

Interface basics

Vocabulary 1

Free time activities

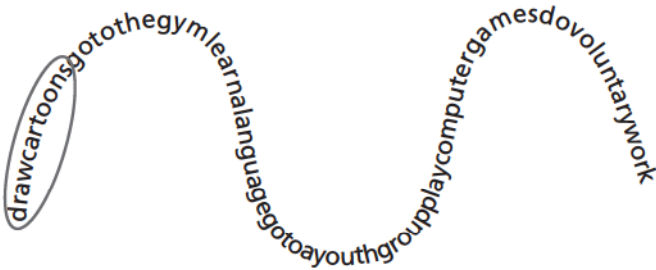
chat online do voluntary work draw cartoons go out for a meal go to a disco
 go to a youth group go to the cinema go to the gym learn a language make models
 play an instrument play computer games play tennis relax

1 Complete the words with the vowels.

chat oniline

- 1 r l x
- 2 pl y t nn s
- 3 g t d sc
- 4 m k m d ls

2 Find and circle six free time activities in the word snake.



3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

cinema ~~tennis~~ cartoons models
 youth group online

She loves playing tennis.

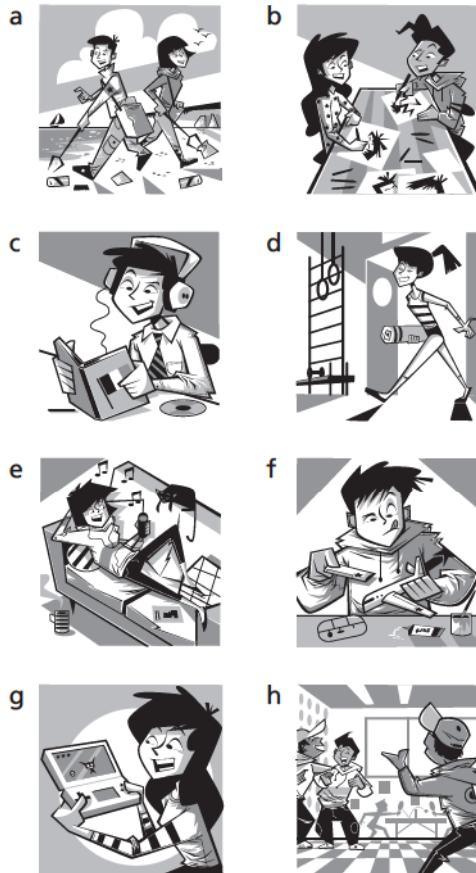
- 1 At the weekend, I like to meet my friends at the _____.
- 2 I like going to the _____ to see 3D films.
- 3 My brother likes making _____ of sailing ships and antique cars.
- 4 I'm bad at drawing _____, but my friend is fantastic!
- 5 My sister doesn't like chatting _____.

4 Circle the correct words.

play / do tennis

- 1 go to / play the gym
- 2 go to / do voluntary work
- 3 play / do computer games
- 4 learn / do a language
- 5 learn / draw cartoons
- 6 go to / play a youth group
- 7 do / make models
- 8 go relax / relax online

5 Match the activities in exercise 4 with the pictures.



- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| a | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d | <input type="checkbox"/> | g | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b | <input type="checkbox"/> | e | <input type="checkbox"/> | h | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c | <input type="checkbox"/> | f | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

EXTRA!

What are your free time activities?

I like playing basketball and relaxing.

Grammar 1

Present simple and adverbs of frequency

affirmative	negative
I work	I don't work
You work	You don't work
He works	He doesn't work
She works	She doesn't work
It works	It doesn't work
We work	We don't work
You work	You don't work
They work	They don't work

LOOK!

Do I / we / you / they work?

Yes, I / we / you / they do. /

No, I / we / you / they don't.

Does he / she / it work?

Yes, he / she / it does. /

No, he / she / it doesn't.

1 Circle the correct answers.

I walks / walk to school every day.

- We lives / live in a flat.
- She go / goes to the park with her friends.
- We have / has dinner at 8 o'clock.
- She studys / studies English and French.
- They doesn't like / don't like Maths.
- Do you does / do voluntary work?
- Do / does he play football on Saturdays?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

My mum is tired after work. (be)

- Alice _____ me to play the guitar. (teach)
- Jan _____ voluntary work on Wednesdays. (do)
- I _____ tennis on Monday afternoons. (not play)
- He _____ late for school. (not arrive)
- _____ you _____ doing sport? (like)
- _____ she _____ at her friend's house? (relax)

Adverbs of frequency

always	100%
usually	95%
often	70%
sometimes	25%
hardly ever	5%
never	0%

3 Read the sentences and write the correct adverb of frequency.

I don't go to the gym. never

- They go to school five days a week.
- We only visit our Grandmother at Christmas.
- He goes to bed at 10 o'clock every day.

Present continuous

affirmative		
I	am / 'm	reading
He / She / It	is / 's	
We / You / They	are / 're	
negative		
I	am not / 'm not	reading
He / She / It	is not / isn't	
We / You / They	are not / aren't	
questions		
Am	I	reading?
Is	he / she / it	
Are	we / you / they	

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

She isn't wearing jeans today. (not wear)

- They _____ about sport at the moment. (not talk)
- I _____ an email to my cousin now. (write)
- _____ he _____ sunglasses at the moment? (wear)
- Why _____ you _____ my letter? (read)
- She _____ online now. (not chat)

Interface basics

Vocabulary 2

Character adjectives

adventurous cautious confident dishonest energetic friendly funny generous
honest lazy quiet selfish serious shy talkative unsociable

1 Find and circle eight character adjectives in the wordsquare.

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

2 Write the correct adjective for each sentence.

Shy / Confident

shy people are nervous with new people.

1 Quiet / Talkative

_____ people don't say a lot in conversations.

2 Friendly / Unsociable

_____ people don't make a lot of friends.

3 Funny / Serious

_____ people make you smile and laugh.

4 Honest / Dishonest

_____ people tell the truth and do the right thing.

5 Lazy / Energetic

_____ people are always active and do lots of things.

6 Generous / Selfish

_____ people give lots of time and help to other people.

7 Cautious / Adventurous

_____ people don't do dangerous sports and don't try new things.

3 Circle the opposite adjectives.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| cautious | dishonest / <u>confident</u> |
| 1 unsociable | friendly / energetic |
| 2 serious | honest / funny |
| 3 selfish | generous / shy |
| 4 energetic | adventurous / lazy |
| 5 talkative | quiet / cautious |
| 6 confident | shy / serious |
| 7 honest | unsociable / dishonest |

4 Match the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

adventurous friendly generous
energetic selfish lazy

He's going boating in Africa.

adventurous

- I like sitting on the sofa all day and watching TV.

- Let's go swimming and jogging, and then play tennis!

- Hello everybody! My name is John, and I'm happy to help you.

- Put your money away! I'm paying for dinner tonight.

- It's my computer and you can't use it.

EXTRA!

Write about you, your best friend and people you know. Use these adjectives: *cautious, funny, lazy, generous, talkative, serious.*

I'm always generous, but sometimes I'm lazy at home.

I am _____.

My best friend is _____.

Our doctor is _____.

My teachers are _____.









My mum is _____.

Grammar 2

Gerunds

<i>love, hate, (don't) like +ing</i>	<i>on, at, in + -ing</i>
He loves swimming. We hate playing tennis. I don't like chatting online.	We aren't keen on football. He isn't good at playing tennis. I'm bad at drawing. They're interested in learning languages.

1 Match the sentences with the pictures.

a 	b 
c 	d 
e 	f 
g 	h 

- 1 She's good at singing and dancing.
- 2 I enjoy relaxing in the garden.
- 3 He likes playing games on his own.
- 4 They hate swimming in cold water.
- 5 She loves wearing unusual clothes.
- 6 We aren't keen on travelling.
- 7 I'm interested in visiting ancient monuments.
- 8 He's bad at drawing cartoons.

2 Order the words to make sentences.

- like / early / don't / getting / up / I
I don't like getting up early.
- 1 enjoys / Everyone / presents / getting
Everyone _____ presents.
 - 2 learning / Sue / on / is / languages / keen
Sue _____ languages.
 - 3 hates / My sister / early / getting up
My sister _____ early.
 - 4 taking / love / photos / I
I _____ photos.
 - 5 are / museums / interested / visiting / My parents / in
My parents _____ museums.
 - 6 is / at / making / My friend / good / models
My friend _____ models.
 - 7 doesn't / My brother / buying / enjoy / shoes
My brother _____ shoes.

