

Interface basics

Vocabulary 1

Life-changing events

become rich change school drop out of university get into trouble go abroad
 go for a job interview have an accident make new friends move house retire settle down
 start your own business take a gap year win an award

1 Complete the life-changing events with vowels.

s _ e _ t t l _ e _ d _ o _ w n

1 ch _ _ ng _ _ sch _ _ _ l

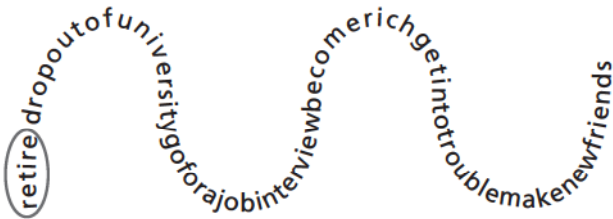
2 w _ _ n _ _ n _ _ w _ _ rd

3 g _ _ _ br _ _ _ d

4 h _ _ v _ _ _ n _ _ cc _ _ d _ _ nt

5 m _ _ v _ _ h _ _ _ s _ _

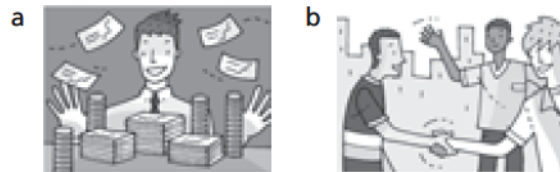
2 Find and circle six life-changing events in the word snake.



3 Match 1-8 with a-h to make life-changing events.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1 change | a new friends |
| 2 start | b your own business |
| 3 take | c house |
| 4 become | d school |
| 5 go | e rich |
| 6 get | f a gap year |
| 7 move | g into trouble |
| 8 make | h abroad |

4 Match the activities in exercise 3 with the pictures.



become rich



5 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

become rich have an accident
 make new friends move house retire
 take a gap year

When I travel, I often make new friends from other countries.

- In many countries, people _____ when they are 65.
- Are you going to _____ before you go to university?
- Our house is very small so we're going to _____.
- Don't drive so fast or you'll _____.
- When I'm older, I'd like to get a good job, earn a lot of money and _____.

Grammar 1

Present simple

affirmative	negative
I / You play He / She / It plays We / You / They play	I / You don't play He / She / It doesn't play We / You / They don't play
question	
Do I / you play? Does he / she / it play? Do we / you / they play?	
short answer	
Yes, I / you do. Yes, he / she / it does. Yes, we / you / they do.	No, I / you don't. No, he / she / it doesn't. No, we / you / they don't.

1 Circle the correct words.

My friends wait / waits at the bus stop.

- 1 My brother often **run** / runs marathons.
- 2 How often **do** / does you move house?
- 3 My friend never **agree** / agrees with me.
- 4 Our teacher **don't** / doesn't live here.
- 5 Which university **do** / does she go to?
- 6 I **don't** / doesn't go abroad on holiday.

Past simple

affirmative	negative
I / You worked He / She / It worked We / You / They worked	I / You didn't work He / She / It didn't work We / You / They didn't work
question	
Did I / you work? Did he / she / it work? Did we / you / they work?	
short answer	
Yes, I / you did. Yes, he / she / it did. Yes, we / you / they did.	No, I / you didn't. No, he / she / it didn't. No, we / you / they didn't.

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

I went (go) to the cinema yesterday.

- 1 My grandpa _____ (retire) last year.
- 2 We _____ (not watch) TV last night.
- 3 My teacher _____ (not be) at school yesterday.
- 4 My sister _____ (argue) with her boyfriend.
- 5 My parents _____ (be) at home at 8pm.
- 6 My dad _____ (not start) his own business until two years ago.

3 Order the words to make questions.

have / an accident / yesterday / Did / you
Did you have an accident yesterday?

- 1 about / last night / you / What / dream / did
What _____ last night?
- 2 he / drop / did / When / out of university
When _____ out of university?
- 3 were / at 7 o'clock / you / Where
Where _____ at 7 o'clock?
- 4 your uncle / rich / did / How / become
How _____ rich?
- 5 take / your sister / Did / a gap year
Did _____ a gap year?

Used to

affirmative	negative
I / You used to live He / She / It used to live We / You / They used to live	I / You didn't use to live He / She / It didn't use to live We / You / They didn't use to live
question	
Did I / you use to live? Did he / she / it use to live? Did we / you / they use to live?	
short answer	
Yes, I / you did. Yes, he / she / it did. Yes, we / you / they did.	No, I / you didn't. No, he / she / it didn't. No, we / you / they didn't.

4 Write complete sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

I / make new friends / on holiday.

I used to make new friends on holiday.

We / not go abroad / every summer.

We didn't use to go abroad every summer.

- 1 I / argue / with my sister.

- 2 I / not get / into trouble at school.

- 3 My cousin / dream / about elephants.

- 4 We / not worry / about our exams.

- 5 My grandparents / listen / to the radio every day.

Vocabulary 2

Verb + preposition

agree about agree with argue about argue with depend on dream about listen to
look forward to participate in talk to wait for worry about

1 Complete the verbs with the prepositions in the box.

about (x2) for in on to (x2)

talk to

- 1 depend _____
- 2 wait _____
- 3 look forward _____
- 4 dream _____
- 5 worry _____
- 6 participate _____

2 Circle the correct words.

My grandma worries about / to the weather.

- 1 Please wait about / for me!
- 2 My friends talk about / to their parents when they're worried.
- 3 I often listen to / in music when I'm doing my homework.
- 4 Last night I dreamt with / about my English exam.
- 5 They often argue in / about stupid things.

3 Match the sentence beginnings and ends.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 I'm looking forward | a on Harry to score a goal. |
| 2 She didn't wait | b to Alex's party. |
| 3 My friends participated | c with me. |
| 4 We can always depend | d to our friends online. |
| 5 My cousin didn't agree | e for her friend. |
| 6 We often talk | f in a race for charity. |

4 Read the text and circle the correct answers.



I'm ... the school holidays. My friends (1) ... doing a surfing course but I (2) ... them. I (3) ... the sea. Last night I (4) ... sharks and big waves. I was very frightened. This morning I (5) ... my cousin and we agreed. We're going to do a tennis course! I can always (6) ... her.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| a <u>looking forward to</u> | b arguing with |
| 1 a are talking about | b are listening to |
| 2 a don't participate in | b don't agree with |
| 3 a argue with | b worry about |
| 4 a dreamt about | b depended on |
| 5 a talked to | b argued with |
| 6 a look forward to | b depend on |

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences for you.

- I often agree with my best friend.
- 1 I'm looking forward to _____
 - 2 I often listen to _____
 - 3 My friends and I never talk about _____

Interface basics

Reading

An informal email

1 Read and tick (✓) the things Max did on holiday.

- He went camping.
- 1 He went to Ireland.
- 2 He went surfing.
- 3 He sat on the beach.
- 4 He played the piano.

Hi there Tom,

How are things? Are you looking forward to next term? I'm not. I think I've forgotten everything I learnt last year. But I'm looking forward to some more football matches.

I got back from my camping trip yesterday. It was brilliant. Josh, Dan and I went to Wales for a week. The weather was fantastic and we went surfing every day.

Our last evening was great. We were sitting on the beach and Dan was playing his guitar when three girls sat down around our fire. We're planning to meet up next week.

What have you been up to in the last month? Did you go to Spain in August? I can't wait to hear from you so please write soon.

