

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Janet Hardy-Gould

English

Plus

Grade 6 Workbook

Great Clarendon Street, Oxford, OX2 6DP, United Kingdom
Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford.
It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship,
and education by publishing worldwide. Oxford is a registered trade
mark of Oxford University Press in the UK and in certain other countries

© Oxford University Press 2018

The moral rights of the author have been asserted

First published in 2018

2022 2021 2020 2019 2018

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored
in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without
the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly
permitted by law, by licence or under terms agreed with the appropriate
reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside
the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford
University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this work in any other form and you must impose
this same condition on any acquirer

Links to third party websites are provided by Oxford in good faith and for
information only. Oxford disclaims any responsibility for the materials
contained in any third party website referenced in this work

ISBN: 978 0 19 474387 7 Workbook

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Illustrations by: Paul Daviz p.6, 41; David Oakley p.66, 68; Gregory Roberts p.4,
9, 48; Stephanie Strickland/Poggio p.8, 11, 16, 18, 33, 40, 42, 59, 64.

Cover photographs: Getty (students/Ken Kaminesky), iStockphoto (Hikers/
Sergiy Zavgorodny), (Friends taking photo/Damir Cudic); PunchStock (Teen
girls listening to music/Photodisc).

The publisher would like to thank the following for their permission to
reproduce photographs: Alamy Stock Photo pp.8 (girl/Mikael Bertmar),
21 (Tyne Bridge, Newcastle/nagelestock.com), 23 (Bristol Cathedral/Greg
Balfour Evans), 39 (Sumatran Tiger/Arco Images GmbH), 44 (Summerhill
school/Piers Cavendish/Imagestate Media Partners Limited - Impact
Photos), 51 (Astronaut Neil Armstrong/Art Directors & TRIP), 59 (comic
book store/Pascal Saez); 67 (Jorge Posada of the New York Yankees/Roger
Kirkpatrick/VWPics/Visual&Written SL); Allstar Picture Library p.58 (Nicole
Kidman/Graham Whitby Boot); Armos Design Ltd pp.7 (school bags),
7 (DVDs), 95 (Moroccan flag), 95 (Italian flag), 95 (Spanish flag), 95 (US flag),
95 (Australian flag), 95 (Canadian flag), 95 (UK flag), 95 (Chinese flag); Corbis
pp.37 (elephant keeper/Bernd Vogel/Cusp), 51 (Christopher Columbus/Leonard
de Selva), 51 (Pele/Hulton-Deutsch Collection), 51 (Queen Victoria/Bettmann),
51 (Guglielmo Marconi/Bettmann); Dreamstime pp.5 (pen/Kiril Roslyakov),
12 (girls with dog/David Davis), 32 (parrot/Ken Toh), 32 (seal/Tom Dowd),
32 (chameleon/Outdoorsman), 32 (frog/Janpietruszka), 69 (York Minster/Dale
Mitchell); FLPA p.34 (falcon attacking starlings/Michael Durham);
Getty Images pp.10 (Footballer Wayne Rooney/Man Utd via Getty Images
Chris Bernard), 25 (Moroccan boy/Abdelhak Senna/AFP), 39 (Andrew Garfield/
Roy Rochlin), 51 (Bust of Julius Caesar/FPG), 52 (Marie Curie/Agence France
Presse/Hulton Archive), 55 (Birmingham, England/Travel Ink/Gallo Images),
59 (Wayne Rooney/Gallo Images), 60 (Helen Oyeyemi/Deborah Feingold);
60 (boy with Rubik's Cube/Mark Sullivan); iStockphoto pp.7 (dog/Todd
McLean), 7 (whiteboard/Carlos Alvarez), 12 (girl listening to music/Eliza
Snow), 28 (Montreal/Victor Kapas), 32 (blue fly/arlindo71), 32 (snake/Lara
Seregni), 32 (spider/Barbara Henry), 32 (shark/Chuck Babbitt), 34 (black bear/
Keith Binns), 36 (bee hive/Geoff Kuchera), 56 (tennis player/Marilyn Nieves),
56 (female tennis player/Chris Bernard); Oxford University Press pp.5 (teen
boy/Blend Images), 5 (teen girl/Blend Images), 5 (girl/Thinkstock), 5 (man/
Image Source), 10 (Boy outdoors/Haddon Davies), 10 (teenage girl/Imageshop),
12 (Boy mountain biking/Thinkstock), 15 (Girl using mobile phone/Radius
Images), 24 (Asian teen boy/Photodisc), 25 (Girl smiling/Photodisc), 25 (Boy
with rucksack/Ingram), 26 (Boy waking up/Corbis), 26 (Businesswoman
checking watch/MIXA), 26 (Girls at cafe/Photodisc), 26 (Man eating pizza and
watching tv/Pixland), 26 (Teenage girl doing homework/Purestock), 26 (Boy
sleeping/Photodisc), 32 (owl/Ingram), 32 (bear/Photodisc), 56 (Marathon
runners/Lew Beach), 56 (High jump/David Madison/Photographer's Choice),
56 (Football/Moodboard), 56 (Race/Creatas), 95 (Brazilian flag/Graphi-Ogre),
95 (Japanese flag/Photodisc); Photolibrary pp.34 (seal/Doug Allan/OSF),
34 (baby caiman in mothers mouth/Mark MacEwen/OSF), 71 (rock climbing/
White); Press Association Images p.62 (Tanni Grey-Thompson/Gareth Copley);
PunchStock p.58 (girl with glasses/Image Source); Rex Features pp.13 (Orlando
Bloom), 24 (Claudia Schiffer/David Fisher), 57 (Rafael Nadal/Nils Jorgensen),
63 (Lewis Hamilton); Robert Harding World Imagery p.20 (Sark/Geoff
Renner); Science Photo Library p.50 (Villa Griffone/Sheila Terry); Shutterstock
pp.7 (boy by door/Sonya Etchison), 7 (laptop/josnat), 10 (girl playing guitar/
Gelpi), 26 (brown bear/Erik Mandre), 32 (Ryan Gosling/DFree), 34 (spider/
LionH), 35 (Kate Winslet/DFree), 37 (R.J. Mitte/Kathy Hutchins), 56 (open
books/Nomad_Soul), 57 (girl using laptop/Syda Productions), 58 (friends
laughing/Antonio Guillem), 59 (mountain landscape/dsaprin), 61 (palm
trees/trekandshoot), 61 (movie icons/Cube29), 65 (elephant/Paul Prescott),
pp.76 (Amelia Earhart/Everett Historical); The National Trust Photo Library
p.53 (Chedworth Roman villa/Ian Shaw).

*Although every effort has been made to trace and contact copyright holders before
publication, this has not been possible in some cases. We apologise for any apparent
infringement of copyright and, if notified, the publisher will be pleased to rectify any
errors or omissions at the earliest possible opportunity.*





Contents

	page
Welcome	4
Unit 1 Our class	8
Unit 2 Helping and heroes	16
Unit 3 Our countryside	24
Unit 4 Drama and comedy	32
Unit 5 Our health	40
Unit 6 Travel and holidays	48
Unit 7 Reading for pleasure	56
Unit 8 Our neighbourhood	64
Unit 9 Transport	72
Language focus reference and practice	80
Pronunciation bank	98
Wordlist	101
Expression bank	110
Irregular verbs list	112

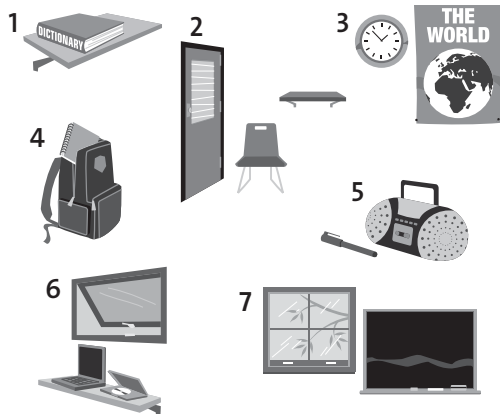
1 ★ Find thirteen more words.

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

dictionary

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 10 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 11 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 12 _____ |
| 6 _____ | 13 _____ |
| 7 _____ | |

2 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with words in exercise 1.



- The dictionary is on the shelf.
- The _____ is between the shelf and the door.
- The _____ is next to the poster.
- The _____ is in the bag.
- The _____ is next to the pen.
- The _____ and the DVD are under the window.
- The board is near the _____.

3 ★★★ Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.



The door is near the board.

- The clock is _____ the window and the door.
- The bag is _____ the chair.
- The chair is _____ the door.
- The ruler is _____ the bag.
- The CD player is _____ the shelf.
- The CD player is _____ the board.

4 ★★★ Complete the lists with words in exercise 1.

<u>pen</u>	<u>shelf</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Possessive 's

1 ★★ Follow the lines. Then write the names with the possessive 's and the objects.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| Sara | bags |
| 1 the teacher | dictionary |
| 2 the girl | pen |
| 3 Tom | teacher |
| 4 the boys | CD player |
| 5 the teachers | poster |
| 6 the students | DVDs |

Sara's CD player.

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

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

2 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

Your We His + My They You
Its She

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective
1 I'm twelve years old.	6 _____ pen.
2 _____'re from France.	Your desk.
He's a student.	7 _____ notebook.
3 _____'s from England.	Her dictionary.
It's a good DVD.	8 _____ name.
4 _____'re eleven years old.	Our laptop.
You're a teacher.	9 _____ board.
5 _____'re from the USA.	Their poster.

3 ★★ Complete the sentences.

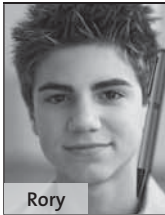
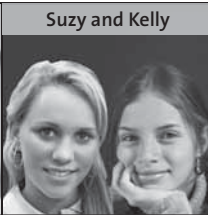

A Use possessive adjectives.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| you / DVD | It's <u>your</u> DVD. |
| 1 he / laptop | It's _____ laptop. |
| 2 we / classroom | It's _____ classroom. |
| 3 I / dictionary | It's _____ dictionary. |
| 4 she / bag | It's _____ bag. |
| 5 the teachers / CD player | It's _____ CD player. |

B Use subject pronouns.

- the girl / in my class
She's in my class.
- 6 Carlos and Marina / our teachers
 _____'re our teachers.
 - 7 Mia and I / in class 1B
 _____'re in class 1B.
 - 8 the laptop / on the desk
 _____'s on the desk.
 - 9 the dictionaries / on the shelf
 _____'re on the shelf.
 - 10 David / twelve years old
 _____'s twelve years old.

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences.

	Suzy and Kelly	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm
		
It is a pen.	1 _____ is Suzy.	4 _____ are teachers.
The pen is <u>Rory's</u> pen.	Suzy is 2 _____ friend.	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm are 5 _____ teachers.
The pen is <u>his</u> pen.	Suzy is 3 _____ friend.	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm are 6 _____ teachers.

Object pronouns

5 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

You're next to the board. You're next to _____.

a it b them c him d us

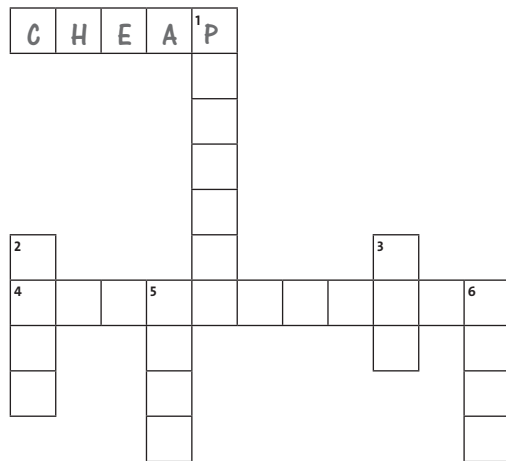
- 1 The teacher is near James and Sarah. She's near _____.
 a it b them c her d him
- 2 Isabel is with Tom. She's with _____.
 a them b it c us d him
- 3 The dictionaries are next to me and Emma. The dictionaries are next to _____.
 a it b them c us d him
- 4 The books are near you and Charlie. The books are near _____.
 a it b us c her d you
- 5 You're in class with Maria. You're with _____.
 a her b it c you d us
- 6 I'm here in France. Lily is with _____.
 a her b me c you d them

1 ★ Complete the adjectives in the sentences.

This bag is very expensive.

- 1 My favourite football team is unp_____!
- 2 My pizza is hor_____!
- 3 Ben's new laptop is very sm_____.
- 4 This DVD is bor_____.
- 5 Her book is dif_____.
- 6 This video game is b_____.

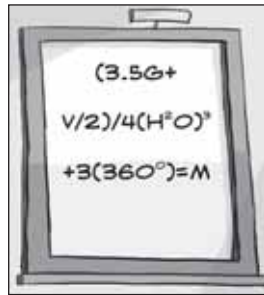
2 ★★ Complete the crossword with the opposite of the adjectives in exercise 1.



3 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



She's popular.



1 It's _____.



2 The laptop is _____.



3 It's _____.



4 The film is _____.



5 The car is _____.



6 The TV programme is _____.



7 Lucy's bag is _____.

4 ★★★ Describe the people, places and things. Use *be* and adjectives in exercises 1 and 2.

My teacher _____ *is popular* _____.

- 1 London _____.
- 2 English _____.
- 3 Ed Sheeran _____.
- 4 My best friend _____.
- 5 My book _____.
- 6 My school _____.
- 7 Football _____.
- 8 New York _____.

Days of the week and months

5 ★★ Complete the days of the week and the months.

Days

¹ Monday Tuesday ² _____ Thursday

³ _____ Saturday ⁴ _____

Months

January ⁵ _____ March ⁶ _____ May

⁷ _____ July ⁸ _____ September

⁹ _____ November ¹⁰ _____

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

aren't 's Am 'm not Is 're
'm isn't Are

I ¹ m eleven years old.
He / She / It ² _____ nice.
You / We / You / They ³ _____ interesting.

Negative

I ⁴ _____ from France.
He / She / It ⁵ _____ unpopular.
You / We / You / They ⁶ _____ fifteen years old.

Questions

⁷ _____ I next to Emily?
⁸ _____ he / she / it popular?
⁹ _____ you / we / you / they from Italy?

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with 'm, 's or 're.

- I 'm a really good student.
- You _____ very popular!
 - She _____ next to the window.
 - They _____ in London now.
 - It _____ a boring DVD!
 - I _____ from Liverpool.
 - We _____ in the new classroom.
 - He _____ thirteen years old today.

3 ★★ Rewrite the sentences using the negative form.

- I'm English.
I'm not English.
- The video games are very popular.

 - They're fourteen years old.

 - The teacher's car is expensive.

 - The CD player is in the classroom.

 - You're in my class.

 - We're from Rome.

 - English is a difficult language.

4 ★★ Look at the photos and write questions and short answers.



- _____ Are you next to the window?
_____ No, I'm not.
- _____ it small?

 - _____ the laptop cheap?

 - _____ the bags on the desk?

 - _____ the DVDs in the bag?

 - _____ the exercise easy?

5 ★★ Complete the interview using the correct form of *be*.

- Jack _____ Are you a student, Toby?
Toby Yes, I ¹ _____.
Jack ² _____ you twelve years old?
Toby No, I ³ _____, I ⁴ _____ thirteen.
Jack ⁵ _____ your school interesting?
Toby Yes, it ⁶ _____. But it ⁷ _____ easy.
Jack ⁸ _____ your teachers nice?
Toby Yes, they ⁹ _____. They ¹⁰ _____ very interesting. They ¹¹ _____ boring!
Jack ¹² _____ you and your friends good students?
Toby Yes, we ¹³ _____. We ¹⁴ _____ really nice!

VOCABULARY ■ Free time

1 ★ Find eleven more interests.