3 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Tim and Laura love ... all types of sports. They are keen (1) ... tennis, football, baseball and playing golf. Laura is also interested (2) ... boating and Tim (3) ... playing golf. Laura (4) ... watching sports on TV but Tim (5) He is very bad (6) ... sitting down. He (7) ... like being quiet.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| a <u>doing</u> | b do |
| 1 a in | b on |
| 2 a in | b at |
| 3 a like | b likes |
| 4 a enjoy | b enjoys |
| 5 a don't | b doesn't |
| 6 a at | b on |
| 7 a doesn't | b don't |

4 Choose the correct word in the box to complete the questions.

doing going reading
spending watching

- Where do you like going in your holidays?
- 1 What kind of books do you enjoy _____?
 - 2 What activities do you like _____ in your free time?
 - 3 What kind of films do you like _____?
 - 4 What do you like _____ money on?

Interface basics

Reading

1 Read and tick (✓) the things Katie likes doing.

- 1 talking about films
- 2 talking about trees
- 3 painting and drawing
- 4 listening to music
- 5 making beds



MY BEST FRIEND by Naomi

My best friend is called Katie. She's fifteen years old and she's tall with blue eyes and long, dark hair. We see each other a lot and I usually go to her flat after school. We like talking about films and clothes. We love listening to the Arctic Monkeys and other music on her mp4 player. And, of course, we sometimes talk about boys.

Katie is intelligent, artistic and talented. She's very good at maths, art and music. She loves drawing and painting. At the moment, she's painting trees and flowers on the walls of her room. I enjoy spending time with her and she's very funny. Katie is very friendly and she's very generous with her time. When I have a problem with my maths, she helps me.

There are some negative things about her. She doesn't like cleaning or washing up – she is lazy in the house. When she stays the night at my house, I always make her bed in the morning and wash the dishes!

2 Read the text again and complete the answers.

How old is Katie? She's 15 years old.

- 1 Where do Katie and Naomi usually go after school? They usually go to _____.
- 2 What is Katie good at? She's good at _____.
- 3 What is Katie doing to her room at the moment? At the moment, she's _____.
- 4 What are the positive things about Katie? She's _____.
- 5 Are there any negative things about Katie? Yes, she's _____.

Writing

3 Complete these notes about your best friend.

- 1 *What is he/she called?*
- 2 *How old is he/she?*
- 3 *What does he/she look like?*
- 4 *Do you see each other a lot?*
- 5 *Do you go to his/her place after school/at the weekend?*
- 6 *What do you like talking about?*
- 7 *What is he/she like?*
- 8 *What is he/she good at?*
- 9 *What does he/she love doing?*
- 10 *What is he/she doing at the moment?*
- 11 *Are there any negative things about your friend? What are they?*

4 Now use your notes to complete this text about your best friend.

My best friend is called (1) _____.
 She/He's (2) _____ and she/he's
 (3) _____. We see each other
 (4) _____ and I usually go
 (5) _____. We like
 (6) _____.

My best friend is (7) _____. She/
 He's good at (8) _____. She/He
 loves (9) _____. At the moment,
 (10) _____.

There are some negative things about
 my best friend. She/He (11) _____.

Interface basics

Language reference

Present simple

We use the present simple for routines and habits.

- They do voluntary work every week.

In the negative and questions we use the auxiliary *do*.

- He doesn't go to a football match every Saturday.

In the third person singular (he/she/it) we add *-s* to the verb.

- She meets her friends after school.

Spelling note

When a verb ends in *-y* immediately preceded by a consonant, the *-y* is changed to *-ie* before the ending *-s* (eg *study – studies / fly – flies*).

When a verb ends in *-o*, the letter *-e* is added before the *-s* ending (eg *goes, does*).

When a verb ends in *-ch, -s, -sh, -x* or *-z*, the letter *e* is added before the *-s* ending (eg *watches, finishes, passes*).

Adverbs of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency with the present simple to say how often we do something. Adverbs of frequency usually go before the verb.

- He often studies in the library on Saturdays.

Adverbs of frequency go after *be*.

- I am never late for school.

We use the question *How often ... ?* to ask about frequency.

- How often do you play tennis?

Present continuous

We use the present continuous to describe what is happening at the moment.

- We are watching TV now.

We form the present continuous with subject + *be* + verb + *-ing*.

- He is watching a tennis match.

In questions, the order is *be* + subject + verb + *-ing*.

- Are you playing computer games?

In short answers, we don't repeat the verb + *-ing*.

- Yes, I am. ✓ Yes, I am doing. X

Time expressions

We use *every day, twice a week, on Mondays*, etc. with the present simple. We use *at the moment, now, today*, etc. with the present continuous.

- They play computer games every day.
- It isn't raining now.

Gerunds

We use gerunds after preference verbs and prepositions.

- I like chatting online.
- I hate playing tennis.
- I'm not keen on going to football matches.

Wordlist

Free time activities

chat online	_____
do voluntary work	_____
draw cartoons	_____
go out for a meal	_____
go to a disco	_____
go to a youth group	_____
go to the cinema	_____
go to the gym	_____
learn a language	_____
make models	_____
play an instrument	_____
play computer games	_____
play tennis	_____
relax	_____

Character adjectives

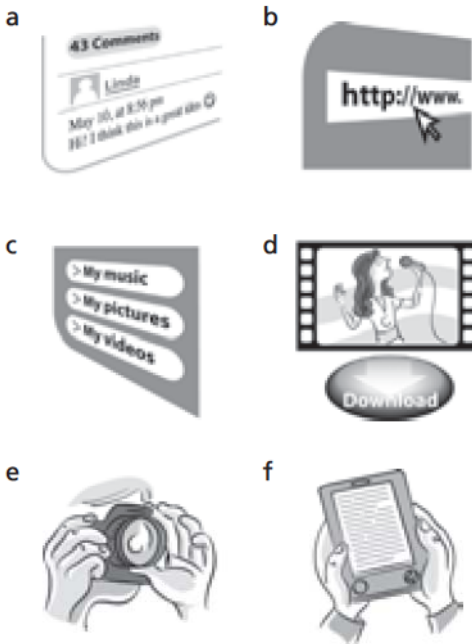
adventurous	_____
cautious	_____
confident	_____
dishonest	_____
energetic	_____
friendly	_____
funny	_____
generous	_____
honest	_____
lazy	_____
quiet	_____
selfish	_____
serious	_____
shy	_____
talkative	_____
unsociable	_____

Vocabulary 1

IT activities

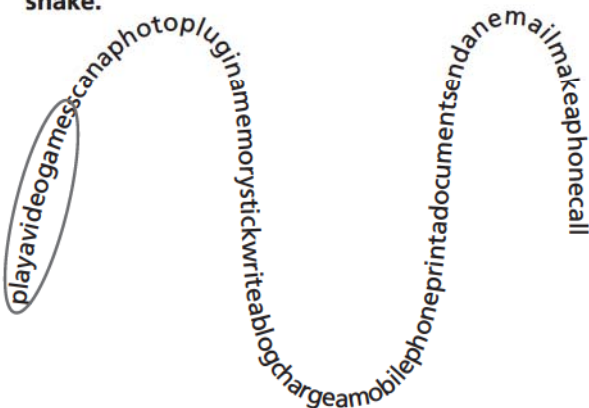
charge a mobile phone download/upload a video clip go online make a phone call
 play a video game plug in a memory stick post a comment print a document
 read an e-book scan a photo send an email store data take a digital photo write a blog

1 Match the pictures with the IT activities.



- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 store data | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 take a digital photo | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 go online | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 download a video clip | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 read an e-book | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 post a comment | <input type="checkbox"/> |

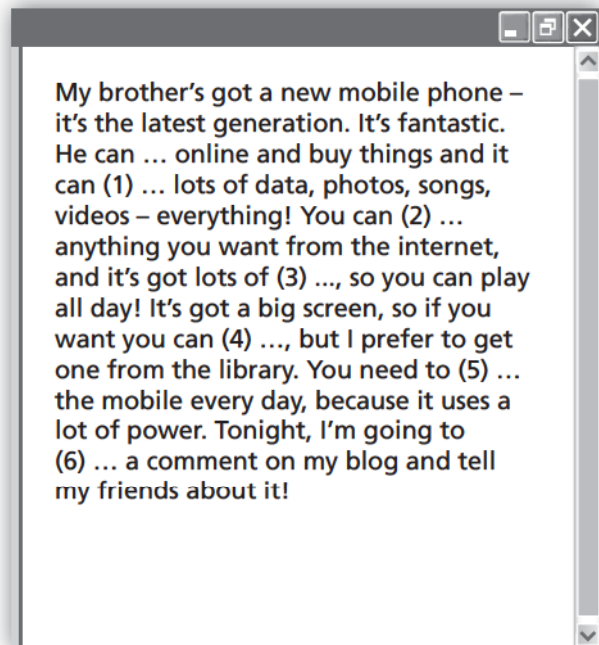
2 Find and circle eight IT words in the word snake.



