



UNIT 1

1 Correct the sentences about two famous people. Use the words in brackets.

- Bruno Mars is a teacher. (singer)
Bruno Mars isn't a teacher. He's a singer......
- His hair is long. (short)
.....
- Anne Hathaway is a tennis player. (actress)
.....
- She has got curly hair. (straight)
.....
- Anne and Bruno are ugly. (good-looking)
.....

2 Complete the text. Use the correct form of *to be* or *have got*.

My favourite cartoon character ¹..... Hayley Smith from *American Dad*. She ²..... 18 years old. She ³..... long straight hair and her eyes ⁴..... big and round. She ⁵..... one brother called Steve but she ⁶..... a sister. Hayley and Steve ⁷..... a fish called Klaus, but they ⁸..... a cat or a dog.

3 Write at least four sentences about your favourite cartoon family. Use *to be* or *have got*.

-
-
-
-

4 Complete the questions. Then answer them.

- What your name?
.....
- you from Madrid?
.....
- Where you now?
.....
- you a sister?
.....
- your mother adventurous?
.....
- When you English lessons?
.....



5 Write questions with the words below and the correct form of *to be* or *have got*. Then answer the questions about the picture.

1. Bill / short

.....
.....

2. Bill and Kate / small eyes

.....
.....

3. Mutt / fat

.....
.....

4. Mutt / small ears

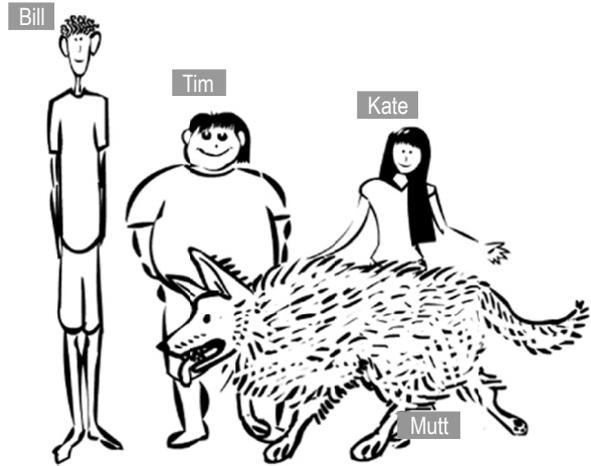
.....
.....

5. Tim and Kate / curly hair

.....
.....

6. Kate and Tim / tall

.....
.....



6 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. winner 2. beginning 3. tribe

7 Read the text about *Survivor*.

Survivor

Survivor is a popular TV reality programme in many countries around the world. There are 16-20 people on the programme and they live in a remote tropical area for about three months. They haven't got houses or beds. Sometimes, they haven't got food. They've got difficult competitions every week and they vote to send one person home. There is only one winner at the end of the three months. In the US version of the programme, he or she gets \$1,000,000.

In the beginning, there are two tribes in the game and each tribe lives in a different area. During the day, the survivors look for food. They catch fish in the ocean and get fruit from trees. When there are competitions, the winning tribe often gets food. Sometimes the food is an entire meal. Sometimes it's just chocolate or cakes. But the survivors are always happy to get good food.

Who is a good survivor? It's important to be adventurous and brave. It helps to be athletic, strong and hard-working, too. Many people on the show are funny or good-looking. Easy-going survivors are popular because they are usually nice and friendly. Lazy survivors aren't popular. Sometimes the winner isn't brave, strong or good-looking. But he or she is clever and really knows how to play the game.



8 Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative or negative form of *to be* or *have got*.

1. *Survivor* a show about life in the city.
2. The competitions on the show easy.
3. The US show a \$1 million prize.
4. The survivors in two different groups at the beginning of the game.
5. The tribes fruit trees in their areas.
6. The survivors good food all the time.

9 Write questions with the words below and the correct form of *to be* or *have got*.

1. *Survivor* / on TV
.....
2. the survivors / nice homes / on the programme
.....
3. two survivors / winners / at the end of the programme
.....
4. the fish meals / from a shop
.....
5. easy-going survivors / popular
.....
6. the programme / clever / survivors
.....

10 Answer the questions in Exercise 4.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

11 Look at the fact file about a survivor on the TV programme. Write a paragraph about her.

Name:	Eve Twivy
Age:	23
From:	New York
Appearance:	tall, good-looking, strong
Personality:	friendly, generous, creative, confident



UNIT 2

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there is* or *there are*. Which picture is each sentence about? Tick *A*, *B* or *Both*.



	A	B	Both
1. a kitchen.			
2. two bedrooms.			
3. (not) a dining room.			
4. (not) two bathrooms.			
5. (not) a garage.			
6. a garden.			

2 Complete the questions about Picture B. Use *Is there* or *Are there*. Then answer the questions.

- a table in the kitchen?
.....
- four chairs in the kitchen?
.....
- a small TV in the living room?
.....
- two sinks in the house?
.....
- people in the house?
.....