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

internet

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____

2 ★★ Complete the words in the text.



Hi, my name's Ella and I'm 13. I'm into music and 'b_____. I prefer ²m_____ friends to ³c_____ on the internet, and I'm really into ⁴c_____, too. My brother Max is 15. He loves ⁵w_____ TV and playing ⁶c_____ games. He likes ⁷p_____, too. He isn't interested in ⁸s_____ and he really hates ⁹m_____ a_____.

3 ★★ Write sentences with the words in exercise 1.

I'm interested in animals.



1 I like _____ and _____



2 I'm not into _____



3 I really like _____ and _____



4 I'm not very interested in _____



4 ★★★ What are your interests? Use the words in exercise 1 and the phrases in exercise 3 to write true sentences about you.

I'm interested in computer games and chatting on the internet.

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

have got

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

has haven't Have hasn't Has have

Affirmative

I / You / We / You / They ¹ have got a CD by U2.
He / She ² _____ got a DVD about animals.

Negative

I / You / We / You / They ³ _____ got an art book.
He / She ⁴ _____ got a poster of New York.

Questions

⁵ _____ I / you / we / you / they got a camera?
⁶ _____ he / she got a good computer game?

2 ★★ Write affirmative or negative sentences using *have got*.

I / three computer games

I've got three computer games.

1 they / a new CD

2 my brother / not / a bike

3 we / not / a laptop

4 Ann and James / a big dog

5 I / not / a notebook in my bag

6 my friend / a good camera

3 ★★ Write questions and short answers using *have got*.

you / CD player X

Have you got a CD player? No, I haven't.

1 the teacher / a bike X _____

2 Daniel / an interesting book ✓ _____

3 we / a nice teacher ✓ _____

4 they / an English dictionary X _____

5 you / a big poster ✓ _____

6 Angela / a sister X _____

Prepositions: *about, of, by*

4 ★★ What has Ben got? Look at the list and write *He's got* or *He hasn't got*. Then complete the sentences with *about, of* or *by*.



He's got a DVD about cycling.

1 _____ a CD _____ Dizzee Rascal.

2 _____ a book _____ photography.

3 _____ a CD _____ Rihanna.

4 _____ a poster _____ Bart Simpson.

5 ★★★ Write true affirmative and negative sentences using *have got / haven't got* or *has got / hasn't got*.

My mother has got a book about animals.

My father hasn't got a CD by the Sugababes.

1 I _____.

2 We _____.

3 My teacher _____.

4 My best friend _____.

5 My cousin _____.

6 My school friends _____.



1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Charlie is really into football. His favourite **team** / **player** is Manchester United.

- 1 Five people in our class are big fans of the film **actors** / **players** Johnny Depp and Angelina Jolie.
- 2 Our teacher loves computers. He's got a new white **programme** / **laptop** in his bag.
- 3 My friend has got a guitar and she's in a **group** / **team**.
- 4 One of my classmates is interested in martial arts. He's into karate **websites** / **programmes** on the internet.
- 5 I like all the Harry Potter books. The **films** / **groups** are good too.
- 6 I'm mad about Lady Gaga. She's a fantastic **singer** / **director**.

2 ★★ Complete the emails with the words in the box.

actor programme films sport hip hop swimming classical player bands



Hi. My name's Lewis Evans. I'm 12 and I go to a big school in Chester in England. I'm really into sport, especially football, and my favourite ¹ _____ is Cristiano Ronaldo. I'm also interested in TV and cinema. My favourite ² _____ is *The Simpsons*. I'm also into American ³ _____ and I like the ⁴ _____ Matt Damon. What are your interests?



Hi, I'm Megan. I'm 13 and I'm from Narooma in Australia. At the weekend, I love getting together with classmates and ⁵ _____ in the sea. I also really like music, especially ⁶ _____ and ⁷ _____! My favourite singer is Kanye West and I'm into a lot of different ⁸ _____. Are you interested in music and meeting friends too?

3 ★★ Replace the word which doesn't match with a word from the box.

team actor ~~swimming~~ singer laptop

tennis ~~mouse~~ football cricket

swimming

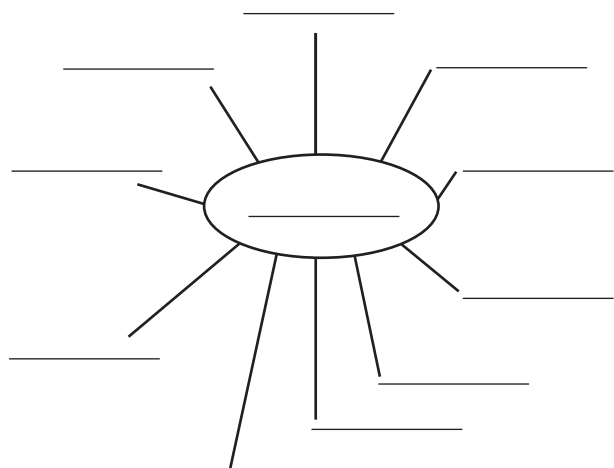
- 1 skiing guitar hip hop band

- 2 programme film team director

- 3 website mouse drummer webcam

- 4 player science fiction referee match

4 ★★★ Write a word group for one of your interests. For example: animals, art, books or TV.



Interrogative pronouns

1 ★ Complete the questions with the words in the box. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

What Where How many Who
When How

- 1 Where are you from?
- 2 _____'s your name?
- 3 _____'s your favourite actor?
- 4 _____ old are you?
- 5 _____'s your birthday?
- 6 _____ brothers and sisters have you got?

- a Robert. d 10th November.
b Canada. e George Clooney.
c Two. f Twelve.

2 ★★ Complete the quiz questions. Then choose the correct answers.

QUIZ

How many players are in a hockey team?

- a seven **b eleven** c fifteen

1 _____ is the footballer Lionel Messi from?

- a Argentina b France c Italy

2 _____ is the sport of basketball?

- a 40 years old b 80 years old
c 120 years old

3 _____ is the Wimbledon tennis tournament?

- a April b June c September

4 _____ is the name of the Manchester United football stadium?

- a Stamford Bridge b Anfield
c Old Trafford

5 _____ is the sister of tennis player Venus Williams?

- a Serena b Marina c Katrina

6 _____ players are in a basketball team?

- a four b five c six

3 ★★★ Complete the questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

Where's your school?

It's _____

1 _____ your name?

2 _____ your birthday?

3 _____ your favourite colour?

4 _____ your favourite pop star?

5 _____ old is your best friend?

6 _____ many CDs have you got?

this, that, these, those

4 ★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *This, That, These* or *Those*.

This is my new friend, George.



1 _____ camera is very expensive!



2 _____ are my friends, Jessica and Kate.



3 _____ computer game is very good!



4 _____ photo is really cool.



5 _____ boys are from my school.

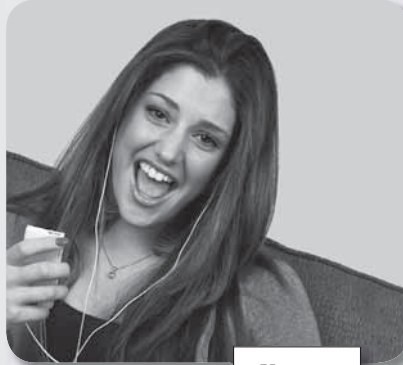




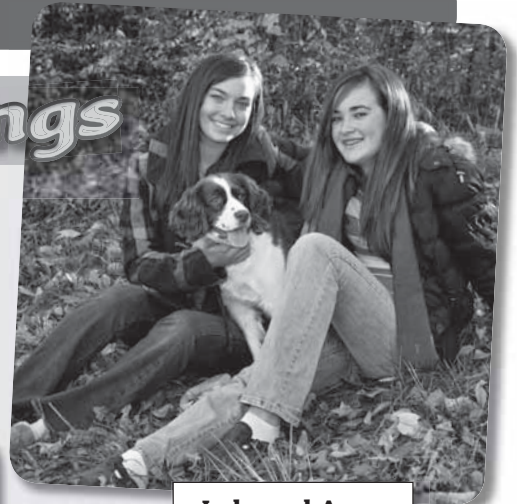
Simon

Favourite things

B I'm a music fan and my favourite thing is an old CD by Kylie Minogue. It's called *Fever*. I've got sixty pop and hip hop CDs but *Fever* is my favourite.



Karen



Lulu and Anna

C We're mad about animals and we've got a dog called Ollie. He's our favourite 'thing'! We're also into photography. We've got hundreds of photos of Ollie on the computer and he's got his own website – *Ollie's World*.

A What's my favourite thing? My bike! I'm really into cycling. I've got a fantastic bike – it's old but it's very good. I like cycling in the mountains with my friends. I'm interested in sport, especially tennis. I'm a big Wimbledon fan.

- 1 ★ Read the text. Who has got a website about their favourite thing?

- 2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–5 with paragraphs A–C.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| animals | <u>C</u> |
| 1 pop music | _____ |
| 2 cycling | _____ |
| 3 a singer | _____ |
| 4 sport | _____ |
| 5 photography | _____ |

- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| Simon is into cycling. | <u>true</u> |
| 1 Simon's bike is new. | _____ |
| 2 Simon likes Wimbledon. | _____ |
| 3 Karen has got a hundred CDs. | _____ |
| 4 Karen is into pop music. | _____ |
| 5 Lulu and Anna are interested in photography. | _____ |
| 6 <i>Ollie's World</i> is the name of a book. | _____ |

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

What are Simon's interests?

His interests are cycling and tennis.

- 1 What has Simon got?

- 2 What's Karen's favourite thing?

- 3 How many CDs has Karen got?

- 4 What are Lulu and Anna mad about?

- 5 What's the name of Lulu and Anna's dog?

- 6 How many photos of the dog have Lulu and Anna got?

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 I'm mad | a stand football. |
| 2 He's good | b fan. |
| 3 We can't | c about music. |
| 4 She's a Taylor Swift | d prefer computers. |
| 5 I'm not into books. I | e drawing. |
| 6 He likes art, especially | f at photography. |

Language point: *and, or, but*

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

I like cycling **but** / or I haven't got a bike.

1 My dad is into drawing **and** / **but** watching films on TV.

2 Laura has got her laptop **and** / **but** she hasn't got her mobile phone.

3 Do you prefer cycling **but** / **or** running?

4 I've got two hobbies – tennis **and** / **or** swimming.

5 I'm not mad about computer games **but** / **or** chatting on the internet.

6 I can't stand sport **or** / **but** I like art.

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

I've got two white cats and a black dog.

1 She's interested in photography but _____

2 We're into manga comics and _____

3 I'm not mad about rock or _____

4 Peter hasn't got a sister but _____

5 Do you prefer blue or _____

6 He's mad about skiing and _____

7 I'm not interested in classical music or _____

TASK

3 ★★ Read the notes about Orlando Bloom. Then complete the text.

Fact file

Name:	Orlando Bloom
From:	Canterbury, UK
Family:	a sister, Samantha
Pets:	two dogs, Essa and Sidi
Hobbies:	surfing, snowboarding
Not interested in:	computers, the internet
Favourite actors:	Johnny Depp, Brad Pitt
Favourite food:	pizza or pasta



All about Orlando ...

Orlando Bloom is a famous actor and he's in the film *Pirates of the Caribbean*. Orlando has got a lot of fans in different countries. He's from Canterbury, a small city in the UK.

1 _____ and her name's Samantha. He's mad about animals and 2 _____.

Their names are Essa and Sidi. He's also into sport – he likes 3 _____, 4 _____, computers or chatting to people on the internet. He prefers meeting his friends in a café.

At home, Orlando likes watching films or DVDs – his favourite actors are 5 _____.

He likes Italian restaurants and he usually prefers 6 _____.

4 ★★★ Write about a brother, sister or friend. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again.
 I am happy with this.
 I could do this better.
 I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Free time

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

chatting sport watching photography
meeting cycling music

- Jack is into _____, especially football.
- I love _____ on the internet with my friends.
- Jessica likes _____. She's got a new bike.
- He's got a camera. He's mad about _____.
- We hate _____ TV. It's boring.
- I like _____ my friends in the café.
- She isn't interested in _____ and she really hates hip hop.

I can talk about my hobbies and interests.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ What are you into?

2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

mad fan especially good prefer
can't stand

- Adam** My brother's really ¹_____ at sport, ²_____ volleyball. What about you?
- Ollie** Volleyball? It's very difficult – I ³_____ it! I ⁴_____ basketball – it's really easy.
- Adam** Yes, my sister is ⁵_____ about basketball. She's a Harlem Globetrotter's ⁶_____. They're a very popular team.

I can understand a text about people's interests.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *have got*

3 Look at the table. Then complete the sentences with *has got, have got, hasn't got, haven't got*.

	dog	camera	laptop
Cara	✓	✗	✓
Ben and Sam	✗	✓	✗

- Cara _____ a dog.
- Ben and Sam _____ a laptop.
- Cara _____ a camera.
- Ben and Sam _____ a dog.
- Cara _____ a laptop.
- Ben and Sam _____ a camera.

I can talk about possessions.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Hobbies and interests

4 Choose the correct answers.

- I've got CDs by Leona Lewis and Beyoncé. They're really good _____.
a players b singers c actors d directors
- He's mad about music. He's in a hip hop _____.
a match b team c group d programme
- Our school has got a _____ on the internet.
a website b mouse c email d director
- She likes _____ films. *Star Wars* is her favourite.
a classical b hip hop c science fiction d match
- The football _____ is on Saturday.
a group b match c player d camera
- I've got _____ from my friend.
a an email b a website c a programme d a mouse

I can understand people talking about their hobbies and interests.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Interrogative pronouns

5 Read the answers and complete the questions with an interrogative pronoun.

- 1 _____'s your father from?
Portugal.
- 2 _____'s the English exam?
On Thursday.
- 3 _____ are you?
Eleven.
- 4 _____ brothers have you got?
Two.
- 5 _____'s your favourite DVD?
Titanic.
- 6 _____'s your best friend?
Michael.

I can ask and answer general knowledge questions.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Meeting people

6 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

How are things See you later then
Good to meet you What part of Australia
This is Sam Are you into photography

- Maria** Hello, Karl.
1 _____?
- Karl** Not bad, thanks.
2 _____. He's
in my class this year. He's from
Australia.
- Maria** Hi, Sam.
3 _____.
- Sam** And you. Hey, that's a cool camera.
4 _____?
- Maria** Yes, but I'm not very good at it.
5 _____ are
you from?
- Sam** I'm from Sydney.
- Maria** That's interesting.
6 _____.
- Sam** Yeah. See you later.

I can greet and introduce people.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ An email

7 Choose the correct answers in these sentences from an email.



- 1 Hi! I'm a student _____ Seaford School.
a for b at c about d into
- 2 I'm really _____ pop music.
a about b for c into d to
- 3 I like sport and I'm good _____ hockey.
a to b for c about d at
- 4 What _____ you?
a about b if c for d into
- 5 Send a photo _____ you've got one.
a for b at c about d if
- 6 Bye _____ now!
a to b for c at d into

I can write an email about myself.

MY EVALUATION

1 ★ Complete the crossword.



ACROSS

- 4 Hiroyuki is from Japan. He's
- 5 Joey is from the USA. He's
- 6 Ye Ming is from China. He's
- 9 Kim and Tyler are from Canada. They're
- 10 Carla is from Italy. She's
- 11 Eva is from Poland. She's

DOWN

- 1 Karl and Heidi are from Germany. They're
- 2 Jean Claude is from France. He's
- 3 Luiz is from Brazil. He's
- 7 Diego and Jaime are from Spain. They're
- 8 Tom is from the UK. He's

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.



German	Spanish
American	Poland
Germany	Italy
Brazil	the UK

Claudia Schiffer is German.