3 Circle the correct words.

- I don't want to lose this document / phone call. I've got it on my memory stick.
- When you buy a ticket **video** / **online**, you usually need to print the document.
 - There's an interesting story on this website. I want to write a **blog** / **post a comment**.
 - Can you **download** / **print** music files on your mobile phone?
 - I always **charge** / **upload** my mobile phone when I go to bed.
 - I've got a **blog** / **video game** called *Movie Zone*, and I write two posts on it every week.
 - These are my grandma's photos. I want to **send** / **scan** them and give them back to her.

4 Read the text and circle the correct words.



- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a go | b make |
| 1 a scan | b store |
| 2 a download | b upload |
| 3 a comments | b games |
| 4 a read an e-book | b post a comment |
| 5 a charge | b store |
| 6 a download | b post |

Grammar 1

Past simple

be: past simple

affirmative	negative
I was	I wasn't
You were	You weren't
He was	He wasn't
She was	She wasn't
It was	It wasn't
We were	We weren't
You were	You weren't
They were	They weren't

LOOK!

Was I / he / she / it ... ?

Yes, I / he / she / it was. /

No, I / he / she / it wasn't.

Were you / we / they ... ?

Yes, you / we / they were. /

No, you / we / they weren't.

1 Circle the correct words.

The video clip was / were really boring.

- Where was / were you last night?
- Who was / were that girl at the internet café?
- Adam and Layla wasn't / weren't pleased about the comments on their blog.
- There was / were an amazing photo on that website.
- My digital camera wasn't / weren't a birthday present.
- Was / Were there a lot of free games on that site?

2 Complete the sentences with *was* or *were*.

How old were you in 2008?

- Where _____ Andy's memory stick?
- Where _____ you during the video conference?
- 'Were you angry about those photos on Facebook?' 'Yes, I _____.'
- 'Was your mobile phone in your room?' 'No, it _____.'
- What _____ Kate's digital photos like?

Past simple

affirmative	negative
I walked	I didn't walk
You walked	You didn't walk
He walked	He didn't walk
She walked	She didn't walk
It walked	It didn't walk
We walked	We didn't walk
You walked	You didn't walk
They walked	They didn't walk

LOOK!

Did I / he / she / it / you / we / they walk?

Yes, I / he / she / it / you / we / they did. /

No, I / he / she / it / you / we / they didn't.

3 Complete the text with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

My new mobile phone arrived (arrive) by post yesterday. I (1) _____ (stay) at home in the afternoon and (2) _____ (learn) how to use it. First, I (3) _____ (charge) the battery. Then I (4) _____ (store) all the data from my old phone on it – names, telephone numbers and email addresses. Then I (5) _____ (call) Cindy and (6) _____ (chat) to her for ten minutes. After that, I (7) _____ (play) two games. They were both excellent! Technology? I love it!

Irregular verbs

4 Order the words to make questions.

you / early / wake / up / Did / yesterday

Did you wake up early yesterday?

1 Did / have / breakfast / you / this morning

Did _____ this morning?

2 yesterday / teacher / Did / give / homework / your / you / some

Did _____ yesterday?

3 last night / you / Did / any / messages / get / text

Did _____ last night?

4 in the school computer / you / flash drive / leave / Did / your

Did _____ in the school computer?

Vocabulary 2

Jobs

actor / actress artist builder dentist doctor electrician fireman journalist
lawyer policeman / policewoman politician postman / postwoman reporter
researcher scientist technician

1 Match the jobs with the pictures.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 builder | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 scientist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 postman | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 doctor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 fireman | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 policewoman | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 lawyer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 artist | <input type="checkbox"/> |

a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



2 Match 1-6 with a-f. Then write the words.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 journal | a tician |
| 2 elec | b tor |
| 3 ac | c trician |
| 4 poli | d earcher |
| 5 res | e ist |
| 6 tech | f nician |

1 journalist

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

3 Match the definitions with the words in the box.

actor / actress builder artist
postman / postwoman journalist

Someone who reports for a newspaper, magazine or TV / radio.

journalist

- Someone whose job it is to build or repair houses.

- Someone who works in films or theatre.

- Someone who paints pictures.

- Someone who delivers letters, parcels and packages.

4 Read and circle the correct job.

Open your mouth please.

dentist / electrician

- Someone dropped a cigarette and started the fire. We managed to put it out and nobody died.
fireman / policewoman
- The police say he did it, but he says he didn't do it. I'm speaking for him in court.
actor / lawyer
- The wiring was bad. That's why the lights didn't work.
builder / electrician
- I did these paintings ten years ago. It was my blue period.
scientist / artist
- We're asking a million mobile phone users some questions.
researcher / technician
- I've got a part in a play, so I need to rehearse every day.
postman / actress
- In our laboratory we're trying to make new kinds of sun cream.
politician / scientist
- I'm arresting you for robbery.
doctor / policeman

Grammar 2

Past continuous

affirmative	negative
I was walking	I wasn't walking
You were walking	You weren't walking
He was walking	He wasn't walking
She was walking	She wasn't walking
It was walking	It wasn't walking
We were walking	We weren't walking
You were walking	You weren't walking
They were walking	They weren't walking

LOOK!

Was I / he / she / it walking?

Yes, I / he / she / it was. /

No, I / he / she / it wasn't.

Were we / you / they walking?

Yes, we / you / they were. /

No, we / you / they weren't.

1 Circle the correct words.

I was / were waiting for you outside.

- You was / were using the computer for a long time.
- She was / were writing an email when I arrived.
- We was / were chatting online.
- Josh and Lisa was / were downloading music this morning.
- It wasn't / weren't raining early this morning when I woke up.
- You and Vicki wasn't / weren't playing loud music last night.

2 Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Why were you shouting at the dog? | a I wasn't sitting. I was standing at the back. |
| 2 Who was making that noise last night? | b Because he was eating my dinner! |
| 3 Where were you sitting at the concert? | c They were looking at their Facebook pages. |
| 4 What were your friends looking at? | d She was using it to make a video. |
| 5 What was Rose doing with her mobile? | e Steve. He was listening to rock music. |

3 Complete the dialogues in the past continuous.

Kath: Who were you sending (send) a text message to?

Vicky: I wasn't sending (not send) a message to anyone.

Kath: Yes, you were (be).

Vicky: No, I wasn't (not be). I was taking (take) a photo of that cat.

Emma: Who (1) _____ you _____ (chat) to online?

Dan: I (2) _____ (not chat) to anyone.

Emma: Yes, you (3) _____ (be).

Dan: No, I (4) _____ (not be). I (5) _____ (look) at a music website.

Julie: What (6) _____ Kay _____ (do) in the park yesterday?

Tanya: She (7) _____ (run). She's in a match on Saturday.

Julie: She (8) _____ (not run).

Tanya: Yes, she (9) _____ (be).

Julie: I saw her. She (10) _____ (walk and listen) to her iPod.

4 Order the words to make questions.

you / on Saturday afternoon / were / What / doing

What were you doing on Saturday afternoon?

1 yesterday evening / you / doing / What / were

What _____ yesterday evening?

2 five years ago / were / living / you / Where

Where _____ five years ago?

3 What / yesterday / you / were / wearing

What _____ yesterday?

4 five minutes ago / What / you / were / thinking / about

What _____ five minutes ago?

EXTRA!

Write answers to the questions in exercise 4 for you.

What were you doing on Saturday afternoon?
I was playing football in the park.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Reading

A thank you letter

Dear Alice,

How are you? It was great to see you at the weekend. Thanks for coming to my party. I had a really good time, and I hope you did too! I've got some fantastic photos - you can see them on my Facebook page.



Thank you for the presents. I wore the sunglasses to school yesterday and everybody wanted to try them. How do you always choose exactly the right present? The T-shirt is really cool too. I really liked the DVD and cap from your brother, as well. Please say thank you to him.

School's OK at the moment. We've got a new maths teacher. She's really good at explaining things. How is everything with you? I hope your science trip went OK and you had a good time at the disco on Friday.

Hope to see you soon.

Ben

1 Read the letter and circle (T) true or (F) false.

- Ben enjoyed his party. T / F
- 1 You can see Ben's photos at school. T / F
- 2 Ben liked his presents. T / F
- 3 Ben doesn't like school at the moment. T / F
- 4 Alice went on a science trip recently. T / F

2 Read the letter again and circle the correct answer.

Why did Alice go to Ben's house on Saturday?

- a She went to his party.
- b She went to take photographs.

- 1 What presents did Alice give Ben?
- a a DVD and a cap
- b some sunglasses and a T-shirt
- 2 What subject does Ben's new teacher teach?
- a science
- b maths
- 3 Where did Alice go on Friday?
- a to the disco
- b to the science museum
- 4 Ben is hoping ...
- a to have more maths lessons.
- b to see Alice soon.

