   |





# Remember

## Subject/object/possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives

We use these pronouns in the place of nouns, e.g. to avoid repeating the nouns. Possessive adjectives go with nouns to show who they belong to.

Example: *She lives in London with her family. This message is hers. I'm sending her an e-mail now.*

➡ **Mini-grammar 7.**

### 1 ★ Complete the table.

subject pronouns	possessive adjectives	possessive pronouns	object pronouns
I	my	mine	(1) .....
we	(2) .....	ours	us
you	your	(3) .....	you
he	(4) .....	his	him
she	her	(5) .....	her
(6) .....	(7) .....	its	it
they	their	(8) .....	(9) .....

### 2 ★ ★ Complete the sentences with words from the table.

- Mary phoned Geoff and made arrangements to go out with .....
- I use a computer but it isn't .....  
My parents bought it so it's .....
- Mandy and Linda want that computer magazine.  
..... say it's ..... magazine.
- Mum's given ..... keys to Dad because  
..... has lost .....
- John is good at English. .... helps  
other people with ..... homework.

### 3 ★ ★ ★ Finish these sentences in any way you want, using a word from the table.

- Mary wants the book, so please .....
- The dog is hungry, so please .....
- Mr and Mrs Jones are .....
- My parents always eat .....
- We all like .....
- Some people don't buy .....
- Laura doesn't .....

## Zero Conditional

We use the Zero Conditional where one event always follows the other, and to give advice and orders.

Examples: *If you heat ice, it turns to water. (if + Present Simple, Present Simple)*

*If you can't do the exercise, try again. (if + Present Simple, Imperative)*

➡ **Mini-grammar 2.1.**

### 4 ★ Zero Conditional (If + Present Simple)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box.

feel, arrive, spend, get, go, see, switch on

- If I eat a lot at Christmas I ..... ill.
- If you ..... the computer you .....  
a green light.
- If we buy them at the market we .....  
them cheaper.
- If he goes by plane he ..... in New  
York the same day.
- I always ..... a lot of money if I  
..... shopping with my sister.

### 5 ★ ★ ★ Zero Conditional

Write sentences in your notebook using the cues in the box.

have a computer, like watching sport, play computer games, go shopping, eat Chinese food



## 19 GRAMMAR

## First and Second Conditional

## 1 ★ First Conditional for a possible situation in the future

Write sentences with good weather activities in one column and bad weather activities in the other column, using *if* about the weather tomorrow.

play tennis, sleep, make models, go swimming in the sea, play computer games, go shopping, watch football, go to the cinema

## good weather tomorrow

## bad weather tomorrow

1 *If the weather is good, I'll play tennis.*

2 *If the weather is bad tomorrow, I'll play computer games.*

3 *If .....*

4 *If .....*

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

## 2 ★ ★ First Conditional questions

Complete the sentences, putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1 What *will you do* (do) if it *rains* (rain) tomorrow?

2 What ..... (write about) if the class ..... (do) a project on computers?

3 If ..... (have) time this summer, where ..... (go) on your holiday?

4 If you ..... (work) with someone on this project, who ..... (work) with?

5 How ..... (cook) her sausages if she ..... (not have) a barbecue?

6 How ..... (know) which computer to buy if you ..... (not ask) your friends?

## 3 ★ ★ Second Conditional for present situations that are not real

Write possible sentences using the table.

If I had the money, I If I was President of my country, I	would	buy	on a world tour.
	wouldn't	go	school holidays longer.
		make	a big car.
		live	school holidays shorter.
		have	here.
			in the Caribbean.
			to the Caribbean.
			more jobs for people.
			more festivals.

1 *If I was President of this country, I would make school holidays longer.*

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

Now finish these sentences in any way you want.

*If I was President of this country,*

.....

*If I had more money, .....*

.....

.....



#### 4 ★ Second Conditional for future situations which we don't believe will happen

Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- If some people lived (live) on the moon in the future, life on earth would be (be) better.
- If all the elephants in the world ..... (disappear), we ..... (be) very angry and sad.
- If flooding ..... (start) next week, the coastal villages ..... (have) big problems.
- We ..... (not be) happy if computers ..... (tell) us what to do in the future.
- If all entertainment ..... (come) from computers, we ..... (not leave) the house.
- If I ..... (live) in the USA, I ..... (not live) in one of the big cities.
- If it ..... (snow) every day in winter, I ..... (love) it.

#### 5 ★ ★ First Conditional or Second Conditional?

Write sentences with the First or Second Conditional using the cues.

- I/live/the USA/I/celebrate Thanksgiving  
*If I lived in the USA, I would celebrate Thanksgiving.*
- I/be/you/I/not go/party  
.....
- I/see/John/I/tell him  
.....
- we/not have/Christmas/we/not have/a good time in winter  
.....
- you/help me/homework/I/help you/yours  
.....
- I/live in/future/I/live on/moon  
.....
- I/not go/party/I/go/football match  
.....
- we/be/rich/we/not buy/expensive jewellery  
.....

#### 6 ★ ★ ★ First Conditional or Second Conditional?

Write a First Conditional and a Second Conditional sentence about each subject. Use the cues.

##### Computers

- do homework/computer/quicker  
*If you do your homework on the computer, it will be quicker.*
- not have computers/life different  
*If we didn't have computers, life would be very different.*

##### Football

- like football/like watching my team  
.....
- play big club/not like it  
.....

##### Jobs

- work hard/good job  
.....
- be shepherd/sing sheep  
.....

##### Rock 'n' roll

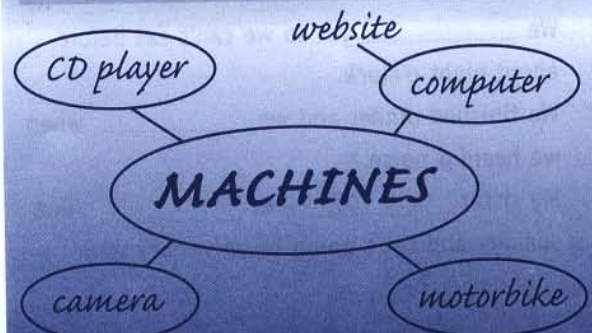
- listen to/like  
.....
- be rock star/tour world  
.....

## Word Corner

### Machines

Write the words and phrases on the correct machine, then add more words and phrases of your own. Use a dictionary.

website, online features, simulator, automatic focus, seat, headphones, laptop, stereo, flash, Internet, wheels





## 20 COMMUNICATION

### Vocabulary

#### 1 make and do

Write the expressions that go with *make* in the left column and the expressions that go with *do* in the right column. Then complete the sentences with the expressions in the correct form.

make		do
<i>make the bed</i>	the bed homework dinner exams a phone call furniture the washing up an exercise a speech nothing a mistake	<i>do homework</i>

- If I had no homework I'd *do nothing* this evening.
- I ..... and did the wrong exercise.
- At Dad's retirement party my brother ..... before we sat down to eat.
- Mum: 'What are you doing?' Lucy: 'I ..... to my friend in New York.'
- The family who lived in this house last year ..... some of the .....
- 'I'm sorry, Mrs Todd but I ..... my ..... . Can I hand it in tomorrow, please?'
- I'll clean the bedroom if you ..... first.'
- Peter and Jo ..... from the textbook. Here it is.
- We ..... yet so we can't eat before about eight o'clock.
- We finished dinner and we ..... when we heard a noise.
- My sister ..... her ..... last summer and she's going to university soon.

#### 2 Prepositions

Correct the prepositions, using the list in the box.  
(\* = wrong)

under, of (x2), to, with, in, between

- Auckland has a population of just \*by *under* ..... a million people.
- European settlement began \*between ..... 1840.
- Auckland has been a centre \*at ..... protest since 1985.
- Flights \*under ..... Europe take over twenty-four hours.
- It has a warm climate \*to ..... plenty of sunshine.
- It is easy to travel \*at ..... Auckland and the rest of New Zealand.
- It has some \*with ..... the best beaches in New Zealand for doing water sports.

#### 3 Phrases describing cities

Complete the text with these phrases.

the capital of, the largest city, which is famous for, famous sights include, it is an important centre for, average temperature, it is located, it has a population of

- Sydney is not (1) *the capital* ..... of Australia, Canberra is. But Sydney is (2) ..... (3) ..... just under three and a half million people. (4) ..... in the state of New South Wales, in the east of Australia. (5) ..... business and industry. (6) ..... the Sydney Opera House. Also in the city is the beautiful harbour (7) ..... its bridge, Sydney Harbour Bridge. The (8) ..... in Sydney in January (summer) is 25°C.





# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking words of addition (2) *as well as, also, too*

Rewrite these sentences as two sentences using the word or words in brackets.

Example: *Auckland is beautiful as well as interesting.* (1 sentence)

*Auckland is beautiful. It is also interesting.* (2 sentences)

*Auckland is beautiful. It is interesting too.* (2 sentences)

- 1 Auckland has more boats than anywhere else in the world as well as some of the best beaches in New Zealand. (also)

- 2 In Auckland Domain you can see palm trees as well as exotic plants. (too)

- 3 Auckland is warm in winter as well as summer. (also)

- 4 Famous sights include the Harbour Bridge as well as Parnell Village. (also visit)

- 5 New Zealand has sixty million sheep as well as iron and steel and motor vehicles. (produces too)

- 6 There are interesting cities on South Island as well as some on North Island. (also has)

## 2 Punctuation: Apostrophes for possession

Look at the example sentences. Then rewrite the sentences in your notebook, putting apostrophes for possession into the phrases in italics.

Example: *New Zealand's government* = the government of New Zealand (singular)

*The New Zealanders' nickname* is 'kiwis' = The nickname of the New Zealanders is 'kiwis' (plural)

- 1 *The capital of New Zealand* is Wellington.
- 2 *The language of the New Zealanders* is English.
- 3 *The car belonging to the Browns* is old now.
- 4 *The homework that Peter wrote* is very good.
- 5 *The dress that Laura has* was expensive.

## 3 Spelling

Write the jumbled word again correctly. The first letter is given.

- 1 When you visit a country it's interesting to see the *t*..... (dititraonal) way of life.
- 2 The *g*..... (verngoment) of a country usually meets in the capital city.
- 3 The New Zealanders like their *n*..... (cknniame) and are proud to be 'kiwis'.
- 4 Both Sydney and Auckland have a really beautiful *h*..... (rbohaur).
- 5 Do you have a *d*..... (ynadmic) city like Auckland in your country?
- 6 Auckland has some of the best *b*..... (achbees) in New Zealand.

## 4 Guided writing: Writing about a city

Read the paragraph about Sydney (Exercise 3 on page 56) again. Write a paragraph of about six or seven sentences about a city you know, using these phrases.

a large city, which is famous for, famous sights include, an important centre for, average summer/winter temperature, is located, has a population of



# KEY WORD BANK

**1** Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you.

World News, The Science Museum, Taurus, average temperature, Why don't we ...? hang on, e-mail, website, make a prediction

**2** Are you sure of the meaning of all the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

## **3 Pronunciation:**

Write words on this page that have an /r/ sound in them.

Example: *android*

**Compound words:** computer program, cyberspace, e-mail, genetic engineering, science fiction, space shuttle, virtual reality

**Describing places:** the largest city, which is famous for, the capital of, famous sights include, it is an important centre for, it is located, it has a population of, main language, name of native inhabitants, climate, cuisine

**Get:** get (receive/buy), get better (become better), get in touch with (contact), have got (possess)

**Multi-part verbs with get:** get on, get on (well) with (a person), get on with (an activity)

**Making, accepting and rejecting suggestions:** Do you fancy + -ing ...?, are up to ..., I can't, I'd love to

**Making arrangements:** Let's meet at ...

**Telephoning:** 9-7-3-2-7-3, This is ..., Sorry?

**Words that go with do and make:** do (homework/the shopping/very well/an exam/the dishes), make (a guess/a phone call/a suggestion/a mistake/your bed/a noise/a cup of tea/friends)

**Computers:** cybercriminal, hacker, cyberterrorist, the Net (Internet), virtual (world)

**Future issues:** alien, android, cyberspace, global warming, science fiction, time travel, virtual reality, virus, world flooding

**Places:** Tibet, the Grand Canyon, the Colorado River, Paris, China, New York, the Amazon Jungle, Hollywood, Auckland, Wellington, New Zealand



**Star signs:** Aries, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces

**Websites:** ancient civilisations, cyber boutique, What's on in ...? Home Page, Accommodation, Business opportunities, online features, online exhibitions, interactive quizzes, website address



# WORD POWER

## 1 Choosing the right words

Circle the correct word.