3 Write *a*, *an* or *some* before the words below. Then write *C* (countable) or *U* (uncountable).

- *a* lamp .. *C* ..
- armchair
- money
- egg
- furniture
- pictures
- garden



4 Complete the sentences with a, an, the, some or any.

1. There is water on the table.
2. There isn't dining room in this house.
3. Are there cupboards in your classroom?
4. There is interesting house on this street.
5. Your lunch is in fridge.
6. There are children in your garden.

5 Complete the text with a, an, the, some or any.

In China, there is ¹..... special type of house for family clans. It's called a tulou, and there are over 20,000 tulous in ²..... country. In Yongding County, there is ³..... amazing 300-year-old tulou, Chengqilou. In Chengqilou, there are ⁴..... kitchens and rooms for food on the first and second floors. On the third and fourth floors, there are living rooms and bedrooms. There are 370 rooms in ⁵..... tulou, but there aren't ⁶..... bathrooms. Chengqilou is still home to 57 families today.

6 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. square metres | 3. poor |
| 2. housing | 4. build |

7 Read the text about a home in Egypt.

A New Home

The year is 2003

Nasser and Magda Habib are from Egypt. They have got five children. They live in a small house with five other families. There are 44 people in the house, but it's only 75 square metres! There is a small kitchen and two bedrooms in the house. There is only one bathroom and one sink for all the families. Each family cooks, eats and sleeps in one room. There are many children in the house but there isn't a place for them to play.

Today

Habitat for Humanity is an international housing organisation. It helps poor people build new houses in the USA, Africa, Asia, Europe and South America. Thanks to Habitat for Humanity, Nasser and Magda don't live in the small house today. Their old house is now six new flats, and each of the families has got one of the flats. The flats are nice and clean. In Nasser and Magda's new flat, there are two bedrooms and a living room. There's a small kitchen with cupboards and a cooker, and there's a bathroom with a sink and a shower too. Now the family has got a place to cook, eat, sleep and play.

8 Complete the questions with *Is there* or *Are there*. Then answer the questions.

1. three children in Nasser and Magda's family?
.....
2. six families in their house in 2003?
.....

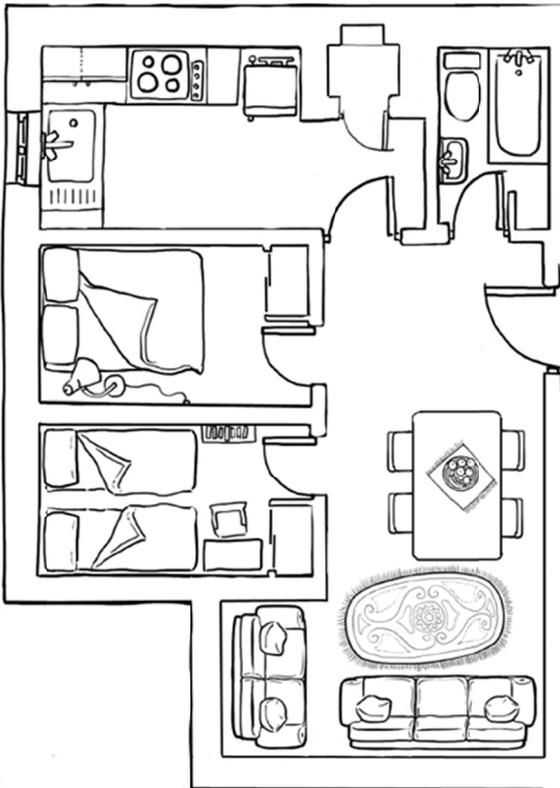


3. a living room in the old house?
.....
4. a sink in the kitchen and in the bathroom of the old house?
.....
5. many children in the old house?
.....

9 Complete the sentences with a, an, the, some or any. Make the sentences true according to the text.

1. There is..... organisation to help poor people build new houses.
2. There aren't Habitat for Humanity houses in Australia.
3. Today, there are new flats for all the families in Nasser and Magda's old house.
4. There is living room in Nasser and Magda's new flat.
5. There are cupboards in kitchen.

10 Look at the floor plan of a Habitat for Humanity house. Write a description of the house. Use quantifiers and the correct form of *There is* or *There are*.





UNIT 3

1 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences in the Present Simple. Use the correct form of the verb.

- English / at school / Katie / study
.....
- chat / Jane and Brian / every day / online
.....
- football / he / twice a week / play
.....
- his mother / shopping / on Sundays / go
.....
- sometimes / we / to pop music / listen
.....

2 Write five sentences with the words in the chart. Use the Present Simple affirmative and time expressions or adverbs of frequency.

	read	the web
I	study	on the phone
Nicola	surf	in class
The teachers	talk	the newspaper
	stay	at school

-
-
-
-
-

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

I ¹..... (love) shopping. My favourite place to shop is Oxford Street - a famous shopping street in London. Thousands of people ²..... (visit) Oxford Street every day. Sometimes, I ³..... (go) to Oxford Street with my mum. She ⁴..... (know) the best shops. Sometimes, my friend Brian ⁵..... (come) shopping with me. Brian ⁶..... (want) to be a pop star, so we always ⁷..... (look) at CDs in the music shop, HMV. That's why Oxford Street is Brian's favourite shopping street, too.