Writing

3 Read Roger's notes for a thank you letter.

Who is your letter to?	Grandma
Where does she live?	Middleton
Why did she give you a present?	15th birthday
Where did she give you the present?	at Auntie Ann's house
What did she give you?	mp4 player
What's good about the present?	exactly what I wanted
Are you using the present already?	all the time
Have you got any news?	won a BMX competition! Mum's passed her driving test
What about school?	new science teacher - really good
When are you going to see Grandma?	next school holiday?

4 Now write Roger's thank you letter.

Dear Grandma,

I'm writing to thank you for my (1) 15th birthday present. It was lovely to see you at (2) _____. You looked really well.

I really like my present! How did you know I wanted an (3) _____? It's (4) _____. I have it in my rucksack and I (5) _____ all the time.

How are things in (6) _____? Is the new cinema open? I've got some important news - I've (7) _____! So I'm really happy at the moment!

We're all well. Mum (8) _____ last week, so now she's on the road! School's OK at the moment. We've got a different (9) _____. She's really good.

I hope to come and see you soon - perhaps in my next (10) _____.

Love

Roger

Language reference

Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about actions in the past.

In the past simple all persons are the same.

- I / he / she / it / we / you / they disappeared.

We make negative sentences in the past with *didn't* and the infinitive without *to*.

- He didn't return to his seat. ✓
- He didn't returned to his seat. ✗

We make questions in the past with *Did* and the infinitive without *to*.

- Did he go on holiday with his friends? ✓
- Did he went on holiday with his friends? ✗

In short answers, we don't repeat the main verb.

- Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Spelling note

Most regular verbs: add *-ed*

- return – returned

Regular verbs ending in consonant + *-y*: change *-y* to *-i* and add *-ed*

- carry – carried

Regular verbs ending in *-e*, add *-d*

- arrive – arrived

Regular verbs ending in consonant + vowel + consonant: double the final consonant and add *-ed*

- travel – travelled

Past continuous

We often use the past continuous to describe an action in progress in the past.

We form the past continuous with subject + *was / were* + verb + *-ing*.

- I was walking.

In questions, the order is *Was / Were* + subject + verb + *-ing*?

- Were you sleeping?

In short answers, we don't repeat the verb + *-ing*.

- Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

Wordlist

Technology

charge a mobile phone	_____
download/upload a video clip	_____
go online	_____
make a phone call	_____
play a video game	_____
plug in a memory stick	_____
post a comment	_____
print a document	_____
read an e-book	_____
scan a photo	_____
send an email	_____
store data	_____
take a digital photo	_____
write a blog	_____

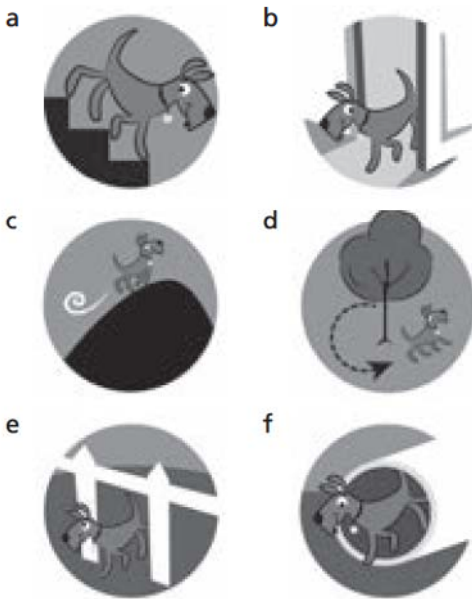
Jobs

actor/actress	_____
artist	_____
builder	_____
dentist	_____
doctor	_____
electrician	_____
fireman	_____
journalist	_____
lawyer	_____
policeman/policewoman	_____
politician	_____
postman/postwoman	_____
reporter	_____
researcher	_____
scientist	_____
technician	_____

Vocabulary 1

Prepositions	Action verbs
across	climb
along	dive
away from	drive
down	jump
into	move
out of	parachute
over	run
round	sail
through	swim
towards	walk
under	
up	

1 Match the pictures with the prepositions.

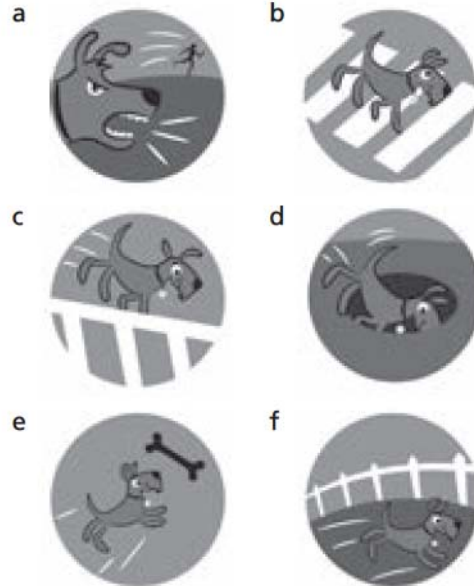


- 1 round
- 2 up
- 3 under
- 4 down
- 5 out of
- 6 through

2 Complete the sentences with prepositions from exercise 1.

- People often drive through this tunnel.
- 1 There was a fire, so they had to climb _____ the window.
- 2 The cat jumped _____ into the tree.
- 3 I want to sail _____ the world one day.

3 Match the pictures with the words.



- 1 fall into
- 2 run away from
- 3 walk along
- 4 jump over
- 5 move towards
- 6 walk across

4 Circle the correct answers to complete the text.

I had a strange dream last night. I was looking at a beautiful lake with an island in the middle. A boat was sailing (1) round / along the island. I felt hot, so I dived (2) into / out of the lake and started swimming (3) along / across it. When I got to the other side, I climbed (4) into / out of the lake and lay in the sun. Then a plane flew (5) round / over me and a man parachuted (6) up / down to the grass. I waved at him, but he got into a car and drove (7) away / towards. Then I saw a river. There was a path next to the river and there was a bridge over the river.

I started walking (8) under / along the path next to the river. I walked (9) into / over the bridge and found a mountain in front of me. I saw my best friend at the top of the mountain, and I wanted to run (10) up / through it, but I couldn't move. That's when I woke up.

Grammar 1

Past tenses

1 Circle the correct words.

He was waiting for a train **while** / **when** he heard a voice.

While / **When** he was waiting for a train, he heard a voice.

- While** / **When** they were reading on the beach, it started to rain.
- Where were you going **while** / **when** we met you?
- Were you watching the match **while** / **when** I phoned you?
- While** / **When** I was watching, she jumped out of the tree.
- We were cycling in the forest **while** / **when** we saw the bear.
- While** / **When** we were talking, our friend arrived.

2 Order the words to make sentences.

living / Martin / met / I / when / was / in Paris / I

I was living in Paris when I met Martin.

- A bird / breakfast / flew / eating / I / into / the kitchen / was / while
A bird _____ breakfast.
- at / her bag / bus stop / a man / She / standing / stole / the / was / when
She _____ her bag.
- its engine / flying / over / the sea / when / caught fire / The plane / was
The plane _____ caught fire.
- saw / the shark / swimming / the island / to / We / we / were / when
We were _____ the shark.
- getting / I / I / into / saw / a snake / my tent / was / While
While _____ a snake.
- the / eating / phone / I / when / my / was / dinner / rang
I was _____ phone rang.
- home / It / while / snowed / we / were / walking
It _____ home.
- she / crying / when / Jill / said / was / goodbye
Jill was _____ goodbye.

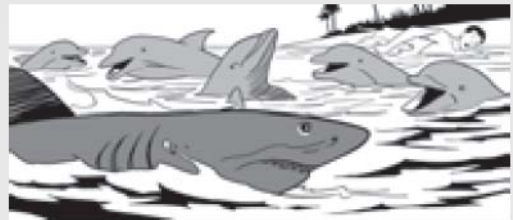
3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

Was she playing broke ~~was diving~~
saw was running was climbing

I was diving into the lake when I hit my head.

- She fell over while she _____ for the bus.
- Who were you talking to when I _____ you this morning?
- He lost his keys while he _____ over the wall.
- _____ football when she hurt her leg?
- Were they sitting in their living room when the thief _____ the window?

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



SHARK ATTACK

Andrew Philips (1) was surfing (surf) with a friend in California when a shark (2) _____ (attack) him. 'I (3) _____ (lie) on my surfboard, because I was tired, when suddenly a huge black shape (4) _____ (appear) in the water,' Andrew said. Andrew shouted to his friend, Tom, but Tom (5) _____ (not understand). So Andrew (6) _____ (start) to swim very fast.

The shark (7) _____ (bite) Andrew's arm twice. There was a lot of blood and he was very frightened. Then, suddenly, six or seven dolphins appeared and they all (8) _____ (move) in a circle around him. While he (9) _____ (swim) back towards the shore, the dolphins (10) _____ (keep) him safe.