- 1 Barack Obama is _____.
- 2 Albert Einstein is from _____.
- 3 Pele is from _____.
- 4 Amerigo Vespucci was from _____.
- 5 Charlie Chaplin was born in _____.
- 6 Marie Curie was from _____.
- 7 Rafael Nadal is _____.

3 ★★ Complete the sentences. Write the country, nationality or language.

Toledo and Granada are in Spain.

- 1 Keiko is from Japan. She speaks _____.
- 2 Ottawa is the capital of _____.
- 3 Paris and Toulouse are in _____.
- 4 Artur is Polish. He's from _____.
- 5 Beijing is the capital city of _____.
- 6 Pizza and spaghetti are famous _____ foods.
- 7 The 2012 Olympics are in London, in _____.
- 8 Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia are in _____.

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences with countries, nationalities or languages.

My mother speaks French and German.

- 1 I speak _____.
- 2 I think _____ is an easy language.
- 3 I've got friends from _____.
- 4 My family like _____ food.
- 5 My teacher speaks _____.
- 6 At my school we study _____.

- 1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

live doesn't don't live don't lives

Affirmative

I / You ¹ live in London.

He / She ² _____ in Berlin.

We / You / They ³ _____ in Paris.

Negative

I / You ⁴ _____ speak Spanish.

He / She ⁵ _____ speak Mandarin.

We / You / They ⁶ _____ speak French.

- 2 ★★ Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Language file



Hi! My name's Mohammed. I'm twelve and I'm from Casablanca in Morocco. I speak (speak) three languages - Arabic, French and English. At home, we always ¹ _____ (use) Arabic or French - my parents ² _____ (not speak) English. I ³ _____ (go) to an international school and we ⁴ _____ (speak) French in class. We also ⁵ _____ (study) English for four or five hours a week. My teacher, Monsieur Joubert, is very clever - he ⁶ _____ (speak) six languages, but he ⁷ _____ (not speak) very good Arabic! Sometimes my best friend Yusuf ⁸ _____ (use) Arabic in class, but Monsieur Joubert ⁹ _____ (not understand)!



- 3 ★★ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.

like use study go do watch
read play

Irene does her homework with a friend.

- Tom and Emma _____ to a language school on Mondays.
- Freddie _____ German at school.
- We _____ English pop music.
- My grandmother is from Poland and she _____ films in Polish.
- Olivier and Pascal _____ French books with their father.
- I _____ a dictionary in my Italian class.
- He _____ American computer games.

- 4 ★★★ What do these students do after school every day? Write four affirmative ✓ and four negative X sentences.

	 James	 Lucy
read books and comics at your home	✓	X
study Spanish at a language school	X	✓
play football with friends	✓	X
go to music lessons	X	✓
chat on the internet with friends	✓	✓
watch DVDs at home	X	X

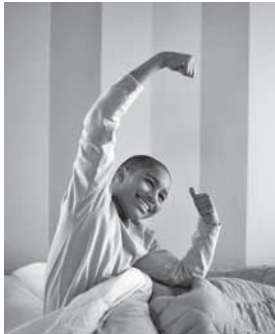
James reads books and comics at home .

- Lucy _____.
 - James _____.
 - Lucy _____.
 - James and Lucy _____.
- Lucy doesn't read books and comics at home .
- James _____.
 - Lucy _____.
 - James _____.
 - James and Lucy _____.

1 ★ Match sentence halves 1–7 with a–g.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1 My dad starts | a lunch at school. |
| 2 I get | b work at 8.00. |
| 3 You have | c TV after school. |
| 4 He finishes | d up at 6.30 in the morning. |
| 5 She watches | e homework in the evening. |
| 6 They do | f to bed before 9.30. |
| 7 I go | g work at five o'clock. |

2 ★★ Complete the words in the sentences.



I g e t u p at 7.30.



1 She s _____ w _____ at the office at 9.30.



2 They h _____ l _____ in a café.



3 He w _____ T _____ at home.



4 I d _____ m _____ h _____ in my bedroom.



5 He g _____ t _____ b _____ at nine o'clock.

3 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

We don't get _____ at 7.00 on Saturdays.

a to **b up** c start d go

1 My teacher _____ work at 7.30.
a starts b goes c gets d watches

2 They _____ TV after dinner.
a have b go c watch d start

3 Karen _____ work at about five o'clock.
a finishes b goes c has d gets

4 You don't _____ to bed at eleven o'clock.
a start b go c watch d finish

5 I always _____ my homework with friends.
a go b have c watch d do

6 She doesn't _____ lunch in a restaurant.
a go b start c have d finish

4 ★★ Dominic is a radio DJ. Complete the sentences about him using the correct form of the verbs in the box. Then put the sentences in the correct order.

start have watch get go finish

- a He _____ work at six o'clock in the morning.
- b He _____ TV in the evening – often a film.
- c Dominic gets up at five o'clock.
- d He _____ work after lunch.
- e He _____ to bed at 10.00. He's really tired!
- f He _____ lunch with his friends at 12.30.

5 ★★★ Complete the text.

.....
 : Clara doesn't go to school. She studies at home :
 : with her mother. :
 : I ¹ get up at about seven o'clock. After :
 : breakfast it's time for my lessons and we :
 : ² _____ work at about nine o'clock. We :
 : usually have an English or French lesson. It's :
 : always interesting with my mum! :
 : At 1.30 we ³ _____ . I usually :
 : have a sandwich. At about 3.00 it's the end of :
 : my 'school' day and we ⁴ _____ work. After :
 : that I sometimes ⁵ _____ :
 : or a DVD for an hour. I love The Simpsons! :
 : In the evening I ⁶ _____ :
 : _____ at the desk in my bedroom! Then :
 : I ⁷ _____ at :
 : about 9.30. :
 :

Present simple: questions

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

do Does Do doesn't don't Do don't does do

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
1 Do I / you work?	Yes, I / you 2 _____.	No, I / you 3 _____.
4 _____ he / she / it work?	Yes, he / she / it 5 _____.	No, he / she / it 6 _____.
7 _____ we / you / they work?	Yes, we / you / they 8 _____.	No, we / you / they 9 _____.

2 ★★ Order the words to make questions.

like / do / you / your / school / new

Do you like your new school? _____

1 near / the / school / you / live / do

2 you / speak / English / do

3 like / you / do / animals

4 your / friend / does / football / like

5 your / work / parents / do

6 teacher / does / your / use / computer / a / class / in

3 ★★ Cheryl Lane is a singer. Write the interview questions.

(where / you / live?)

Where do you live? _____

In London and Los Angeles.

1 (you / prefer / London or Los Angeles?)
_____?

I prefer London.

2 (what / your boyfriend / do?)
_____?

He's a footballer.

3 (he / like / your music?)

Yes, he's a big fan!

4 (how often / you work?)

Every day.

5 (how / you and your band / travel to concerts?)

By coach or plane.

6 (when / your friends / come to your concerts?)

When I play in London.

Adverbs of frequency

4 ★★ Write the sentences with the adverb of frequency in the correct position.

He gets up before 6.00. (always)

He always gets up before 6.00. _____

1 I go to school on Sundays. (never)

2 Science fiction films are interesting. (usually)

3 We help mum cook. (always)

4 You set the table. (often)

5 My teacher is friendly. (always)

6 She does the ironing. (sometimes)

5 ★★★ Write the questions. Look at the words in bold to help you choose the correct question word.

Where do they live? _____

They live in the north of England.

1 _____?

I travel to work **by bus**.

2 _____?

She goes to **Spain** in the summer.

3 _____?

I help my grandparents **at the weekend**.

4 _____?

They get up at **half past eight**.

5 _____?

He likes **science fiction books**.

6 _____?

I do the shopping **every evening**.

READING ■ A cosmopolitan city

- 1 ★ Read the text. How many nationalities and languages are mentioned? Tick ✓ the correct box.

a four b five c six



- 2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

Places to eat D

- 1 Family 3 A place to visit
2 Different languages 4 Rosa's mother

- 3 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences.

Rosa is in Canada.

- 1 Rosa is in Montreal with her _____.
2 She's in Montreal for _____ weeks.
3 People in Montreal speak _____.
4 Rosa's mother doesn't understand some _____.
5 People from _____ live in Montreal.
6 Rosa's favourite place is the _____.

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where does Rosa's aunt live?

She lives in Montreal.

- 1 How long is Rosa with her aunt?

- 2 What does Rosa think of Montreal?

- 3 Is Rosa good at French?

- 4 What does Rosa's mother do every day?

- 5 Where does Rosa eat?

- 6 Why does Rosa like the Mount Royal Park?

Hi, Erin!

A I'm in the Canadian city of Montreal with my mum and dad. It's a fantastic city. My aunt lives here and we're with her for a month.

B Montreal is a very interesting place. It's the biggest bilingual city in the world – a lot of people speak English and French. People speak to me in French in the shops, but when I don't understand they speak in perfect English!

C Mum speaks French fluently. She uses her French every day, but she doesn't understand some Canadian French words.

D Montreal is very friendly and there are people from many different countries. We go to Italian cafés in the 'Little Italy' part of the city or to Chinese restaurants in the 'Chinatown' area.

E My favourite place is the Mount Royal Park – it's got an amazing view of the city.

Lots of love,

Rosa

Build your vocabulary

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences using the plural form of the words in the box.

country person shop family word
class student nationality

There are two Italian families in our road.

- 1 My father visits a number of _____ for his work – he's in Germany now.
2 How many _____ are on this train? More than 600, I think.
3 London is very cosmopolitan. There are a lot of different _____ in the city.
4 I don't like supermarkets. I prefer small _____.
5 At our school we have different _____ for boys and girls.
6 There are a lot of art _____ at the university.
7 Carlos speaks two English _____, 'hello' and 'goodbye'.

Language point: Punctuation

1 ★ Rewrite the sentences using capital letters.

my teacher likes british and american films.

My teacher likes British and American films.

1 at school, we speak german and english.

2 there's a great chinese restaurant in toronto.

3 my cousin is from italy and he speaks italian.

4 we study french at our school in ottawa.

5 the pacific ocean is to the west of canada.

6 there are people from asia in quebec.

2 ★★ Rewrite the sentences using commas, full stops and capital letters.

hugo speaks spanish polish german and french
he doesn't speak italian

Hugo speaks Spanish, Polish, German and French.

He doesn't speak Italian.

1 lucy is american she comes from new york

2 i like tennis golf and cycling i don't like football

3 there are students from france italy and china

4 we learn french english german and turkish

5 sharif works in a factory in bangladesh

6 i live in leeds it's a big city in england

TASK

3 ★★ Amber is on a German language course in Luxembourg. She has written a letter to her friend about her class. Look at the notes and complete the letter.

The country:

Luxembourg – tiny
Borders with France, Germany and Belgium
Capital – the city of Luxembourg

The class:

15 students / 5 different countries
(England, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey)

Languages:

French / English / Spanish / Italian / Turkish

Our German:

me – quite good
my Spanish friend Paula – fantastic

Things for me to learn:

learn more German words
speak German fluently

Language learning ideas:

listen to the radio
read German magazines

Dear Rebecca,

I'm on a German language course in Luxembourg for two weeks. Luxembourg is a tiny country.

It's got borders with ¹_____.

My language school is in the capital - ²_____.

In my class there are ³_____.

They are from ⁴_____.

The students in my class speak ⁵_____.

My German ⁶_____.

but my Spanish friend Paula speaks ⁷_____.

I want to ⁸_____.

I think it's good to ⁹_____.

See you soon,

Amber xx

4 ★★★ Imagine that you are on an English language course in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. Write a letter to a friend about your class and your English.

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again.
 I am happy with this.
- I could do this better.
 I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Countries, nationalities and languages

1 Complete the sentences with a country, nationality or language.

- Is he from France?
No, but his mother is _____.
- My friends Naomi and Kenji are from Japan.
They're _____.
- Where are the cities of New York and Miami?
They're in _____.
- My father is from Poland. He speaks _____.
- I love big pizzas. _____ food is my favourite!
- Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver are cities in _____.
- She lives in _____, but she doesn't speak Spanish.
- Do you like music from Brazil?
Yes, I do. I love _____ music.
- We're German and we're from Berlin. It's the capital of _____.
- Sydney is an Australian city. It's in the south of _____.

I can talk about countries, nationalities and languages.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ A cosmopolitan city

2 Complete the sentences using the plural form of one of the words in brackets.

- My favourite English _____ are 'amazing' and 'incredible'! (nationality / word)
- There are hundreds of _____ in this shopping centre. (shop / class)
- Are there a lot of _____ in the library today? Yes, it's quite noisy. (country / person)
- Do you like your English _____? (nationality / class)
- Children speak different languages at my school. There are a lot of different _____. (country / nationality)

- Two _____ at my school are from Germany. (student / class)
- What are your favourite _____? France and Spain. (country / shop)
- There are some Brazilian _____ in those new flats. (family / word)

I can understand an article about people living in a big city.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: affirmative and negative

3 Write sentences using the present simple affirmative and negative.

- my mother / go to work / at 10.00

- we / not learn Spanish / at school

- I / tidy my room / every weekend

- he / not help / clean the house

- she / study / Japanese and German

- they / not like / Chinese food

I can use the present simple to talk about facts and routines.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Daily lives

4 Sara works for a magazine and she studies Italian at a language school. Complete the sentences about her.

- I g_____ u_____ at seven o'clock. It's early for me!
- I s_____ w_____ at the office at about half past nine.
- I h_____ l_____ at 2.00. I have soup or a sandwich.
- I c_____ dinner with my dad at six o'clock. We often make pasta.
- I d_____ t_____ w_____ up after dinner at about 7.30.
- At 9.00 I w_____ T_____ or listen to music.
- At 11.00 I g_____ t_____ b_____.

I can talk about people's lives.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: questions

5 Complete the dialogues.

- _____ (you / live) near here?
Yes, I do. I live in those flats.
- Where _____ (your father / work)?
In a factory not far from here.
- What _____ (you and your friends / do) at the weekend?
We go to the sports centre in town.
- How often _____ (your best friend / visit) you?
Every day. She's very popular with my family!
- _____ (your best friend / like) hip hop music?
Yes, she does. She loves modern music.
- What time _____ (you / go) to school?
About 8.00, but I'm usually late!

I can ask people about their daily lives.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Talking about likes and dislikes

6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

playing about mind hate
do really watching

Robbie What ¹_____ you like doing?

Joe I really enjoy ²_____ tennis with my dad. He's fantastic!
What ³_____ you?

Robbie I ⁴_____ doing sport! It's boring! I like ⁵_____ black and white films on TV with my friends.

Joe But they're ⁶_____ bad! I don't ⁷_____ listening to classical music, but I hate old films!

I can talk about things I like and don't like doing.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ Country and language report

7 Choose the correct answers.

- Mexico has got a border _____ the USA.
a of b with c for d up
- The Pacific Ocean is _____ the west of Mexico.
a to b from c in d of
- _____ Mexicans speak Spanish.
a More b A lot c Most d Less
- Spanish is the _____ language in Mexico City.
a main b currency c area d office
- But _____ from other countries live in Mexico city too.
a population b people c persons d nations
- In _____, there are people from Guatemala and Venezuela in Mexico.
a most b mostly c particularly d particular

I can write a report about a country.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Animals

- 1 ★ Label the photos with nine of the words in the box.

snake frog elephant bear parrot
owl shark crocodile whale spider
seal butterfly falcon chameleon
fly human



owl



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

- 2 ★★ Do the *Animal quiz*.

Animal quiz: Who am I?