Bye for now

Max

2 Read the email again and circle the correct answers.

- What is Max looking forward to?
- a He's looking forward to the next term.
b He's looking forward to playing football.
- 1 Did Max have a good time on his camping trip?
- a Yes, he did.
 b No, he didn't.
- 2 Who did Max go on holiday with?
- a He went with three girls.
 b He went with Josh and Dan.
- 3 What did he do on the last evening?
- a He went surfing.
 b He went to the beach.
- 4 Did Max meet any new people there?
- a Yes, he met three girls.
 b Yes, he met Dan.

Writing

3 Read Vicky's notes for an email.

Who is your email to?	Debbie
Is he/she at your school?	yes
What aren't you looking forward to next term?	doing a lot of exams
What are you looking forward to next term?	seeing all my friends
When did you get back from your holiday?	last week
Where did you go on holiday?	Tenerife
Who did you go with?	my mum, my aunt and my cousin Kylie
What did you do there?	went to the beach
Did you have a good time?	fantastic
Did you meet any new people there?	two boys from Madrid
What were you doing when you met them?	dancing
Are you going to see them again?	in London at Christmas

4 Now write Vicky's email to her friend Debbie.

Hi there Debbie,

How are things? Are you looking forward to next term? I'm not looking forward to (1) doing a lot of exams. But I'm looking forward to (2) _____. I hope we're in the same class again.

I got back from my holiday (3) _____. I went to (4) _____ for a week with (5) _____. The weather was brilliant and we (6) _____ every day. We had a (7) _____ time.

On our last evening, we went to the disco next to the hotel. We were (8) _____ when (9) _____ started talking to us. They spoke English really well. We're planning to meet them again in (10) _____.

What have you been up to in the last month? Did you go on holiday? Did you meet any new people? I can't wait to hear from you so please write soon.

Bye for now

Vicky

Language reference

Present simple

We use the present simple for routines and habits.

- I get up at 7am every morning.

We can use the present simple with adverbs of frequency.

- We often have salad for lunch.

We form the present simple with the base form of the verb (eg *play, work*). We add *-s* or *-es* to the verb with *he, she* or *it*.

- They play football after school.
- My dad works in the town centre.

Present continuous

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

- We're eating dinner now.

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

- They're reading a book at the moment.

We form the negative with *not*.

- You aren't listening to me.

We form questions with *be* + subject + verb + *-ing*. In short answers we use *be*, not *-ing*.

- Is he sleeping right now?
Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

affirmative	negative
I'm eating You're eating He's / She's / It's eating We're / You're / They're eating	I'm not eating You aren't eating He / She / It isn't eating We / You / They aren't eating
question	
Am I eating? Are you eating? Is he / she / it eating? Are we / you / they eating?	
short answer	
Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he / she / it is. Yes, we / you / they are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he / she / it isn't. No, we / you / they aren't.

Past simple

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

- She watched TV last night.

We use the auxiliary verb *do* to make the negative and question forms.

- We didn't win an award.
- Did you eat pasta last night?

used to

We use *used to* + verb to talk about past habits and states. We use it to talk about things that people did regularly in the past but they don't do now.

- I used to play tennis but now I play basketball.
- He used to go to St John's School but now he goes to Trumouth School.

Subject and object questions

If the question word is the subject of the question, we don't use an auxiliary verb (*do, does, did* etc).

- Who telephoned you?
Marta telephoned me.

If the question word is the object of the question, we must use an auxiliary verb (*do, does, did* etc).

- What did you buy yesterday?
I bought a new jacket.

Wordlist

Life-changing events	
become rich	_____
change school	_____
drop out of university	_____
get into trouble	_____
go abroad	_____
go for a job interview	_____
have an accident	_____
make new friends	_____
move house	_____
retire	_____
settle down	_____
start your own business	_____
take a gap year	_____
win an award	_____
Verb + preposition	
agree about	_____
agree with	_____
argue about	_____
argue with	_____
depend on	_____
dream about	_____
listen to	_____
look forward to	_____
participate in	_____
talk to	_____
wait for	_____
worry about	_____

Vocabulary 1

Literary genres

adventure autobiography biography comic crime fantasy historical fiction non-fiction
play poetry romantic novel science fiction short story thriller

1 Match the literary genres with the pictures.

- 1 poetry
- 2 crime
- 3 fantasy
- 4 romantic novel
- 5 adventure
- 6 comic
- 7 historical fiction
- 8 play



2 Complete the literary genres with vowels.

sc i e nc e f i ct i o n

- 1 b ___ gr ___ phy
- 2 thr ___ ll ___ r
- 3 sh ___ rt st ___ ry
- 4 ___ t ___ b ___ gr ___ phy
- 5 n ___ n-f ___ ct ___ n

3 Match the definitions with the words in the box.

biography comic ~~fantasy~~ non-fiction
science fiction thriller

- A book about imaginary creatures. fantasy
- 1 A book about facts and events. _____
 - 2 A book about a person's life. _____
 - 3 A book or magazine with cartoons. _____
 - 4 A book about life in the future, often on another planet. _____
 - 5 An exciting book with mystery and suspense. _____

4 Circle the correct words.

'And then they fall in love.'

romantic novel / thriller

- 1 A famous tennis player writes about his life.
poetry / autobiography
- 2 The story of a horse which can fly.
fantasy / autobiography
- 3 I prefer reading short pieces of fiction.
non-fiction / short story
- 4 The hero shouts his lines in this section.
play / poetry
- 5 This book is really exciting – the police can't find the criminal anywhere.
crime / fantasy

EXTRA!

What are your favourite literary genres?

What are your least favourite?

I like reading adventure and crime but

I don't like comics.

Grammar 1

Past simple and past continuous

Past continuous

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

LOOK!

Was I / he / she reading?

Yes, I / he / she was.

No, I / he / she wasn't.

Were we / you / they reading?

Yes, we / you / they were.

No, we / you / they weren't.

1 Complete the sentences with *was/wasn't* and *were/weren't*.

I was doing my homework at 8pm.

- My best friend _____ worrying about his chemistry exam.
- We _____ looking forward to David's birthday party.
- You _____ (not) reading a comic.
- My brother _____ (not) waiting for me.
- My friends _____ talking about a film.
- I _____ (not) eating my breakfast at 9.30am.

2 Write complete sentences. Use the prompts and the past continuous.

He / watch TV / at 6pm.

He was watching TV at 6pm.

- They / not have dinner / in the kitchen.
They _____ in the kitchen.
- I / not argue / with my best friend.
I _____ with my best friend.
- Tom / do his homework / after dinner.
Tom _____ after dinner.
- You / sleep / when I got home.
You _____ when I got home.
- She / not have a good time / at the party.
She _____ at the party.

3 Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

He was climbing a tree when he had an accident.

- I was going to the cinema _____ I saw my best friend.
- _____ they were cleaning the house, they found some money.
- We weren't home _____ you phoned.
- My brother dropped out of university _____ he was studying chemistry.
- _____ I woke up, I was dreaming.

4 Circle the correct words.

I walked / was walking into the bathroom while my grandma was having a bath.

- While I **did** / was doing an exam, my phone rang.
- She was swimming when she **saw** / was seeing a shark.
- When the teacher came into the classroom, I **talked** / was talking to my best friend.
- I **fell** / was falling asleep while I was reading the book.
- They were living in New York when they **met** / were meeting Brad Pitt.

5 Complete the questions.

Did you have Did you move
Did the phone ring ~~Were you doing~~
Were you listening Were you living

Were you doing your homework when your mum came home?

- _____ an accident while you were walking home?
- _____ to music when your English class started?
- _____ while you were having breakfast?
- _____ here when you met your best friend?
- _____ house while you were studying at primary school?

EXTRA!

Write answers to the questions in exercise 5 for you.