In the last thirty years, the Internet has grown

(1) *dramatic/dramatically*. In

1983, there were only 200

computers (2) *connect/connected*

to the Internet; now there are

(3) *around/above* 50 million and

this (4) *growth/grow* is clearly

going to continue. Some

(5) *expert/experts* are pessimistic

(6) *around/about* the future. One

(7) *worries/worry* is the activities

(8) *from/of* cybercriminals. Even

now young hackers can get

(9) *in/into* the computers of

banks and governments. In

(10) *a/the* future, cyberterrorists

may 'attack' the

(11) *worlds'/world's* computers,

cause chaos, and make planes

and trains crash.

## 2 Compound words

Complete the compound words from the list in the box. There are two extra words.

global, testing, power, space, cyber, sports, news, phone, show, party, team, program

- 1 *global* warming
- 2 fashion .....
- 3 football .....
- 4 nuclear .....
- 5 water .....
- 6 mobile .....
- 7 ..... shuttle
- 8 solar .....
- 9 world .....
- 10 beach .....

## 3 Words that go with get

Match the expressions and pictures with *get* and then complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

- 1 in touch ☐
- 2 married ☐
- 3 on well ☐
- 4 up ☐
- 5 a job ☐
- 6 a letter/e-mail ☐
- 7 a present ☐



- 1 Dave and Sue *got married* last year. I went to the wedding.
- 2 Look at the screen. You .....
- 3 Jim didn't like Peter at first but they ..... well at the moment.
- 4 Please ..... I have some important news for you.
- 5 Laura ..... early on Sundays and then has an early breakfast.
- 6 John ..... yet but he's working in Cathy's restaurant in the holidays.
- 7 I ..... a nice ..... this Christmas. My parents bought me a CD player.

## 4 Game

Make new words using only the letters in the words below. You get three points for a three-letter word, four points for a four-letter word and so on.

VIRTUAL REALITY

Example: *rat* (3 points), *live* (4 points), *really* (6 points)

## Word Tip

Test your English vocabulary as often as you can – every day if possible. Only try to learn a few words at one time; you won't remember a long list. You can revise words from your vocabulary book when you are sitting on a bus or train, or any time you have a few spare minutes.



## CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

## 1 Zero Conditional

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb from the box. (1 mark each)

boil, celebrate, eat, feel, get, have to, heat, rain, want, win

- If you ..... too much sweet food, you ..... sick.
- If it ....., the ground ..... wet.
- If you ..... to learn English, you ..... study.
- Water..... if you ..... it to 100°C.
- We always ..... if our football team ..... a match.

10

## 2 will or going to ?

Complete the sentences with *will* or *going to* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (2 marks each)

- Look at those clouds. It ..... (snow).
- ..... we (have?) books in libraries in the future, do you think?
- You've made dinner! ..... you ..... (do?) the washing up too?
- In my opinion, because of the Internet there ..... (not be) any TV in fifty years.
- Susan and David are in love. They ..... (get) married.
- She's playing really badly. She ..... (not win) the match.
- I think people ..... (live) in cities on the moon a hundred years from now.

14

## 3 First Conditional or Second Conditional

Cathy and her brother Tom are visiting websites. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the First or Second Conditional. (1 mark each)



## The News Website

**Cathy:** If we (1) ..... (visit) this website here, we (2) ..... (see) a virtual museum.

**Tom:** No, that one's better. 'News from around the world.' If we (3) ..... (go) to that site, we (4) ..... (get) the news from the USA, Australia, New Zealand. Everywhere!

**Cathy:** OK. Just a minute. Here we are. (*Cathy reads the website.*) 'New Zealand news. An Auckland man has found \$1,000 on the beach.' That's interesting! If I (5) ..... (find) all that money, I (6) ..... (go) to Auckland. .... you (7) ..... (go) to New Zealand if you (8) ..... (have) the money?

**Tom:** No, the USA. But things like that don't happen to me. I (9) ..... (not find) money if I (10) ..... (be) on a beach, like that Auckland man. I (11) ..... (not win) the lottery if I (12) ..... (have) a ticket, so I don't buy one.

**Cathy:** You are a pessimist, Tom! Look, this is from a newspaper in the USA. A python has escaped from a woman's house.

**Tom:** If I (13) ..... (have) a python, I (14) ..... (give) it to a zoo, not keep it in the house. What (15) ..... (happen) if we all (16) ..... (keep) dangerous animals at home?

16



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar from modules 1 to 5.

Correct the fifteen mistakes in the text. (2 marks each).

## SHOPPING ON THE INTERNET

Every evening I am sitting down at the computer and I say 'What are we going to have for dinner tonight?' You see, my family did some of its shopping on the Internet since the big supermarkets started online. My little daughter don't like it. She prefers to go to the supermarket with me and buy any chocolate. She eats none of it in the car on the way home every time we go. But much people like Internet shopping and our dog loves it. You see, we click on 'Dog Food' when we want a little dog food

but we also tick the supermarket's box that says 'Can we send the other product if your product is not there?' So the supermarket sends top quality food when our dog food is not there. But there are problems with Internet shopping: It costs £5 every time your shopping was bought on the Internet. Too, the first time you shop on the Internet, you have to look at a list of every product the supermarket has. But after the first time you have to do that.

What do the supermarkets think of Internet shopping? Some supermarkets can't take any more customers online. 'We can take any new people for Internet shopping,' say Britain's biggest supermarket. Their problem is this: How do they get all that food to the customers? The supermarkets are giving the customer a time when they will bring the Internet shopping to the customer's home. The customer have to be at home at that time. 'All your customers want their Internet shopping brought to their home at the weekend or in the early evening,' say the supermarkets. 'That's the problem.'

30

## Module Diary

- 1 Look at the warm-up on page 59 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Listen to a phone conversation, documentaries and a song.
- Read about the Internet and virtual reality.
- Write an e-mail message and an Internet page about your area.
- Learn how to make predictions about the future; learn about conditionals.
- Practise telephoning and making suggestions.

easy	OK	difficult	helpful	not helpful

- 2 Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)  
17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
- 3 Was the reading in this module (tick one)  
easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐?
- 4 Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐  
Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....

- 5 Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....
- 6 How much have you used the listening strategies so far? (tick one)  
not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐
- 7 Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....





# 6 The Sea

## 21 COMMUNICATION

### Vocabulary

#### 1 The Sea

Add the words in the box to the group below and think of some more words using a dictionary and the Mini-dictionary. Then complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

high waves, fishing, exotic island, windsurfing, dangerous, whirlpool, fish, wet, seaport, sailing, water-skiing, beach, diving, shark, swimming



- 1 Sharks are some of the most dangerous animals in the sea.
- 2 There aren't any ..... on calm water like Lake Balaton.
- 3 I don't go fishing because I don't want to kill any .....
- 4 I love getting into my boat and ..... round the island.
- 5 When water goes round and round fast, this is called a .....

#### 2 Definitions

Complete the sentences with the correct word a, b or c.

- 1 The line between the sea and the sky is called the horizon.  
a beach  
b whirlpool  
c horizon
- 2 When you are very tired from work or sport you are .....  
a excited  
b exhausted  
c exhausting
- 3 A word that means almost the same as 'horrible' is .....  
a terrible  
b strange  
c violent
- 4 Fishermen catch fish and put them in a .....  
a barrel  
b case  
c bag
- 5 When the water is very cold it is .....  
a freeze  
b freezing  
c frightened

#### 3 Adjective and noun combinations

In your notebook, write possible adjective-noun combinations from the two lists. Then, using a dictionary, add more nouns that will go with the adjectives.

Examples: *an exciting film, a great film, a silent film, a frightening film*

**adjectives:** beautiful, cold, colourful, exciting, free, frightening, calm, great, silent

**nouns:** film, day, CD, jacket, person, meal, sea



# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking: Time words (revision)

Complete the text with these linking words and phrases.

many years ago, one day, suddenly (x2), in the end, a week later (x2), then

(1) *Many years ago* on a small island in a big sea there lived a poor fisherman and his wife. They lived in a very small, old house. The fisherman was happy in the small house but his wife wasn't. She wanted a big house. (2) ..... the fisherman was fishing when (3) ..... he had a fish. The fish spoke to the fisherman. 'Please leave me in the sea,' said the fish, 'and I'll give you anything you want.' 'My wife wants a bigger house with a beautiful garden,' said the fisherman. 'Go home!' said the fish.

The fisherman went home and he found his wife very happy in a big house with a beautiful garden. But (4) ..... the wife again wasn't happy. 'I want a bigger house,' she said. 'And I want beautiful furniture in it.' The fisherman asked the fish for a bigger house and beautiful furniture. (5) ..... he went home and he had a bigger house and beautiful furniture. But (6) ..... his wife again asked for more. She said, 'I want the best house in the country. I want a better house than the queen has.' The fisherman was afraid but he asked the fish for a better house than the queen's house. (7) ..... the sky was covered with black clouds and there was a terrible storm. 'Go home!' said the fish.

(8) ..... the fisherman went home and his wife was sitting in the tiny old house that they had before. 'Be happy!' said the fisherman. 'Be happy in this house and don't ask for more.' And from that day, the wife was happy in their house.

## 2 Punctuation: Commas for lists

Put commas in these lists.

Example: *It was a great, exciting, silent horror film.*

- 1 The kitchen is a large colourful and beautiful room.
- 2 The shark in the film *Jaws* is a dangerous frightening killer shark.
- 3 We were freezing frightened and wet in the heavy fishing boat.
- 4 He took a photograph of the terrifying huge black creature.
- 5 He likes all water sports especially speedboat racing body surfing jet skiing and water skiing.

## 3 Spelling

Cross out the ten wrong spellings in the text and rewrite the text in your notebook with the correct words.

Yesterday was a beautiful day and some friends and I all went water skin from my brother's speedboat. We could see some people seiling on the horizon. Everything was calm until suddenly a big wave came from nowhere. It was very fritening. I fell into the water. It was frezing. I swam to a barell and tried to floate behind it. My brother's boat picked me up but I was exhausted and pleased to see my companons again.

## 4 Guided writing: Writing a guidebook

In your notebook, write five sentences of more than seven words, describing a place by the sea for tourists. Use *there is* with any of the adjectives below.

beautiful, exciting, great, calm, relaxing, colourful

Example: *There is a beautiful beach where you can play with your children.*



# 22 GRAMMAR

## Present Perfect

### 1 ★ Present Perfect positive and negative statements

Helen and Tim's family are on holiday. Write sentences using the verbs in brackets to explain what *has* and *has not* happened.

- 1 We (stay) in an apartment before. ✓  
*We've stayed in an apartment before.*
- 2 We (be) here before. ✗  
*We haven't been here before.*
- 3 Tim (be) on an excursion. ✓  
.....
- 4 Mum (have) windsurfing lessons. ✗  
.....
- 5 Mum and Dad (eat) shark! ✓  
.....
- 6 It (rain) all the time. ✗  
.....
- 7 Mum and Dad (meet) Nina. ✗  
.....

### 2 ★ Present Perfect questions with *how long*

Write questions, using the pictures and captions.



Mary and Mick are married.  
*How long have they been married?*



Tom lives by the sea.  
*How long* .....



The neighbours have a sports car.  
.....



Helen knows David Beckham.  
.....



John and Colin are in the school basketball team.  
.....



### 3 ★ ★ Present Perfect with *since*

Write true sentences about yourself with *since* and a time expression from the box.

19??, 20??, I was a girl/boy, I was little, last year

- 1 *I've lived in my house since 1999.*
- 2 (be) .....
- 3 (like) .....
- 4 (know) .....
- 5 (play) .....
- 6 (have) .....

### 4 ★ ★ The Present Perfect with *for*

In your notebook write your sentences from Exercise 3 again with *for* and the number of years.

*I've lived in my house for five years.*

### 5 ★ ★ Present Perfect or Present Simple?

Mary Kelly (MK) is on her yacht, *Blue Wave*. She is sailing round the world. Use the cues to complete her conversation with the interviewer (I).

I: (1) *Have you ever sailed* (you/ever/sail) round the world before now?

MK: Well, (2) ..... (I/be) on boats all my life but (3) ..... (I/never sail) round the world before now, no.

I: What's life like on *Blue Wave*?