I've got a big nose, I live for up to seventy years and I'm 6,000 kilos. elephant

- 1 I'm blue, green and yellow, I live in Brazil and I fly. _____
- 2 I've got four small legs and a very big mouth. I eat animals. _____
- 3 I live for seventy years. I swim in the sea. I'm 136,000 kilos. _____
- 4 I'm different colours. I like flowers. I fly but I'm not a bird. _____
- 5 I've got big eyes. I'm grey or brown and I eat seven kilos of fish every day. _____
- 6 I eat insects. I've got eight legs. _____

- 3 ★★ Complete the table with the words in the box. Use some of the words twice.

elephant butterfly crocodile falcon
human owl ~~parrot~~ shark seal whale
bear

fly	parrot
swim	
two legs	
four legs	

- 4 ★★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences about six of the animals in exercise 3.

A parrot doesn't swim. It's got two legs.

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

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box

am are am not aren't is isn't

Affirmative	
I ¹ <u>am</u>	studying.
He / She / It ² _____	
You / We / You / They ³ _____	
Negative	
I ⁴ _____	reading.
He / She / It ⁵ _____	
You / We / You / They ⁶ _____	

2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

She 's living (live) with her grandparents at the moment.

- Jacob _____ (watch) TV.
- Mum and dad _____ (fly) to Spain.
- Your cat _____ (sit) on my bed!
- Dad _____ (practise) the guitar.
- We _____ (run) in the park.
- The bus _____ (stop) near the shops.

3 ★★ What are they doing? Write sentences using the phrases in the box in the present continuous.

play basketball write an email go to bed
swim make dinner watch a film
do an exam

Clara is in the kitchen.
She's making dinner.

- Rachel is at the computer.

- Daniel and Max are at the sports centre.

- Zak is in the classroom.

- Callum is in his bedroom.

- Samuel and Anna are at the cinema.

- The dog is in the river.

4 ★★ Write affirmative ✓ or negative ✗ sentences.

he / watch / a programme about bears ✗
He isn't watching a programme about bears.

- they / listen / to music ✗

- we / eat / dinner at home ✓

- she / play / tennis in the park ✓

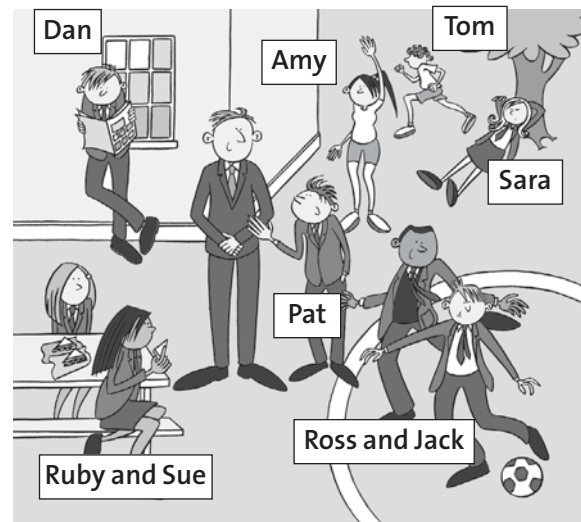
- we / study / snakes at school ✗

- you / write / an email in English ✗

- they / visit / some friends ✓

- he / look / at the teacher ✗

5 ★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences about the picture. Use the present continuous.



Pat is talking to the teacher.

Dan isn't sleeping.

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

1 ★ Find eleven more verbs.

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

2 ★★ Match definitions 1–7 with words a–g.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1 When an animal gives food to its babies. | a build |
| 2 When people run after an animal and kill it for food or sport. | b feed |
| 3 When an animal makes a house or something new. | c fight |
| 4 When two animals are angry they do this. | d hunt |
| 5 When an animal makes a big hole. | e eat |
| 6 When people do something good and make an animal's life easier. | f dig |
| 7 When an animal puts food in its mouth. | g help |

3 ★★ Complete the text with the words in the box.

feed hide chase eat catch dig protect



The Tienshan brown bears of Kazakhstan aren't dangerous and they don't usually chase or attack people. Bears are quiet animals. When they see people they sometimes ¹ _____ in trees.

Bears ² _____ a lot every day – especially plants and insects. They often ³ _____ holes and look for insects in them.

Bears also like the water; they sometimes swim in rivers and ⁴ _____ fish in their big mouths.

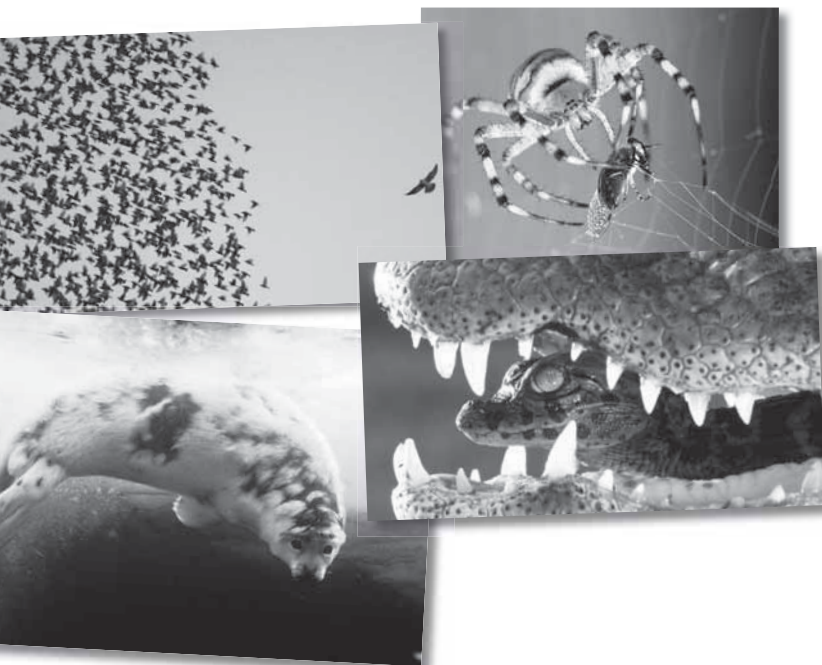
Brown bears have babies every year. The mothers ⁵ _____ the babies on milk and later on insects.

Pollution and construction are changing the habitats of the brown bear. They're now in danger. It's important to ⁶ _____ them.

4 ★★★ Write sentences about the animals in the photos using the present continuous affirmative and negative.

The spider is catching the fly. It isn't protecting the fly.

- 1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____



Present continuous: questions

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

aren't am is Am 'm not Are isn't are Is

Questions	Short answers
1 <u>Am</u> I listening?	Yes, I ⁴ _____. No, I ⁵ _____.
2 _____ he / she / it listening?	Yes, he / she / it ⁶ _____. No, he / she / it ⁷ _____.
3 _____ we / you / they listening?	Yes, we / you / they ⁸ _____. No, we / you / they ⁹ _____.

2 ★★ Order the words to make questions. Then match them with answers a–g.

speaking / who / she / is / to

Who is she speaking to? _____ c

1 going / you / where / are _____

2 is / what / he / doing _____

3 are / listening / what / they / to _____

4 studying / she / is / what _____

5 writing / to / who / you / are _____

6 they / eating / are / what _____

- a To the train station.
- b My friend Paula.
- c Her mother.
- d English pop songs.
- e Playing tennis.
- f Bread and cheese.
- g French and German.

Present continuous and present simple

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

are watching study isn't working plays 's playing doesn't work watch

At my school I study French and Spanish.

1 Mark is at the park now. He _____ football.

2 Cara and Rosa _____ TV for hours every day.

3 My dad _____ at the factory today. He's on holiday.

4 Where are Ben and Sam? They _____ a film about animals.

5 Maria is into sport. She _____ basketball every week.

6 My mum is a doctor. She _____ in an office.

4 ★★ Complete the letter with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Anna

I'm on holiday in Kenya. We usually go (go) on holiday to Scotland every year but this year we ¹ _____ (do) a safari in the Maasai Mara national park in Kenya!

It's really interesting here. Every day we ² _____ (drive) around the park and we ³ _____ (see) a lot of different animals. My dad always ⁴ _____ (take) a lot of photos of them.

I ⁵ _____ (look) out of my window now. There are a lot of elephants and they ⁶ _____ (eat) the trees near our hotel.

See you soon.

Robbie

5 ★★ Write affirmative or negative sentences that are true for you. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

at the moment every day usually now never not usually

I make my breakfast every day.

I'm not writing an email at the moment.

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

The Secret Life of Honey Bees



- A** Bees are very important to us. They are the only insects that give us food: honey. We see them every day in spring and summer, but what do you know about them?
- B** Bees live in hives. There are often 40,000–45,000 bees in one hive! Hives are hot places with a temperature of about 33°C.
- C** There are two types of bee in a hive: the queen bee and the worker bees. There is only one queen bee, and she is very important. She lives for about three years. The worker bees live for four to six weeks. They usually fly about two kilometres a day to look for flowers, but they sometimes fly up to fourteen kilometres!
- D** A lot of bee colonies are disappearing at the moment in North America and in some European and Central Asian countries. We don't understand why, but some people think that pollution is a problem for the bees.

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a the life of honey bees in very hot countries.
- b honey bees in American, European and Central Asian cities.
- c honey bees and the different things they do.

2 ★★ Match topics 1–3 with paragraphs A–D.

Types of bee C

- 1 Bees in danger _____
- 2 Where bees live _____
- 3 Introduction _____

3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

A lot of different insects give us food. false

- 1 Hives are cold places. _____
- 2 Two different types of bees live in a hive. _____
- 3 Worker bees live for three years. _____
- 4 Bees sometimes fly fourteen kilometres. _____
- 5 Bees are dying in Australia and Japan. _____
- 6 People don't understand why bee colonies are disappearing. _____

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where do honey bees live?

They live in hives.

- 1 How many bees are there in a hive?

- 2 What is the name of the important bee in a hive?

- 3 How long do worker bees live for?

- 4 How many kilometres do bees usually fly?

- 5 Where are bee colonies disappearing?

- 6 What is a problem for bees?

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

save accidents pollution actions
approximately attack

Do brown bears attack people?
Not usually.

- 1 How many tigers are there in India?
_____ 1,500.
- 2 Is the air clean in your city?
No, there's a lot of _____.
- 3 Is it important to _____ whales?
Yes. Some types of whales are becoming extinct.
- 4 How many people have car _____ every year?
Quite a lot, I think.
- 5 Do people need to change their _____ towards animals? Yes, definitely.

Language point: *because*

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

He studies the climate because / or he's interested in polar bears.

- 1 Ben has got a camera **because** / **but** he doesn't take a lot of photos.
- 2 It's important to protect elephants **because** / **and** they're in danger.
- 3 Bears sometimes catch fish in rivers **because** / or lakes.
- 4 Whales are in danger **because** / **and** there's a lot of pollution in the sea.
- 5 Falcons eat animals **because** / **but** they don't usually eat fruit.
- 6 The seals are swimming to the beach **and** / **because** there's a shark in the sea.

2 ★★ Match 1–4 with a–d and write sentences with *because*.

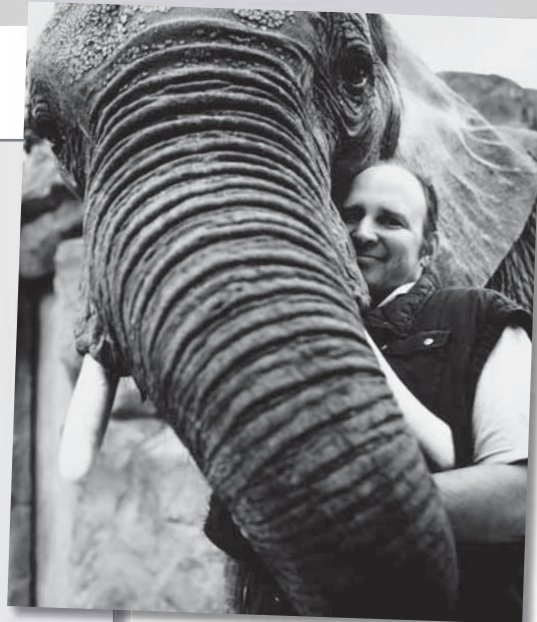
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 My grandmother likes my dogs | a he's into taekwondo. |
| 2 Antonio goes to Italian restaurants | b they're very friendly. |
| 3 Hector has got a book about martial arts | c he likes pizzas. |
| 4 Megan is interested in maths | d she's got a good teacher. |

- 1 My grandmother likes my dogs because they're very friendly.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

○ TASK

3 ★★ Read the notes about Ali Kazan. Then use the notes to complete the text.

Name: Ali Kazan
Age: 46
Job: zoo assistant
Place of work: Drusilla's family zoo near Eastbourne, UK
When: Monday – Friday
Get up: early
Start: six o'clock
Jobs: clean the parrot cages / help in the café / chat to visitors
Lunch: in the café
Now: give food to the elephants 'It's fun.'



Ali Kazan is 46 years old. He's a ¹_____.

He works at ²_____ in the ³_____. Ali works at the zoo from ⁴_____. He ⁵_____ because he starts work ⁶_____. Every day he ⁷_____. He has lunch ⁸_____.

At the moment, ⁹_____. He thinks this job ¹⁰_____. He says, 'I really like the elephants because they're always friendly!'

4 ★★★ Choose one of the jobs in the box and write a short text. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

vet wildlife photographer
pet shop owner

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Animals

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

- 1 A w _ _ _ _ is a big animal. It lives in the sea.
- 2 How many legs has a s _ _ _ _ _ got?
Eight.
- 3 A c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is amazing – it changes colour!
- 4 An o _ _ _ _ _ hunts small animals. It flies in the sky.
- 5 A s _ _ _ _ _ hasn't got any legs. Sometimes it's dangerous.
- 6 What is big and grey with a long nose?
An e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .
- 7 My p _ _ _ _ _ is a clever bird. It says 'hello'.
- 8 There's a beautiful red and yellow
b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ on that flower.

I can describe animals.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous: affirmative and negative

3 Write sentences using the present continuous.

- 1 we / watch / a DVD about animals

- 2 they / not protect / tigers

- 3 I / feed / my two dogs

- 4 the bear / hunt / in the mountains

- 5 she / not swim / in the river

- 6 I / not hide / in the tree

I can talk about things happening now.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ The red list

2 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

actions pollution approximately
protect attack accidents

- 1 Does this factory make a lot of _____?
- 2 Do crocodiles _____ and kill people?
- 3 Are people's _____ a problem for animals?
- 4 Are there a lot of bad _____ on the roads here?
- 5 Do you want to help _____ tigers?
- 6 Are there _____ thirty students in every class in this school?

I can understand an article about animals in danger.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Verbs: animal behaviour

4 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 That rabbit is _____ a big hole.
a building b digging c chasing d hunting
- 2 The falcon is _____ its babies with insects.
a protecting b beating c feeding d chasing
- 3 The bear wants to eat. It's _____ that rabbit.
a hunting b playing with
c protecting d feeding
- 4 Those animals are _____ a new home.
a eating b chasing c helping d building
- 5 The frog is hungry. It's _____ some food.
a fighting b building c eating d feeding

I can understand an interview about animal behaviour.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous questions

5 Complete the questions and short answers.

- 1 _____ he _____ (get up) now?
No, he _____.
- 2 _____ they _____ (watch) a film about sharks?
Yes, they _____.
- 3 _____ we _____ (have) lunch?
Yes, we _____.
- 4 _____ she _____ (talk) about endangered animals?
Yes, she _____.
- 5 _____ you _____ (use) that dictionary?
No, I _____.
- 6 _____ it _____ (eat) the food?
Yes, it _____.
- 7 _____ the seals _____ (swim) in the sea?
Yes, they _____.
- 8 _____ the bear _____ (hunt) for food?
No, it _____.