No, I wasn't. I was watching TV.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Vocabulary 2

Compound nouns

audiobook best-seller book deal bookshop computer program graphic novel love letter popular press postcard public library school holiday secondary school social life text message

1 Circle the correct words.

secondary / post school

- love / audio letter
- graphic / public library
- text / post message
- popular / book deal
- love / computer program
- school / best holiday

2 Match the compound nouns in the box with the pictures.

best-seller graphic novel love letter
postcard social life

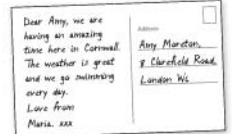


love letter

1 _____



3 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

3 Circle the correct answer for each definition.

The time you spend with your friends

- a social life b best-seller

1 Newspapers which are about people's private lives

- a popular press b a book deal

2 A place where you can borrow books

- a bookshop b public library

3 A small card with a picture which you send when you're on holiday

- a love letter b postcard

4 A book which uses pictures to tell the story

- a graphic novel b popular press

5 Written communication you send or receive on a mobile phone

- a computer program b text message

4 Read the sentences and circle the correct compound nouns.

Jack Jones' book is selling millions of copies.

- best-seller / text message

1 Suzy's having a great time at the beach!

- postcard / graphic novel

2 Where can I buy that book? It's fantastic!

- bookshop / public library

3 I prefer listening to books to reading them. I love the sound effects.

- book deal / audiobook

4 I love going out and making new friends.

- social life / popular press

5 That publisher is going to give him \$100,000 for his new book.

- computer program / book deal

6 That magazine is full of articles about famous people. It's all rubbish!

- love letter / popular press

7 The students at my school are aged 12-18.

- school holiday / secondary school

Grammar 2

Past perfect

affirmative	
I / You'd He / She'd We / You / They'd	written a best-seller.
negative	
I / You hadn't He / She hadn't We / You / They hadn't	sent a postcard.

1 Rewrite the sentences. Use contracted forms of the past perfect.

I had read the book.

I'd read the book.

She had not written a postcard.

She hadn't written a postcard.

1 They had sent a text message.

2 We had argued about the dinner.

3 You had not participated in the class.

4 He had taken a gap year.

5 I had not got into trouble.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

had drunk ~~had eaten~~ had played
hadn't finished hadn't participated
hadn't read

She had eaten the cake.

1 They _____ the milk.

2 We _____ the exercise.

3 You _____ her autobiography.

4 I _____ cards with my friends.

5 He _____ in the class.

LOOK!

We use these time expressions with the past perfect.

By the time I got to class, the lesson had started.

I got to class **after** the lesson had started.

The lesson had started **before** I got to class.

The lesson had **already** started when I got to class.

I got to class at 9.10am. **By then** the lesson had started.

3 Match the sentence beginnings and ends.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 They arrived at the train station | a my sister had cooked the dinner. |
| 2 By the time I got home | b By then my little brother had broken two chairs. |
| 3 The film had already started | c after the train had left. |
| 4 He had done his homework | d when we got to the cinema. |
| 5 I got up at 10am. | e before his mum came home. |

4 Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Before I started school, I had learnt (learn) to read.

1 By the time I was five, I _____ (break) my leg and my arm.

2 I went to bed at 1am last night. By then I _____ (read) two plays and three poems.

3 I met my best friend after I _____ (begin) secondary school.

4 After I _____ (finish) dinner, I ate a pizza.

5 When I started secondary school, I _____ (already change) school three times.

EXTRA!

Rewrite the sentences in exercise 4 so they are true for you.

Before I started school, I hadn't learnt to read.

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

Reading

A book review

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

- 1 Would you recommend the book? Why (not)?
- 2 Who wrote the book? When?
- 3 What is the story?

A *Girl with a Pearl Earring* is about the Dutch painter Vermeer. This historical novel was written by American author Tracy Chevalier. It was published in 1999. It has won an important award and it has sold millions of copies worldwide.



B The book tells the story of Griet, a sixteen-year-old Dutch girl who becomes a servant in the Vermeers' house. She has to work very hard. Griet also has to clean Vermeer's studio where she learns to mix colours for Vermeer. Then Vermeer secretly starts to paint Griet wearing his wife's pearl earrings. However, when Catharina, Vermeer's wife, finds out, Griet gets into trouble.

C In conclusion, I would recommend this book. I like it because it tells you about social life in the Netherlands in the 17th century. If you like historical fiction and are interested in painting then you will enjoy it.

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

- Girl with a Pearl Earring* is non-fiction. T / (F)
- 1 Tracy Chevalier is from the USA. T / F
 - 2 This book has become a best-seller. T / F
 - 3 Griet doesn't work very much in Vermeer's house. T / F
 - 4 Vermeer doesn't tell his wife that Griet is wearing her earrings. T / F
 - 5 Catharina doesn't discover Vermeer's new painting. T / F
 - 6 If you like history and art, you will like this book. T / F

Writing

3 Read the factfile about *Casino Royale*. Would you like to read this book?

Book:	<i>Casino Royale</i>
Author:	Ian Fleming
Published:	1953
Main character:	James Bond
Copies sold:	100 million copies worldwide of all James Bond stories.
Story:	Secret agent works for British government. Has to destroy villain, Le Chiffre. Falls in love with his companion, a beautiful woman.
Recommended for:	People who like James Bond and have an interest in thrillers

4 Now use the factfile to complete the book review.

Casino Royale is the first novel about (1) James Bond. This thriller was written by British author (2) _____. It was published in (3) _____. The James Bond books have sold more than (4) _____.

The book tells the story of James Bond, a secret agent who works for the (5) _____. The story begins in a casino. There, James Bond must stop the villain, (6) _____, from winning a lot of money in a card game. James Bond has a companion, (7) _____, who he falls in love with. Finally, James Bond wins the game which makes Le Chiffre very angry and the action begins.

In conclusion, I would recommend this book. I like it because it introduces James Bond and his boss, M. If you like (8) _____ and are interested in (9) _____ then you will enjoy it.

Language reference

Past simple

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

- I sent you a text message last night.

We use the auxiliary verb *do* to make the negative and question forms.

- They didn't read the short story.
- Did you go to the cinema?

Past continuous

We use the past continuous to describe actions that were happening in the past.

- I was doing my homework at 7.30pm.

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

- He was talking to his friends.
- They were eating sandwiches.

We use *was not (wasn't)* or *were not (weren't)* to form the negative.

- He wasn't talking to his friends.
- They weren't eating sandwiches.

We form questions with *was / were* + subject + *-ing*. In short answers we use the subject + *was / wasn't* or *were / weren't*.

- Was he talking to his friends?
Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
- Were they eating sandwiches?
Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

Past simple and past continuous

We can use the past simple to interrupt a past continuous action.

- Rachel was watching TV when she heard a noise.

when and while

We generally use the past simple after *when*.

- I was waiting for the bus when I saw my mum.

We generally use the past continuous after *while*.

- I saw my mum while I was waiting for the bus.

Past perfect

We use the past perfect to talk about actions in the past which happened before another action in the past (past simple).

- When I arrived at the party, my friends had finished the food. (First my friends finished the food and then I arrived.)

We form the past perfect with subject + *had* + past participle.

- The class had started when I arrived.

We add *not* to form the negative.

- The class hadn't started when I arrived.

We use *had* + subject + past participle to form questions. We use subject + *had / hadn't* to form short answers.

- Had the class started?
Yes, it had. / No, it hadn't.