4 Change the sentences to the negative. Use the Present Simple and the words in brackets.

- You speak French at home. (English)
You don't speak English at home......
- They send 300 text messages a week. (e-mails)
.....
- Bill lives near a school. (park)
.....



- 4. The boys play football every day. (tennis)
.....
- 5. Mrs Green works in London. (Manchester)
.....

5 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1. Sue (eat) fish?
- 2. the girls (visit) their grandparents at the weekends?
- 3. Julia (surf) the web?
- 4. Sammy (go) on holiday once a year?
- 5. you (tour) Europe every summer?

6 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

Jen: How often ^{1.} you (walk) the dog?
Tim: I ^{2.} (walk) him every evening.
Jen: Where ^{3.} you usually (go)?
Tim: To the park.
Jen: ^{4.} your brothers (come) with you?
Tim: No, they don't. They ^{5.} (not like) the park.
Jen: What about your mum? ^{6.} she (take) the dog out too?
Tim: No, she doesn't. She ^{7.} (not help) me with the dog. But I
^{8.} (not mind).

7 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- 1. busy 3. receive
- 2. loud 4. ruin

8 Read the blog entry by a mother of two teenagers.

Every morning when I get up, I hear pop music from my children's rooms. At breakfast, I ask my daughter Alyssa how she is, but she doesn't hear me. She's busy with her mobile phone. She always sends text messages to her friends during breakfast. My 13-year-old son Ashley goes online to check his e-mails. After breakfast, I take the children to school by car. I ask what they want for supper, but they can't hear me because the music from their iPods is very loud.

When they come home from school, the children close their bedroom doors and watch films on their computers. I want them to do their homework but they want to play with their computers and mobile phones. Alyssa and Ashley never talk these days. That isn't because they don't like each other. It's because they chat online – even when they're in the same house! They tell me they've got new friends, but they're not real friends. They're online friends. My children don't read books or magazines either because they read stories on their electronic books. Sometimes, I just want my kids to turn off their phones, computers, electronic books and iPods. I hate technology!



9 Complete the sentences according to the text. Use the verbs in brackets and the Present Simple affirmative or negative.

1. Ashley (check) his e-mails in the morning.
2. The children (usually / talk) to each other.
They (often / chat) online.
3. The children (read) books or magazines.
4. Their mother (drive) them to school every day.
5. She (like) technology.

10 Answer these questions.

1. What is the first thing Mum hears in the morning?
.....
2. Why doesn't Alyssa talk to her mum at breakfast time?
.....
3. Why does Ashley go online in the morning?
.....
4. What do the children do in their bedrooms after school?
.....
5. Why don't Alyssa and Ashley talk?
.....
6. Why don't they read books?
.....

11 Imagine you are Alyssa or Ashley. Write a blog entry about how you use technology and how your mother feels about it.

UNIT 4

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

1. We (sit) near the river.
2. Damian (swim) now.
3. The boys (run) right now.
4. Lucy (read) a book.
5. The dog (play) at the moment.

2 Complete the text with the words in brackets. Use the Present Continuous, affirmative or negative.

Pam and her family ¹ (visit) the Lake District in Cumbria, England.
 Today, they ² (not sit) near a lake. They're in Whinlatter Forest
 Park. Pam's brother ³ (have) fun in the adventure area, but Pam ⁴
 (not play) with him. She



5. (ride) a bike with her father. They 6. (look) at the beautiful lakes and mountains.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous. Then answer the questions according to the pictures below.

1. the children / hide / in a cave / at the moment

.....

2. those birds / fly / to the hills

.....

3. the Brown family / sleep / in the jungle

.....

4. your sister / climb / the mountain / right now

.....

5. Dan / drive / in / the forest

.....



4 Complete the chart with the time expressions below.

often ♦ twice a year ♦ now ♦ at the weekend ♦ right now ♦ at the moment

Present Simple	Present Continuous

5 Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verb in brackets.

- Nina isn't at school today. She (not feel) very well.
- Rachel (send) Vanessa a text message right now.
- you (go) to a basketball game every week?
- We..... (not have) breakfast at the moment.
- they (look) for new coats now?

6 Write sentences about you, your friends and the teacher, and the activities in your classroom at the moment. Use the verbs below and the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

understand ♦ write ♦ hear ♦ listen ♦ talk

-
-
-



- 4.
- 5.

7 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- 1. lower
- 2. attack
- 3. teeth marks
- 4. life jacket

8 Read the text about two exciting tourist attractions.

Only for the Brave

Are you planning a holiday? Are you looking for something dangerous and exciting to do? How about these ideas for adventurous tourists?

The Cage of Death (Darwin, Australia)

Do you want to meet a crocodile? For \$150, you can see crocodiles in their natural habitat. The Cage of Death is a 2.7-metre-high plastic box. You climb into the box. Then, a cable lowers the box into the water. For 15 minutes, you are under the water with gigantic angry crocodiles. There are only four centimetres of plastic between you and the crocodiles, so don't make a lot of noise. These animals aren't very friendly, and sometimes they try to attack the box. Look carefully. You can see their teeth marks on the plastic.