I can ask people about their routines and what they are doing now.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Phoning a friend

6 Order the sentences to make a dialogue.

- a Clara Fine, thanks. Listen, what are you doing at the moment?
- b Clara OK, great! Give me a call. Bye!
- c Alex Yes, it's an interesting match. We can meet later if you want.
- d Clara Hi, Alex. It's Clara.
- e Alex I'm playing tennis in the park.
- f Alex Hello, Clara. How are you?
- g Clara Are you having a good time?

I can talk about what I'm doing now.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A description of a wildlife photo

7 Complete the text with the words in the box.

standing extinct because called
photo live protect chasing



The animal in this ¹_____ is a Sumatran tiger. Here it's ²_____ near some trees. Maybe it's hunting or ³_____ a small animal.

Sumatran tigers ⁴_____ on the small island of Sumatra in Indonesia. They sometimes swim and they like eating fish! Females have two or three babies, ⁵_____ cubs, every three years.

Sumatran tigers are on the 'red list' ⁶_____ they are in danger of becoming ⁷_____. There are only 400 of these tigers now on Sumatra. I think it's important to ⁸_____ these animals.

I can write an article about an animal.

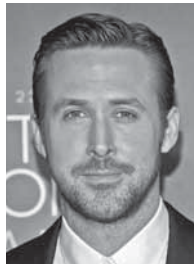
MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Films and the theatre

1 ★ Match sentence halves 1–9 with a–i.

- 1 Charlie Chaplin made b
- 2 William Shakespeare put
- 3 *La La Land* won
- 4 The play had
- 5 Leo Tolstoy wrote
- 6 Which actor played
- 7 Akan Satayev directed
- 8 The actors went
- 9 Ryan Gosling acted

- a the boy in *Finding Mother*?
- b silent films.
- c *War and Peace*.
- d on many plays.
- e a happy ending.
- f a new film last year.
- g to stage school.
- h many Oscars.
- i in a new film last year.



2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the words in the box.

win have write ~~take part~~ direct watch

They took part in a drama competition last week.

- 1 He _____ a an interesting idea for a film.
- 2 She _____ a play in the theatre last Sunday.
- 3 Steven Spielberg _____ a new film earlier this year.
- 4 She _____ Oscar last year.
- 5 He _____ a new comedy programme for TV.

3 ★★★ Choose the correct answers.

When I'm older I want to _____ Hamlet.

a make b write c direct d create

- 1 I often _____ to the cinema with my brother and sister.
a win b see c go d watch
- 2 Our school choir never _____ for very big audiences.
a performs b uses c takes d writes
- 3 I sometimes _____ part in drama and acting competitions.
a play b take c break d win
- 4 My favourite actor always _____ fashionable clothes.
a directs b takes c plays d wears
- 5 I often _____ my friends laugh when we are at school.
a play b make c say d take
- 6 I sometimes _____ DVDs at a friend's house after school.
a watch b write c break d use

4 ★★★ Complete the text with the verbs in the past simple.

learn graduate live study attend have

Emir Baigazin

Emir Baigazin is a Kazakh actor and film director.

He was born in Tamdy village on 19th July in 1984 and ¹_____ there with his family. He ²_____ a mostly happy childhood and was interested in films and cinema from an early age. He learned a lot at school and ⁴_____ from high school in 2002.

After high school, he ⁵_____ at an acting school and then ⁶_____ the Kazakh National Academy of Arts in 2004.

He is best known for directing the film *Harmony Lesson* which was filmed in a small village in Kazakhstan and is about a teenage boy growing up in the village.

- 1 ★ Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs.

Regular	
Infinitive	Past simple
direct	1 <u>directed</u>
like	2 _____
act	3 _____
play	4 _____
Irregular	
Infinitive	Past simple
buy	5 _____
have	6 _____
go	7 _____
know	8 _____
make	9 _____
write	10 _____

- 2 ★★ Write sentences. Make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.

They watched a film after school.

They didn't watch a film after school.

- 1 You didn't write a story yesterday.

- 2 She knew the answer to the question.

- 3 We didn't go to the cinema.

- 4 I liked that new video game.

- 5 They didn't buy tickets for the theatre.

- 6 Amy ate a lot before she went to school.

- 7 He didn't design the new computer game.

- 8 I met Simon at the drama competition.

- 3 ★★ Complete the text. Use the past simple affirmative or negative form of the verbs in the boxes.

see travel buy

One summer my dad bought two tickets to a West End theatre. Dad and I ¹_____ to London by train and we ²_____ an amazing production of *The Lion King* in a traditional London theatre.

sing not want wear

The production was long, but it was fantastic. The actors ³_____ and danced for three hours! They all ⁴_____ wonderful costumes. It was so good, I ⁵_____ it to end! At the end the audience clapped for a very long time.

have not eat go

After the film we went to a restaurant for dinner. I ⁶_____ a burger, but my dad ⁷_____ anything. We didn't go home because it was 11.15 p.m. and the last train was at 10.30 p.m. We stayed in a hotel and ⁸_____ home in the morning.

- 4 ★★★ Think about last year. Write about six things that happened to you. Use the ideas in the box to help you.

go on holiday win a competition
meet new friends have a party
go to the theatre watch a good film
travel by plane buy a new bike

I won a competition in March.

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

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

My sister's got blonde hair and **blue** / red eyes.

- 1 Susanna is **quite** / **average** height. She's got dark hair and brown eyes.
- 2 Our teacher has got **glasses** / **beard** and a moustache.
- 3 Katie is tall and **slim** / **curly**, and she's got brown eyes.
- 4 Mark is average height and average build. He's got **fair** / **green** eyes and curly hair.
- 5 Their children have got **average** / **red** hair and green eyes.
- 6 My dad has got a beard, but he hasn't got a **moustache** / **glasses**.
- 7 Sam is one metre eighty-five. He's **short** / **tall** and he's slim.
- 8 Joseph is quite **short** / **blonde**, and he's got dark hair.
- 9 Toni and Harry have got **brown** / **average** eyes.
- 10 My mum has got **dark** / **fat** hair.

2 ★★ Complete the words in the description.



My name's Ella and I'm sixteen years old. I've got **green** eyes and I've got ¹g_____. I'm quite ²t_____ and I'm average ³b_____. My sister Hannah is ten. She's ⁴q_____ short and she's ⁵s_____. Our dad's name is Tony. He's ⁶a_____ height and he's got a ⁷b_____. Our mum's name is Sandra. She's got ⁸f_____ hair and blue eyes.

3 ★★★ Look at the photo. Describe Nicole Kidman.



- eye colour She's got blue eyes.
- 1 height _____
- 2 build _____
- 3 hair (colour) _____
- 4 hair _____

4 ★★★ Write five sentences to describe yourself.

- I'm tall and I'm average build.
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

Did did buy Did didn't did go didn't

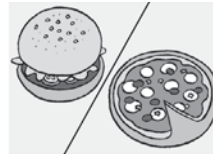
Question	
1 Did I / you / we / you / they win?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I / you / we / you / they ² _____.	No, I / you / we / you / they ³ _____.
Question	
4 _____ he / she / it lose?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, he / she / it ⁵ _____.	No, he / she / it ⁶ _____.
Questions	
Where did I / you / we / you / they ⁷ _____?	
What did he / she / it ⁸ _____ at the shops?	

2 ★★ Complete the past simple questions and short answers. Use *did / didn't* and the words in the box.

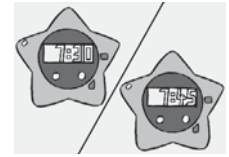
go eat break do buy write watch

- _____ Did _____ you _____ watch _____ a good film on TV last night?
 No, I _____ didn't _____.
- 1 _____ she _____ to the cinema on Saturday?
 Yes, she _____.
- 2 _____ he _____ a new computer game last week?
 No, he _____.
- 3 _____ you _____ a lot of homework last night?
 No, I _____.
- 4 _____ they _____ a lot of cake?
 Yes, they _____.
- 5 _____ we _____ a letter and say 'thank you'?
 Yes, we _____.
- 6 _____ she _____ the world record yesterday?
 No, she _____.

3 ★★ Look at the words and pictures and write past simple questions.



what / they / eat / ?
What did they eat?



1 what time / he / get up / ?



2 who / she / visit / ?



3 what / she / play / ?



4 where / they / go / on holiday / ?



5 when / he / start school / ?

4 ★★★ Read the answers about Kate Winslet's day. Write the questions.

Yes, I went to work yesterday morning.

1 I had lunch at my mum's house.

2 I ate pasta for dinner.

3 I watched a film in the evening.

4 Yes, I liked the film. It was funny.

5 Yes, my husband watched the film with me.

6 I went to bed at 11.00 p.m.



Did you go to work yesterday morning?

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

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

a a design

b a video game

The Rubik's Cube



- A My name's Ben. I'm twelve years old and I want to design games. Why? Because I love the Rubik's Cube! It's my favourite game of all time and I can do it in three minutes.
- B The cube has got six colours: white, yellow, orange, red, blue and green. To play it you move the cube and make each side one colour.
- C Ernő Rubik is the creator of the Rubik's Cube. He created it in 1974 and it quickly became a popular game. Millions of people bought it all over the world.
- D Everyone loves the Rubik's Cube. It is so popular, it can be seen in adverts, TV shows, music videos, video games and films. You can see it in the trailer for *Despicable Me 3*, which is a popular film all over the world!
- E Ernő Rubik invented something he really liked and made money from it. I want to design new games too — maybe computer games and video games! I've got a lot of good ideas!

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

Ben introduces himself. _____ A

- 1 Ben's ideas for the future. _____
- 2 He talks about the inventor of the game and when he invented it. _____
- 3 He describes the game. _____
- 4 He talks about the popularity of _____

the game. _____

3 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

created ideas design favourite
starred does colours popular

The Rubik's Cube is Ben's favourite game.

- There are six _____ on the cube.
- Ben _____ the cube in three minutes.
- Ernő Rubik _____ the cube.
- The game is very _____ all over the world.
- The cube _____ in the *Despicable Me 3* trailer.
- Ben wants to _____ new games.
- Ben has got some _____ for games.

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Who invented the Rubik's Cube?

Ernő Rubik invented the Rubik's Cube.

- How many people bought the Rubik's Cube?

- What colours are in the cube?

- When did Rubik first make the cube?

- How do you play the Rubik's cube?

- How do we know the Rubik's cube is successful?

- What does Ben want to do in the future?

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Choose the correct words.

- My sister designs / designers computer games.
- Do you want to play / player my new video game?
- Video games are good entertain / entertainment.
- Did you create / creator that new game?
- Have you got a good remember / memory for people's names?
- You can choose / choice this game or that game.
- You need a good imagine / imagination

when you write a children's book.

hair / brown / she / got / also / has

Language point: also

1 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

You are good at sport.
also / good / you / are / art / at
You are also good at art.

- 1 She's into music.
likes / she / reading / also
- 2 I walk to school.
to / walk / also / I / shops / the
- 3 He was a writer.
an / also / inventor / was / he
- 4 You speak Italian.
speak / you / English / also
- 5 She has got brown eyes.

2 ★★ Rewrite the second sentence with *also*.

She is good at French. She is good at Spanish.

She is also good at Spanish.

- 1 He likes science. He is interested in history.
- 2 They went to the beach. They visited a friend.
- 3 He has got blue eyes. He is very tall.
- 4 I ate an apple. I had a banana.
- 5 She is clever. She is very nice.

○ TASK

6 We run every day. We play volleyball.

3 ★★ Complete the text. Use the information in the box to help you.

I speak in public to support children with disabilities.
I strengthened my body by doing sport and exercise.
My middle name is Frank.

My life

I was born on 21 August 1992 in Lafayette, Louisiana in 1 _____.
My full name is Roy 2 _____ Mitte but my nickname is RJ.
I have cerebral palsy and when I was a child I needed help to walk. But through 3 _____, I strengthened my body, and now I can walk well without any help.

My work

I'm an actor and people know me best for my role in the TV series 4 _____. I do other things as well as acting. I often speak in public to help people understand disabilities and support 5 _____.

My family

In 2006 I moved to Los Angeles, California with my mother and 6 _____ sister. My sister is an actress, too!



4 ★★★ Write a profile of a famous person or someone you know. Put the information into three paragraphs:

His / Her life His / Her sport or interest His / Her family

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again.
 I am happy with this.
- I could do this better.
 I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Films and the theatre

- 1 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the past simple.**
- She _____ an award for her new film. (win / play / watch)
 - I _____ to the theatre with my parents last week. (go / put on / write)
 - James often _____ video games with his friends. (play / take / act)
 - They _____ in the same TV series for ten years. (take / act / play)
 - We _____ a play for all the parents to watch. (win / put on / lose)
 - I _____ that new computer game with my dad. (go / act / play)
 - He _____ everyone in our class laugh. (watch / take / make)
 - Lily _____ to the cinema on Sunday. (watch / put on / go)

I can talk about films and the theatre.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

- 3 Make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.**
- We didn't have breakfast this morning.

 - I went to the museum.

 - He didn't play video games.

 - She took part in a competition.

 - You didn't write a letter.

 - They became very famous.

 - She didn't know my name.

 - I met my friends.

I can talk about actions in the past.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ Video games

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets to make new words.**
- Who is the _____ (design) of the game?
 - That writer has got a good _____ (imagine).
 - I like those video games. They're great _____ (entertain).
 - We can play The SIMS or Super Mario World – it's your _____ (choose).
 - The _____ (create) of this action game made a lot of money.
 - Have you got a good _____ (remember)?
 - How many _____ (play) can use that game?

I can understand an article about video games.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■

Describing people

- 4 Complete the words in the sentences.**
- Anna isn't very tall. She's a _____ height.
 - Is his hair curly?
No, it's s _____.
 - I can't read this book. I need to wear my g _____.
 - What colour is her hair?
It's r _____.
 - They aren't fat. They're quite s _____.
 - I've got f _____ hair and b _____ eyes.
 - My dad has got a black b _____ and a big m _____.

I can describe people's appearance.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple: questions

5 Write past simple questions.

1 what / you / do / yesterday

2 where / you / go

3 your sister / like / the film

4 your parents / buy / the tickets

5 you / go / by train

6 what time / they / eat

7 your brother / do / his homework

8 when / you / go / to bed

9 you / play / volleyball / yesterday

10 who / you / see / at school

I can ask and answer questions about the past

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Talking about past events

6 Order the sentences to make a dialogue.

- a Luke I went to my friend's house to play computer games. It was brilliant!
- b Ollie OK. Why not?
- c Ollie Not really. I didn't do anything. What did you do?
- d Luke Hi, Ollie. Did you have a good weekend?
- e Luke Yes, we did! Why don't you come with me next time?
- f Ollie That's cool. Did you play all day?

I can talk about things I did last weekend.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

WRITING ■ A profile

7 Read the sentences about actor Andrew Garfield. Choose the correct answers.



- His _____ name is Andrew Russell Garfield.
a brand b long c full d first
- He _____ a film actor in 2007.
a won b became c broke d started
- He _____ Spider-Man in the 2012 superhero film.
a beat b scored c won d played
- He's _____ light brown hair and brown eyes.
a got b have c wear d look
- He was born _____ 20th August 1983.
a in b on c at d for
- He _____ took acting classes when he was nine years old.
a now b last c first d early
- He _____ performs in plays at the theatre.
a also b too c more d and

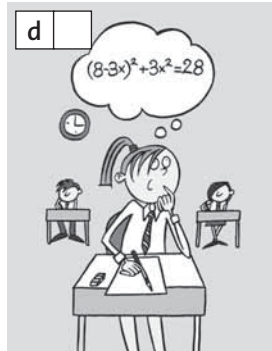
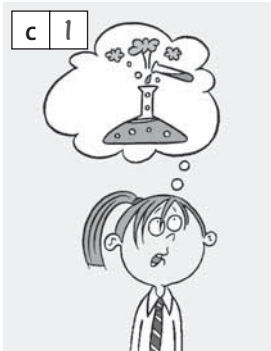
I can write a profile of a famous person.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

VOCABULARY ■ Activities in and out of school

1 ★ Match sentences 1–6 with pictures a–f.