Vocabulary 2

Adjectives

-ed	-ing
annoyed	annoying
bored	boring
excited	exciting
frightened	frightening
interested	interesting
surprised	surprising
tired	tiring
worried	worrying

1 Complete the table with the adjectives in the box.

interesting worrying ~~exciting~~
 annoying surprised tired
 frightened

-ing	-ed
boring	bored
1 <u>exciting</u>	excited
frightening	2 _____
3 _____	worried
surprising	4 _____
5 _____	annoyed
tiring	6 _____
7 _____	interested

2 Circle the correct words.

She borrows my things and doesn't give them back. It's very **annoyed** / **annoying**.

- He travels a lot and tells great stories. He's a very **interested** / **interesting** person.
- We're going on holiday tomorrow. I'm really **excited** / **exciting**.
- I'm very **worried** / **worrying** because I can't find my passport anywhere.
- I didn't expect to get a good mark. I was very **surprised** / **surprising**.
- The waves were really big and I'm not a good swimmer. It was **frightened** / **frightening**.
- I don't watch horror films. I'm too **frightening** / **frightened**.

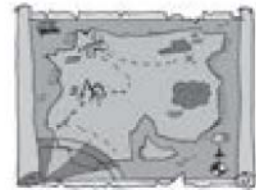
3 Circle the correct adjective for each picture.



Cycling up a hill is very **tiring** / tired.



1 The cyclist is very **tired** / **tiring**.



2 This old map is very **interested** / **interesting**.



3 They are very **interested** / **interesting** in the map.

EXTRA!

Write what you think. Use the words in the box.

bored boring exciting excited
 frightened frightening tired ~~tiring~~
 interesting interested

exams

I think exams are really tiring.

1 sharks

2 football

3 documentaries on TV

4 classical music

Grammar 2

Present and past tenses

1 Circle the correct words.

We all got / get very frightened by that film last night.

- 1 Do you usually get / Are you usually getting lots of cards on your birthday?
- 2 Hey! You are walking / walk too fast for me. Please slow down!
- 3 Why were you crying when I saw / see you yesterday?
- 4 Please be quiet. I try / am trying to sleep.
- 5 What do they do / did they do when they heard the news?
- 6 I am feeling / was feeling bored, so I went for a walk.

2 Complete the sentences with words in the box.

dropped wasn't looking are smiling
isn't speaking did you do crashed
wears

While I wasn't looking, my little sister hid my keys under my bed.

- 1 What _____ when you found the scorpion in your tent?
- 2 She _____ all the plates when she heard the terrible news.
- 3 He always _____ a suit and tie when he goes to work.
- 4 Look at them! They _____ because someone is taking their photo.
- 5 I _____ the car last year because I was driving too fast.
- 6 Josie _____ much today because she's got a sore throat.

3 Match the sentence beginnings with their endings.

- 1 Every year they go c
- 2 They're coming
- 3 They were driving home
- 4 Pete finally managed
- 5 While I was walking

- a when it started to rain.
- b to move the car.
- c on holiday to France.
- d back on Saturday.
- e a rock fell on my leg.

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.



- Sue: Why (1) are you wearing (wear) that silly hat?
- Joe: I always (2) _____ (wear) a hat in the sun.
- Sue: (3) _____ you _____ (get) it on holiday in Florida?
- Joe: Yes, I did. I (4) _____ (buy) it at a market.
- Sue: Why (5) _____ you _____ (go) to Florida?
- Joe: We (6) _____ (go) to visit my uncle.
- Sue: (7) _____ you _____ (visit) him every year?
- Joe: No, we don't. This (8) _____ (be) my first visit to Florida.

5 Circle the correct words.

What do you usually do / are you usually doing on your birthday?

- 1 How often are you going / do you go out with your friends?
- 2 What did you do / were you doing in your last lesson?
- 3 When do you go / are you going home today?
- 4 What do you want / are you wanting to do when you grow up?

EXTRA!

Answer these questions for you.

- 1 What time do you usually get up?

- 2 What are you doing at the moment?

- 3 Where did you go last weekend?

- 4 What were you doing at 10pm last night?

Reading

A description of an accident

1 Read the story and tick (✓) the best title.

- a A great day out!
 b Accidents can happen!
 c My day at the hospital

Dear Mike

Last Saturday, I had a picnic at the beach with some friends. We were playing volleyball with no shoes on. Suddenly, I stood on a piece of glass. It really hurt and there was blood everywhere!

I sat down on the sand. Then my friend Jude came to help me. She tried to get the glass out of my foot. The others packed up the picnic things and got ready to leave. Then my friends helped me to walk to the road, but it was difficult because the glass was still in my foot.

When we were standing at the bus stop waiting for a bus, I suddenly heard my name. It was my cousin, Sam, in her car. Sam's a doctor. She looked at my foot carefully. Then she said, 'Get in the car. You need to go to hospital.' Jude helped me get in the car and Sam drove me to the hospital. While this was happening, my friends phoned my parents and told them about my accident.

See you soon, I hope!

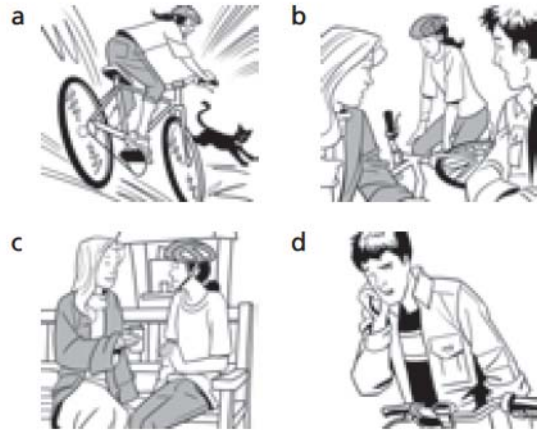
Finn

2 Read the text again and circle (T) true or (F) false.

- Finn was having breakfast on the beach. T / (F)
 1 He hurt his foot while he was playing volleyball. T / F
 2 It didn't hurt him a lot. T / F
 3 Jude packed up the picnic things. T / F
 4 Finn couldn't walk very well. T / F
 5 Finn took a bus to the hospital. T / F
 6 Sam was worried about Finn's foot. T / F
 7 Sam phoned Finn's parents. T / F

Writing

3 Look at the pictures and read the notes about an accident.



Where was Hayley going?
to school in the morning

What was the weather like?
it was raining

Was she going fast?
probably - late for school

What did the cat do?
ran into the road

Why did the girl crash her bike?
braked; didn't want to hit the cat

Who saw the accident?
two teenagers

What did they do?
gave Hayley some water; phoned for help

4 Now use the notes to complete the text.

Last week, my friend (1) _____ had an accident when she (2) _____. The weather wasn't very good - it (3) _____ and she couldn't see very well. Hayley didn't hear her alarm clock, so she was (4) _____ for school, and she was probably (5) _____. Suddenly, a cat (6) _____. Hayley (7) _____, but she crashed her bike.

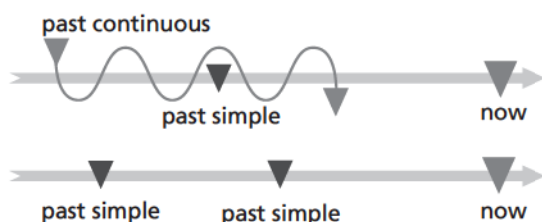
(8) _____ saw the accident and the girl (9) _____ some water while the boy used his mobile to (10) _____ help.

Language reference

Past simple and past continuous

We often use the past simple and the past continuous in the same sentence.

We use the past simple for short actions. We use the past continuous for longer actions. The past simple describes an event that happened during a longer action in the past continuous.



when / while

When and *while* are important time markers. They can be used with the past simple or the past continuous part of the sentence, but we generally use *when* with the past simple and *while* with the past continuous.

- He was waiting for a train when he heard a voice.
- While he was waiting for a train, he heard a voice.

Present and past tense

We use the present simple for habits.

- Every year they go up the mountains.

We use the present continuous for actions happening now.

- They're coming home now.

We use the past simple to describe an action or a series of actions in the past.

- Joan ran down the field and scored a goal.

We use the past continuous for an action in progress in the past.

- They were driving home in the rain.