MK: (*laughing*) Terrible! Everything is difficult. For example (4) ..... (I/not wash) in the drinking water, so (5) ..... (I/wash) in sea water every day. That's OK when (6) ..... (the weather/be) warm but not when (7) ..... (it/be) freezing cold.

I: (8) ..... (the weather/be) bad?

MK: Oh yes! (9) ..... (We/have) rain and big waves most of the time. (10) ..... (We/not have) much calm water so far.

### 6 ★ ★ ★ Present Perfect for past and present time

Use the pictures and cues in the box to help you write sentences in your notebook from a holiday postcard.

games on the beach, seafood, in the sea, books, out at night, cinema

Example: *We have all played games on the beach.*



## Word Corner

### Holidays

Add words about holidays to the diagram using a dictionary to help you. In your notebook, write a sentence about your holidays with each word that you want to remember.

Example: *I like swimming and other water sports when I go on holiday.*





## 23 COMMUNICATION

### Functions

#### 1 Showing interest

Choose the correct alternative a, b or c to show interest in each statement.



- 1 'It rained all day, every day on our holiday.'
- a) 'Mmm.' b) 'How terrible!' c) 'Did you really?'



- 2 'We met some really interesting people on holiday.'
- a) 'Really?' b) 'You know what I mean.' c) 'I suppose it isn't.'



- 3 'On our holiday this year we went on some good excursions.'
- a) 'Mmm. Were there?' b) 'No.' c) 'Mmm. Did you really?'



- 4 'I want two weeks' holiday every year. That's not wrong, is it?'
- a) 'Yes?' b) 'No, it isn't.' c) 'Really?'

#### 2 Writing about holidays

Imagine you went on holiday. In your notebook write a dialogue about it and think of the replies of your friend.

Example: *You: We spent three hours waiting in the airport.*  
*Your friend: How terrible!*

## Vocabulary

#### 3 Reasons for emigrating

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

flood, education, earthquake, volcano, war, family, work, taxes, political problems, drought

- There was a lot of water in all the streets and houses because there was a terrible flood.
- There was no rain for months. It was the worst ..... for years.
- Jennifer had to leave school and go to work when she was fifteen so she didn't have a very good .....
- The country often has a new government and there are other ..... there.
- A lot of houses and other buildings fell down in the terrible .....
- The mountain is a ..... so it is very dangerous.
- The rock group made a lot of money and so they left their country because they didn't want to pay .....
- There was no ..... in her country but as soon as Leila went to the USA she got a good job.
- Sarah emigrated because her sister was in New Zealand. Lots of people emigrate for ..... reasons.
- A lot of people were killed in the ..... and others left their homes to get away from the fighting.



# Remember

## too + adjective and not + adjective + enough

We use *too* with an adjective to mean more than enough (*too* is different from *very*). A *very heavy* bag is difficult to carry, but if the bag is *too heavy* it is impossible to carry. To express the opposite idea we use *not* with the adjective and *enough*.  
Example: *I am not strong enough to carry the heavy bag.*

### ⇒ Mini-grammar 1.2.

#### 1 ★ too + adjective

Complete the sentences using *too* and an adjective from the box.

hot, small, old, expensive, cold, big

- David is a very small boy. His brother's jacket .....
- There are six people in their family. Their flat .....
- I want a laptop computer but I only have £200. That computer .....
- We want to emigrate to a warmer country. Canada .....
- I want a new camera. My camera .....
- There are fifty people at this party! Please open the window, this room .....

#### 2 ★ not + adjective + enough

Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

good, long, old, deep, warm, big

- You can't go diving in this part of the sea. The water .....
- We're having fifty people for the party. The sitting room .....
- The temperature outside is freezing. I want to play tennis but it .....
- You can't take two-week-old babies on holiday. They .....
- The football team did not win the match. We .....
- You have to write more in your composition. It is .....

#### 3 ★ ★ ★ be too big or not big enough?

Complete the sentences with the correct form.

- That mountain ..... for us to climb in one day.
- The fisherman caught an enormous sea creature that ..... for the fishing boat.
- The boat is ten metres long but there are thirty people so it ..... for all of us.
- I liked the house but the little garden .....
- I bought these shoes in the market but I need a smaller size. They .....

### Order of adjectives

To use more than one adjective before a noun follow this rule about order:

- 1 age/size/shape 2 colour 3 origin 4 material  
5 purpose

Example: *an old, small, round, blue, American wooden tennis racquet.*

#### 4 ★ ★ Order of adjectives

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets in the correct order.

- The fisherman had .....  
(wooden/boat/old/an).
- The millionaire had .....  
(big/table/round/a) in his room.
- He also had .....  
(expensive/an/chair/antique).
- He played with .....  
(new/a/tennis/white/metal/racquet).
- She bought .....  
(American/a/blouse/colourful) at the market.
- We've got (French/computer/new/laptop/a) .....

#### 5 ★ ★ ★ Order of adjectives

In your notebook write sentences with these nouns using three adjectives before each noun.

a ring, a car, a computer, a table, a video, a jacket, a camera, a film



## 24 GRAMMAR

### Adjectives

1 ★ Complete the table with the correct form of the adjectives.

short adjectives	comparative	superlative
big	<i>bigger</i>	the biggest
cheap	cheaper	<i>the cheapest</i>
.....	colder	.....
fast	.....	.....
friendly	.....	the friendliest
heavy	heavier	.....
.....	.....	the laziest
loud	.....	.....
.....	slower	.....
tall	.....	.....
.....	.....	the youngest
long adjectives	comparative	superlative
beautiful	.....	the most/least beautiful
boring	more/less boring	.....
.....	more/less dangerous	.....
exciting	.....	.....
intelligent	.....	the most/least intelligent
.....	more/less interesting	.....
reliable	.....	.....
useful	.....	.....
irregular adjectives	comparative	superlative
good	.....	the best
bad	worse	.....

2 ★ **as + adjective + as** to say that two people, things or activities are similar or equal

Write sentences using the cues and the pictures to help you.

1 tall *Mick is as tall as Brian.*

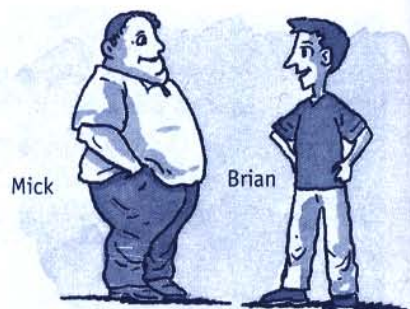
2 big .....

3 noisy .....

4 beautiful .....

5 reliable .....

6 expensive .....



Mick

Brian



a house

an iceberg

a rock concert

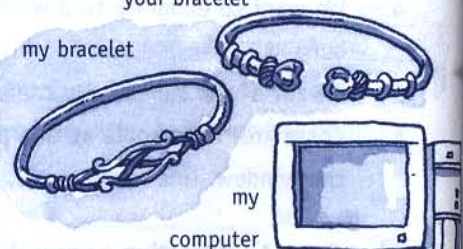


a toadfish



your bracelet

my bracelet



my computer



my car



my CD player



my earrings



**3 ★ not as + adjective + as**  
to say that two people, things  
or activities are not similar or  
equal

Write sentences using the cues.

- 1 Mary/tall/Brian  
*Mary is not as tall as  
Brian.*
- 2 Laptop computers/reliable/  
other computers  
.....
- 3 Chess/interesting/reading  
.....
- 4 The silver bracelet/  
beautiful/yours  
.....
- 5 Chimpanzees/intelligent/  
dolphins  
.....
- 6 Today/cold/yesterday  
.....

**4 ★ Comparative**  
**adjectives with than**

Complete the sentences using the  
adjectives below.

intelligent, friendly, expensive,  
colourful, good, small

- 1 Dolphins are *more*  
*intelligent than*  
chimpanzees.
- 2 Gold is .....  
silver.
- 3 Parrots are .....  
any fish.
- 4 People in small towns are  
sometimes.....  
people in big cities.
- 5 The population of my  
country is .....  
the population of New  
Zealand.
- 6 All my friends are .....  
me at English!

**5 ★ Superlative questions**

Write the questions using the cues and then try to find out the answers.

- 1 high mountain? *What is the highest mountain in the world?*  
*Mount Everest.*
- 2 country/big population? .....
- 3 dangerous/sea animal? .....
- 4 large/sea animal? .....
- 5 large/land animal? .....
- 6 tall/animal? .....
- 7 fast/animal? .....

**6 ★ ★ Comparative and Superlative**

Complete the texts with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

**FISH NEWS**

Australian scientist Andrew Parker has discovered that one of (1) *the most beautiful* (beautiful) fish in the world is also one of (2) ..... (deadly). The Angel Fish sends light from the sun into the eyes of other fish. It's (3) ..... (dangerous) to other fish than a shark. Like the shark, the Angel Fish is much (4) ..... (old) than most creatures in the sea. It has been in the waters of the world for 45 million years.

This is the story of a very big fish and a very small fisherman. Six-year-old Ben Wood is only twenty centimetres (8) ..... (tall) than the fish he caught. And the fish, at forty-one kilos, is (9) ..... (big) rainbow trout that any fisherman has ever caught.

A thirty-year-old woman told journalists yesterday that six seals saved her life. She was getting tired when she was swimming and she was sinking to the bottom of the sea. 'They were all noisy,' smiled Caroline Cargill, 'but the mother seal was (5) ..... (noisy). She was (6) ..... (near) to me than the others and she swam under me. I held onto her and some of the other, (7) ..... (small) seals helped. The sea was freezing but they helped me to float until a boat came.'

**Word Corner**

**Animals**

In your notebook write comparative and superlative sentences about the animals, using the adjectives below and others.

Example: *A chimpanzee is more intelligent than an elephant.*

**Animals:** chimpanzee, goldfish, alligator, parrot, elephant, dolphin, penguin, shark

**Adjectives:** dangerous, colourful, intelligent, big, small, friendly, beautiful, noisy, ugly, common



## KEY WORD BANK

**1** Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary. Then label the pictures with the correct activities.

pollution, common, water skiing, volcano, eating seafood, I am (totally) against the plan, skating, squid, freezing, national park, you know what I mean, horizon, snorkelling, aquarium

**2** Are you sure of the meaning of all the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to help you check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

### 3 Pronunciation:

Find words on this page that rhyme with *car* and *bird* and make a list.

Examples: *apartment* *surfing*

**Adjectives:** beautiful, calm, cold, colourful, exciting, free, frightening, great, relaxing, silent, strange, wet

**Adjectives for animals:** intelligent, hairy, fast, slow, friendly, dangerous, big, small, colourful, beautiful, ugly, exotic, noisy, heavy

**Opinions and alternatives:** I am for the plan, I think/In my opinion the plan will be good/excellent/interesting for ...

**Disagreeing:** I think/In my opinion the plan will be bad/a disaster/terrible for ...

**Offering alternatives:** It would be better if we ...

**Interaction:** how terrible, maybe, is it, I suppose it isn't, no, really, right

**Parts of speech:** terror/to terrify/terrifying/terrifyingly, safety/safe/unsafe/safely

**Nouns to do with the sea:** fisherman, fishing boat, wave, whirlpool

**Problems a country can have:** earthquake, floods, drought, political problems, taxes, unemployment, war

**Public issues:** business, development, the environment, fishing industry, jobs, marine life, noise, oil refinery, traffic, wildlife

**Sea animals:** crab, dolphin, polar bear, penguin, seal, shark, starfish, tropical fish, ray

**Seaside holiday activities:** doing water sports, going out at night, playing games on the beach, staying in an apartment or a hotel, sunbathing, swimming, reading books, going on excursions

**Tourist attractions:** zoo, museum, skating rink

**Water activities:** fishing, speedboat racing, sailing, scuba diving, surfing, swimming, windsurfing, jet skiing, body surfing





# WORD POWER

## 1 Revising vocabulary

Write as many animals as you can under these headings. (see module 1)

Eats meat	Family pet	Lives in water	Has no teeth
polar bear			

## 2 Parts of speech

Complete the table. Then complete the sentences with words from the table.

noun	verb	adjective	opposite	adverb
mystery	XXXX	mysterious	XXXXX	mysteriously
length	XXXX	.....	.....	XXXXX
fortune	XXXX	fortunate	.....	.....
death	.....	dead	alive	XXXXX
clarity	to clear	.....	.....	.....
science	XXXX	.....	.....	scientifically

- The creature was dangerous and the fishermen were ..... that it didn't kill them.
- The fish was alive when the fisherman pulled it out of the water, but after two minutes it was .....
- At an aquarium, rays look at people when visitors talk to them, but it is ..... why they do this.
- Scientists don't understand how Angel Fish send sunlight into the eyes of other fish. It's all very .....
- Some sharks are long but some of them are quite .....