Wordlist

Literary genres	
adventure	_____
autobiography	_____
biography	_____
comic	_____
crime	_____
fantasy	_____
historical fiction	_____
non-fiction	_____
play	_____
poetry	_____
romantic novel	_____
science fiction	_____
short story	_____
thriller	_____
Compound nouns	
audiobook	_____
best-seller	_____
book deal	_____
bookshop	_____
computer program	_____
graphic novel	_____
love letter	_____
popular press	_____
postcard	_____
public library	_____
school holiday	_____
secondary school	_____
social life	_____
text message	_____

Vocabulary 1

Saving environmental resources

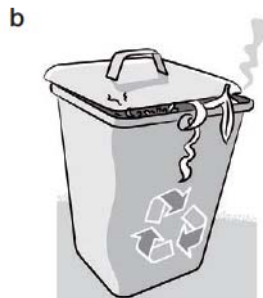
compost food waste install solar panels insulate windows mend old clothes
 recycle packaging ride a bike save water share car journeys travel by public transport
 turn off lights use rechargeable batteries

1 Match 1–6 with a–f to make phrases.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1 install | _____ | a solar panels |
| 2 save | _____ | b old clothes |
| 3 insulate | _____ | c water |
| 4 use | _____ | d car journeys |
| 5 share | _____ | e rechargeable batteries |
| 6 mend | _____ | f windows |

2 Match the phrases with the pictures.

- install solar panels
- ride a bike
- travel by public transport
- turn off lights
- recycle packaging
- compost food waste



3 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Our family tries to save environmental resources. We don't have a car so I ride a bike / save water to school and when we go on holiday we (1) **save water** / travel by public transport. Our roof is very sunny so we have (2) **installed solar panels** / insulated the windows and because we have a big garden we (3) **compost all our food waste** / recycle packaging. When we're at home we all sit in the same room so we can (4) **use rechargeable batteries** / turn off the lights in the other rooms.

4 Match the problems with the ways to save environmental resources in the box.

insulate windows mend old clothes
 recycle packaging save water
 share car journeys ~~turn off lights~~

We're all in the kitchen and there's a light on in the bedroom. turn off lights

- Many people drive to work alone. _____
- Our windows are old and the heat escapes through them. _____
- My sister throws away her jeans when they're torn. _____
- In our house, we throw away a lot of plastic, paper and glass. _____
- My cousins have a bath every day. _____

EXTRA!

What do you do to save environmental resources at home? And at school?

At home we recycle packaging. We don't throw away plastic, paper or glass.

Grammar 1

Present perfect

affirmative	
I've You've He's / She's / It's We've You've They've	used rechargeable batteries.
negative	
I haven't You haven't He / She / It hasn't We haven't You haven't They haven't	mended old clothes.

1 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

My uncle has insulated (insulate) his windows.

- I _____ (play) rugby and cricket.
- We _____ (eat) pizza for dinner.
- My grandma _____ (not ride) a bike.
- You _____ (not talk) to my cousin.
- My friends _____ (recycle) the paper.
- I _____ (not turn off) the lights.

2 Order the words to make questions.

have / you / a mobile phone / How long / had

How long have you had a mobile phone?

- known / you / How long / have / Maria
How long _____ Maria?
- your teacher / How long / at your school / worked / has
How long _____ at your school?
- at your school / How long / you / been / have
How long _____ at your school?
- your family / lived / How long / has / here
How long _____ here?
- you / studied / English / How long / have
How long _____ English?

3 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

My mum has shared car journeys since 2010.

- We have made a lot of new friends _____ last year.
- My little brother hasn't got into trouble _____ two weeks.
- I haven't read a comic _____ a year.
- My family has recycled packaging _____ I was 12.
- The public library has existed in our town _____ 1965.

4 Circle the correct words.

We moved / have moved house last year.

- My uncle became / has become rich three years ago.
- How long did you play / have you played the piano?
- We didn't eat / haven't eaten ice cream since last summer.
- When did you change / have you changed schools?
- I'm feeling bad because I argued / have argued with my friends again.

5 Complete the sentences with *just* and the present perfect.



It has just started (start) to rain.



1 They _____ (have) their breakfast.



2 I _____ (finish) this book.



3 He _____ (win) the race.



4 She _____ (see) a ghost.



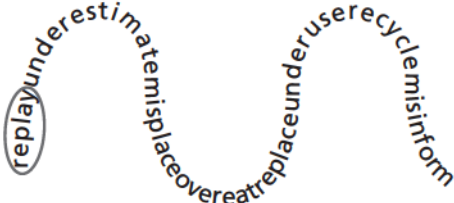
5 They _____ (break) a window.

Vocabulary 2

Prefixes

misinform misplace misunderstand overcrowd overeat overpopulate recycle reorganize
replace replay undercook underestimate underpay underuse

1 Find and circle eight verbs with prefixes in the word snake.



2 Complete the verbs with vowels.

o v e rcr o wd

1 nd rc k

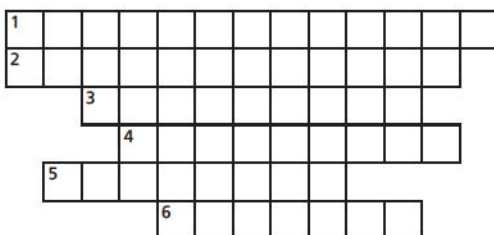
2 v rp p l t

3 r cycl

4 nd rp y

5 m s nd rst nd

3 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword with the words in exercise 2.



4 Match the prefixes 1-4 with their meanings a-d.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 over | ~ | a | do something to excess |
| 2 under | | b | do something again |
| 3 re | | c | do something incorrectly |
| 4 mis | | d | do something less than necessary |

5 Read the definitions and circle the correct words.

Use waste materials, eg paper and glass again

recycle / reorganize

- Give someone the incorrect information
misunderstand / misinform
- Not use something enough, eg sports facilities
underuse / overpopulate
- Show a piece of sports action again, e.g. a penalty kick
replay / replace
- Put something in the wrong place and lose it
misplace / replace
- Think that someone or something has less ability or power than they really have
overcrowd / underestimate

EXTRA!

How often do you overeat at Christmas?

Do you often misplace your mobile phone?
Where do you put it?

How often do you reorganize your bedroom?

Do you think people in your town underuse the sports facilities?

Grammar 2

Time expressions with the present perfect

present perfect + still / yet / already
affirmative
We have already finished that exercise.
negative
I haven't eaten my breakfast yet . He still hasn't tidied his room.
question
Have they seen that film yet ?

1 Rewrite the sentences with *already*.

- I have recycled the packaging.
I have already recycled the packaging.
- They have installed solar panels.

 - My dad has mended my bike.

 - We have talked about the party.

 - My grandma has misplaced her new glasses.

 - I have won three awards for swimming.

2 Complete the answers with the present perfect negative + *yet*.

- Have you opened the door yet?
No, I haven't opened the door yet.
- Has he made new friends yet?
No, he _____.
 - Have you listened to the audiobook yet?
No, I _____.
 - Have you sent a postcard yet?
No, we _____.
 - Has your little sister ridden a bike yet?
No, she _____.
 - Have your friends got into trouble yet?
No, they _____.

3 Circle the correct words.

- We use _____ in positive sentences.
a *yet* b already
- We use _____ in negative sentences.
a *yet and still* b *already and still*
 - We use _____ in questions.
a *yet* b *still*
 - _____ always goes at the end of the sentence.
a *Yet* b *Still*
 - _____ goes before the main verb.
a *Still* b *Already*
 - _____ goes before the auxiliary verb.
a *Still* b *Already*

4 Circle the correct words.

- She hasn't finished the exam yet / *still*.
- We **still** / **yet** haven't cooked the dinner.
 - I've **still** / **already** seen that film.
 - They haven't phoned **yet** / **already**.
 - Has he turned off the music **yet** / **already**?
 - You've **already** / **still** told me that twice.