- I've got a Science class today.
- And I've got a Maths exam!
- But I've also got Art. It's my favourite.
- And drama too. I love it!
- After school I've got French homework.
- And this evening I've got a football match.



2 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

I love studying _____, especially drawing.

a Art b Drama c basketball d chess

- She's interested in _____ because she's good with numbers.
a PE b Music c Maths d History
- He plays _____ and he's in the school team.
a Drama b football c PE d Geography

3 There are questions about Julius Caesar and Napoleon in the _____ exam.

a History b chess c Dance d Science

4 I like learning things about computers in _____.

a football b Drama c PE d ICT

5 We often sing in our _____ classes.

a Art b Music c Geography d chess

6 She loves learning _____ in her language class.

a French b Drama c Music d Maths

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

match practice homework class
exam football English

Susan is listening to the teacher in her French _____ class.

- Sam is revising for a Geography _____.
- Tom plays in a _____ match every Saturday.
- Julia has got dance _____ after school.
- Tom has got a lot of _____ homework.
- Suzy's class are watching a tennis _____.
- We've always got loads of Science _____.

4 ★★★ Write eight sentences about activities in and out of school.

I really like History classes. _____

- I don't mind _____.
- I hate _____.
- I don't like _____.
- I like _____ once a week.
- _____ classes.
- _____ practice on Friday mornings.
- _____ matches.
- _____ homework every day.

can for ability and permission

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

can't can Can can't can swim

Affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They ¹ <u>can</u> swim.	
Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They ² _____ swim.	
Questions	
³ _____ I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they ⁴ _____?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they ⁵ _____.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they ⁶ _____.

2 ★★ What are the people saying? Write sentences with *can*, *can't* or *Can ...*?



I / say / 'hello' in Spanish.

I can say 'hello' in Spanish.

- 1 I / not swim / !

- 2 she / use / your laptop / ?

- 3 you / not go / to Jack's house

- 4 she / eat / some food now

- 5 we / wear / these clothes to school / ?

3 ★★ Write sentences with *can* or *can't* and the words in the box. Then write P (permission) or A (ability) next to each sentence.

wear play use run watch buy
go speak read dance

- That's James. He can run very fast. A
- 1 She _____ Italian and Japanese. She's very good at languages. _____
- 2 _____ I _____ that film on TV? _____
- 3 My grandparents _____ a computer but they want to learn. _____
- 4 I'm sorry. You _____ to the cinema now. _____
- 5 He loves music and he _____ the guitar. _____
- 6 You _____ that T-shirt to school if you want. _____
- 7 _____ you _____ the tango? _____
- 8 My baby sister _____ or write. _____
- 9 _____ I _____ a new mobile phone in that shop? _____

4 ★★★ Write eight questions or sentences with *can* or *can't* for permission or ability. Use the ideas in the box.

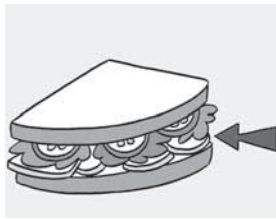
Permission
go to bed at ... buy a ... go to ... watch ... play with ... use ... phone ...
Ability
speak ... play ... (sport) play the ... (instrument) swim ... (metres) run ... (metres)

Can I go to bed at eleven o'clock?

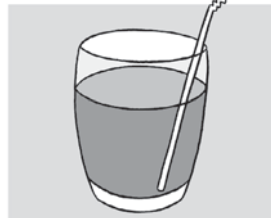
My sister can play the guitar.

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

1 ★ Choose the word that doesn't match.



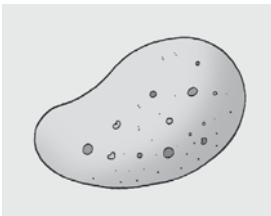
cheese egg **pasta**



1 fizzy drinks
juice sweets



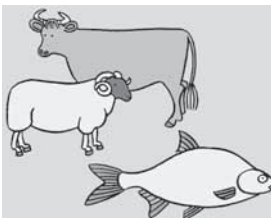
2 fish vegetables
salad



3 crisps chips cheese





4 pasta burger rice



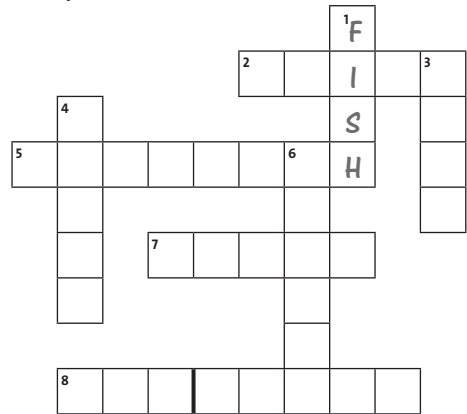
5 ice cream meat
fish

2 ★★ Complete the lists with the words in the box.

burgers chips crisps fish fizzy drinks
ice cream beans nuts water salad
sweets apple

Very healthy!		Not very healthy!	
apple			

3 ★★ Complete the crossword.



DOWN

- 1 It swims in the sea and you can eat it.
- 3 A hot food. You eat it with a spoon.
- 4 This popular food comes from Italy.
- 6 It's yellow and comes from milk.

ACROSS

- 2 You make them from potatoes.
- 5 Bread with meat, cheese or salad in it.
- 7 This is a very healthy drink.
- 8 It's cold and very popular in summer.

4 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

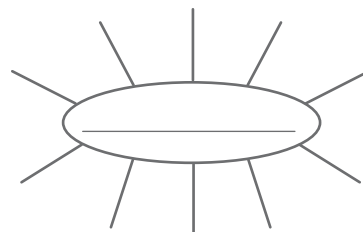
Quiz Food around the world

The Italians make very good _____.

- a ice cream b crisps c chips d soup

- 1 In the UK people eat fish and _____.
a beans b crisps c chips d nuts
- 2 In Japan there is a lot of food with _____.
a apples b cheese c eggs d rice
- 3 An average American eats more than 100 _____ a year.
a nuts b burgers c crisps d chips
- 4 In France people make _____ called Camembert, Brie and Roquefort.
a cheese b soup c ice cream d bread
- 5 The world's most popular _____ is cola.
a soup b juice c fizzy drink d water
- 6 Perrier and Vichy are the names of _____ from France.
a water b pasta c meat d fish

5 ★★ Write a word group for fruit or vegetables. Put in ten or more words.



- 1 ★ Look at the table. Choose the correct words.

	Uncountable	Countable
Affirmative	There's ¹ a lot of / any rice.	There are ⁵ much / a lot of apples.
	There's ² many / some pasta.	There are ⁶ some / any sweets.
Negative	There isn't ³ much / many cheese.	There aren't ⁷ much / many crisps.
	There isn't ⁴ any / many water.	There aren't ⁸ much / any eggs.

- 2 ★ Write C (countable) or U (uncountable).

apple	<u>C</u>
1 bean	_____
2 cheese	_____
3 chip	_____
4 egg	_____
5 milk	_____
6 nut	_____
7 pasta	_____
8 soup	_____
9 sandwich	_____
10 water	_____

- 3 ★★ Look at the table and write sentences about Carl's diet. Use *some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*.

Breakfast	X
Lunch	sandwiches ✓✓ crisps ✓✓✓ fruit X
Dinner	pasta ✓ meat ✓✓✓ vegetables ✓
10.00	ice cream ✓✓

Carl eats some sandwiches for lunch.
He doesn't eat much pasta for dinner.

- Carl doesn't eat _____ food for breakfast.
- For lunch he usually eats _____ crisps.
- But he doesn't eat _____ fruit.
- For dinner he doesn't eat _____ vegetables.
- But he eats _____ meat.
- At 10.00 he often eats _____ ice cream.

- 4 ★★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences about what you eat or drink in these situations. Use *some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*.

At home I drink a lot of juice.

At school we don't eat any sweets.

- At home _____
- At school _____
- On my birthday _____
- On holiday _____
- In the winter _____
- In the summer _____
- On a picnic _____

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences with *a, an* or *the*.

Do you go to the Italian café next to the school?

- I always have _____ sandwich for my lunch.
- Do you like _____ food at your school? Yes, I do.
- I've got _____ apple and some crisps. _____ apple is nice and red.
- He sometimes buys _____ pizza at the weekend.
- Do you like _____ pasta in that restaurant?
- Where's _____ school canteen? It's over there.
- She often has _____ fizzy drink in the park.
- I've got two sandwiches for us. Do you want the cheese sandwich or _____ meat sandwich?
- It's hot today. Would you like _____ ice cream?
- He's eating _____ burger and chips for lunch, and _____ burger is very hot.

A DAY AT SUMMERHILL

Summerhill is a boarding school in south-east England. It's a school with a difference because the teachers don't make the rules – the students make them.

Breakfast is from 8.00 until 9.00 and lessons start at 9.30. Holly is a student here – she likes lessons. She's studying a lot of subjects. Ivan is a student here, too. He isn't interested in lessons and he can play all day if he wants.

At 12.30 it's lunchtime, and the students and teachers eat together. There are three choices of meal: one with meat, a vegetarian option and a salad bar, too.

At 1.45 there's a meeting. The students and teachers talk about problems and they can change school rules in this meeting. Then there are free-time activities: orchestra practice, Drama group or sport.



Ivan goes shopping in town. Holly plays the violin with the orchestra.

At 5.30 it's dinner time. After dinner students chat and do homework. Younger children go to bed before 9.30, but older children can go to bed when they want.

So that's a day at Summerhill. Do you think school is better when the students make the rules?

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a a school for adults.
- b a boarding school for adults and children.
- c a boarding school for children.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Summerhill is | a everyone has dinner. |
| 2 Breakfast is | b is interested in lessons. |
| 3 Holly | c a school with a difference. |
| 4 Ivan | d at 8.00 a.m. |
| 5 There's | e wants to play. |
| 6 At 5.30 | f vegetarian food. |

3 ★★ Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.

Lessons at Summerhill start after _____.

- a breakfast b lunch c dinner

- 1 The lessons begin at _____.
a 8.00 b 9.00 c 9.30
- 2 Ivan doesn't like _____.
a shopping b doing lessons
c playing the violin
- 3 Holly is studying _____ subjects.
a a lot of b one c two or three
- 4 At lunchtime the students eat with _____.
a the very young students b the teachers
c the sports teachers

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where is Summerhill?

It's in south-east England.

- 1 What is unusual about Summerhill?

- 2 When do the students and teachers discuss problems?

- 3 What can the students have for lunch?

- 4 What do students do in the afternoon?

- 5 What do you think about Summerhill?

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in the box.

be homesick share a room have a break
chat with friends be busy work abroad

- 1 When I'm older I want to work abroad.
- 2 I often _____ on the phone.
- 3 I _____ with my sister.
- 4 She hates boarding school. She _____.
- 5 We finish lessons at 11.00 and _____.
- 6 Do you want to come to drama club?
No, sorry. I _____.

Language point: Giving examples

1 ★ Rewrite the sentences with the phrases in brackets.

Suzy has got a lot of hobbies reading, art and photography. (such as)

Suzy has got a lot of hobbies, such as reading, art and photography.

1 There are clubs after school drama, music and sport. (for example)

2 I'm into pop singers Adele, Mika and Pink. (like)

3 Dan is into sports cycling and tennis. (such as)

4 Are you interested in film stars Matt Damon and Orlando Bloom? (like)

2 ★★ Join the sentences to make one sentence. Use the phrases in brackets.

I like fruit. I eat apples and bananas. (for example)

I like fruit, for example apples and bananas.

1 She enjoys team sports. She enjoys football and basketball. (like)

2 My dad travels to different countries. He goes to Poland, Germany and Turkey. (such as)

3 I've got a lot of things in my bag. There's a pen, a notebook and a dictionary. (for example)

4 I put different things on my pizzas. I use cheese, meat or vegetables. (such as)

TASK

3 ★★ Adam is visiting a school in Germany. Read about the school and complete Adam's email.

A German school

7.30: lessons start

7.30 – 1.30: six lessons, 45 minutes

Compulsory subjects: German, Maths, English, Science

Optional subjects: Art, Music, History

Lunch: at home, meat with vegetables / pasta

After-school clubs: Drama, Music, sport, etc.

Toolbar: Delete, Reply, Reply All, Forward, New, Mailboxes, Get Mail, From

I'm visiting a school in Germany for two weeks. Lessons start at 7.30. There are six ¹_____ every day and the lessons ²_____. There are a lot of ³_____ subjects, ⁴_____ German and ⁵_____. You can choose other subjects, for example ⁶_____. School finishes ⁷_____ and students eat ⁸_____ at home. There ⁹_____ after school, such as ¹⁰_____.

4 ★★★ Describe your perfect school. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again.
 I am happy with this.
 I could do this better.
 I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Activities in and out of school

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Maths basketball ICT Dance Science
French Geography PE

- I like learning about different countries. _____ is my favourite subject.
- Are you doing football in _____ at school?
No, we're doing tennis and _____.
- In my languages classes I'm studying English and _____.
- She always learns new things about computers in _____.
- What is $356 + 598$?
Ask Alex – he's good at _____.
- We're studying the human eye in _____.
- I want to learn the tango at the after-school _____ club.

I can talk about my school timetable and after-school activities.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ School

2 Complete the dialogues at a school with the words in the box.

up-to-date dance after-school
main sports bright

- Why are you unhappy, Anna?
Because I can't go to the _____ sports club.
- Which is your favourite place in the school?
I like the canteen. It's a _____ room.

- Are the _____ facilities good at your school?
Yes, we have a great new swimming pool.
- Do you do any optional subjects at school?
No, I only do the _____ lessons.
- Did you see the new Science laboratory?
Yes, it's got some great new _____ equipment.
- Where is Eva?
I think she's in the _____ hall? They are practising for the performance next week.

I can understand an interview about school life.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ can for ability and permission

3 Rewrite the sentences. Use affirmative (✓), negative (X) or question (?) forms. Then write P (permission) or A (ability) next to each sentence.

- Can he listen to the CD? X

- Can they run 100 metres in 10 seconds? ✓

- I can watch TV. (?)

- You can't speak Spanish. ✓

- We can't go to the park now. (?)

- She can play the piano. X

- He can swim fast (?)

- Can we go to the cinema? ✓

I can talk about things we can and can't do.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Food and drink

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

- Do you like fizzy drinks? No, I prefer w _____ – it's healthier for you.
- I have some fruit every day. Usually an a _____ and a pear.
- Is there any m _____ in that sandwich? Yes, there's some chicken.
- People often eat r _____ with Chinese food.
- Do you want a drink? Yes, orange j _____, please.
- It's very hot today. I think it's time for an i _____ c _____!
- In Italian restaurants you can eat pizzas and p _____.
- I want to make a sandwich but I haven't got any b _____.