Iguazu Boat Ride (Brazil / Argentina)

Iguazu Falls in Brazil and Argentina isn't just one waterfall, it's 275 waterfalls. One of these waterfalls is 82 metres high, 150 metres wide and 700 metres long! It's possible to see the waterfalls from dry land, but for only \$15, you can go on a boat ride into the falls. You're probably packing your bags right now, so don't forget to take a swimsuit. You can get very wet in the falls. And remember to wear a life jacket on the boat. The water is very dangerous!

9 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Where are the people? Tick the correct column in the chart.

	Cage of Death	Iguazu Boat Ride
1. Allan (pay) \$150 for a ticket right now.		
2. Chris and Carol (not like) getting wet. They (prefer) looking at the falls from dry land.		
3. At the moment, they (lower) Mandy into the water.		
4. Linda (not want) to wear a life jacket.		
5. That crocodile (not try) to be friendly now. It (attack) our box.		



10 Answer the questions.

1. What happens after you get into the Cage of Death?
.....
2. What separates the visitors from the crocodiles?
.....
3. How do we know the crocodiles attack the box?
.....
4. What is special about the boat ride?
.....
5. What do you need for the boat ride? Why?
.....

11 Imagine you're a radio reporter and you're watching the crocodiles from inside the Cage of Death. What is happening? Tell the listeners.

UNIT 5

1 Which activities can a dog do and which can't a dog do? Write affirmative and negative sentences with the words below.

catch a ball ♦ speak ♦ read books ♦ swim ♦ play golf

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

2 Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives below.

good ♦ quick ♦ easy ♦ terrible ♦ happy

1. "Get dressed, Joe! You're late for school!" said Mum.
2. He cooks I can't eat his food.
3. The little girls are smiling at the camera.
4. Mark usually wins tennis matches. He plays
5. Jenny's very musical. She learns new songs

3 Write affirmative, negative or interrogative sentences with the words below. Use can and the adverb form of the adjectives.

1. Sandy / dance / nice / .
.....
2. Teresa / not cycle / far / .
.....
3. the children / draw pictures / beautiful / ?
.....
4. her friend / jump / high / .



.....
5. John / not write / creative / .
.....

6. you / run / fast / ?
.....

4 Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1. We mustn't clean our teeth twice a day.
- 2. Students must do their homework.
- 3. In basketball, you mustn't kick the ball.
- 4. Children mustn't drive a car.
- 5. Football players must wear goggles.

5 Write rules for a school sports day. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1. try different sports 4. have fun
- 2. forget to drink water 5. wear comfortable clothes
- 3. wear sandals

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *must*, *mustn't*, *should* or *shouldn't*.

- 1. players throw the ball in football?
- 2. Laura, you hit your brother!
- 3. I remember your phone number. What is it?
- 4. We leave in ten minutes. We don't want to be late.
- 5. Daniel forget to take his trainers to school. He's got a sports lesson today.
- 6. Tennis players use a racket.

7 Choose the correct answers.

Etiquette at a Football Stadium

- You ¹ **must** / **can** sit on your seat during the match. You ² **can** / **must** stand when your team scores a goal, but remember: the people behind you ³ **can't** / **mustn't** see while you're standing.
- Parents are responsible for their children. Children ⁴ **shouldn't** / **can't** walk around the stadium alone.
- You ⁵ **mustn't** / **can't** throw anything onto the football pitch or at the players during the game. Even a small object ⁶ **can** / **should** be dangerous.



8 Read the letter about a summer camp.

Dear Campers,

We're very excited about Camp Sports Plus summer camp this July. We've got a big selection of activities and sports to choose from, so you shouldn't worry about that. We're sending you a list and you should start thinking about your choices. Is your favourite sport not on the list? Just write to us and tell us. Maybe we can solve the problem.

- **In the gymnasium:** You can join a hip-hop dancing class, do gymnastics or karate, or practise weightlifting.
- **In the stadium:** You can play volleyball, basketball or football.
- **In the park:** There are special areas for running, rollerblading and cycling.

For water-sport lovers: You can go swimming in the swimming pool or take scuba diving or surfing lessons in the ocean.

In addition:

Camp Sports Plus has got a great computer room. You can play computer games with your friends, write e-mails to your family and even watch films ... when you're not doing sport, of course!

Important things to remember:

- All campers must bring a medical note from their doctor.
- You must wear trainers in the gymnasium, so don't leave them at home!
- Girls and boys with long hair must wear a swimming cap in the swimming pool.
- You mustn't bring mobile phones or other electronic items to camp. Sorry, campers!

See you in July!