Wordlist

Prepositions

across	_____
along	_____
away from	_____
down	_____
into	_____
out of	_____
over	_____
round	_____
through	_____
towards	_____
under	_____
up	_____

Action verbs

climb	_____
dive	_____
drive	_____
jump	_____
move	_____
parachute	_____
run	_____
sail	_____
swim	_____
walk	_____

-ed / -ing adjectives

annoyed	_____
annoying	_____
bored	_____
boring	_____
excited	_____
exciting	_____
frightened	_____
frightening	_____
interested	_____
interesting	_____
surprised	_____
surprising	_____
tired	_____
tiring	_____
worried	_____
worrying	_____

Vocabulary 1

Places to visit

a castle a cathedral a cave a coastline a lighthouse an opera house a pyramid
a rainforest a reef a ruin a temple a tomb

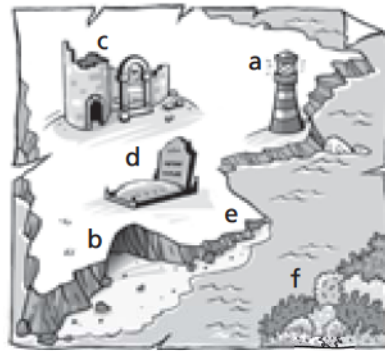
1 Match the words with the places.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 castle | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 cathedral | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 opera house | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 pyramids | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 rainforest | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 temple | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2 Find and circle six places in the word snake. Then match them with the letters on the map.

cave coastline lighthouse reef ruin tomb



- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 <u>cave</u> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Circle the correct word for each place.

They ring the bells here every day, but they ring them most on Sundays. church / ruins

- The trees were really high. We saw monkeys and capybara. rainforest / temple
- These buildings were once Roman shops and houses. ruins / reef
- They built it high on a mountain. Nobody could attack it. cathedral / castle
- I heard Placido Domingo sing here once. opera house / lighthouse
- It says, 'Here lies Agnes Maitland who died January 11th 1599.' pyramid / tomb
- Ships see its huge lamps near a dangerous coastline. cathedral / lighthouse
- I don't want to go in – it's very dark. I'm sure it's full of bats! cave / coastline

EXTRA!

Think of three famous places and say where they are in the world.

The Amazon rainforest is in South America.

Grammar 1

Comparatives and superlatives

	adjective	comparative	superlative
short adjectives	cheap large big happy	cheaper (than) larger (than) bigger (than) happier (than)	the cheapest the largest the biggest the happiest
long adjectives	interesting expensive	more interesting (than) more expensive (than)	the most interesting the most expensive

LOOK!

good → better (than) → the best
bad → worse (than) → the worst

1 Complete the table.

adjective	comparative	superlative
short	shorter	the shortest
new	newer	1 <u>the newest</u>
hot	2 _____	the hottest
funny	funnier	3 _____
interesting	more interesting	4 _____
beautiful	5 _____	the most beautiful
good	better	6 _____
bad	7 _____	the worst

2 Match the grammar rules with the adjectives.

more beautiful funniest **newest** worse
most interesting hotter the best

- One-syllable adjectives: add *-er* or *-est*.
newest
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel and one consonant: double the consonant and add *-er* or *-est*. _____
- Two syllable adjectives ending in *-y*: omit the *-y* and add *-ier* or *-iest*. _____
- Adjectives with two syllables or more: put *more* or *most* before the adjective.
_____, _____
- There are some irregular forms – for example: *good*, *better*, _____, and *bad*, _____, *the worst*.

3 Circle the correct answers.

Picasso is more famous / most famous than Miró.

- The Pyramids are **oldest** / older than the Parthenon.
- Opera tickets are **more expensive** / most expensive than cinema tickets.
- English is an **easier** / easiest language than Chinese.
- Sweets are **the worst** / worse for your teeth than chocolates.
- Drinking water is **the best** / better thing for your health.
- Love is **more important** / the most important thing in the world.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

- The Parthenon is older _____ the Eiffel Tower.
- New York is _____ most exciting city in the world.

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

the most dangerous longer
The heaviest smaller The highest
~~the most popular~~ bigger

The Sagrada Familia cathedral is _____ the most popular tourist attraction in Barcelona. It gets more than two million visitors a year.

- _____ pyramid in the world is the Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt, at 147 metres.
- The Nile is a bit _____ than the Amazon River.
- _____ snake in the Amazon rainforest is the anaconda. It can weigh 180 kilos.
- Russia is the largest country in the world, but China's population is _____ than Russia's.
- North Yungas Road in Bolivia is _____ road in the world. About 150 people die on it every year.
- Andorra is one of the smallest countries in the world, but Monaco is even _____ than Andorra.

Vocabulary 2

Adverbs

angrily badly carefully easily fast happily hard noisily quickly quietly well

Formation of adverbs

1 Write the adverbs.

adjective	adverb
quick	<u>quickly</u>
1 noisy	_____
2 bad	_____
3 quiet	_____
4 easy	_____
5 careful	_____
6 angry	_____

Remember!

If an adjective ends in *-y*: change *-y* to *-i* and add *-ly*.

heavy → heavily

2 Match the adjectives to the adverbs. Some adverbs are irregular.

1 hard	a fast
2 fast	b well
3 good	c hardly
4 bad	d carefully
5 easy	e angrily
6 angry	f badly
7 careful	g easily

3 Circle *adverb* or *adjective* for each sentence.

- Ann walks heavily. adverb / adjective
- 1 Jane is beautiful. **adverb** / adjective
- 2 Jason speaks Spanish fluently. **adverb** / adjective
- 3 I understand English well. **adverb** / adjective
- 4 This soup tastes good. **adverb** / adjective

Remember!

Adjectives such as *nice*, *blue* and *small* describe nouns.

Adverbs such as *quickly*, *badly* or *warmly* describe verbs.

Adverbs usually go at the end of a sentence. Adjectives always follow *be*, verbs of sense (*feel*, *taste*, *smell*) and verbs of perception (*appear*, *seem*, *look*, *sound*).

4 Order the words to make sentences.



drives / fast / grandmother / My / never
My grandmother never drives fast.

- 1 always / hard / very / work / You
You _____
- 2 cycled / very / up the hill / She / easily
She _____
- 3 cook / You / well / really
You _____
- 4 I'm / quickly / today / walking
I'm _____
- 5 speaks / very / French / badly / Jackie

5 Circle the correct words.

And they all lived **happy** / happily ever after. That's the end of the story.

- 1 My hair grows very **hard** / **fast**. I need to cut it often.
- 2 You really are a **good** / **well** singer. Why don't you join a band?
- 3 He always drives very **careful** / **carefully**.
- 4 She's a very **bad** / **badly** loser. If she doesn't win, she's often angry.
- 5 He's a very **slow** / **slowly** eater. He's always the last to finish a meal.
- 6 Please be **quick** / **quickly**. I can't wait very long.
- 7 They played **bad** / **badly**, but the other team played **good** / **well**.
- 8 You look **happy** / **happily**. Are you in love or something?
- 9 She finished her work very **quick** / **quickly** and then went out.
- 10 My ears are hurting. That music is too **noisy** / **noisily**!

Grammar 2

*too, enough and not enough**too, enough and not enough*

This T-shirt is **too** small.

This T-shirt isn't big **enough**.

This homework is good **enough** to give to the teacher.

I **didn't have enough** money to buy that jacket.

- 1 Complete the sentences with *too* and the adjectives in the box.

crowded dangerous difficult
expensive short tired



I can't take you for a walk now. I'm
too tired.

- Dan can't do his maths homework. It's _____.
- We mustn't swim in that fast river. It's _____.
- I got those jeans when I was 12, but I can't wear them now. They're _____.
- Don't pay 50 Euros for those sunglasses! They're _____.
- There aren't any seats in this café. It's _____.

- 2 Read and circle the correct words.

We use *too* to say something is excessive / insufficient.

- We use *enough* to say something is sufficient / insufficient.
- We use *not enough* to say something is excessive / insufficient.
- too* comes **before** / **after** an adjective.
- enough* comes **before** / **after** an adjective.
- enough* comes **before** / **after** a noun.

- 3 Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I can't finish this email now because | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 She didn't buy the laptop because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 We couldn't see anything in the caves because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 I'm happy with the project and | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 We can't go skiing because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 I passed all my exams at school because | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a ... there wasn't enough light.
b ... there isn't enough time.
c ... there isn't enough snow.
d ... I studied enough.
e ... she didn't have enough money.
f ... it's good enough for me.

- 4 Read and complete the sentences. Use *too* / *not enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

The watch costs 50€. I've got 40€.

The watch is too expensive.
(expensive)

I'm not rich enough to buy it.
(rich)

- I can't lift this box.
 - I'm _____ to lift it.
(strong)
 - I'm _____ to lift it.
(weak)
- The temperature in this room is 10°C.
 - The room is _____.
(hot)
 - I'm _____. (cold)
- Andy is 15. He can't ride a motorbike.
 - Andy is _____ to ride a motorbike (old)
 - Andy is _____ to ride a motorbike (young)

EXTRA

Write three sentences for you. Use *too*, *enough* and *not enough*.

- I'm not tall enough.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____

Reading

A travel guide entry

1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the questions.