I can talk about my eating habits.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Countable and uncountable nouns: *a / an, the, some, any, much, many, and a lot of*

5 Complete the sentences with one of the words in brackets.

- Richard eats _____ crisps. (any / much / a lot of)
- There aren't _____ apples on that old tree. (some / many / much)
- I've got _____ nice sweets. (some / any / much)
- Here you are. There isn't _____ soup but you can have some bread. (much / many / some)
- Oh no! We haven't got _____ cheese for the pizza. (many / any / some)
- It's good to eat _____ vegetables. (many / much / a lot of)
- Do you usually eat in _____ canteen at school? (a / an / the)
- Have you got _____ sandwich for lunch today? (a / an / the)

I can talk about food and meals.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Making, accepting and refusing invitations

6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

can't pity centre busy What good want about

- Clare Hey, Luke. Do you ¹ _____ to go to the park after school?
- Luke No, sorry, Clare I ² _____. I've got a geography test tomorrow.
- Clare That's a ³ _____.
- Luke Yeah.
- Clare What ⁴ _____ Saturday then? Are you ⁵ _____?
- Luke No, I'm not. Why? ⁶ _____ are you doing?
- Clare I'm going to the shopping ⁷ _____ if you want to come.
- Luke Sounds ⁸ _____. Text me on Saturday morning. OK?

I can make, accept and refuse invitations.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ An email about school

7 Choose the correct answers.

- Here's _____ information about my school.
a any b some c a d an
- School starts _____ 8.30 every day.
a with b on c at d for
- The classes are 50 minutes _____.
a long b big c last d large
- _____ students study maths, English and science.
a Every b Any c Much d All
- We can _____ other subjects like French.
a choose b stay c listen d write
- There are some good _____ school clubs.
a on b after c with d about
- You can buy snack food such _____ pizza.
a like b example c for d as

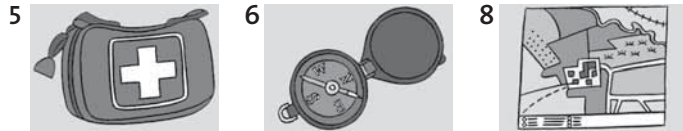
I can write an email about my school.

MY EVALUATION

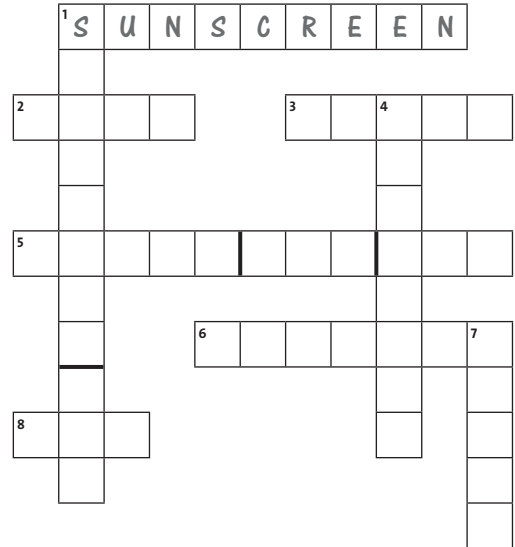
VOCABULARY ■ Travel equipment

1 ★ Complete the crossword.

ACROSS



DOWN



2 ★★ Read the clues and write the objects.

insect repellent rope sunglasses
gloves helmet satellite phone
tent waterproof clothes

A small house; people sleep inside it.
tent

- 1 Insects don't like this. _____
- 2 This is very long; it helps you go up a mountain. _____
- 3 Use this to talk to your family. _____
- 4 These protect your eyes when there is a lot of sun. _____
- 5 When it rains, these help you to stay dry. _____
- 6 These protect your hands. _____
- 7 This hat protects your head. _____

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with words in exercise 1.

My foot is bad. Where's the first aid kit ?

- 1 Look at your _____ to find north.
- 2 It's very sunny. Put on some _____.
- 3 Let's cook some food. Where's the _____?
- 4 I'm tired. Where's my _____?
- 5 We're lost. Have you got a _____?
- 6 All my clothes are in my _____.

4 ★★★ Complete the postcard.

Hi Ellie,

I'm on an expedition in the rainforests of Australia.

There are four of us on the trip and we sleep in a big _____ tent. I've got a comfortable¹ _____

and I always sleep well. It's really dark at night, but I've got a good² _____ with me. I carry my clothes and things in a large³ _____. It's very hot and sunny in the day, so I must put

⁴ _____ on my face. Also, I always use a lot of⁵ _____ because there are millions of insects here!

I talk to my mum on the⁶ _____ every day!

See you soon!

Emily x

Imperatives

1 ★★ Complete the sentences using the affirmative or negative imperative form of the words in the box.

be buy drink eat go wear
look use write

Don't buy that rucksack. It's very small and the colour is horrible.

- 1 Where's the cinema?
_____ to the station. It's near there.
- 2 Please _____ your name and telephone number here.
- 3 _____ water from the river! It isn't clean.
- 4 _____! There's a big bear in that tree.
- 5 _____ my laptop. I'm going to do my homework on it.
- 6 Please _____ quiet, children! You're talking a lot today.
- 7 _____ that sandwich. It's three weeks old!
- 8 _____ sunscreen every day on holiday!

***be going to*: affirmative and negative**

2 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

Am Are aren't Is isn't 'm
'm not 're 's

Affirmative

I ¹ 'm going to travel.
He / She / It ² _____ going to eat.
You / We / You / They ³ _____ going to stay.

Negative

I ⁴ _____ going to study.
He / She / It ⁵ _____ going to play.
You / We / You / They ⁶ _____ going to read.

Questions

⁷ _____ I going to see you?
⁸ _____ he / she / it going to start?
⁹ _____ you / we / you / they going to cook?

3 ★★ Paul, John, Lara and Mary are going to Sri Lanka this summer. Write affirmative and negative sentences using *be going to*.



	Paul	John	Lara and Mary
explore	beaches	rivers	mountains
look for	birds	elephants	insects
stay	hotel	tent	tent
travel	car	boat	foot

John is going to explore the rivers of Sri Lanka.

Paul isn't going to look for elephants.

- 1 Lara and Mary _____ the mountains.
- 2 Paul _____ the beautiful beaches.
- 3 John _____ new species of birds.
- 4 Lara and Mary _____ in a hotel.
- 5 Paul _____ in a tent.
- 6 John _____ in a tent.
- 7 Lara and Mary _____ by car.
- 8 John _____ by boat.

4 ★★★ What are you going to do at the weekend? Write true affirmative and negative sentences about you and your family. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

tennis DVD homework grandparents
computer games TV friends dinner

I'm going to watch a DVD on Saturday.

My dad isn't going to play tennis.

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

be going to questions practice ⇌ page 67

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

We cancelled our skiing holiday. There isn't any **snowy** / **snow**.

- 1 Take some sunscreen. It's very **sunny** / **sun** today.
- 2 Don't go out today. There's a big **stormy** / **storm**.
- 3 It isn't raining, but it's quite **cloudy** / **cloud**.
- 4 I prefer **hot** / **heat** weather.
- 5 The roads are very dangerous today – there's **icy** / **ice** and **foggy** / **fog**.
- 6 What's the weather like?
Horrible. It's cold and **rainy** / **rain**.
- 7 It isn't cold today. The **windy** / **wind** is coming from the south.

2 ★★ Label the weather symbols with the adjectives in exercise 1.



_____ **rainy** _____



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____

3 ★★★ Look at the weather forecast map and complete the sentences. Use the adjectives in exercise 1.



It's **sunny** in Athens and Dublin today.

- 1 It's _____ in Budapest and Rome.
- 2 It's _____ in Warsaw right now.
- 3 At the moment it's _____ in Moscow.
- 4 It's _____ in Lisbon.
- 5 It's _____ in London right now.
- 6 It's _____ in Berlin today.
- 7 At the moment it's _____ in Madrid.
- 8 It's _____ in Stockholm today.
- 9 It's _____ in Paris at the moment.

4 ★★★ Imagine you are in these places. Write sentences about the weather.

The Alps in winter.

It's cold. There's lots of snow and ice.

- 1 The Sahara desert at night.

- 2 The Amazon rainforest.

- 3 The Antarctic in summer.

- 4 The Caribbean in September.

- 5 Where you live in April.

- 6 Where you live in January.

***be going to*: questions**

- 1 ★★ Write questions about a holiday in New York using *be going to*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–g.



where / you / stay / in New York / ?
Where are you going to stay in New York? e

- 1 what / your brother / do / there / ?

- 2 what / you / buy / ?

- 3 what / places / you / visit / ?

- 4 where / you / eat / ?

- 5 how / you / travel / in New York / ?

- 6 you / take / a lot of photos / ?

- a By cab and subway.
 b A New York Yankees baseball cap.
 c The Statue of Liberty and Central Park.
 d In some New York 'diner' restaurants.
 e At my cousin's apartment in Manhattan.
 f Yes, I am. I've got a new camera.
 g See a baseball game.

will* and *won't

- 2 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

won't Will won't will play

Affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	¹ 'll win.
Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	² _____ lose.
Questions	
³ _____ I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	
⁴ _____ tennis?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they
⁵ _____.	⁶ _____.

- 3 ★★★ You are going on an expedition to the Amazon. Write questions or affirmative or negative sentences with *will* or *won't*.
 it / be / very hot / in the Amazon
It'll be very hot in the Amazon.
- 1 we / see / a lot of / interesting animals

- 2 I / not sleep / in a comfortable bed

- 3 you / take / a lot of photos / ?

- 4 Jess / not talk / on the satellite phone

- 5 Mark / burn / in the sun

- 4 ★★★ Write predictions about your country in the future. Think about the weather, animals, people, food, jobs, houses and schools. Use the words in the box to help you.

become change be live eat move
 work buy study travel

The weather will become hotter and more stormy.

1 _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____



I'm going on holiday with my parents and my sister Sophie next week. We're going to Puerto Rico for two weeks — I'm really excited!

We're going to arrive at the International Airport on Saturday at 8.15 p.m. The airport is only fifteen minutes from San Juan. The tour guide is going to meet us and take us to our hotel — the Hotel

Isabela in Old San Juan. On the first day of the holiday we're going to visit the beaches in San Juan and relax.

The next day we're going to do a rainforest tour. The minibus is going to come to our hotel at 8.00 a.m. and take us to the El Yunque rainforest visitor centre. El Yunque is the home of beautiful parrots, enormous trees and amazing flowers. I'm going to take my waterproof clothes because I think it'll be rainy there.

For me, the most exciting day is Tuesday. It's the visit to the famous Rio Camuy caves, in the north-west of Puerto Rico. We'll wear strong shoes, because we're going to visit the caves for three hours with a guide!

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a a family camping expedition.
- b two different family holidays.
- c a family holiday.

2 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

The family are going to arrive on _____.

- a Saturday b Sunday c Monday

- 1 The family are going to arrive at _____.
a 8.00 a.m. b 8.15 p.m. c 8.45 a.m.
- 2 It is _____ from the airport to San Juan.
a two hours b an hour
c a quarter of an hour
- 3 San Juan is the name of a _____.
a town b hotel c beach
- 4 They are going to travel to the rainforest by _____.
a car b plane c minibus
- 5 In the rainforest they are going to go to a _____.
a shop b visitor centre c cave
- 6 On Tuesday they are going to visit _____.
a some caves b a hotel c a beach

3 ★★ Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

- The airport is in San Juan. false
- 1 A guide is going to meet them at the hotel. _____
- 2 There aren't any beaches in San Juan. _____
- 3 On Tuesday the family are going to visit the rainforest. _____

- 4 There are parrots in the rainforest. _____
- 5 It's important to wear sandals in the caves. _____
- 6 They are going to be in the caves for three hours. _____

4 ★★★ Complete the summary of the text.

The text is about plans for a holiday in Puerto Rico. The family are going to arrive at the ¹_____ and then go to the ²_____ in San Juan.

On the first day of their holiday, they're going to go to the ³_____ but they want to see other places too.

They're going to visit the ⁴_____ in the north-west of Puerto Rico. They also want to explore the beautiful green ⁵_____ and go to the visitor ⁶_____ there.

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

miserable scared worried angry lucky excited

- We've got an exam tomorrow and I'm worried.
- 1 Are you _____ of snakes?
 - 2 My brother took my bike. I'm _____.
 - 3 My dad won the lottery. He's _____!
 - 4 I'm going to see my cousin. I'm _____.
 - 5 Her dog died and she's _____.

Language point: so

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

It's rainy today, so / but I'm going to wear my waterproof clothes.

- 1 My mother doesn't like spiders **so** / or flies.
- 2 I'm very cold, **or** / **so** I'm going to get in my sleeping bag.
- 3 I want an ice cream, **so** / **but** I haven't got any money.
- 4 I like Carolina **because** / **so** she's really friendly.
- 5 I'm tired, **but** / **so** I'm going to go to bed.
- 6 I'm hungry, **so** / **because** I'm going to make a sandwich.
- 7 We're going to walk in the mountains **so** / or play football.
- 8 There's a good film on TV tonight, **so** / **because** we're going to watch it.

2 ★★ Rewrite the sentences with **so**.

I'm very hot. I'm going to swim in the river.

I'm very hot so I'm going to swim in the river.

- 1 I'm good at maths. I'm going to help Amy with her homework.

- 2 Maria hasn't got a bike. She always walks to school.

- 3 Charlie likes Italian food. He's going to have pasta.

- 4 It's snowy and cold. I'm going to wear my big coat.

- 5 I haven't got a mobile phone. I can't speak to my family.

- 6 It's very sunny. We're going to put on some sunscreen.

TASK

3 ★★ Georgia is going on a day trip with her school. Read the notes and complete her email.

School trip: York
Place: the city of York
When: Friday 10th July
Time: Bus leaves 6.30 a.m., returns 8.30 p.m.
Weather: hot and sunny
Things to take: sunscreen, new sunglasses
Things to see: cathedral, National Railway Museum

4 ★★★ Imagine you are going to go on a school trip. Make notes in the table. Then write an email about your trip.

School trip
Place
When
Time
Weather
Things to take
Things to see

Hi, Hannah!

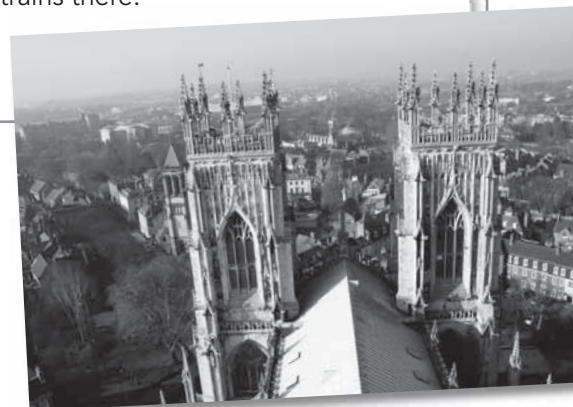
How are you? I'm very excited because I'm going to visit the city of York on Friday with my school.

We're going to travel ¹_____. We ²_____ at 6.30 a.m. and return at about ³_____.

I looked at the weather forecast on TV – it's going to be really ⁴_____, so ⁵_____. York has got a lot of interesting places to visit.

There's ⁶_____. You can see a lot of beautiful old trains there.

Bye for now,
Georgia



MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Travel equipment

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

- It's very dark now! Where's the t _ _ _ _?
- We're lost again. I'm going to look at the m _ _.
- She's got a long r _ _ _ and she's going to climb a mountain.
- I want to cook. Where's the s _ _ _ _?
- Karl's hands are cold. He's going to put on some g _ _ _ _ _.
- Do you like sleeping in a t _ _ _?
- It's very sunny today. I want to put some s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ on my face.
- This mountain is dangerous. I'm going to wear a h _ _ _ _ _ to protect my head.

I can talk about what to do on an expedition.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ be going to

3 Complete the sentences using affirmative, negative or question forms of *be going to*.

- They _____ (travel) to the islands by boat.
- They _____ (not take) a tent.
- He _____ (explore) the mountains.
- What _____ (you / look for)?
- How _____ (they / make) dinner?
- I _____ (not swim) in the river.
- We _____ (bring) a camera.
- She _____ (look at) the map.