## 3 Quiz

Answer the quiz about sea creatures and then write your own question and ask a friend.

- How deep are the deepest parts of the Pacific Ocean?  
a) over 5,000 m  
b) over 7,000 m  
c) over 10,000 m
- What was Willy in the film *Free Willy*?  
a) a shark b) a whale  
c) a seal
- How much of an iceberg is above water?  
a) 12% b) 20% c) 30%
- How high are the highest waves?  
a) 55 metres high  
b) 70 metres high  
c) 85 metres high
- What did the *Titanic* hit before it sank?  
a) another ship b) a whale  
c) an iceberg

Your quiz question .....

## Word Tip

Practise your pronunciation by recording yourself speaking English on a tape and listening to it. This will help you improve your pronunciation very quickly. You could ask your teacher to do this in class, too.



## CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

**1 too + adjective and not + adjective + enough.**

Complete these sentences with the correct expression, using the adjectives in brackets. (1 mark each)

- 1 We have a very large family and our small flat is ..... (big).
- 2 We have a very large family and our flat is ..... (small).
- 3 I don't want to go outside in the snow. The weather is ..... (cold).
- 4 Can you get that book from the top shelf for me, please? I am ..... (tall).
- 5 Maria can't learn to drive yet because she is ..... (old).
- 6 Please turn on the central heating. The sitting room is ..... (warm).
- 7 The neighbours complained about the party because the music was ..... (loud).
- 8 Chris was afraid to swim across the river because it was ..... (wide).
- 9 Alex was afraid to dive into the sea because the water was ..... (deep).
- 10 It is impossible to drive a car across that bridge because it is ..... (narrow).

10

**2 Present Perfect or Past Simple?**

Complete the interview with Cathy Taylor with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1.5 marks each)

Since 1994, the people at 'Save Our Seals' have saved more than three hundred seals from the seas of Britain. It started in the winter of 1994 when a man (1) ..... (see) a seal on the beach and (2) ..... (think) it needed help. 'Actually, the seal (3) ..... (be) asleep,' said Cathy Taylor of SOS. 'But since then people (4) ..... (phone) us when they see a seal on the beach and we (5) ..... (always take) every seal back to SOS. We help them and then we put them back in the sea.' '(6) ..... somebody ..... (phone) you about him?' I asked, pointing at a small seal. 'Sammy? Yes, last week. His fin was hurt. We (7) ..... (bring) him here in a cage.' 'There are some seals there that look OK to me,' I said to Cathy, 'Why (8) ..... (you not put) them back in the sea yet?' 'Because since we started SOS, we (9) ..... (always keep) some seals here,' said Cathy. 'Some seals are born here. If they are born here, they stay here. The seals there with Sammy now (10) ..... (help) him a lot.'

15

**3 Adjectives**

Complete the text with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets. Use *than* where necessary. (1.5 marks each)

**A Visit to The Sea Life Centre**

'This is a catfish,' says Peter Jackson. 'I don't know why it has that name. It's a lot bigger than a cat and it's (1) ..... (hairly) a cat! Some people think it's (2) ..... (ugly) thing in the aquarium but I quite like it.'

'Here we have the rays. (3) ..... (common) rays come from the Mediterranean Sea. Rays are usually more dangerous than other Mediterranean fish and the electric ray is (4) ..... (dangerous). It will hurt you only if you frighten it. It is (5) ..... (frightened) of you than you are of it.'

'Seahorses are (6) ..... (unusual) fish in the aquarium. They all start life as girls, but when a boy fish dies (7) ..... (strong) girl fish becomes a boy.'

'The Discovery Pool is for young visitors. They can pick up the crabs but they must be (8) ..... (careful) with the starfish.'

'The sharks and the other fish live in 820,000 litres of water. We have a wave machine to make the waves (9) ..... (big). This is (10) ..... (good) aquarium in Britain.'

15



# CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar from Modules 1–6.

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (1.5 marks each)

## More news from the world of water

- An American company (1)..... (build) the first underwater hotel in the world at the moment. You can stay there from next year. You (2)..... (see) dolphins, fish and crabs outside your bedroom window but the room (3)..... (cost) a lot more than a room in a hotel (4)..... (cost) today.
- There (5)..... (be) an animal in Australia that can survive in a drought. It (6)..... (make) a hole in the ground and (7)..... (stay) there for up to seven years! It (8)..... (not drink) anything in that time. Its name? The desert frog.
- SeaWorld in the USA (9)..... (put) a whale back into the sea later today. The organisation (10)..... (find) the whale on a beach. She (11)..... (be) very thin. But since she (12)..... (be) at SeaWorld she (13)..... (start) to eat again. She (14)..... (be) now much bigger than she (15)..... (be).
- A fish that (16)..... (not swim) in Britain's seas for over 500 years (17)..... (catch) by a fisherman last week. The fish is called a red herring. Actually, the fisherman (18)..... (catch) fifteen of them in the nets of his fishing boat but he (19)..... (give) one to an aquarium where it (20)..... (put) in a pool so people could see it.

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## Module Diary

- 1 Look at the warm-up on page 71 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Read a short story, a brochure, a letter and a report.
- Listen to the experiences of some emigrants, a debate and a song.
- Talk about the sea and films; take part in an interview and a debate.
- Write notes and a report.
- Learn how to use the Present Perfect and Comparative structures.

easy	OK	difficult	helpful	not helpful

- Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)  
21 ☐ 22 ☐ 23 ☐ 24 ☐
- Was the reading in this module (tick one)  
easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐?
- Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐  
Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....
- Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....
- How much have you used the reading strategies so far? (tick one)  
not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐
- Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....





# 7 Rhythm

## 25 COMMUNICATION Vocabulary

### 1 Countries and country adjectives

Complete the table then use the words from the table to complete the sentences.

countries	country adjectives
Argentina	<i>Argentinian</i>
Australia	.....
Brazil	.....
the Czech Republic	.....
Colombia	.....
England	.....
.....	Central European
.....	Hungarian
.....	Irish
.....	New Zealand
Poland	.....
Romania	.....
.....	Slovak
.....	Ukrainian
the United States	.....

- 1 Rod Laver was one of the greatest *Australian* tennis champions.
- 2 Halloween is a very popular festival in .....
- 3 In Auckland you can see some of the traditional ..... dances.
- 4 Salsa is an energetic dance from .....
- 5 Morris dancing is an ..... folk dance.
- 6 Ireland has a lot of traditional songs because a lot of ..... people like singing.

### 2 Time phrases

Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

Until I started school, since the start of this century, during the Renaissance, In the 1960s, before the Second World War, in the late twentieth century

- 1 *Until I started school* I couldn't speak any English.
- 2 ..... my parents danced to *Beatles* songs.
- 3 My grandparents got married ..... and then my grandad had to fight in the war.
- 4 We have had helicopters ..... The first one flew in France in 1907.
- 5 Shakespeare lived and wrote .....
- 6 Virtual reality was invented ..... and it will be very important this century.

### 3 Adjectives for dance

Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

solo, popular, easy to learn, formal, traditional, acrobatic

- 1 You can dance some dances, like the twist from the 1960s, either *solo* or with a partner.
- 2 The twist was very ..... You watched someone do it once and then you could do it.
- 3 The twist was not a ..... dance. Boys and girls in their jeans just danced it at home.
- 4 ..... dances are passed down from one generation to another but the twist was invented in the 1960s.
- 5 Usually, when boys and girls danced the twist it wasn't an ..... dance, but when they had twist competitions some dancers jumped in the air while they were doing it.
- 6 A lot of people like ballroom dancing. It's very .....



# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking words of contrast

Look at the examples and complete the sentences with the correct phrase from the box and *but*, *although* or *however*.

Examples:

I enjoyed the ballet **but** preferred the folk dances.

I enjoyed the ballet, **although** I preferred the folk dances.

I enjoyed the ballet. **However**, I preferred the folk dances.

I liked some other dances better, it was a new dance for this audience, they liked the 1960s dance, today it is often performed for audiences, the twist is often danced solo

From a review of a dance performance.

1 I liked the Kolo and the twist but I liked some other dances better.

I liked the Kolo and the twist although .....

I liked the Kolo and the twist. ....

2 The Kolo is a folk dance .....

3 The Kolo is well-known in the Balkans .....

4 The dance group danced the twist in couples .....

5 The audience was mostly teenagers .....

## 2 Punctuation: Commas

Add commas to these sentences.

From a review of a dance performance.

- 1 Before the performance started, I did not expect to enjoy the show.
- 2 Although I enjoyed the tap dancing, I liked the rock 'n' roll dances more.
- 3 However my favourite dance was the twist.
- 4 After the performance some friends and I danced the twist at home.
- 5 If I learn a new dance I'll learn 1950s rock and roll dancing or the twist.

## 3 Spelling

Write the correct spelling in these sentences from a review of a dance performance. The first letter of each word is given.

- 1 I usually prefer ~~dittraional~~ traditional folk dances to ~~ablet~~ b.
- 2 I enjoyed the dance ~~rmaperfonce~~ p because the ~~hyrthm~~ r was so good.
- 3 The dances from the ~~ghteieenth~~ e century were very ~~inborg~~ b.
- 4 The American ~~uasgre~~ s dance was more fun for the ~~dieaunce~~ a.
- 5 I liked the ~~ropeeuan~~ E dances more than the ~~meraican~~ A ones.

## 4 Guided writing: Review of a dance performance

Write a review of a dance performance in your notebook, using the sentences on this page to help you. Write a paragraph.



## 26 GRAMMAR

## Future arrangements and intentions

## 1 ★ Present Continuous for personal arrangements

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then write two sentences about your personal arrangements for tonight or this weekend.

- I *'m playing football* (play football) after school today.
- My friends ..... (have a party) next week.
- Mary ..... (not come) with us to the rock concert on Saturday.
- ..... Mick and Jennifer (get married) ..... in June or July?
- Peter and John ..... (not go) to Italy for their holidays.
- ..... (she go) to the party on Saturday?

## Your sentences:

- .....
- .....

## 2 ★ be + going to for intentions

Write sentences using the cues.

## Next year at school

- do/homework every night  
*Next year I'm going to do my homework every night.*
- learn more new words  
.....
- read more  
.....
- my friends and I/use/vocabulary books more  
.....
- not/stay up late before tests  
.....
- not/forget/school books  
.....

## 3 ★ Present Simple for fixed arrangements and timetables

Rewrite the sentences as questions.

*Questions that tourists asked their tour guide on a visit to London*

- The London train leaves at 7 o'clock.  
*Does the London train leave at 7 o'clock?*
- The plane arrives in the early hours of the morning.  
.....
- The tour is for two weeks.  
.....
- We have breakfast in London.  
.....
- There is a visit to Buckingham Palace.  
.....
- There are two stops for shopping.  
.....

## 4 ★ ★ be + going to for intentions

Complete these sentences with your own ideas.

- When I've finished this exercise I *'m going to watch television* .
- When I go home after school I .....
- When we have time, my friends and I ..... together.
- Are we ..... next time we have a party?
- Bad news! My parents ..... because it costs a lot of money.
- When I see ..... next I .....



**5 ★ ★ Intensions (be + going to) or personal arrangements (Present Continuous)?**

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

It's December and this is what I (1) *'m going to do* (do) in the New Year: first of all I (2) ..... (go) to the school gym more often. I (3) ..... (meet) Mr Simpson, the sports teacher, after school on Monday. He (4) ..... (plan) some sports exercises for me and I'll do them. Secondly, I (5) ..... (eat) less in the New Year. My doctor (6) ..... (help) me with this - I hope! I (7) ..... (see) him next Monday at two o'clock and I'll ask him about food. Thirdly, I (8) ..... (do) my homework for two hours every evening. We (9) ..... (get) a new computer tomorrow and I (10) ..... (use) it to do my homework.

**6 ★ ★ ★ Present Simple for fixed arrangements**

Write a fun programme for teenage tourists spending a weekend in your town (or an area you know).



**Saturday**

08:00 - The bus arrives at your hotel.

08:15 - We go to ..... where we .....

13:00 - 14:00 We have lunch at ..... We eat .....

19:00 - In the evening we .....