- 1 Is the bridge in a lot of photographs?
- 2 When and why did they build it?
- 3 Where and how long is it?
- 4 Who can use it?

THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE



- A** The Golden Gate Bridge is a symbol for San Francisco. The bridge is orange in colour, not gold. But it crosses a narrow bit of water between the San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean, which is called the Golden Gate. It is nearly three kilometres long and for many years it was the longest suspension bridge in the world.
- B** Construction began in 1933 during the Great Depression, and ended in 1937. At that time, there was terrible unemployment in the United States and President Roosevelt wanted to create more jobs. It took 25 million hours to build, and it gave jobs to thousands of workers. It cost \$27 million. The main designer was Joseph Strauss.
- C** Drivers have to pay to use the Golden Gate Bridge. It is free for bicycles and people on foot, but people can't walk across it at night. One sad reason for this is that some people try to kill themselves by jumping off it. In fact, there are telephones on the bridge so desperate people can talk and get help.
- D** The Golden Gate Bridge is the most photographed bridge in the world. You can also see it in a lot of TV programmes and films.

2 Read and circle (T) true or (F) false.

- It's called the Golden Gate Bridge because of its colour. T / (F)
- 1 It is the longest suspension bridge in the world. T / F
 - 2 Roosevelt designed the bridge. T / F
 - 3 It costs money to cross the bridge in a car. T / F
 - 4 You can't cross the bridge on foot at night. T / F

Writing

3 Complete the notes with the words in the box.

Where is Portobello Road?
good restaurants
What can you buy on Saturdays?
Electric Cinema

Where is Portobello Road?
West London

(1) _____?
antiques, jewellery, fruit and
vegetables, retro and vintage clothes

What food can you get there?
(2) _____:
vegetarian meals, traditional British
cooking, Mediterranean cuisine

Where can you see good films?
(3) _____ (one of
the oldest cinemas in the country);
cheapest tickets Sunday afternoons

4 Now use the notes to complete the article.

Portobello Road in (1) _____ is one of my favourite places. It's a really long street with shops on both sides. Most of the shops are antique shops, but there are also cafés and a cinema.

You can buy a lot of things in the market on (2) _____, when the street is full of stalls. At the south end, the stalls sell antiques and jewellery. In the middle there are stalls selling fruit and vegetables. When you walk further north you find stalls selling really cool (3) _____ – including jackets and second-hand designer hats.

I like eating on Portobello Road. If you don't eat meat, there's a vegetarian restaurant called The Grain Shop. The food's delicious and it's not very expensive. Another good restaurant is Banger Bros, where you can try (4) _____, such as Cumberland sausages from the North of England.

The Electric Cinema is on Portobello Road. It's one of the (5) _____. The seats are really big and comfortable, like armchairs. They sell really unusual snacks in the Electric, like grilled octopus! The tickets (6) _____ Sunday afternoons. It's a really good place to go on a rainy day!

Language reference

Comparatives and superlatives

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things, people or places.

- Luis is taller than Juan.

We use superlative adjectives to compare three or more things, people or places.

- Luis is the tallest boy in the class.

We use *than* after comparative adjectives.

- My house is bigger than hers.

We use *the* before superlative adjectives.

- Tokyo is the most expensive city in the world.

There are some irregular forms, eg *good, better, the best* and *bad, worse, the worst*.

Spelling rules: short adjectives

We form the comparative of short adjectives by adding *-er*, and the superlative by adding *-est*.

- small – smaller – the smallest

We add *-r* to short adjectives ending in *-e* to make the comparative, and *-st* to make the superlative.

- wide – wider – the widest

With adjectives that end in one vowel + one consonant, we double the consonant and add *-er* to make the comparative, and *-est* to make the superlative.

- hot – hotter – the hottest

With adjectives that end in *-y*, we delete *-y* and add *-ier* to make the comparative, and *-iest* to make the superlative.

- easy – easier – the easiest

Spelling rules: long adjectives

We form the comparative of long adjectives by adding *more* in front of the adjective.

- attractive – more attractive

We form the superlative of long adjectives by adding *most* in front of the adjective.

- attractive – most attractive

as ... as / not as ... as

Another way to compare two things is to use *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.

- I'm as good in maths as in science.
- This book is not as exciting as the last one.

too, enough and not enough

We use *too* + adjective to say something is excessive or more than necessary.

- This T-shirt is too small.

We use *enough* to say that something is sufficient.

- This homework is good enough to give to the teacher.

We use *not* + adjective + *enough* to say something is not satisfactory or insufficient.

- This T-shirt isn't big enough.

We use *too* before adjectives.

- It's too big.

We use *enough* after adjectives.

- It isn't big enough.

enough comes before nouns.

- We didn't have enough time.

Wordlist

Places to visit	
a castle	_____
a cathedral	_____
a cave	_____
a coastline	_____
a lighthouse	_____
an opera house	_____
a pyramid	_____
a rainforest	_____
a reef	_____
a ruin	_____
a temple	_____
a tomb	_____
Adverbs	
angrily	_____
badly	_____
carefully	_____
easily	_____
fast	_____
happily	_____
hard	_____
noisily	_____
quickly	_____
quietly	_____
well	_____

Vocabulary 1

Fundraising ideas

collect money do a sponsored swim have a barbecue have a bring and buy sale
make a charity CD organize a jumble sale sell badges sell raffle tickets sell sweets
wash cars

1 Circle the correct words.

have / collect a bring and buy sale

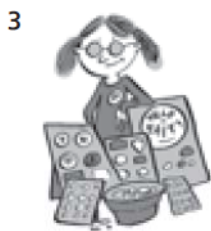
- 1 sell / wash raffle tickets
- 2 bring / do a sponsored swim
- 3 organize / make a jumble sale
- 4 wash / make a charity CD
- 5 sell / eat badges
- 6 bring / collect money
- 7 bring / wash cars
- 8 have / sell a barbecue
- 9 sell / eat sweets

2 Match the pictures with the fundraising ideas in the box.

sell sweets collect money
sell raffle tickets wash cars
sell badges have a barbecue



sell sweets



3 Read the sentences and circle the correct fundraising ideas.

Have you got any old toys or clothes or books? Could you give them to us if you don't need them?

organize a jumble sale / sell badges

- 1 I've got lots of meat and I'm going to start the fire at six o'clock.
collect money / have a barbecue
- 2 It will take about half an hour. It will be lovely and clean when I finish.
sell badges / wash cars
- 3 It's for children in Africa. Put it in the box, please. Thank you very much!
have a bring and buy sale / collect money
- 4 I'm paying her £1 for every 100 metres. So if she finishes, I have to give her £10.
do a sponsored swim / organize a jumble sale
- 5 They say SAVE THE RAINFOREST and they cost 20 pence. Can I put it on your jacket for you?
sell raffle tickets / sell badges
- 6 Tickets are £1 each and you have a chance to win one of these prizes: a weekend for two in Paris, a TV, or a meal for two.
have a barbecue / sell raffle tickets
- 7 We're singing and our teacher is recording us.
make a charity CD / collect money
- 8 We've got lots of different chocolates. They all cost 30 pence.
sell sweets / sell badges

EXTRA!

Can you name a famous charity?

Which fundraising idea do you like best?

Do you do any of these fundraising activities?

If so, who / what do you do them for?

Grammar 1

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

affirmative	
I've (I have) You've (You have) He's / She's / It's (He / She / It has) We've (We have) You've (You have) They've (They have)	climbed a mountain.
negative	
I haven't (I have not) You haven't (You have not) He / She / It hasn't (He / She / It has not) We haven't (We have not) You haven't (You have not) They haven't (They have not)	jumped out of a plane.

LOOK!

Have I / we / you / they climbed a mountain?
Yes, I / we / you / they have. /
No, I / we / you / they haven't.
Has he / she / it climbed a mountain?
Yes, he / she / it has. /
No, he / she / it hasn't.

1 Write the correct forms of the irregular verbs.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
see	_____ <i>saw</i> _____	seen
be	was	_____ <i>been</i> _____
break	broke	1 _____
come	2 _____	come
drive	3 _____	driven
eat	ate	4 _____
fly	5 _____	flown
forget	forgot	6 _____
give	7 _____	given
go	went	8 _____
wear	9 _____	worn
write	wrote	10 _____

2 Rewrite the sentences. Use contracted forms of the present perfect.

I have lost my purse.

I've lost my purse.

She has written to me.

She's written to me.

1 You have finished the exam.

2 It has started to rain again.

3 Who has eaten the sweets?

4 She has not found it.

5 They have not done anything.

Present perfect questions

questions	
Have I Have you Has he / she / it Have we / you / they	ever had an accident?

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

3 Order the words to make questions.

you / a beach / Have / cleaned up / ever
Have you _____ *ever cleaned up* _____ a beach?