5 Order the words to make questions. Then write the complete answer.

- yet / he / his dinner / Has / eaten
Has he eaten his dinner yet?
Yes, he has already eaten his dinner.
- they / yet / Have / the windows / insulated
Have _____ yet?
Yes, they _____.
 - fed / we / Have / yet / the dog
Have _____ yet?
No, we _____.
 - bought / Has / your dad / yet / new shoes
Has _____ yet?
No, he _____.
 - yet / Have / you / tidied / your room
Have _____ yet?
Yes, I _____.

EXTRA!

Write three sentences for you. Use *still*, *yet* and *already*.

- I haven't ridden a motorbike yet.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____

Reading

An opinion essay

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

- a We should improve our environment.
- b Petrol and diesel cars should be banned from city centres.
- c People should travel by public transport.

At present, most cities allow petrol and diesel cars into their centres. But, in my opinion, it would be better if these cars were banned and only clean electric cars were allowed.



Firstly, car emissions contain carbon dioxide, the main 'greenhouse gas'. Greenhouse gas in our atmosphere will lead to disastrous changes in the world's climate. Secondly, car fumes cause poor air quality in our cities. What's more, there are too many cars on the roads. Consequently, there are a lot of traffic jams and travelling by car, taxi or bus in city centres is at present often very slow and frustrating. Finally, I believe that banning petrol and diesel cars from city centres is necessary to improve our environment.

In conclusion, banning petrol and diesel cars would be good for people's health and the environment. And it would make driving times quicker for taxis, buses and any clean electric cars allowed to use the roads.

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

You can drive petrol and diesel cars into most city centres.

T / F

- 1 The writer thinks that we should only drive electric cars in city centres. T / F
- 2 Greenhouse gas in the atmosphere can change the weather. T / F
- 3 The writer isn't worried about the quality of air in the cities. T / F
- 4 Public transport in the writer's city is slow because there are too many cars. T / F
- 5 The writer thinks that taxis and buses should also be banned. T / F

Writing

3 Read the notes for an opinion essay and tick (✓) the best title.

- a My journey to work.
- b Cars should be banned from the city centre.
- c Public transport in city centres should be improved.

1 What's the public transport like in your city centre?

It's expensive for children and young people.
Parts of the city are not connected to the centre.

2 Do you think it should be improved? Why?

Yes, I think it should be improved so people leave their cars at home.

3 What are the main problems?

- 1 Too many cars and a lot of traffic jams so bus journeys are very slow.
- 2 No cheap fares for children and young people. It's cheaper to go by car.
- 3 Public transport system not very good. Many parts of city not connected. People need to take two buses.

4 What is your conclusion?

Improve public transport and people will leave their cars at home.

4 Use the notes in exercise 3 to complete the opinion essay.

At present there is a public transport system in my city centre. But, in my opinion, it (1) should be improved so more people would (2) _____.

Firstly, there are a lot of private cars on the roads in my city so there are (3) _____. Consequently, travelling by bus in my city centre is (4) _____. Secondly, public transport in my city is very expensive. There are no cheaper fares for (5) _____ so it is often cheaper for a family to drive into the city. Finally, the public transport system in my city is not very good. Many parts of the city are (6) _____ very well with the centre. As a result, some people need to take (7) _____ to get to work.

In conclusion, improving public transport would be good for our city. More people would (8) _____, there would not be traffic jams and bus journeys would be quicker.

Language reference

Present perfect

We use the present perfect to talk about actions that started in the past and that continue into the present.

- I have lived here since 2008.

We also use it to talk about actions in the past when we don't mention (or know) the exact time.

- She's closed the window.

We also use the present perfect to describe events in the past which have an effect on the current situation.

- We've eaten dinner so we're not hungry now.

We form the affirmative with *has / have + past participle*.

- I've won the race.
- He's listened to music.

We form the negative with *hasn't / haven't + past participle*.

- I haven't won the race.
- He hasn't listened to music.

We form questions with *Has / Have + subject + past participle*.

- Have you won the race?
- Has he listened to music?

Present perfect and past simple

We use the present perfect for situations where the time period is not finished. We use more general time expressions such as *recently, never, for six years etc.*

- I have lived here for six years.

We use the past simple for completed actions in the past where the time period is finished. We use specific time expressions such as *yesterday, last week, two years ago etc.*

- I lived in Madrid two years ago.

for, since and How long ...?

We use *How long ...?* + present perfect to ask a question about time.

- How long have you lived here?

To answer the question, we use *for* with durations of time and *since* with starting points in time.

- I've lived here for two years.
- I've lived here since 2010.

just, still, yet, already

We use *just* to talk about things we've done a short time ago.

- I've just arrived.

We use *still* to talk about a situation which started in the past and continues into the present.

- They still haven't turned off the lights.

We use *yet* to talk about things which haven't happened in the past but will happen in the future.

- He hasn't done his homework yet.

We use *already* to describe things which have been completed before the present.

- We've already recycled the glass.

Wordlist

Saving environmental resources

compost food waste	_____
install solar panels	_____
insulate windows	_____
mend old clothes	_____
recycle packaging	_____
ride a bike	_____
save water	_____
share car journeys	_____
travel by public transport	_____
turn off lights	_____
use rechargeable batteries	_____

Prefixes

misinform	_____
misplace	_____
misunderstand	_____
overcrowd	_____
overeat	_____
overpopulate	_____
recycle	_____
reorganize	_____
replace	_____
replay	_____
undercook	_____
underestimate	_____
underpay	_____
underuse	_____

Vocabulary 1

Style adjectives

casual colourful comfortable conventional fashionable formal glamorous impractical loose old-fashioned sporty tight trendy

1 Find eight style adjectives in the wordsquare.

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

2 Match the style adjectives with the pictures.

- 1 sporty
- 2 glamorous
- 3 old-fashioned
- 4 tight
- 5 formal
- 6 loose



3 Write the correct adjective for each sentence.

loose / tight

Loose clothes are large and do not fit your body well.

1 trendy / old-fashioned

_____ clothes are not modern or fashionable.

2 casual / formal

_____ clothes are comfortable and suitable for wearing in informal situations.

3 fashionable / conventional

_____ clothes are traditional. They're not new or different.

4 colourful / comfortable

_____ clothes have bright colours or a lot of different colours.

4 Match the sentences with the style adjectives in the box.

~~colourful~~ fashionable glamorous impractical sporty tight

- I love her dress. It's got so many different colours. colourful
- 1 You can't wear sandals. It's raining and it's cold. _____
- 2 She always wears the latest fashions. _____
- 3 Many film stars wear expensive designer clothes. _____
- 4 I often wear a tracksuit and trainers. _____
- 5 These boots are too small. I need a bigger size. _____

EXTRA!

What clothes do you normally wear? What about your friends and family?

I usually wear comfortable clothes for school ...

Grammar 1

Relative pronouns

people	The maths teacher who helped me wears glamorous clothes.
things	My trainers which I bought last year are too tight.
times	2010 is when tight jeans became fashionable again.
places	Paris is a place where there are a lot of fashion houses.

1 Read the sentences. Are they talking about people, things, times or places?

My friend **who** lives in Ireland has got three dogs.

people

- 8am is **when** most students start school. _____
- A public library is a place **where** you can borrow books. _____
- The boys **who** we met were from California. _____
- The dress **which** she bought is very old-fashioned. _____

2 Match the sentence beginnings and ends.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Zara is a shop | a when I like to relax. |
| 2 We met a football player | b who wrote many crime novels. |
| 3 The summer is a time | c which can't jump. |
| 4 An elephant is an animal | d where I buy a lot of clothes. |
| 5 Agatha Christie was a writer | e who played for Liverpool. |

3 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *when* or *where*.