**Sunday**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

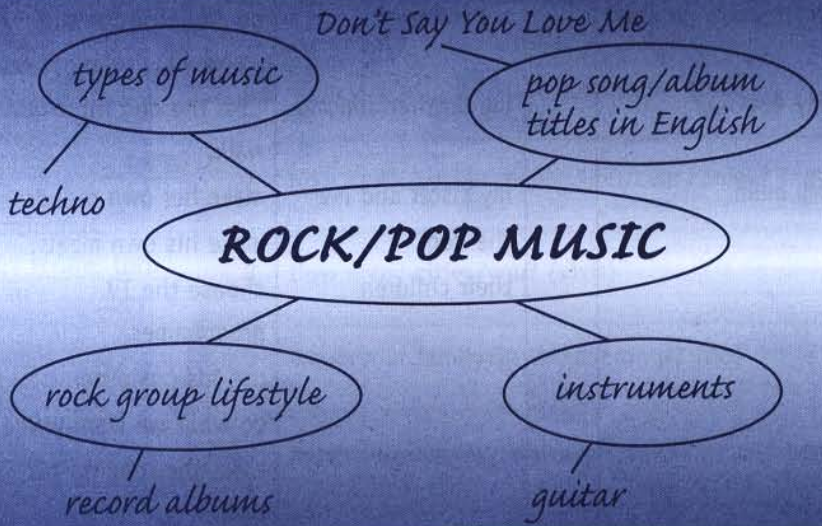
.....

**Word Corner**

**Rock music**

Write the words and phrases in the box under the correct heading. Then add words and phrases of your own. Use a dictionary.

Don't Say You Love Me, do tours, give interviews, give performances, drums, Come on Over, violin, My Favourite Game, piano, rock 'n' roll, The Woman in Me, rap





# 27 COMMUNICATION

## Functions

**1 Asking for, giving and refusing permission**  
Match the situations (1-6) with the functions (a-f).



### Situations

- 1 Your friend wants to take your dog for a walk.
- 2 Your friend wants your CD for a party.
- 3 There is a party. Ask your parents if you can stay late.
- 4 Your teacher says you have to use the reference book in class.
- 5 You are seeing a doctor later today and have to leave a lesson early.
- 6 You need more time for your homework.

### Functions

- a *Is it OK if I come home late on Saturday night?*
- b *I'll let you, but keep her on her lead.*
- c *Would it be all right if I go at 2.30 today because I ...*
- d *OK, but make sure you don't lose it.*
- e *Could I give it to you tomorrow, please?*
- f *No, I'm afraid you can't take it home.*

### 2 Asking for permission

In your notebook, write questions asking for permission from these people: your parents, a friend, a teacher, your doctor.

### 3 let for giving permission

Write sentences from the table. Then add two sentences of your own.

My parents	let	me	have their own key.
Some parents	lets	my brother	stay out late.
My friend's parents		my sister	go to parties at the weekend.
My dad		my brother and me	take the dog for a walk.
My mum		my sister and me	make her own dinner.
		the dog	make his own meals.
		their children	choose the TV programmes.
			use his computer.
			do what we want.
			cross the road on his own.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....

Your sentences:

- 1 .....
- 2 .....

## Vocabulary

### 4 Compound words

Match one word from each list to make compound words.

ball, pen, over-, night, cyber,  
speed, personal, self-, guitar, heavy,  
alarm, pocket, scuba, disc, boy

room, metal, jockey, clock, boat,  
diving, stereo, money, terrorist,  
friend, rated, lesson, club, friend,  
sufficient

Example: *ballroom*



# Remember

## Review of question forms

Remember to use *does* with third person singular questions and *do* with all other forms.

Examples: *Does he play football every week?*

To form questions with the Past Simple use *did* with all forms.

Examples: *Did he play football last year?*

### ➡ Mini-grammar 9.

#### 1 ★ *do/does* with the Present Simple

In your notebook write questions from these sentences.

- 1 You get up early in the morning.
- 2 Mary likes her new bracelet.
- 3 The neighbours always leave their car in the street.
- 4 George goes to school with you.
- 5 We have to get the bus from here.
- 6 Richard often helps his family.
- 7 Mary and her brother like rock music.
- 8 It always rains in the winter.

#### 2 ★ ★ *did* with the Past Simple

Write questions in your notebook using the cues and verbs from the box.

go (x 2), play, have (x 2), like, win (x 2)

- 1 you/school/yesterday?
- 2 we/competition?
- 3 Richard/football when/boy?
- 4 Christine and Mary/school/bus when/girls?
- 5 you/a lot of homework/when you/school?
- 6 they always/big breakfast even when/children?
- 7 you/English/when you/at school, Dad?
- 8 Pete Sampras/Wimbledon/1999?

To make questions with the Present Continuous, Present Perfect, *to be*, *to have* and *there is/are*, turn the verb round. There is no extra word like *do/does* or *did* with these tenses.

Example: *He has finished* ➡ *Has he finished?*

Question words go at the start of the sentence.

Example: *Did he wait for a bus?* ➡ *How long did he wait for a bus?*

### ➡ Mini-grammar 9.

#### 3 ★ ★ Questions with the Present

**Continuous, Present Perfect, *to be*, *to have* and *there is/are***

Write questions in your notebook using the cues and the correct form of the verb.

- 1 you/finish? (Present Perfect)
- 2 you/finish? (Present Continuous)
- 3 you/happy? (to be)
- 4 she/got/car? (to have)
- 5 cinema/near here? (there is/are)
- 6 any traditional dances/your country? (there is/are)
- 7 Peter write/any postcards? (Present Perfect)
- 8 I/win? (Present Continuous)
- 9 Mick get married/next year? (Present Continuous)
- 10 I/tell/you about Mick's wedding? (Present Perfect)

#### 4 ★ ★ ★ Questions with question words

Write questions to make a questionnaire. Use the cues and the correct form of the verb in brackets.

*A questionnaire for students in my class*

- 1 How long/in? (live)  
.....
- 2 Where/holiday last year? (go)  
.....
- 3 Why/you/English? (learn)  
.....
- 4 How/school every day? (travel)  
.....
- 5 How often/tests at school? (do)  
.....
- 6 Who/you with difficult homework? (help)  
.....
- 7 How much pocket money/you/every week? (get)  
.....
- 8 How many cities/you? (visit)  
.....
- 9 What/your family/in the evenings? (do)  
.....
- 10 Where/on holiday/next year? (go)  
.....



# 28 GRAMMAR

## Will for decisions: Time clauses

### 1 ★ will for decisions

Write sentences using the pictures and the cues.

Tom is at home in the evening



1 do/washing up/now

*I know! I'll do the washing up now.*



2 do/English homework next



3 take/dog for a walk



4 clean/windows for Mum and Dad



5 buy/newspaper for Grandad



6 buy/music magazine, too

### 2 ★ will + Present Simple after when, before and as soon as

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1 We (have) our meal in the kitchen as soon as it (be) ready.

*We'll have our meal in the kitchen as soon as it's ready.*

2 I (get) some flowers as soon as I (see) a flower stand.

3 We (have) a 'farewell' party for you before you (go) to university.

4 Before I (go) I (help) you with the washing up.

5 I (give) Mary the letter when I (see) her this evening.

6 When I (find) the TV programme guide I (tell) you what's on TV.

### 3 ★ ★ will or going to?

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs.

**Jennifer:** Dad and I were talking: (1) *We're going to have* ('re going to have/'ll have) a party for Mum's birthday. Can you get the snacks, please? I (2) *'m going to get/'ll get* the soft drinks.

**John:** OK. I know! We (3) *'re going to buy/'ll buy* Mum a ring for her birthday.

**Jennifer:** Good idea! We (4) *aren't going to/won't tell* her. It (5) *'s going to be/'ll be* a surprise.

**John:** Dad, Jennifer and I (6) *are going to/will* find a nice ring for Mum for her birthday.



4 ★ ★ ★ Decisions and time clauses with *when*, *before* and *as soon as*

Read the examples and write sentences about your day. Put in the times.



*A day of decisions*

07.45: 'As soon as I get up I'll switch on the radio.'

08.00: 'I'll listen to this song before I go to the bathroom.'

08.30: 'I'll finish my homework when I get to school.'

09.00:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# Word Corner

## Rock music

Complete the text with words and phrases from the box.

Not only Alanis Morissette ... two more Canadian girl rock stars

In the 1960s, great performer, concerts, album (x2), sings along, audience, song, words, sold ten million, lifestyle, top ten hits

(1) *In the 1960s* Canadian folk star Joni Mitchell hypnotised everyone with her (2) *Woodstock* and the famous (3) *from it, Big Yellow Taxi*. Joni is very different from many rock stars. She always wears cheap dresses and even now she drives a very old car.

The first (4) *Shania Twain* made, *The Woman in Me* (5) *copies* and four (6) *came* from it. She is a (7) *and* the (8) *often* (9) *with her* when she sings her big hit songs like *Come on Over* and *Man, I Feel Like a Woman*. Her songs are known for their (10) *as much as* their music. Her (11) *always* leave the audience wanting more.

Shania Twain comes from a very poor family and even now she does not have the (12) *of a rock star*.



## Parts of speech

Read the text and replace the nonsense word MUNG with a real word each time.

Note: mungs = a plural word, munged = past tense

### An Alanis Morissette concert

Most people who go to Alanis Morissette's concerts are mungs (1) *fans* of hers because they know all the mungs (2) *songs* of her songs. On a cold night in Cambridge they loved Morissette's munging (3) *because* she sang with feeling. Morissette finished with her mungest (4) *single, Ironic*. The audience really munged (5) *the* concert and there won't be an mungy (6) *seat* in the auditorium next time Alanis Morissette comes to Cambridge.



# KEY WORD BANK

**1** Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you. Then label the picture with the correct words.

to rave, dance floor, Not my kind of music, fantastic, No, I'm afraid you can't, before the First World War, violinist, well-known, legal/illegal, wear/where

**2** Are you sure of the meaning of all the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

**3 Pronunciation:**

Tick (✓) words with a final /d/ sound like *had*.  
Cross (x) words with a final /t/ sound like *hat*. Then say the words.

night, art, performed, changed, part, danced, closed, test

**Adjectives:** boring, brilliant, cool, chic, exciting, poor (= bad), quite good, disappointing

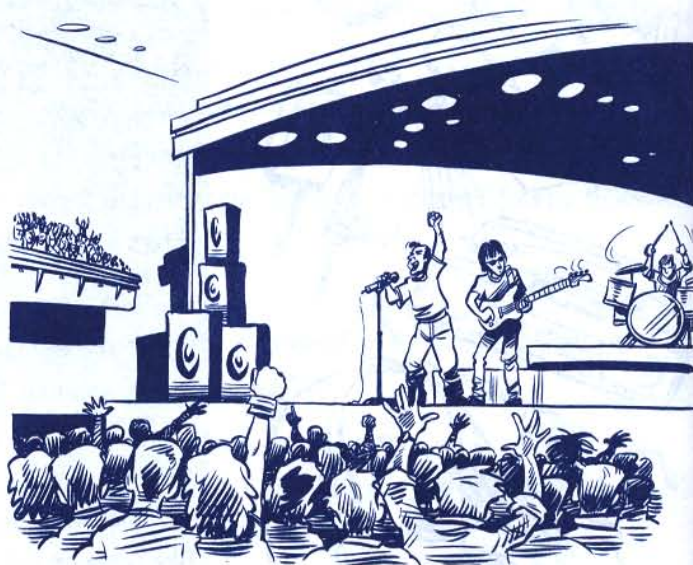
**Asking for, giving and refusing permission:** Is it OK if, Oh all right, I'll let you go if ..., Can I ...? You definitely can't ..., If you want to go you must ..., Would it be all right if ...? OK, but make sure ..., Could I ...

**Compound words:** African-American, art form, ballroom, folk music, mid-1980s, rock music

**Opposites:** exciting/boring, experienced/inexperienced, fashionable/unfashionable, known/unknown, popular/unpopular, right/wrong, safe/unsafe

**Words that sound the same:** knew/new, meat/meet, right/write, weak/week

**Concerts:** audience, auditorium, lighting, microphone, singer, (guitar) solos, (sound/special) effects, stage, stage design



**Dance:** ballet, the twist, nightclub, waltz, folk dance

**Having a good time:** go out (dancing/to a nightclub), a take-away Chinese meal, watch a concert, have a party

**Music:** heavy metal music, tour, recording, album, concert, guitar, disc jockey (DJ), music magazine, loud music, live, singing, guitar, drums, song, words, performance, performer, fans, star,

**Music preferences:** My favourite group is ... , popular

**Periods of time:** In the 1960s, In the mid-1980s, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, during the Renaissance, until the eighteenth century, since the start of the twentieth century



# WORD POWER

## 1 Using sentences to remember words

Choose the correct word or phrase a, b or c.