Camp Sports Plus

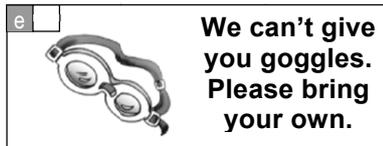
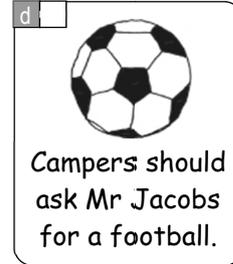
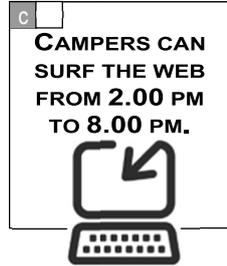
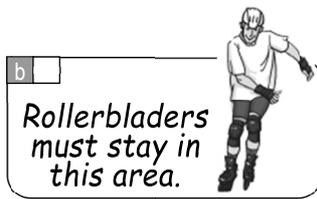
9 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *must*, *mustn't*, *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. Campers at Camp Sports Plus choose activities.
2. Campers worry about not having anything to do.
3. Campers start thinking about things they want to do.
4. Campers ask for sports not on the list.
5. Campers take scuba diving lessons in the swimming pool.
6. Campers have a note from a doctor.
7. Campers wear sandals in the gymnasium.
8. Campers leave their mobile phones at home.



10 Look at the signs at Camp Sports Plus. Match the places below to the signs.

1. gymnasium
2. computer room
3. stadium
4. swimming pool
5. park



11 Write an advert for a newspaper about Camp Sports Plus. Give information about when the camp is open and what campers can do there.

UNIT 6

1 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Australia is (big) Ireland.
2. Mandy is (tall) Dave.
3. Films are (interesting) books.
4. My dog is (domesticated) my cat.
5. Pam is (funny) Chloe.

2 Compare the butterfly and the elephant. Write sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives below.

small ♦ fat ♦ beautiful ♦ dirty ♦ colourful



1. The butterfly is
2.
3.
4.
5.

3 Complete the sentences with the adjective in brackets and (not) as ... as.

1. The baby chimpanzee weighs one kilo. The baby gorilla weighs two kilos. The chimpanzee is (heavy) the gorilla.
2. Ben is two metres tall. Sam is also two metres tall. Sam is (tall) Ben.



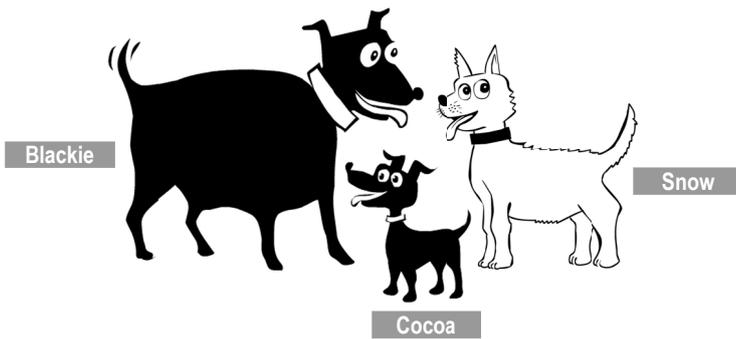
3. The parrot is blue, orange and yellow. The fish is blue, orange and yellow, too. The fish is (colourful) the parrot.
4. Your dogs are very adventurous. My dogs are lazy. My dogs are (adventurous) your dogs.
5. The rabbits are one week old. The cats are seven days old. The cats are (old) the rabbits.

4 What is your opinion? Complete the sentences with an animal and the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1. are (frightening) animals.
2. are (nice) pets.
3. are (beautiful) animals.
4. are (unusual) animals.
5. are (funny) animals.

5 Write sentences to compare the dogs. Use (not) as ... as or the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives below.

thin ♦ small ♦ big ♦ dark



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

6 Complete the text. Use the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

Animals in the same family aren't always the same size. The whale shark, for example, is ¹..... (big) fish in the ocean. An average adult is about 9.7 metres long and it weighs about 19,000 kilos. The dwarf lantern shark is ²..... (small) the whale shark. In fact, it's only about 20 centimetres long. That's ³..... (tiny) most rats!

The Komodo dragon is a very big lizard. At up to three metres in length and about 70 kilograms in weight, it's ⁴..... (heavy) type of lizard, and it's ⁵..... (dangerous) many other wild animals. The Jaragua is also a lizard, but it's ⁶..... (cute) the Komodo and it's ⁷..... (short) the Komodo, too. It's only about 1½ centimetres long!



7 Write the words under the correct pictures.

duck ♦ penguin ♦ ferret



1

2

3

8 Read the text about an interesting bird.

Saving the Kakapo

Which bird stands like a penguin, walks like a duck and is heavier than a chicken? It's the kakapo parrot, and it's the rarest and most unusual parrot in the world.

The kakapo is bigger than other members of the parrot family. It's also different in another significant way; it cannot fly. The kakapo is a vulnerable animal because it isn't as fast as other birds, so hungry cats, rats or ferrets can easily catch it. It's also very friendly and it can't distinguish a friend from an enemy.

The kakapo's main form of protection is camouflage. When there's danger, the bird hides in a tree. Up in a tree, the green bird is almost invisible, but wild animals still find it because it's got a strong smell. For all of these reasons, there are only about 120 kakapo parrots in the world today, and they all live on three protected islands in New Zealand.

Scientists are working hard to save the kakapo from extinction. Each bird has got a small microchip so someone can watch it at all times. Volunteers stay on the islands to take care of the birds. They give them food and they make sure they are safe and healthy.