A best-seller is a book which sells millions of copies.

- A secondary school is a place _____ students aged 12–18 study.
- My dad is a mechanic _____ repairs machines.
- These are the earrings _____ my friends gave me.
- It was 31st December _____ my mum met my dad.
- I don't like people _____ don't listen to me.

some / any / no compounds

	people	places	things
affirmative	I can see someone on the beach.	I can see somewhere we can sit down.	I want to buy something for Mum.
negative	No one likes romantic novels.	There's nowhere to buy a drink.	There's nothing to do when it rains.
question	Is anyone wearing jeans to the party?	Is there anywhere we can play football?	Have you got anything to read on holiday?

4 Circle the correct words.

I'm hungry. I need _____ to eat.
a someone b something c nothing

- 1 It's very dark in here. I can't see _____.

a something b nothing c anything

- 2 I'm sure she's not there. Can you hear _____?

a anyone b no one c someone

- 3 The bus is full. There is _____ to sit.

a no one b nowhere c nothing

- 4 I haven't got _____ to wear for Jack's party.

a anything b nothing c something

- 5 I like going _____ with a beach on holiday.

a nowhere b anywhere c somewhere

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

My city is a place where I like meeting my friends.

- My best friend is a person who _____
- My bedroom is a place where _____
- Midnight is a time when _____
- My favourite book is a thing which _____

Vocabulary 2

Phrasal verbs: clothes

get into give away go with look for pick out pick up put away put on take off
throw away try on wear out

- 1 Complete the phrasal verbs with vowels.**
What is the mystery phrasal verb?

1	T	H	R	<u>O</u>	W	<u>A</u>	W	<u>A</u>	Y
			2	G		T		N	T
3	G		V			W		Y	
			4	T	R	Y		N	
		5	L			K	F		R
6	P		C	K			P		
		7	P		T			N	

Mystery phrasal verb:

W			R			T
---	--	--	---	--	--	---

- 2 Circle the correct words.**



Don't forget to **take off** / **put on** your gloves.

1



She **looked for** / **put away** her dress after the party.

2



My sister **throws away** / **gives away** her old clothes.

3



She can't **get into** / **wear out** her dress.

4



It's hot. He's **taking off** / **putting on** his sweater.

5



This film star is **throwing away** / **giving away** her coat.

- 3 Match the sentence beginnings and ends.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You can't go into the restaurant without putting | a out her football boots. |
| 2 Those jeans are really old. Throw | b away our old clothes to our cousins. |
| 3 I'd like to try | c on more formal clothes. |
| 4 During the match she wore | d on your sweater! |
| 5 It's freezing. Put | e them away. |
| 6 My mum used to give | f on those shoes in size 39. |

- 4 Choose the correct phrasal verbs to complete the conversation.**

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Lucy: Yes, I'm (1) looking for a dress for my sister's wedding.

Shop assistant: This dress is very glamorous. What size are you?

Lucy: Can I (2) _____ a size 36, please?

Shop assistant: Yes, of course! And this jacket will (3) _____ it perfectly.

Lucy: Thank you!

Shop assistant: Shall I (4) _____ a hat for you, too?

Lucy: Oh, yes please!
I can't (5) _____ the dress. It's too tight. Have you got a bigger size?

Shop assistant: No, we haven't, but you can (6) _____ a bigger size at our other shop.

Lucy: Oh, OK.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 a looking for | b wearing out |
| 2 a take off | b try on |
| 3 a go with | b put on |
| 4 a pick out | b throw away |
| 5 a give away | b get into |
| 6 a pick up | b put away |

Grammar 2

The future

will / won't + verb for future predictions**affirmative**

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They'll go.

negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't go.

question and short answer

Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they go?

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

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

1 Write sentences or questions with will or won't.

I / become / rich and famous.

I'll become rich and famous.

1 I / not wear / old-fashioned clothes when I'm older.

2 He / drop out of university?

3 In the future / we / travel / by electric cars?

4 My friends / not live / here next year.

5 My teacher / not work / here in 2020.

be going to for future events or intentions**affirmative**I'm
You're
He / She / It's
We / You / They're

going to watch TV.

negativeI'm not
You aren't
He / She / It isn't
We / You / They aren't

going to watch TV.

questionAm I
Are you
Is he / she / it
Are we / you / they

going to watch TV?

short answerYes, I am.
Yes, you are.
Yes, he / she / it is.
Yes, we / you / they are.No, I'm not.
No, you aren't.
No, he / she / it isn't.
No, we / you / they aren't.**2 Complete the sentences with be going to and the words in brackets.***We are going to travel* (we travel) around the world next year.

1 _____ (they not install) solar panels. It's very expensive.

2 _____ (I not argue) with you.

3 _____ (he have) a party at the weekend for his birthday?

4 _____ (my friends send) me a text message.

5 _____ (I look for) some new clothes on Saturday.

6 He's ill. _____ (he not participate) in the marathon?

LOOK!

We can also use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements.

*I'm visiting my grandma in hospital at 4pm tomorrow.***3 Circle the correct answers.**He's very friendly. He's going to make / He's making new friends at summer camp.

1 I don't know what to do. I know! I'm phoning / I'll phone a friend.

2 It's all arranged. I'll have / I'm having a party on Saturday.

3 That baby looks very unhappy. She'll / She's going to cry.

4 I think people are living / will live on other planets in the future.

5 He'll wear / He's wearing his suit for the interview next week.

LOOK!We can also use *might* + verb for a future possibility.*I'm not sure. I might study at university.*

Reading

A comparison

1 Read the text about Maxine and Leonie. Who likes going shopping?

My two friends Maxine and Leonie have quite different styles.

Maxine often wears blue jeans, a T-shirt and a red leather jacket. And she's got a pair of red cowboy boots which look great with her jeans. If we go dancing or to a party, she still wears jeans but she sometimes puts on a glamorous top, for example something with gold or silver on it. She also uses jewellery and hairstyles to create different looks.

While Maxine nearly always wears jeans, Leonie loves skirts or dresses. And Leonie's clothes are always unusual. She loves vintage clothes so she spends a lot of time mending old clothes which she buys in markets.

While Maxine looks very confident, Leonie always looks artistic and dreamy. And Maxine spends very little time or money on her clothes, whereas Leonie goes shopping a lot and is very interested in fashion magazines.

2 Read the text again and circle M (Maxine) or L (Leonie).

She sometimes wears cowboy boots. (M) / L

1 She hardly ever wears skirts or dresses. M / L

2 She's interested in earrings and necklaces. M / L

3 Her clothes are a little bit different. M / L

4 She doesn't buy new clothes. M / L

5 She isn't interested in shopping or fashion magazines. M / L

3 Complete the sentences.

Leonie spends a lot of time in shops
Maxine loves jeans
she often changes her hairstyle
~~she often wears vintage dresses~~

Leonie doesn't wear jeans but she often wears vintage dresses.

1 Leonie wears skirts or dresses, whereas _____.

2 Maxine doesn't go shopping, while _____.

3 Although Maxine nearly always wears jeans, _____.

Writing

4 Complete the notes about two friends.

- 1 Who are your two friends? (Choose two friends with different styles.)

- 2 What clothes does Friend 1 (F1) often wear?

- 3 Has he/she got a special pair of boots or shoes?

- 4 What do these boots or shoes look great with?

- 5 What does F1 wear when you go out?

- 6 What clothes does Friend 2 (F2) love?

- 7 What are F2's clothes like?

- 8 Where does F2 buy his/her clothes?

- 9 What's F1's style like?

- 10 What is F2's style like?

- 11 Does F1 spend a lot of money or time on clothes?

- 12 What is F2 interested in (the latest fashions, magazines, new hairstyles etc)?