- 1 About a hundred couples were dancing on the nightclub's dance floor.  
a) auditorium  
**b) dance floor**  
c) heavy metal music
- 2 The ..... played some very good music.  
a) disc jockey  
b) singer  
c) nightclub
- 3 After we've been to a nightclub we get ..... and eat it at home.  
a) crisps and snacks  
b) nuts, sandwiches and soft drinks  
c) a take-away Chinese meal
- 4 The evening was disappointing because the group was .....  
a) really exciting  
b) cool  
c) poor
- 5 Everybody at my school liked heavy metal music, it was really .....  
a) famous  
b) popular  
c) disappointing

## 2 Opposites (antonyms)

Write the opposites of these words and phrases.

- 1 a short time a long time
- 2 formal .....
- 3 popular .....
- 4 solo dancing .....
- 5 a safe campsite .....
- 6 easy .....
- 7 legal .....
- 8 indoor .....
- 9 leave .....
- 10 give permission .....
- 11 quiet music .....
- 12 poor 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 13 remember .....

## 3 Learning words in groups

Write these words and phrases under the correct heading. Then add more words and phrases. Use a dictionary to help you.

tour, recording, album, concert, disc jockey (DJ), music magazine journalist, loud music, performer, fans, star, audience, auditorium, ballet, twist, nightclub, my favourite group, folk dances, cool, disappointing, spectacular



## Word Tip

Try singing new words to a tune to help you remember them, or make up a rhyme to help with pronunciation or with spelling rules. Start by learning this rhyme: 'i' before 'e', except after 'c'.



## CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

## 1 Question forms

Complete these sentences with the correct auxiliary.  
(1 mark each)

- 1 When you left the house this morning,  
..... you remember to lock the door?
- 2 ..... Sarah help you with your  
homework yesterday?
- 3 ..... you often do your homework  
together?
- 4 When you were younger ..... you  
want to be an actor?
- 5 ..... it always rain in London?
- 6 ..... the students at your school have  
to wear a uniform?
- 7 How ..... you spell your name?
- 8 Why ..... you choose to learn English?
- 9 How ..... this computer work?
- 10 Where ..... you go on holiday last  
year?

10

2 Present Simple, Present Continuous or *be* and *going to*?

Circle the correct form of the verbs. (1 mark each)

The biggest rock concert ever was on 13 July 1985. It was called *Live Aid* and raised money for people who do not have enough food.

**TV Journalist:** Hello from Wembley Stadium in London. The Live Aid London concert (1) *starts/is going to start* at twelve o'clock. We (2) *are showing/are going to show* you the rock concert here in London first and then we (3) *are taking/are going to take* you to the USA for American Live Aid. Prince Charles and Princess Diana (4) *are arriving/are going to arrive* here at Wembley Stadium soon. Rock star Bob Geldof's two-year-old daughter, Fifi, (5) *gives/is going to give* Princess Diana some flowers as soon as they arrive. Prince Charles and Princess Diana (6) *are leaving/leave* in the afternoon because they (7) *have/are having* tea with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Live Aid concert (8) *begins/is beginning* with *Status Quo* singing *Rocking all over the World*. Then the *Style Council* (9) *give/are going to*

*give* us a song from their new album. The third group on the programme (10) *is/is going to be* the *Boomtown Rats* with Bob Geldof, singing *I Don't like Mondays*. Bob Geldof started Live Aid. Some time this afternoon, we (11) *are interviewing/interview* him live. And here's a world first: after Phil Collins (12) *performs/is performing* his new song here at Wembley Stadium at two o'clock, his plane (13) *takes off/is taking off* for the USA. With a bit of luck, we (14) *film/are going to film* Phil's plane as it flies over Wembley Stadium on its way to the USA. When he gets to Live Aid in the USA, he (15) *sings/is going to sing* another song from his new album.

15

## 3 Will or Present Simple?

In October 1999 there was a concert on the Internet called Net Aid to raise money for people who do not have enough food. 60,000 people watched the concert at Wembley Stadium and 50,000 watched the Net Aid concert in New York.

Laura and Dave are looking at the Net Aid programme and planning their evening. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

**Dave:** I (1) ..... (make) tea after the Eurythmics (2) ..... (sing) *Save the World*.

**Laura:** OK, but before you (3) ..... (make) tea, I (4) ..... (ask) if Mum and Dad want some, too.

**Dave:** As soon as Bryan Adams (5) ..... (come) on I (6) ..... (finish) my homework. I don't like him.

**Laura:** Huh! I (7) ..... (not do) homework when Bryan Adams is on, or when David Bowie (8) ..... (sing) *China Girl* and *Life on Mars*. They are my favourites. I (9) ..... (start) my homework after the concert (10) ..... (finish).

15



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar from modules 1–7.

Complete the text with the correct form from the brackets. (2 marks each)

Michael Flatley – The Dancer of Riverdance

You (1) ..... (have to/don't have to/can't) like dance to know the name of the Irish Riverdance. It was on television during the 1994 Eurovision Song Contest. After that it became (2) ..... (more famous/the most famous/a famous) dance in the world. One of the dancers that night was Michael Flatley. Michael is from the USA. He (3) ..... (is born/was born/born) in Chicago. His parents (4) ..... (have emigrated/emigrated/were emigrating) to Chicago from Ireland in 1947. As a teenager he (5) ..... (was dancing/danced/has danced) the Irish jig in his father's garage, hour after hour. At the age of seventeen he became world champion of Irish dance. He (6) ..... (has been/is/was) the first American champion ever. Michael Flatley is (7) ..... (the fastest/

faster/fast) dancer in the world. When he (8) ..... (has danced/danced/dances) Riverdance he says his feet hit the dance floor twenty-eight times every second. But now Michael has a dance show with him as star. It's called *Lord of the Dance*. *Lord of the Dance* (9) ..... (tours/toured/has toured) the USA and (10) ..... (much/a lot of/a little) people go to see it. The performances are six nights a week and sometimes the auditorium has 10,000 people in it. There are forty dancers in *Lord of the Dance* and they (11) ..... (both/all/none) have two weeks' holiday after every six weeks of Irish jig dancing. They feel so tired that they (12) ..... (can/have to/don't have to) have a holiday. And Michael Flatley's plans for the future? An American film company (13) ..... (will make/is going to make/makes) a film of his life. Next year Michael and his dancers (14) ..... (will start/are going to start/would start) a second tour of *Lord of the Dance*. (15) ..... (Both/Neither/All) tours will be in the USA.

30

Module Diary

1 Look at the warm-up on page 85 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Read an encyclopedia extract and a concert review.
- Listen to dialogues, a radio programme and a song.
- Talk about going out, dance and music.
- Write a personal note and a concert review.
- Learn how to talk about the future.

easy	OK	difficult	helpful	not helpful

- 2 Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)  
25 ☐ 26 ☐ 27 ☐ 28 ☐
- 3 Was the reading in this module (tick one)  
easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐
- 4 Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐  
Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....

- 5 Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....
- 6 How much have you used the Mini-Grammar so far? (tick one)  
not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐
- 7 Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....



# 8 Design

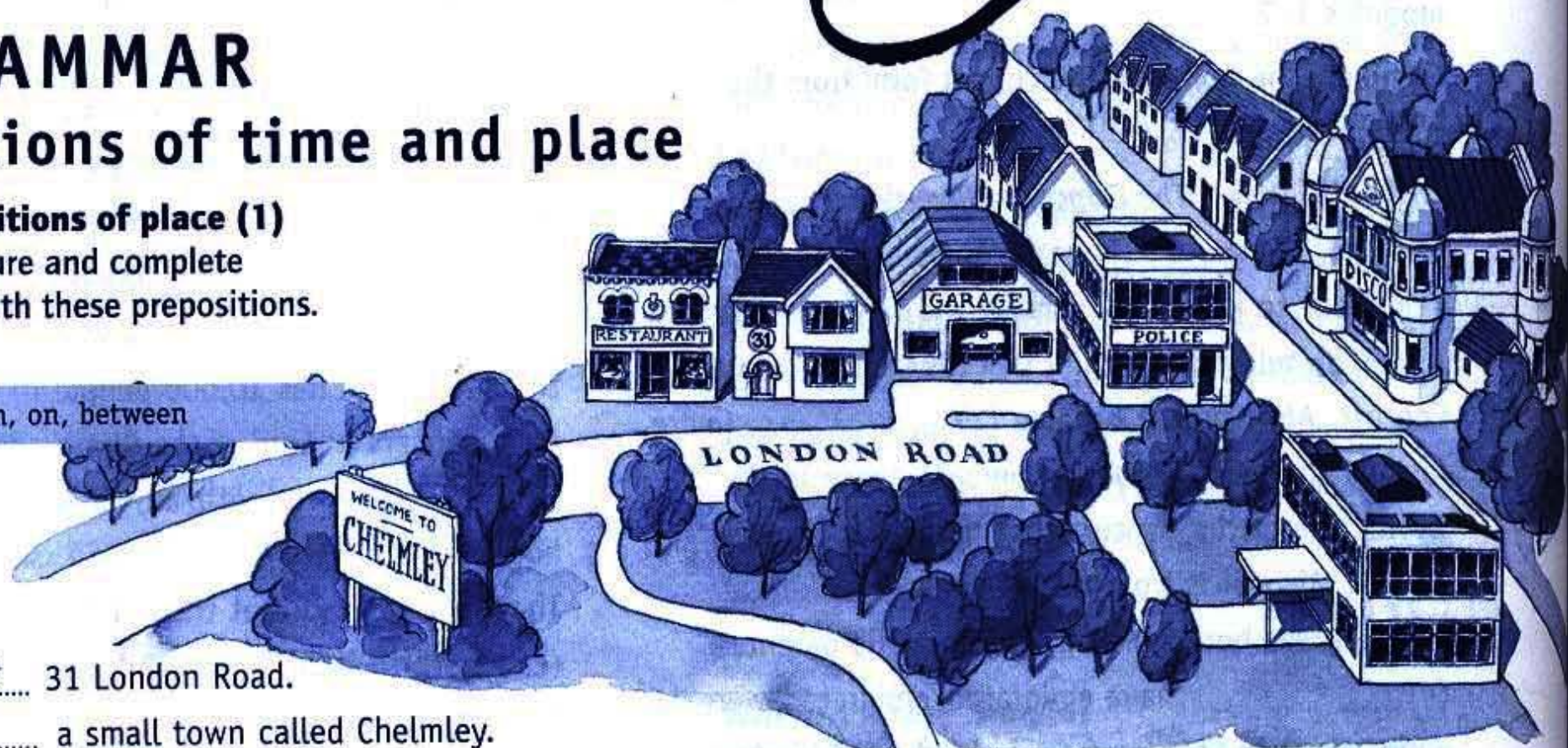
## 29 GRAMMAR

### Prepositions of time and place

#### 1 ★ Prepositions of place (1)

Look at the picture and complete the sentences with these prepositions.

at, near, along, in, on, between



- 1 I live at 31 London Road.
- 2 I live in a small town called Chelmley.
- 3 My house is on the left of London Road.
- 4 My house is near a restaurant and a garage.
- 5 There is a disco opposite the police station.
- 6 There are trees along London Road.

#### 2 ★ Prepositions of place (2)

Look at the picture and complete the sentences with these prepositions.

near, under, above, across, behind, between



- 1 My desk is near the door.
- 2 My leather jacket is on the door.
- 3 I have three pictures on the wall between my bed and the door.
- 4 There is a painting above the photo of me and my family.
- 5 The painting shows a boat going across the sea.
- 6 The painting is below the poster of Alanis Morissette.

#### 3 ★ Prepositions of time

Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

in, at, on, during, between

- 1 We usually go to Turkey on holiday in July.
- 2 We have English in the afternoon on Friday.
- 3 We have English at half past two on Tuesdays.
- 4 We have no lessons between one o'clock and two o'clock so we can leave school during the lunch hour.
- 5 Our lessons start at nine o'clock in the morning and finish at four.
- 6 I was born on 22 October 1983. My little brother was born in 1987.