For now, the kakapos are safe, but they are still in danger of extinction. One cat or rat can destroy the entire species.

9 Choose the correct answers.

1. A chicken is **as heavy as** / **not as heavy as** a kakapo parrot.
2. Other parrots are **smaller than** / **not as small as** the kakapo.
3. The kakapo is **not as fast as** / **as fast as** a ferret.
4. The kakapo is **as friendly as** / **friendlier than** most wild animals.
5. The kakapo is **more vulnerable than** / **not as vulnerable as** other parrots.

10 Answer the questions.

1. How is the kakapo similar to other animals?
.....
2. How is the kakapo most different from other parrots?
.....
3. Why is it hard to see a kakapo in a tree?
.....
4. How do wild animals find the kakapo when it's hiding in a tree?
.....
5. Why are today's kakapos safer than kakapos in the past?



11 Look at the fact file about the buff-faced pygmy parrot. Write a paragraph about it and compare the buff-faced pygmy to the kakapo.

Name:	buff-faced pygmy parrot
Lives in:	West Papua, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea
Average size:	8.4 centimetres, smaller than all other types of parrots
Average weight:	10-15 grammes
Vulnerability:	not vulnerable
Danger of extinction:	not in danger
Other information:	flies very fast

UNIT 7

1 Look at the beach after a picnic. What was there at the picnic? Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of There was or There were and add a, an, some or any.



At the picnic:

- children.
- food on the plates.
- Chinese meal.
- pizzas for lunch.
- apple cake for dessert.

2 What was there after the picnic? Complete the questions with Was there or Were there and a, an or any. Then answer the questions according to the picture in Exercise 4.

After the picnic:

- crisps in the bags?
- fruit after the picnic?



- 3. young boy near the food?
- 4. chairs on the beach?
- 5. old blanket on the beach?

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of was or were.

- 1. We in Italy last year. It's a beautiful country.
- 2. The soup tasty. Don't have it.
- 3. The fizzy drinks in the fridge. Are they on the table?
- 4. Julia and Marcus friends in the past but now they never talk.
- 5. Paul a famous tennis player in the 1980s. Now he teaches tennis at a school.

4 Write questions with was or were and the words below. Then answer the questions about your day yesterday.

- 1. you / late / for school
.....
- 2. it / a hot day
.....
- 3. what / your favourite lesson
.....
- 4. where / you / at five o'clock
.....
- 5. your dinner / tasty
.....

5 Complete Anne's e-mail with the correct form of was or were.

✉ | ☐ ✕

Hi Tom,

I'm having a great time in London. Last night, we ¹..... at the Medieval Banquet. It's a special restaurant with a theatrical dinner experience. The banquet ²..... fun, and the entertainment ³..... excellent, but I ⁴..... very happy with the food. There was chicken and potatoes and I hate chicken! Also, the meal ⁵..... authentic because potatoes ⁶..... a part of the English diet before the 1800s. But still, it ⁷..... an incredible evening. ⁸..... your holiday fun? Where ⁹..... you?

Write soon,

Anne



6 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. spicy | 3. pain |
| 2. deter | 4. perspire |

7 Read the text about chillies.

Chillies are Cool!

The chilli from South America dates back to prehistoric times. It's a unique food. Some people think it's delicious, others think it's horrible. But everyone agrees about one thing: it's spicy! People don't usually eat chillies on their own, but they can be a tasty addition to soups, hamburgers, rice and more. Chillies can also be useful because of their active component, capsaicin.

Capsaicin protects chillies and because of capsaicin, chillies can help preserve food. In the past, there weren't any fridges, but there were chillies to keep food safe and clean. Capsaicin is also an excellent insecticide. Organic farmers use chillies to deter insects. Many bigger animals hate the capsaicin in chillies, too. In Zambia, farmers use chillies to deter elephants.

Capsaicin was an ingredient in many ancient Indian medicines because it's good for pain. The modern world is just beginning to discover the potential of capsaicin. At the moment, scientists are doing research on capsaicin as a cancer medicine. Capsaicin is also an ingredient in some medicines for diabetes, arthritis and sinusitis.

Chillies are useful for one other thing. They help you stay cool on a hot day. Spicy food makes you feel hot, so you perspire. When you perspire, you feel cool again. So the next time it's hot outside, do something cool. Eat a chilli!

8 Complete the sentences with the correct form of was, were, there was or there were.

- Chillies originally from Europe.
- chillies thousands of years ago.
- In the past, capsaicin useful because fridges.
- capsaicin in medicine before the 20th century.

9 Complete the sentences.

- People put chillies in
- Capsaicin is
- People use capsaicin as an insecticide because
- Elephants don't like
- Scientists are trying to use capsaicin
- Spicy food makes you feel cool because



10 Write a paragraph about onions. Use the information below.

The Onion

- food item since 5000 BC
- popular gift in the Middle Ages (5th-15th centuries)
- often an ingredient in soups, meat, pies and other cooked food
- good for heart problems, diabetes and some forms of cancer
- good on mosquito bites
- eradicates odour of paint in a room



UNIT 8

1 Complete the chart.

	Base Form	Past Simple
1.	stop	
2.		talked
3.	see	
4.		won
5.	go	
6.		received
7.	fly	

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in Exercise 4. Use the Past Simple form.