1 Have / a red nose / you / for a day / ever worn

Have you _____ for a day?

2 your own face / Have / ever painted / you
Have you _____ your own face?

3 you / for 12 hours / ever danced / without stopping / Have

Have you _____ without stopping?

4 swim / done / ever / Have / sponsored / you / a

Have you _____ swim?

Vocabulary 2

make	do
make a decision	do charity work
make friends	do exercise
make a mistake	do homework
make money	do nothing
make someone happy	do someone a favour
make someone laugh	do your best

1 Look at the pictures and circle the correct phrase.

I'm doing this map for my geography project first.



do homework / do nothing

1

Happy birthday! This is for you.



make someone happy / make someone laugh

2

You have to try very hard.



make friends / do your best

3

$18 + 6 = 25$.



make friends / make a mistake

4

I run every day after school.



do charity work / do exercise

2 Complete the phrases with *make* or *do*.

- make someone happy
- _____ a decision
 - _____ charity work
 - _____ a mistake
 - _____ exercise
 - _____ someone a favour
 - _____ friends
 - _____ homework
 - _____ someone laugh
 - _____ nothing
 - _____ money
 - _____ your best

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

make me laugh ~~do nothing~~
 make a lot of money doing charity work
 make a decision made friends

I'm happy to do nothing on Sunday evening, before a busy week at school.

- Come on, hurry up. You must choose. Please _____!
- I love those comedy shows on Channel 2. They're so funny. They always _____.
- She's at a new school and she hasn't _____ with anyone in her class yet.
- Top footballers _____ They can earn millions of pounds every year.
- She's a doctor, but at the moment she's _____ in a hospital in Africa.

EXTRA!

Write three sentences about yourself and others. Use phrases with *make* or *do*.

If I make a mistake, I write it down in my notebook.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Grammar 2

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

LOOK!

I've had this mobile phone **for** two weeks.
My friend has been ill **since** 8.30 this morning.

1 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

two years four o'clock August 2009
more than a year five weeks 11pm
two hours a long time Saturday
a month last month yesterday

<i>for</i>	<i>since</i>
<i>two years</i>	<i>four o'clock</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 Circle the correct words.

- I've known him for / since two years.
- She's been here **for** / since four o'clock.
 - Gloria hasn't worked **for** / since March.
 - I haven't seen Mark **for** / since years.
 - I've lived in Barcelona **for** / since I was born.
 - I've been at home **for** / since a week.
 - We've been friends **for** / since we were children.

3 Order the words to make sentences.

- here / Monday / has / Jane / since / been
Jane has been here since Monday.
- in / 2010 / has / a bookshop / My sister / since / worked
My sister _____ 2010.
 - him / for / known / ages / I've
I've _____ ages.
 - three / had / years / Anna / a motorcycle / for / has
Anna _____ years.
 - eaten / since / She / that terrible meal / hasn't
She _____ that terrible meal.
 - years / been / for / Lady Gaga / has / famous
Lady Gaga _____ years.

LOOK!

How long have you had this mobile phone?
How long has your friend been at school?

4 Write questions with *How long ...?* Then answer using *for* or *since*.

- you / live in Granada? (two years)
'How long have you lived in Granada?'
'I've lived in Granada for two years.'
- she / work for that charity? (2009)

 - that restaurant / be open? (a week)

 - you / have that mobile phone? (March)

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

How long studied lived have you
has How long

- How long have you been at this school?
- How long have you _____ in your house or flat?
 - _____ have you known your best friend?
 - How long _____ you had your mobile phone?
 - How long have you _____ English?
 - How long _____ it taken you to do this exercise?
 - How long have _____ been at school today?

EXTRA!

Answer the questions in exercise 5. Use the present perfect with *for* or *since*.

- I've been at this school for two years.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Reading

- 1 Read the magazine article. Was the fundraising a success?

A London school has raised £10,000 this year for WaterAid in Africa.

Students at Riverside School organized jumble sales, barbecues, pet shows and sponsored walks during the year. And students in one class cleaned cars at weekends. Anna Hunter, a student in Year 11 at Riverside School, said 'We chose the charity WaterAid, because water is so important in our lives. We don't have problems with water in this country, so we often waste it. But in many parts of Africa people have to walk many kilometres to get it.'

Twelve-year-old Luke Wise in Year 7 cleaned 300 cars during the year and raised £1,500. 'I did it because I felt sorry for all the people in the world without water,' he said.

The headteacher of Riverside School, Serena Black, is delighted. 'We've never raised so much money before. We hope to raise money for WaterAid next year, too, because our fundraising has been such a success this year.'

- 2 Read the text again and match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The fundraising was successful because ... | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Students organized many different types of activities - ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 The students chose WaterAid because ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 One student wanted to help, so ... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a for example, jumble sales, pet shows and sponsored walks.
 b it raised a lot of money.
 c he cleaned 300 cars during the year.
 d water is so important in our lives.

- 3 Read the text in exercise 1 again and then write who ...

feels sorry for people who don't have clean water. Luke Wise

- 1 has to walk many kilometres to get water. _____
 2 wants to organize another fundraising event next year. _____
 3 raised £10,000 for WaterAid in Africa. _____
 4 says we often waste water in our country. _____

Writing

- 4 Look at the interview with Martha Smith.

Who are you?

My name is Martha Smith.

Which school do you go to?

Woodhouse School.

What fundraising activity did you participate in?

We helped to remove rubbish from South Beach.

When?

30th July.

What kind of rubbish?

70% was plastic, but there were also cigarette butts, glass bottles, fish, old boxes, etc.

What did you do with the rubbish?

We took some rubbish to the recycling plant, and made small objects with the unusual rubbish to sell for funds.

What happened at the fundraising event?

There was a free barbecue on the beach and a free T-shirt for each volunteer.

Future volunteering activities:

Next year, I'll come back to do another beach clean.

- 5 Now use the information in exercise 4 to complete the magazine article.

On the (1) 30th July, Woodhouse School helped clean (2) _____. The idea was to clean the beach and after that to (3) _____ the rubbish that the sea washes up. Most of the rubbish is (4) _____, but there are also (5) _____ etc. Martha Smith, a 15-year-old volunteer, talked to us about her day cleaning the beach. She said 'It's been a great day. I've been with all my schoolmates. We've found bags and bags of rubbish, and we've taken it to the (6) _____ to see if it can be re-used. At lunchtime, we had (7) _____ and we've been given (8) _____. We're going to make some small objects from the (9) _____ and sell them to raise funds! Next year, I'll (10) _____.'

Language reference

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

One of the uses of the present perfect is to talk about experiences in the past, when we don't mention the exact time.

We form the affirmative of the present perfect with subject + *have/has* + past participle.

- I've climbed a mountain.
- He's run a marathon.

We form the negative of the present perfect with subject + *have/has* + *not* + past participle.

- I haven't seen an ice hockey match.
- He hasn't played in the school team.

The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the past simple of regular verbs – they end in *-ed*.

- jump – jumped
- miss – missed
- play – played

The past participles of irregular verbs are all different and you have to learn them.

- speak – spoken
- eat – eaten
- make – made

Present perfect with *ever* and *never*

We often use *never* with the present perfect to talk about things we haven't done or experienced in the past.

- I've never been to Australia.
- She's never played in the school team.

We also use *ever* with the present perfect to talk about things we haven't done or experienced in the past.

- I haven't ever tried rollerskating before.

Present perfect: questions and short answers

We form questions in the present perfect with *Have/Has* + subject + past participle.

- Have you ever seen a snake?
- Has your brother tried kayaking?

In short answers we don't repeat the past participle.

- Have you had breakfast? Yes, I have.
- Has he travelled to Scotland? No, he hasn't.

We often use *ever* with the present perfect to ask questions about experiences in the past.

- Have you ever been snowboarding?
- Has your teacher ever climbed a mountain?

Present perfect with *for* and *since*

We use the present perfect with *for* to talk about the period or length of time of a situation.

- I've had this mobile phone for two weeks.

We use the present perfect with *since* to talk about the point in time when a situation started.

- My friend has been here since 10 o'clock this morning.

We use *How long* with the present perfect to ask about the duration of an action or a situation.

- How long have you had this mobile phone?
- How long has your friend been at school?

Wordlist

fundraising ideas

collect money	_____
do a sponsored swim	_____
have a barbecue	_____
have a bring and buy sale	_____
make a charity CD	_____
organize a jumble sale	_____
sell badges	_____
sell raffle tickets	_____
sell sweets	_____
wash cars	_____

make

make a decision	_____
make friends	_____
make a mistake	_____
make money	_____
make someone happy	_____
make someone laugh	_____

do

do charity work	_____
do exercise	_____
do homework	_____
do nothing	_____
do someone a favour	_____
do your best	_____