5 Now use your notes to complete the text about your two friends.

My two friends (1) (F1 and F2) _____ have quite different styles.

(2) (F1) _____ often wears
(3) _____. He's/She's got a pair of
(4) _____ which look great with
(5) _____. If we go out, he/she wears
(6) _____.

While (7) (F1) _____ usually wears
(8) _____, (9) (F2) _____ loves (10) _____.
And (11) (F2) _____'s clothes are
(12) _____. He/She buys them
(13) _____.

While (14) (F1) _____ looks
(15) _____, (16) (F2) _____ always looks (17) _____. And
(18) (F1) _____ spends
(19) _____, whereas
(20) (F2) _____ is very interested in
(21) _____.

Language reference

Relative pronouns

We use relative pronouns to give extra information about people, things, places and time. They are used to link two sentences.

- That's my friend. He goes to my school.
- That's my friend who goes to my school.

We use *who* for people, *which* for things, *where* for places and *when* for time. We can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.

- That's the man who / that phoned you.
- I've got a pen which / that I bought in London.
- My bedroom is a place where I can relax.
- 11am is a time when I have something to eat.

some / any / no compounds

Some is used with countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

- I'm looking for something to wear tonight.

Any can be used in both negative sentences and questions.

- I can't find anywhere to sit.
- Has anyone taken my book?

No one can only be used in negative sentences.

- There's no one here.

We add *-one* to talk about people, *-thing* to talk about things and *-where* to talk about places.

- I need someone to help me.
- I need something to drink.
- I need somewhere to sit.

The future

We use *will* or *won't* + verb to make predictions about the future.

- I'll be rich and famous.
She won't live in Italy for a long time.

We can also use *will* to talk about spontaneous decisions.

- I'm cold. I'll put on another sweater.

We use *might* to talk about a future possibility.

- We're not sure but we might go to Paris.

We use *be going to* to talk about future plans or intentions.

- He's going to study chemistry at university.

We can use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements.

- Our football team is playing at 3pm on Saturday.

We can also use *be going to* to talk about predictions based on present evidence.

- I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be ill.

Wordlist

Style adjectives

casual	_____
colourful	_____
comfortable	_____
conventional	_____
fashionable	_____
formal	_____
glamorous	_____
impractical	_____
loose	_____
old-fashioned	_____
sporty	_____
tight	_____
trendy	_____

Phrasal verbs: clothes

get into	_____
give away	_____
go with	_____
look for	_____
pick out	_____
pick up	_____
put away	_____
put on	_____
take off	_____
throw away	_____
try on	_____
wear out	_____

Vocabulary 1

The world of work

allowance application form apprenticeship benefits bonus conditions contract expenses
job advertisement pay rise pension promotion salary work experience

1 Order the letters to make work and money words.

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| aalsyr | s_alar_y |
| 1 pcraehpinpties | a_____p |
| 2 nsbou | b_____s |
| 3 onipnes | p_____n |
| 4 acctnort | c_____t |
| 5 moooptrn | p_____n |
| 6 yap esri | p_____e |
| 7 rowk xeeeripcn | w_____e |
| 8 ncllaawoe | a_____e |

2 Match 1–6 with a–f to make work and money words.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1 appli | a itions |
| 2 bene | b vertisement |
| 3 cond | c enses |
| 4 job ad | d fits |
| 5 exp | e otion |
| 6 prom | f cation form |

3 Circle the correct words.

- a written agreement between two people
a a contract b conditions
- 1 When you stop working at 65, you receive _____
a an allowance b a pension
- 2 Extra money in addition to your normal salary
a a bonus b work experience
- 3 To move to a higher level in a company
a a promotion b a pay rise
- 4 An announcement in a newspaper, on the internet etc, looking for more workers
a an apprenticeship b a job advertisement
- 5 Money that you spend when you are working but which you can get back from your company, e.g. for travelling or food
a benefits b expenses

4 What are they talking about? Circle the correct words.

- When my granddad stops working, he'll receive money.
salary / pension
- 1 This one says they're looking for someone who likes children.
contract / job advertisement
- 2 My brother's at university. My parents give him €500 every month.
work experience / allowance
- 3 The company's going to pay me a little more every month.
bonus / pay rise
- 4 We get a free club, membership to a gym and money for clothes. It's great.
conditions / benefits
- 5 They work 40 hours a week, Monday to Saturday. They have two weeks' holiday.
conditions / benefits
- 6 I wrote that I was good with people and that I enjoyed helping others.
apprenticeship / application form

EXTRA!

What sort of job would you like in the future?
What sort of job would you NOT like?

I would like a job with good working conditions, for example long holidays.



Grammar 1

The first conditional

situation	consequence
If my dad gets a promotion, If you stay at home,	he'll be happy. you won't get the job.
consequence	situation
He'll get a bonus They won't give you a pay rise	if he sells a lot of cars. if you work slowly.

1 Complete the first conditional sentences.

- If you throw away the rubbish,
I'll clean _____ (clean) the kitchen.
- If he looks in the newspaper, he _____ (find) a lot of job advertisements.
 - He _____ (go) abroad if he takes a gap year.
 - If you don't listen, you _____ (not understand) me.
 - Your parents _____ (worry) about you if you don't phone them.
 - We _____ (not play) tennis if the weather is bad.

2 Circle the correct words.

- If I _____ a trendy blue jacket, I'll buy it.
a **see** b will see
- If your homework is difficult, I _____ you.
a help b 'll help
 - If you _____ to the party, you'll have a good time.
a come b 'll come
 - She _____ the exam if she doesn't study.
a fail b 'll fail
 - You'll get ill if you _____ a coat.
a don't wear b won't wear
 - If he doesn't do work experience, he _____ the job.
a doesn't get b won't get

The second conditional

situation	consequence
If you worked harder, If they earned more money,	you'd get a promotion. they wouldn't live here.
consequence	situation
I'd earn millions of Euros He wouldn't be unemployed	if I was a football player. if he lived in a big city.

3 Match the sentence beginnings and ends.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 We would go abroad | a if I forgot her birthday. |
| 2 If my sister lived in Paris | b they would play volleyball. |
| 3 I wouldn't be tired | c if we had more money. |
| 4 If my friends didn't play basketball | d I would visit her there. |
| 5 My mum wouldn't be happy | e if I didn't go to bed so late. |

4 Circle the correct words.

- We ~~saved~~ / **would save** electricity if we turned off the lights.
- You would enjoy that book if you read / **would read** it.
 - If I ~~went~~ / **would go** skiing, I would have an accident.
 - You ~~made~~ / **would make** new friends if you changed school.
 - If they had an umbrella, they ~~wouldn't be~~ / **didn't be** wet.
 - If I ~~wasn't~~ / **wouldn't be** ill, I would go out with my friends.