1. We Jennifer Aniston at the market last week.
2. My parents a letter from my teacher yesterday.
3. The boys on the phone for three hours last night.
4. She to Paris for the weekend.
5. It rained for three days and then the rain
6. Liana the gold medal for swimming.



3 What happened at the party last night? Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

eat ♦ dance ♦ sit ♦ watch ♦ play

At the party:

1. Tony
2. Wendy and Mark
3. Lucy and Leo
4. Calvin
5. The dog



4 Rewrite the sentences in the negative. Use the Past Simple and the words in brackets.

1. Gina spoke to the postman this morning. (teacher)
Gina didn't speak to the teacher this morning.
2. Nicola and Ben donated £100. (€100)
.....
3. Maria bought new boots yesterday. (shoes)
.....
4. We worked with the architect. (engineer)
.....
5. I swam in the ocean. (swimming pool)
.....

5 Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple.

1. the girls / play / tennis / yesterday
.....
2. Marcella / phone / her doctor / last night
.....
3. what / Ronny / tell / the chef
.....
4. where / Tony / find / that dog
.....
5. you / forget / your homework
.....



6 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of the Past Simple.

When ¹..... people (start) using computers? That isn't an easy question to answer. The first electric computers ²..... (appear) in the 20th century, but these weren't the first calculating machines. In 1623, Wilhelm Schickard ³..... (create) a "Calculating Clock". This clock ⁴..... (not work) well, but in 1644, Blaise Pascal ⁵..... (invent) *Pascal's Calculator*, or the *Pascaline*. Pascal ⁶..... (not build) many Pascalines, but his idea ⁷..... (start) a revolution in the design of calculating machines. This revolution ⁸..... (not stop) until the invention of the microprocessor in 1971 and the birth of the modern computer.

7 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

- 1. potter
- 2. designer
- 3. portrait
- 4. waiter

8 Read the text about the McCartney Family.

The McCartney Family

Some families are very talented and the McCartney family is a great example of that. Paul McCartney is the father of the clan. He became famous in the 1960s as a member of the Beatles, and to this day continues to work as a singer, musician and songwriter. Paul's first wife, Linda (1941-1998), was a musician and photographer. Together they raised four children: Heather, Mary, Stella and James. Each of these children is talented in their own way.

Heather isn't Paul's biological daughter, but he adopted her in 1969. In that same year, Heather appeared in the Beatles' last film, *Let It Be*. Today, Heather is a potter and designer, with exhibitions in New York City, Tokyo, Paris and Sydney.

Mary followed her mother's example and became a professional photographer. She specialises in portrait and fashion photography. She also runs the photo department at her father's company, MPL Communications.

Stella is a very successful fashion designer and businesswoman. When she first started working as a fashion designer, it was difficult for her. No one took her seriously because of her famous dad. But she worked very hard, and today her fashion company is worth over \$120 million. Stella designs clothes for women and children.

James, the baby of the family, is a singer and musician like his father. For many years, he kept his true identity a secret and worked as a waiter. But today, things are different. James and his father collaborate to create music and sometimes they perform together.

9 Complete the sentences according to the text. Use the verbs in brackets and the affirmative or negative form of the Past Simple.

- 1. Paul McCartney (stop) writing music when he (leave) the Beatles.
- 2. Heather (become) Paul's legal daughter in 1969.
- 3. Heather..... (start) appearing in films as an adult.
- 4. Mary (decide) to be a photographer.
- 5. At first, people (think) Stella was a serious fashion designer.
- 6. In the past, James..... (tell) people about his famous father.



10 Answer the questions.

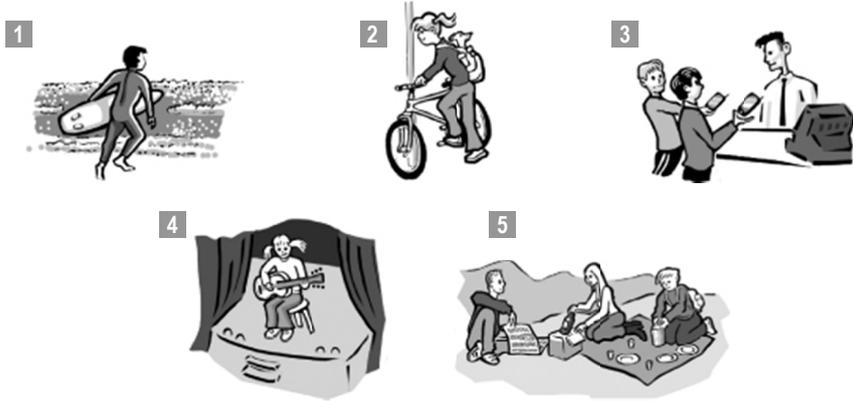
1. What jobs did Linda McCartney have?
.....
2. Where can you see Heather's art?
.....
3. How does Mary help her father?
.....
4. How do we know Stella is a successful designer today?
.....
5. How do we know James doesn't hide his identity today?
.....