#### 4 ★ ★ ★ Prepositions of time and place

Complete the text with the correct preposition from the box.

at, in, on, during, above, across,  
under, near, along, behind

#### The day I was a hero!

I always see my friend Paul  
(1) at the weekend. I usually  
go to his house (2) .....  
the evening (3) .....  
Saturday but sometimes I go  
(4) ..... the day. I often  
walk there because he lives very  
(5) ..... me. I usually  
walk (6) ..... the river. I  
walk (7) ..... the bridge  
and sometimes I stop and look  
up. I can hear the cars going  
(8) ..... the bridge  
(9) ..... me. One day I  
saw an old man. He was taking  
his dog for a walk. He was in  
front and the dog was  
(10) ..... him. Then  
suddenly the dog jumped in the  
river. I jumped in the river, too,  
and got the dog out. I was wet  
when I got to Paul's house, but I  
was a hero!

#### 5 ★ ★ ★ Prepositions of time and place

Mr and Mrs Rogerson are talking to a policeman in their dining room. Rewrite the dialogue in your notebook, correcting all the wrong prepositions. There are twelve wrong words.



**Policeman:** So, the painting was taken between the party? Is that correct?

**Mrs Rogerson:** Yes. It was yesterday. The party was at 25 August in my husband's birthday. It started on about seven o'clock at the evening.

**Mr Rogerson:** That's right. We were all in here, at the dining room, but someone came in and went up the stairs to our bedroom. Our bedroom is along this room. Then he came down again and my wife saw him. He was running between the field. There are some trees and some houses there and he was running along the trees and the houses.

**Policeman:** Can you describe the painting?

**Mrs Rogerson:** Yes, it shows a little house under here – about five kilometres away. In front of the house there is a river and in the garden along the house there are two trees. There is a little girl across the two trees. That little girl is me when I was ten years old.

**Mr Rogerson:** So please get our painting back!

## Word Corner

### Paintings

Add these words to the groups below.

light, shining, round, a street scene, soft, triangular, landscape, the sea, dark, everyday life in a factory, dull

Ways of describing colour	Shapes	Subjects of paintings or pictures
light		



## 30 COMMUNICATION Functions

### 1 Describing places

Circle the correct phrase a, b or c.

Two friends are talking.

- 1 What's that building over there?
  - a) It's situated near a lake.
  - b) Yes, there's flag on the roof.
  - ☒ c) It looks like a palace.
- 2 What's that building made of?
  - a) Marble and stone, and there are also some tiles on the roof.
  - b) It has balconies and ornaments.
  - c) It's sort of medieval, I think.
- 3 How old is that building?
  - a) There is a new café on the top floor.
  - b) I like it because it's early twentieth century.
  - c) I don't know. It looks modern.
- 4 I like those statues on that building.
  - a) Yes, and I love the tiles on the roof.
  - b) No, the statues are medieval.
  - c) The statues are one of the features. Its balconies are also a feature.



### 2 Now describe one of the buildings in the pictures using these expressions: *looks like, sort of, looks as if*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Vocabulary

### 3 Buildings

Replace the underlined part of the sentences with a word for a building. Then rewrite the sentences in your notebook.

- 1 They've just built a very tall building in the centre of the city.  
*skyscraper*
- 2 I'm just going into that building where they keep your money to get some money.  
.....
- 3 There are some good buildings where they sell things near here.  
.....
- 4 Queen Elizabeth II lives in a very large building with hundreds of rooms in London.  
.....
- 5 In medieval times kings and queens lived in buildings with very thick walls that were difficult to get into.  
.....
- 6 There's a building where you can post a letter and buy stamps on the corner.  
.....



# Remember

## Adjectives with prepositions

Some adjectives are followed by prepositions, which are necessary if you want to introduce more information.

Example: *The dictionary is useful. The dictionary is useful for doing English homework.*

Some adjectives must be followed by particular prepositions.

### 1 ★ Adjectives with prepositions

Complete the sentences with phrases from the box.

pessimistic about, excited about, sorry for, terrified of, bored with, interested in

- 1 He's very ..... the future. He always thinks the worst will happen.
- 2 John is ..... science. He reads about it all the time.
- 3 Mary is happy all the time now. She is ..... going to university next month.
- 4 David is ..... his computer game now because he played the same game too often.
- 5 I was in a terrible storm at sea last year and now I'm ..... small boats.
- 6 Nick was in a car crash and he's in hospital. I feel really ..... him.

## Multi-part verbs

Some verbs are followed by prepositions which change the meaning.

Example: *(to try on) She always tries on clothes before she buys them.*

Many of these verbs are followed by different prepositions with different meanings.

Example: *(turn on/turn off) To turn on the computer, press this button and do the same to turn it off.*

### 2 ★ Multi-part verbs

Complete the sentences with the words below.

across, on, about, up, off, for, to, down

- 1 I tried ..... the new jacket before I bought it.
- 2 He was knocked ..... by a car and taken to hospital.
- 3 We learned ..... Martin Luther King at school this morning.
- 4 We walked ..... the field to get to the river.
- 5 I was talking ..... Dad about my homework, when the phone rang.
- 6 Ask your teacher ..... today's homework and she'll give it to you.
- 7 Although he was very ill he never gave ..... hope.
- 8 It's hot in here. I think I'll take my jacket .....

### 3 ★ ★ Multi-part verbs with two possible second words

Circle the correct word.

- 1 This is the wrong street. Let's go *through/back*.
- 2 We've finished this computer game. Let's turn the computer *on/off* now.
- 3 There's a better programme than this on BBC 2. I'll switch *over/on/off*.
- 4 Next week we're going *out/away* for the weekend.
- 5 We had to write a composition *for/about* Mother Teresa in school today.
- 6 Our teacher told us that Mother Teresa fought *for/against* the poor.
- 7 It was terrible! The little dog fell *off/out* of a window.

### 4 ★ ★ ★ Multi-part verbs

Write sentences in your notebook using these multi-part verbs.

knock down, revise for, go away, listen to, climb over, fall off



## 5 ★ ★ who, that and whose

Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun. Then cross (X) sentences where you can leave out the relative pronoun.

- 1 They are only asking people who (who/whose) they know well to the wedding. ☒
- 2 Mrs Jones: Will the pupils ..... (whose/who) haven't done their homework please see me after the lesson. ☐
- 3 Mrs Jones: Will the boy ..... (that/who/whose) bicycle is in the classroom please come here now. ☐
- 4 Mary is the girl ..... (that/whose) I told you about. ☐
- 5 That's the writer ..... (who/that/whose) books we have to read. ☐
- 6 That was the neighbour ..... (who/whose) we didn't like at first. ☐

## 6 ★ ★ which, that and where

Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun. Then cross (X) sentences where you can leave out the relative pronoun.

- 1 That's the building that (that/where) the British architect designed. ☒
- 2 I read the book ..... (which/where) you liked so much. ☐
- 3 Do you know ..... (which/where) I can park my car? ☐
- 4 There aren't any cinemas ..... (that/where) show really good films in this town. ☐
- 5 We're looking for a room ..... (that/which/where) we can talk quietly. ☐
- 6 They are the kind of earrings ..... (that/where) we want. ☐

## 7 ★ ★ who, which, where and whose

Complete the text with the correct relative pronoun. Then cross out relative pronouns that you can leave out.

These are all things (1) which you can take on holiday with you.

Your holiday suitcase is never big enough, is it? And there isn't a place (2) ..... you can put plastic bottles for things like hair dye. Well, here's your answer. Bottles (3) ..... are made from metal, not plastic.

There are people (4) ..... like to read late at night on holiday and there are other people (5) ..... want to go to sleep. Here's the answer. It's a little reading light (6) ..... you put behind the book while you are reading.

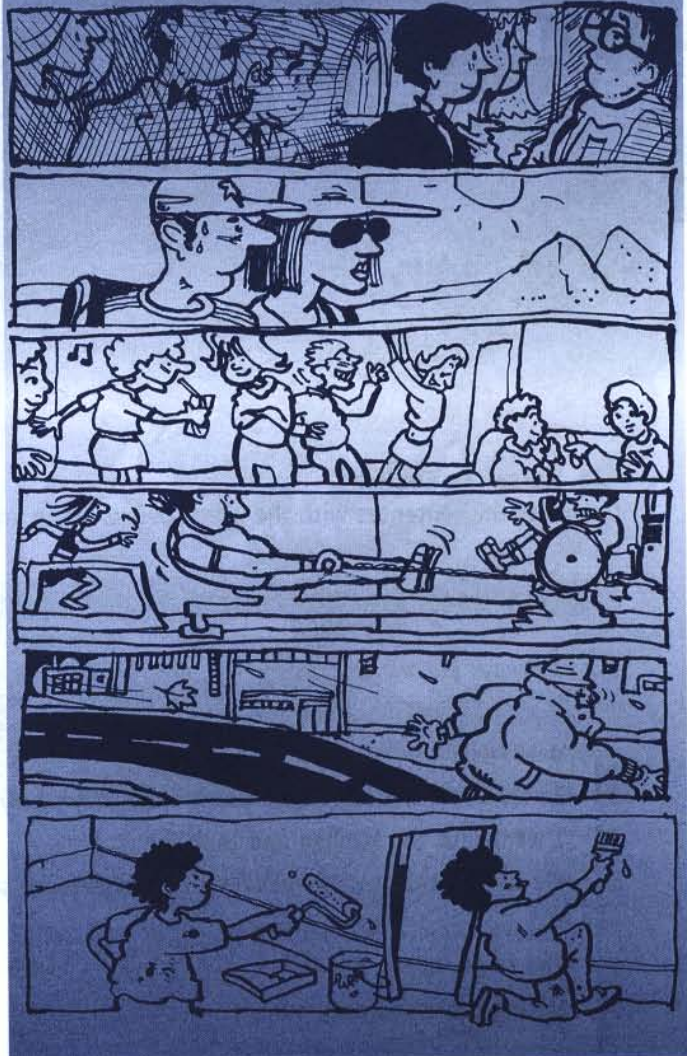
On holiday you put all the clothes (7) ..... you have worn into old bags before you take them home. And when you get home you and your brother say '(8) ..... T-shirt is this, yours or mine?'

Correct? Well, here are some attractive bags (9) ..... come in different sizes for different clothes.

## Word Corner

### Clothes

What would you wear in these situations? List three items (adjective + noun) for each situation. Example: *at school: blue jeans, old black shoes, a blue jacket.*





## 32 COMMUNICATION

### Vocabulary

#### 1 Rooms

Label the pictures with these words. Use the Mini-dictionary.

sofa, carpet, painting, microwave oven, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, food mixer, the bedroom floor, central heating, barbecue, stairs, the sitting room ceiling, water pipes, a bath, fence, windows, the bedroom door, trees, garage, bed, dining room table, chairs, the bathroom wall, washbasin, bookshelves, plants, lamp, fireplace, curtains



#### 3 American English and British English

Write these American English expressions next to the British English in the correct places.

Nixon, their fifth floor apartment, Carter family's apartment, New York, elevator is, yard that the neighbours share, needs fixing, closet, Out back, large apartment

The Windsor (1) *Nixon* family live in a *semi-detached house* (2) ..... near London (3) ..... . They have a garden with a fence round it (4) ..... . At the end of the garden (5) ..... there's a small garage. You can see it from the *bedroom upstairs* (6) ..... . There's a big window near the *cupboard* (7) ..... in the bedroom. Downstairs there is the *dining room and sitting room* (8) ..... . The stairs are (9) ..... old and need repairing (10) .....

#### 2 American English

Complete the sentences with the words below. There are two extra words.

closet, garbage, elevator, first floor, apartment, subway, downtown, truck

- I always put my clothes in the *closet* carefully when they are new.
- Mom was walking along the road when a big ..... went past her.
- In New York nobody walks a long way, they always take the .....
- I went into the kitchen and took the ..... out to help Mom.
- We live on the twenty-first floor of a skyscraper so the ..... is important.
- The Nixon family have a nice ..... with a modern kitchen, sitting room and bathroom.



# Focus on Writing

## 1 Linking: Reason and result

Rewrite sentences with *so that* or *because* in your notebook. Use the two sentences each time to make one sentence.