5 Order the words to make questions.

- would / do / if / won / What / you / you / a lot of money ?
What *would you do if you won a lot of money?*
- rains / What / you / it / at the weekend / will / do / if ?
What _____
 - your favourite film star / you / What / saw / would / do / you / if ?
What _____
 - on Saturday / will / you / you / What / do / if / your friends / meet ?
What _____
 - your mum / What / say / got into trouble / would / if / you / at school ?
What _____
 - do / your mobile phone / at home / left / you / What / if / would / you ?
What _____

Vocabulary 2

Work verbs

apply for a job be unemployed claim expenses earn a salary fill in an application form
 get a job get a pension have a full-time job have an interview lose a job sign a contract
 work part-time

1 Complete the work verbs with vowels.

- a pply f o r a j o b
 1 cl ___ m ___ xp ___ ns ___ s
 2 g ___ t ___ j ___ b
 3 w ___ rk p ___ rt-t ___ m ___
 4 ___ rn ___ s ___ l ___ ry
 5 g ___ t ___ p ___ ns ___ n
 6 b ___ ___ n ___ mpl ___ y ___ d

2 Circle the correct words and then match the work verbs to the pictures.

have / sign a job interview

- 1 have / fill in an application form
 2 sign / claim a contract
 3 lose / work a job
 4 have / work a full-time job
 5 fill in / apply for a job

b



3 Circle the correct work verbs to complete the text.

My brother was unemployed / got a pension. He looked at the job advertisements on the internet and decided to (1) **claim expenses** / **apply for a job** on a summer camp. He (2) **earned a salary** / filled in the **application form** and waited for an answer. About two weeks later, he (3) **signed a contract** / had an interview. The interview went very well and he (4) **got the job** / lost the job. Before he started working, he (5) **signed a contract** / filled in an application form for mornings only. Now my brother (6) **has a full-time job** / is working part-time at the summer camp and he's very happy.

4 Read the text in exercise 3 again. Complete these work verbs and put them in order.

- 1 be unemployed 7
 2 _____ a job interview
 3 _____ for a job
 4 _____ a job
 5 _____ a contract
 6 _____ part-time
 7 _____ in an application form

EXTRA!

Do your parents work full-time or part-time?

Have you ever applied for a job?

Is it easy to get a job where you live?

Grammar 2

Gerunds and infinitives

Remember!

We often use two verbs in a sentence. The second verb can either be a gerund (-ing) form or an infinitive.

I like reading science fiction books.

We decided to buy my dad a new hat.

1 Match the sentence beginnings and ends.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 My friends enjoy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 I can't afford | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 My sister would like | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 We're looking forward to | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 When I finished | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 He's arranged | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a going on the school trip.
 b to meet his friends later.
 c playing the match, I was very tired.
 d reading thrillers, but I don't.
 e to buy expensive clothes.
 f to be a nurse when she's older.

2 Complete the table with the verbs in the box.

arrange like look forward to love
 want would like

verb + -ing	verb + infinitive
enjoy	(1) <u>arrange</u>
(2) _____	can't afford
spend time	(3) _____
(4) _____	decide
finish	(5) _____
(6) _____	learn

3 Circle the correct words.

- I finished cleaning / to clean the house at 9pm.
- We often spend time **looking** / to look for new clothes.
 - I learnt **playing** / to play the piano when I was very young.
 - My parents can't afford **buying** / to buy a new car at the moment.
 - I don't want **eating** / to eat now. I'm not hungry.
 - My teachers love **giving** / to give us more homework for the weekend.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form (gerund or infinitive) of the verbs in brackets.

- My brother likes going (go) to bed late.
- I'm not looking forward to _____ (get) a job.
 - I didn't enjoy _____ (visit) that museum.
 - We've arranged _____ (have) the party on Saturday.
 - I've decided _____ (buy) my mum some earrings.
 - My teacher spends a lot of time _____ (write) on the board.

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences with a gerund or an infinitive so they are true for you.

- When I leave school, I would like to take a gap year and go abroad.
- I can't afford _____
 - I'm looking forward _____
 - I always enjoy _____
 - I don't like _____
 - When I was five, I learnt _____

Reading

A letter of application

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

This programme tries to help the environment. T / F

1 You have to be over 18 to work at Green Camps. T / F

2 You have to bring your own food. T / F

3 You need to write a letter of application. T / F



Green Camps Programme

Are you passionate about green issues? Do you want to do something to improve the environment? Every year we invite volunteers to join the Green Camps Programme and help in a variety of environmental projects. This year we have 20 camps open for two weeks. The jobs for volunteers include:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| cleaning beaches | helping in our offices |
| planting trees | updating our website |
| repairing country paths and walls | helping in our kitchens |
| working with horses | photographing our work |

Volunteers must be aged 16–18 and hardworking, enjoy working in a team and living and working outdoors in all weather. We provide training, accommodation in tents, excellent meals and fun activities in the evenings.

To apply, write and tell us what you can offer us. Please say which type of activities you are most interested in.

2 Read the advert again and answer the questions.

How many different camps are there? _____ 20 _____

1 How long do volunteers work for? _____

2 Are all the jobs outside? _____

3 Where do the volunteers sleep? _____

4 What do the volunteers do after work? _____

Writing

3 Complete Karen's CV with the headings in the box.

Education Experience Personal details
Personal qualities References

Personal details

Name: Karen Blythe

Nationality: British

Address: 73 Victoria Street, London

Telephone: 7444 1111133

(1) _____

At present: Year 11, Wandsworth High School, London. Studying for GCSEs

University plans: Veterinary Science

(2) _____

Farm work: Look after horses

Animal clinic: Clean, prepare food and help in the office

(3) _____

I'm a hardworking person with enthusiasm and energy.

(4) _____

Kate France, my tutor

4 Now use the information in Karen's CV to complete the letter of application.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to apply for a volunteer position on your Green Camps Programme. I would be most interested in working with animals.

I am 16 years old and currently in (1) Year 11. I am taking my GCSEs this summer and plan to continue at school next year. In the future I would like to study (2) _____ at university.

I have been interested in animals since I was five years old. I often help my grandparents on their farm, in particular I (3) _____. I sometimes help at a local animal clinic too where I (4) _____.

I think I would learn a lot from being a volunteer on your programme. I am a hardworking person with (5) _____.

I am enclosing a reference from (6) _____.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Karen Blythe

Language reference

The first conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about possible situations and their consequences.

- If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the beach.

We use *if* + subject + present simple for the situation and then subject + *will / won't* + infinitive without *to* for the consequence.

SITUATION	CONSEQUENCE
------------------	--------------------

- If I go to the party, I'll have a good time.

If the situation comes first, we use a comma.

- If they don't leave now, they'll be late.

If the consequence comes first, we don't need a comma.

- They'll be late if they don't leave now.

The second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about imaginary or improbable future situations and their consequences.

- If I won the lottery, I would travel around the world.

We use *if* + subject + past simple for the situation and then subject + *would / wouldn't* + infinitive without *to* for the consequence.

SITUATION	CONSEQUENCE
------------------	--------------------

- If I found a lot of money, I would take it to the police station.

If the situation comes first, we use a comma.

- If we didn't have school, we would play football all day.

If the consequence comes first, we don't need a comma.

- We would play football all day if we didn't have school.

Gerunds and infinitives

We sometimes use two verbs together in a sentence. The second verb can be a gerund (*-ing* form) or an infinitive.

- I like meeting my friends on Saturdays.
- I want to buy some new shoes.

We use the gerund (*-ing* form) after certain verbs, in particular opinion verbs such as *like*, *dislike*, *don't mind*, *love* and *enjoy*.

- He loves playing cards.

We use the *gerund* after prepositions.

- Our team is looking forward to playing the final.

We use the gerund as the subject of a sentence.

- Eating fruit is good for you.

We use the infinitive after certain verbs such as *want*, *need* and *decide*.

- I've decided to study history at university.

We use the infinitive after adjectives.

- I'm happy to meet you.

Wordlist

The world of work

allowance	_____
application form	_____
apprenticeship	_____
benefits	_____
bonus	_____
conditions	_____
contract	_____
expenses	_____
job advertisement	_____
pay rise	_____
pension	_____
promotion	_____
salary	_____
work experience	_____

Work verbs

apply for a job	_____
be unemployed	_____
claim expenses	_____
earn a salary	_____
fill in an application form	_____
get a job	_____
get a pension	_____
have a full-time job	_____
have an interview	_____
lose a job	_____
sign a contract	_____
work part-time	_____