11 Write about a talented or interesting family. It can be a famous family or a family you know. Give some biographical information about each member of the family.

UNIT 9

1 What are the people going to do? Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to* affirmative or negative.

1. Jonathan (go) surfing.
2. Gina (ride) a horse.
3. The boys (buy) mobile phones.
4. Natalie (dance) in the show.
5. The Nelsons (eat) at home.



2 Complete the questions with the verbs below and the correct form of *be going to*. Then answer the questions according to the pictures in Exercise 4.

have ♦ read ♦ stay ♦ sing ♦ wear

1. Jonathan shorts in the water?
2. Gina's dog at home?
3. the boys the same phone?
4. Natalie's friends with her?
5. Mr Nelson the newspaper?



3 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *be going to*.

Sue: I¹..... you (go) to the sports centre later?

Dan: Yes, I am. Why?

Sue: I²..... (be) there. Liz and I³..... (try) the Zumba class.

Dan: Well, I⁴..... (not join) you. Ben⁵..... (give) me a tennis lesson.

Sue: We⁶..... (have) dinner at the café after the class. Come with us.

Dan: OK. But we⁷..... (not stay) for long. We've got a test tomorrow.

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*.

Guy and Leah are on holiday from school and they¹.....
(not sit) at home. They've got some great plans. First, they²..... (go)
skiing. Then, Guy³..... (try) wall climbing and Leah⁴.....
(meet) a friend and go bowling. Guy and Leah⁵.....
(see) a film, too. They⁶..... (end) their holiday at
the shopping centre. But this holiday is only one day long! So where⁷.....
they (do) all of these activities? At Xscape
Milton Keynes, in Buckinghamshire, England. Xscape has got a ski slope, cinemas,
shops, restaurants and more. It's great!

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous. Which sentence doesn't refer to plans for the future?

sing ♦ come ♦ listen ♦ bring ♦ fly

1. Sharon her brother to the party on Tuesday.
2. I that song at the concert tomorrow night.
3. You to me, Joe. You never listen to me!
4. We to Italy tonight.
5. The doctor soon.

Sentence ...

6 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use *will*. Then answer the questions.

1. you (live) in London one day?
.....

2. your friends (have) a surprise party for you
on your next birthday?
.....

3. you and your family (travel) to the USA in the future?
.....

4. you (do) well in the next English exam?
.....

5. your favourite football team (win) their next match?
.....



7 Write the words below in your own language. You can use a dictionary.

1. theatre
2. membership
3. event

8 Read about a new club for teens in Manhattan.

Hanging Out in Manhattan

Weekends were once a problem for 13-year-old Alexis from Manhattan, New York City. There wasn't a place for her to hang out with friends. Most clubs were from the age of 18, concerts were expensive, and the streets were dangerous. Often, young teenagers weren't welcome in cafés and shopping centres. But then, the Church Street School for Music and Art solved the problem. It created 7eventytwo – a special club for 13-18-year-old teens.

7eventytwo is a cinema, theatre, art classroom and music studio. It's also just a place to hang out. You can pay \$8 each time you visit or get a semester (16-week) membership for \$400. Members can take two courses and they get free entry to all the events. Events at 7eventytwo are very special. There are concerts, shows and films by local artists, and after each event, you can ask the artists questions about their work.

The courses are interesting, too. 7eventytwo has got courses in things like digital camera photography and making music videos. For future musicians, there's also a course in recording your own music. For future artists, there's a course in how to prepare an art portfolio.

Alexis is excited about her first week as a member. On Tuesday, she's starting a photography course and she's going to try a drama course on Thursday. Alexis' weekend won't be boring, either. She's going to see a film and a concert with friends – at 7eventytwo, of course.

9 Complete the sentences about people at 7eventytwo. Use the verbs in brackets and the correct form of *be going to*.

1. Lucy (give) \$8.00 to 7eventytwo.
2. Ronny and Sue (see) a film at 7eventytwo, but they (not pay) \$8.00.
3. Max (not do) a course at 7eventytwo. He (talk) to the teenagers about his work.
4. Guy and Leah (be) in the drama course.
5. Jessica (learn) how to prepare an art portfolio.

10 Read the sentences in Exercise 3 again. Who is ... ?

1. a local artist
2. a future artist
3. a member of 7eventytwo
4. a one-time visitor to 7eventytwo
5. taking the Thursday course



11 Answer the questions.

1. Why did Alexis have a problem going to clubs in the past?
.....
2. How is 7eventytwo different from other clubs?
.....
3. What can you get for \$400 at 7eventytwo?
.....
4. What is special about the events at 7eventytwo?
.....
5. Why won't Alexis' weekend be boring?
.....

12 Imagine you're a member of a teen club. Look at the plan below and choose at least three activities. Then write an e-mail to a friend about your plans for the week.

This week:

Monday – Music Class

Tuesday – Digital Photography

Wednesday – Sensational Salsa

Thursday – Comic Art

Friday – Theatre Club

Saturday – Film Festival

Sunday – The Jordan Sisters Pop Concert