### About my dream house

- I put a table-tennis table in the cellar. We can play table-tennis in the evenings.  
*I put a table-tennis table in the cellar so that we can play table-tennis in the evenings.*
- We have a swimming pool in the garden.  
Swimming is the sport I like best.  
*We have a swimming pool in the garden because swimming is the sport I like best.*
- We can eat our own fruit. There are some fruit trees in the garden.
- I have a big room full of computers. We can play computer games all day.
- I've built a big games room in the attic. I like games.
- We now have a barbecue in the garden. We can eat outside in the summer.
- There are some tables and chairs on the terrace for you. You like to have coffee outside in the sun.

## 2 Punctuation review

Rewrite these sentences in your notebook and put in capital letters, commas, full stops, and apostrophes.

Example: *the smiths have a nice house but i dont like their garden*

*The Smiths have a nice house, but I don't like their garden.*

- their house has a very nice kitchen bathroom and dining-room but i dont like the garden
- after we had dinner mrs smith showed us the house
- they live at 49 wayland road thats near the centre of liverpool
- we had a great time in budapest visiting the post office savings bank the chain bridge the castle and the statue of frans liszt
- its a dream of course but id really like to have a gymnasium a games room and a table-tennis table in the attic

## 3 Spelling

Choose the correct word a, b or c.

- The sitting room has a very high  
a) cieling (b) ceiling c) ceieling.
- In our old house we could never make much  
a) noise b) niose c) noisse.
- There are no big  
a) bildings b) buldings c) buildings near my dream house.
- There's a light, modern  
a) kitchen b) kichen c) kitchin.
- Some of the houses in our street are  
a) detached b) detached c) ditached.
- There's antique furniture in the  
a) dinning room b) diening room  
c) dining room.

## 4 Guided writing: Writing a description

Describe this house in your notebook.

Start like this: *This house is a detached house with a large garden. It has ...*





## KEY WORD BANK

**1** Add the words and expressions in the box to the word groups below. Use the Mini-dictionary to help you. Then label the pictures with the correct words.

mansion, round, fireplace, straight, tiles, kitchen, central heating, sofa, dress, attic, foreground, flat, medieval, spire, landscape

**2** Are you sure you know the meaning of all the words below? Use the Mini-dictionary to check. Write important new words in your vocabulary book.

**3 Pronunciation:**  
Put these words into two groups.

sitting room, heating, T-shirt, living room, kitchen, attic, weak, lift, ceiling, fix, swimming pool, situated

**1** words that have a sound like *fill* in them:

*sitting room*

**2** words that have a sound like *feel* in them:

*heating*

**Adjectives with prepositions:** bored with, excited about, interested in, pessimistic about, sorry for, terrified of, useful for, worried about

**British and American English:** (British first)

bathroom/washroom, cellar/basement, flat/apartment, garden/yard, ground floor/first floor, lift/elevator, lorry/truck, underground/subway, wardrobe/closet, holiday/vacation, to repair/to fix

**Multi-part verbs:** go through/back, turn on/off, switch on/off, go out/away, write for/about, fight for/against, fall off/out of, give up/away, climb over/into

**Architectural features:** balcony, gallery, ornament, roof, tower, lift, statue

**Paintings:** realistic, abstract, portrait

**Shapes:** square, triangular

**Lines:** curved, oblique, wavy

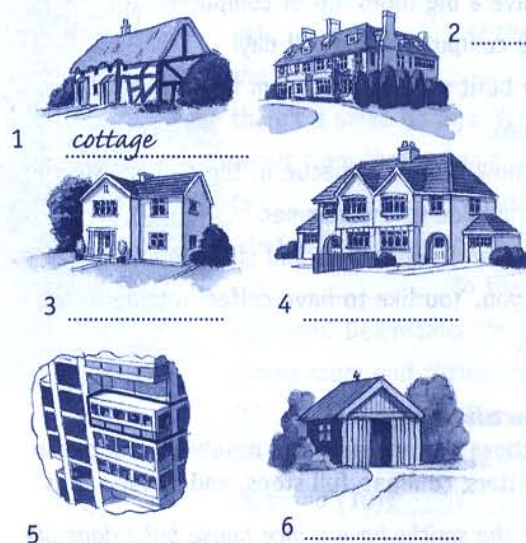
**Describing paintings:** in the background, at the top/bottom of the picture

**Describing places:** sort of, as if, looks, type of, like, kind of, situated

**Fashion:** glasses, jacket, T-shirt, tie, skirt, blouse, short/long/wavy/shaved/dyed hair

**Features:** ceiling, floor, walls, air conditioning

**Furniture:** curtains, chair, washbasin, table, desk, bookshelves, bed, plants, lamp



**Kind of house/building:** cottage, detached/semi-detached house, wood cabin, palace, bank, castle, skyscraper

**Materials used in building:** glass, marble, metal, stone, concrete

**Outside:** terrace, balcony, swimming pool, barbecue

**Rooms:** study, bathroom, toilet, games room, living room, hall, cellar, dining room, sitting room, gymnasium

**Style/Period in architecture:** modern, early twentieth century



# WORD POWER

## 1 Describing pictures

Look at the picture and write a description of the girl's and boy's clothes and hair, using these adjectives.

leather, expensive, cheap, shaved, wavy, black, unusual



The boy has .....

He is wearing .....

The girl has .....

She is wearing .....

## 2 Rooms

List words under each heading. Use a dictionary and the Mini-dictionary. Write a sentence with any words that are new to you.

my kitchen: *three food cupboards,* .....

my bedroom: *poster of* ..... *on the wall* .....

my sitting room: *a black and gold sofa* .....

## 3 Buildings

Complete the table about three buildings that you know. Then describe one of them.

Kind of building	Period	Materials	Features	Situated	Like/dislike?
<i>castle</i>	<i>medieval</i>	<i>stone</i>	<i>towers</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>like</i>
1					
2					
3					

Description: *This building is a* .....

## 4 Game

Match the famous tourist attractions with the cities.

The Eiffel Tower	London
St Paul's Cathedral	Agra
The Statue of Liberty	Rome
The Sistine Chapel	Paris
The Taj Mahal	Athens
The Parthenon	Budapest
The Post Office Savings Bank	New York



## Word Tip

Try to learn all the forms of a new word and record them in your vocabulary book – even if you don't need them at first, you will want to use them later. Use your dictionary to help you. Start with the verb (write, wrote, written), the nouns (writer, writing) and the adjectives (un/written). Remember to look up multi-part verbs too (write in/about, etc.).



## CHECK YOUR GRAMMAR

**1 Multi-part verbs**

Complete these sentences with the correct word from the box. (1 mark each)

about, against, away, for (x2), off, on, out, over, up

- 1 I can't stand this programme, can you turn ..... to the news channel, please?
- 2 If you don't understand the exercise at first, don't give .....
- 3 In your English lesson tomorrow you will have to talk ..... your hero.
- 4 If you like that jacket you should try it .....
- 5 Millionaires are often very generous and give ..... a lot of their money to charities to help the poor.
- 6 The fire started because Laura forgot to switch ..... the iron.
- 7 Don't forget to close the windows before you go .....
- 8 Now that he has left school Jack is looking ..... a job.
- 9 If you decide you want to buy the jacket, you have to pay ..... it over there.
- 10 It is very important to fight ..... problems like racism.

10

**2 Prepositions**

Complete the text with prepositions. (1 mark each)

*The Design Museum*

There is a Design Museum (1) ..... London. It's (2) ..... 28 Shadthames Street, very (3) ..... the River Thames. When you go there you can walk (4) ..... the river and then visit the museum. I was there last week. I liked a lamp called the Tiffany lamp which was made (5) ..... 1910. Would you like that (6) ..... your room, (7) ..... your bookshelves? The top is made (8) ..... glass. (9) ..... that, the metal you can see (10) ..... the picture is very heavy. Then I saw a wooden armchair designed (11) ..... 1918. We could sit (12) ..... it. I sat with the long thin piece of wood (13) ..... me and the blue seat (14) ..... my legs. The next armchair was from the 1960s. It was made of plastic and you blow it up like a balloon. There's a plastic cushion with it. You blow that up and put it (15) ..... your head while you watch TV.

15

**3 Defining relative clauses**

Complete the text with *who/that, which, where* and *whose*. (1.5 marks each)

*The exhibition in the wood cabin in John Raymond's garden*

British teenager John Raymond has a small wood cabin in his garden (1) ..... he goes at the weekend and in the evenings. But John is not the kind of teenager (2) ..... has football posters on the walls. John is interested in painting. The artist he likes best is Michaelangelo, (3) ..... painted ceiling at the Sistine Chapel in Rome is a famous tourist attraction (4) ..... he saw when he went to Rome on holiday. When he came back, John painted his own 'Sistine Chapel' on the ceiling of his cabin. Then he bought an antique cupboard (5) ..... he put in the corner of the cabin. 'I'm interested in glass, too,' said John, 'and I wanted a cupboard (6) ..... I could put all the glass I collect.' John knows some artists near his home (7) ..... paintings he puts on his walls. 'These are people (8) ..... sell their paintings for a lot of money,' says John. 'So I am lucky. I have a place (9) ..... I can keep the paintings for a few weeks until they are sold. It's like having an exhibition (10) ..... I can visit any time I want to.'

15





CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Before you start, read the whole text carefully. You will need to read the text more than once before you decide on your answer. Check the grammar from modules 1–8.

Correct the text with the correct words from the brackets. (2 marks each)

Two artists

Two artists have exhibitions in London. (1)..... (Both/All) of them are called ‘the new Picasso’. That is unusual. But what is (2).....(more unusual/the most unusual) is that the artists are teenagers. Beso Kazaishvili, from Georgia, is fourteen and Alexandra Nechita from Romania is fifteen. Beso (3).....(is born/was born) in Kutaisi in west Georgia. He (4).....(began/has begun) painting at the age of four and by the time he was ten his art teacher (5) ..... (said/was saying) ‘(6) .....(He’s going to paint/He is painting) like Picasso one day.’ One of his

paintings is called *The Eyes*. In his young life Beso has seen (7).....(a lot of/much) war in Georgia. He says ‘(8).....(I paint/I am painting) eyes because they see everything. When there are wars the big eye (9)..... (becomes/is becoming) bad.’ Alexandra Nechita’s exhibition in London is a big success. One painting, a portrait of the artist’s grandfather (10 ).....(is sold/was sold) for £35,000. The painting was (11) ..... (bigger than/the biggest) the artist. ‘I’m not interested in the money,’ says Alexandra. ‘I paint because (12).....(I love/I am loving) it.’ And both of these artists are just like other teenagers. When Alexandra (13).....(has painted/paints) she (14).....(has worn/wears) a T-shirt with her favourite rock star on it. Beso has (15).....(many/a lot of) computer games that he likes playing and he eats pizza all the time.

Module Diary

1 Look at the warm-up on page 97 of your coursebook. Tick the columns with your opinion.

In this module you will ...

- Read a museum guide and an extract from a short story.
- Listen to descriptions of buildings and paintings and a song.
- Talk about paintings, clothes and buildings.
- Write notes and a description of a house.
- Learn how to use prepositions and defining relative clauses.

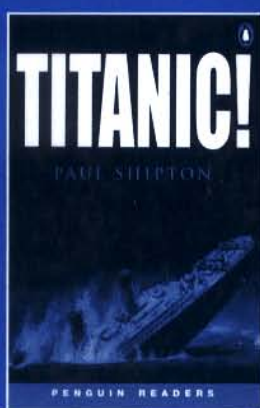
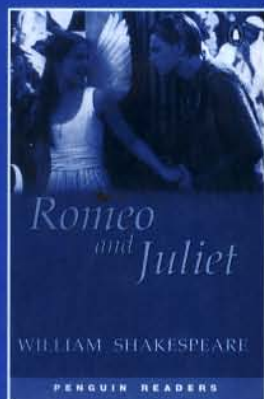
easy	OK	difficult	helpful	not helpful

- 2 Which was your favourite lesson? (tick one)  
29 ☐ 30 ☐ 31 ☐ 32 ☐
- 3 Was the listening in this module (tick one)  
easy ☐ OK, but some difficult words ☐  
very difficult ☐ ?
- 4 Write your results in the Check Your Grammar. ☐  
Which grammar areas do you still have difficulty with? .....

- 5 Are there any Key Words you still have difficulty saying or spelling? .....
- 6 How much have you used the Word Tips so far? (tick one)  
not at all ☐ a little ☐ a lot ☐
- 7 Use the results of the Check Your Progress to make a list of the things you still need to revise. ....



# Opportunities for life



We recommend the following Penguin Readers:

- *Romeo and Juliet*  
(level 3, 1200 words)
- *Titanic!*  
(level 3, 1200 words)

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