I can talk about plans and intentions.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ An adventure story

2 Choose the correct answers.

- We won an expensive wildlife holiday last week. We were very _____.
a angry b lucky c scared d miserable
- Great! It's our holiday today! We're _____.
a worried b angry c miserable d excited
- She's _____ because she's really tired and hungry.
a lucky b miserable c scared d excited
- My sister has got my sunglasses again! I'm really _____ with her.
a lucky b angry c excited d scared
- I don't like spiders. I'm _____ of them.
a scared b lucky c angry d miserable
- We've got a dangerous walk tomorrow and we're _____.
a lucky b miserable c worried d angry

I can understand an adventure story.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Weather conditions

4 Complete the sentences with one of the words in brackets.

- Do you like this _____ weather? (heat / hot)
- It's cold today. There's _____ on the car. (icy / ice)
- I can't see the sun because of that _____. (cloud / cloudy)
- The weather on holiday was very _____. (stormy / storm).
- Don't drive fast in the car. It's _____. (fog / foggy)
- We can't ski. There isn't any _____. (snowy / snow)
- There's a cold _____. Wear a coat. (wind / windy)
- Have you got waterproof clothes? It's _____. (rain / rainy)

I can talk about the weather.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *will* and *won't*

- 5 Complete the sentences using *will* or *won't* and the verbs in the box.

not win design not go become
like live

- In the future, tigers _____ extinct.
- She _____ to university. She never studies.
- You _____ this DVD. It's really good.
- _____ inventors _____ very fast planes?
- He _____ any money. He didn't buy a ticket for the lottery.
- _____ people _____ in houses in space in 2010?

I can make predictions about the future.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Making and responding to suggestions

- 6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

suggest How idea going can't
Why sure matter Let's

- Luke What's the ¹ _____, Rosa?
Rosa I think we're lost again!
Luke Oh no. What are we ² _____ to do?
Rosa ³ _____ buy a map of the city.
Luke I'm not ⁴ _____ about that. I can't see any shops near here.
Rosa ⁵ _____ about asking that woman?
Luke We ⁶ _____ do that. She's talking to her friend.
Rosa Well, what do you ⁷ _____?
Luke ⁸ _____ don't we find a bus or a taxi?
Rosa That's a good ⁹ _____!

I can make and respond to suggestions.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ A blog

- 7 Choose the correct words to complete the blog.



Saturday 10th July

I'm going to go ¹ _____ an expedition with my school next Friday. We're going to ² _____ at a big campsite in Snowdonia in Wales.

Saturday 17th July

³ _____ I am next to my new tent. It's a really ⁴ _____ day and I'm wearing my waterproof clothes.

Sunday 18th July

⁵ _____ is me in my helmet. We climbed a big mountain this morning. I had a fantastic ⁶ _____, but I was quite scared!

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1 a on | b at | c in | d up |
| 2 a take | b fall | c stay | d have |
| 3 a This | b That | c Where | d Here |
| 4 a rainy | b rain | c raining | d rained |
| 5 a These | b This | c Those | d Where |
| 6 a hour | b play | c time | d times |

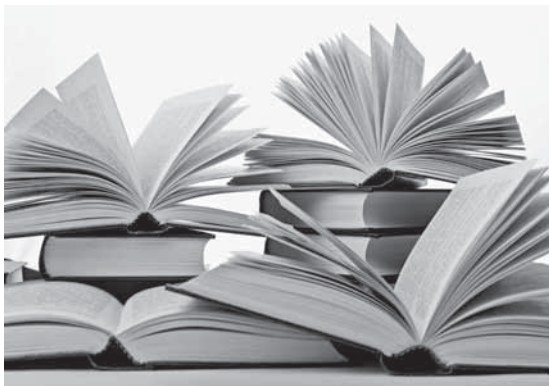
I can write a blog about an expedition.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Talking about books

- 1 ★ Find seven more words.

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



- 2 ★★ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

I prefer to read **fiction** / **non-fiction** books.
I really like true stories and books about real subjects.

- I think the **novel** / **sequel** is even better than the first book. It's really exciting!
- A book's **author** / **blurb** needs to be really interesting. If it is boring, people won't buy it.
- I usually buy **paperbacks** / **hardbacks** because they are easier to carry.
- Have you read the Avengers **comic books** / **films**? They are great!
- The Harry Potter books have an interesting **cover** / **plot**. You need to read them all to really understand it.
- I would love to write a **novel** / **blurb**, but I can't think of a good plot!

- 3 ★★ Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

comic books non-fiction book film
novels plots

- Oraz** Have you read a good book recently?
Eric Yes, over the summer I read a really interesting ¹_____ book about Space.
Oraz That sounds great! I like to read a good story. Do you read ²_____, too?
Eric Oh yes, and I love ³_____. I also read five Guardians of the Galaxy stories over the summer!
Oraz I love comic books, too. The ⁴_____ are always easy to follow, and they are really exciting.
Eric Yes, and then you can watch the ⁵_____ after you have finished the book!

- 4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

- 1 Which books do you prefer, fiction or non-fiction? Why?

- 2 What was the first novel you ever read? What did you enjoy about it?

- 3 Have you ever read a sequel that was better than the first book? What was it, and why was it better?

- 4 Do you buy hardbacks, paperbacks, or both? Why?

- 5 What is your favourite plot from a book you have read?

prepositions: *in, on*

1 ★ Match 1-6 with a-f to make sentences.

- 1 A book's blurb is always d
- 2 The first Harry Potter book was published _____
- 3 At school we visit the library _____
- 4 We have our summer holiday _____
- 5 We don't have any classes _____
- 6 The most exciting part of the novel is _____

- a in July or August.
- b on Thursdays.
- c in chapter nine.
- d on the back cover.
- e in 1997.
- f on 25th December.

2 ★★ Write *in* or *on* to complete the sentences.

How many books are sold in Kazakhstan every year?

- 1 Moscow is really cold _____ winter, and it always snows.
- 2 The main character is introduced _____ page 5.
- 3 My brother's birthday is _____ 5th August.
- 4 Who is the most popular author _____ the world?
- 5 Do you like to look at the pictures _____ a comic book?
- 6 There is a photo of the author _____ the back cover.
- 7 We play soccer after school _____ Tuesdays.
- 8 She wrote her first novel _____ 1998.

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

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

has / read / novel. / She / never / a

She has never read a novel.

- 1 written / twenty / books. / non-fiction / He / over / has

- 2 been / Astana / many / I / times. / haven't / to

- 3 hasn't / Hunger Games / the / films. / seen / Anna

4 new / some / They / bought / comic books. / have

5 become / very / author. / has / She / famous / a

6 Louis / watched / TV / any / today. / hasn't

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences using the present perfect form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 My brother _____ (buy) all J.R.R. Tolkein's books.
- 2 We _____ (not see) the new James Bond film.
- 3 I _____ (not write) a novel, but I want to.
- 4 They _____ (live) in lots of different cities.
- 5 You _____ (read) all the science-fiction books in the school library.
- 6 My father _____ (meet) lots of interesting people.

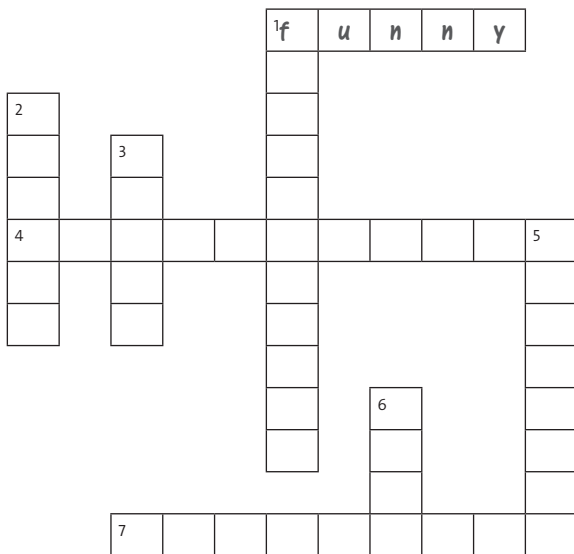
5 ★★★ Complete the sentences in your own words.



I have never written a novel, but I have written a short story.

- 1 I have seen _____.
- 2 My family has never been _____.
- 3 I have made _____.
- 4 I haven't read _____.
- 5 My mother has made _____.
- 6 I have _____.
- 7 I haven't _____.

1 ★ Complete the crossword with words to describe books.



Across →

- 1 It makes you laugh. It is funny.
- 4 It uses a lot of imagination. It is _____.
- 7 Children really like the characters in this book. They find them _____.

Down ↓

- 1 It is really very interesting. It is _____.
- 2 It can make you cry. It is very _____.
- 3 It makes you frightened. It is _____.
- 5 This book is really _____. You don't know what will happen next.
- 6 It is not very interesting. In fact, it's really _____.

2 ★★ Complete the review with the words in the box.

scary exciting dull funny appealing imaginative

Eragon

I really loved the book *Eragon* because it's such an exciting story, and the characters are really ¹_____ – there are monsters, dragons and lots of strange animals!

The main character, Eragon, finds a dragon's egg and later becomes a dragon rider. Some parts of the story are quite ²_____ because Eragon leaves his home and is followed by the king's servants, who want to kill him. There is never a ³_____ moment as Eragon is chased, caught, and then escapes!

This book is very ⁴_____. I would recommend it to people who like fantasy stories and who like to laugh – some parts are really quite ⁵_____!

3 ★★★ Write sentences using a word from each box.

moving funny exciting appealing
imaginative fascinating dull

I found *My name is Kozha* really moving

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

1 ★ Match the questions (1–6) with the answers (a–f)

- 1 Has he read all the *Lord of the Rings* book? _____ c
- 2 Have they been to Lake Kaindy? _____
- 3 Has *War Horse* sold over one million copies? _____
- 4 Have you seen a good film recently? _____
- 5 Has the teacher given us some homework? _____
- 6 Have we got sports after school? _____

- a No, we haven't.
- b Yes, she has.
- c No, he hasn't.
- d No, I haven't.
- e Yes, they have.
- f Yes, it has.

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



Have you read this book? What did you think of it? (read)

- 1 _____ you _____ the new *Beauty and the Beast* film? (see)
- 2 _____ your father _____ lunch for us? (make)
- 3 _____ the sequel _____ (come) out yet? (come)
- 4 _____ you _____ any African countries? (visit)
- 5 _____ he _____ a famous author? (become)
- 6 _____ her book _____ many copies? (sell)
- 7 _____ you _____ Thai or Vietnamese food? (try)
- 8 _____ you _____ your homework? (finish)

3 ★★ Circle the mistakes. Then write the correct questions.



Have you (buy) a new video game recently?
Have you bought a new video game recently?

- 1 Have she climbed Belukha Mountain?

- 2 Have you saw the latest *Star Wars* film?

- 3 You have been to Turkey on holiday?

- 4 Has they eaten any strange food?

- 5 Has she go to Almaty for work?

- 6 Did he watched *War of the Planet of the Apes*?

4 ★★★ Write questions for the answers.

Have you read *The Fault in Our Stars*?

Yes, I have. It was really moving.

- 1 _____ China?
Yes, I have. I went there three years ago.
- 2 _____ *The Hobbit*?
No, I haven't. But I have read *Lord of the Rings*.
- 3 _____ *The Legends of Kazakhs*?
Yes, I have. It is a fascinating TV programme.
- 4 _____ homework.
No, I haven't, but I will finish it tonight.
- 5 _____ *Mongol*?
Yes, I have. It is the best film I have ever seen!



Helen Oyeyemi is a British writer. She has written and published a number of novels, plays and short stories. She wrote her first novel, *The Icarus Girl*, in 2005, while she was only 17 and still at school.

However, she didn't stop studying. She went to Cambridge University, where she wrote two plays and students at the university performed them in a theatre. Later, a publisher turned them into books.

Helen Oyeyemi's novels have very different settings and are all interesting works of fiction. Her latest book is called *What is Not Yours Is Not Yours* and it's a collection of short stories. It came out in 2016. There are many different characters in these stories, and they happen at different times and in different places.

Helen grew up in the UK, but in 2014 she moved to Prague in the Czech Republic and has lived there ever since. She has received a number of prizes for her writing and continues to write in her new country.

3 ★★★ Read the text again and answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

When did Helen Oyeyemi write her first novel?
Helen Oyeyemi wrote her first novel when she was 17 / at school.

- 1 What happened to the two plays she wrote at university?

- 2 What is the name of Helen's latest book?

- 3 What does the text say about the stories in her new book?

- 4 Where has Helen spent most of her life?

- 5 What is Helen doing in Prague?

1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

The text is about ...

- a a person who wants to become an author.
- b an author who writes books for schools and universities.
- c an author who writes novels, plays and short stories.

2 ★★ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

Helen Oyeyemi is a British writer, but now lives in _____.

a Prague b Cambridge c the UK

- 1 Helen studied at _____ University.
a Cambridge b Oxford c Prague
- 2 Helen's last book was published _____.
a 2005 b 2014 c 2016
- 3 Helen has received _____ prizes for her books.
a many b no c two

Build your vocabulary

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

fantasy bestsellers character
publisher series setting

The novel is set in a different world. It is a fantasy story.

- 1 The main _____ is a teenage girl. She has just moved to a new town ...
- 2 The _____ is a small town in Washington in the USA.
- 3 There are four books in the _____ and the first is called *Twilight*.
- 4 All four books in the saga are _____ in many countries around the world.
- 5 The _____ decided to print the *Twilight* books because they're good stories.

Language point: adverbs



1 ★ Match the adjectives and the adverbs.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 beautiful | a kindly |
| 2 slow | b well |
| 3 good | c bravely |
| 4 kind | d beautifully |
| 5 bad | e quickly |
| 6 quick | f badly |
| 7 brave | g slowly |
| 8 loud | h loudly |

2 ★★ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

She talked to her **slow** / **slowly** so she could understand.

- 1 He was a very **brave** / **bravely** horse.
- 2 Have you ever read a book really **quick** / **quickly**?
- 3 I did really **bad** / **badly** in my end of year exams.
- 4 Did you just hear that really **loud** / **loudly** noise?
- 5 Why is that car moving so **slow** / **slowly**?
- 6 That novel was great. The author writes really **good** / **well**!
- 7 She helped me with my homework. She's really **kind** / **kindly**.

○ TASK

3 ★★ Read the notes and complete the film review.

1 Introduction and opinion

name of film – *Finding Mother*
fantastic, really enjoyed ✓✓✓✓

2 Characters and story

main character – Azamat
goes to the USA to find mother
meets Daniyar in Los Angeles – have adventures

3 Recommendation

loved it – moving and funny
recommend to everyone



A great film!

Last week I went to the cinema to see
1 _____ . It's a fantastic film.
I 2 _____ it.

The main character is 3 _____ .
At the start of the film, he 4 _____
his mother. Then he 5 _____ , and
they 6 _____ in Los Angeles.

I would recommend this film to
7 _____ because it's
8 _____ .



4 ★★★ Write a film review of a film you have seen recently. Use the film review in exercise 3 to help you.

MY EVALUATION How much do you know? Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again. I am happy with this.
 I could do this better. I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY AND LANGUAGE FOCUS ■

Talking about books

- 1 Complete the words in the sentences.**
- The book has a p _ _ _ about trying to save the world.
 - I don't read many n _ _ - _ _ _ _ _ books. I like fantasy novels best.
 - Have you read the s _ _ _ _ to *The Catalyst*? It's really good.
 - The first p _ _ _ _ _ _ _ books appeared in the 1900s.
 - The Lost World* is the best n _ _ _ _ I've read.
 - What did you think of the b _ _ _ _ ? Did it make you want to read the book?
 - I think Marvel make the best c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .
 - I don't like reading h _ _ _ _ _ _ _ because they are too heavy.
- 2 Choose *in* or *on* to complete the sentences.**
- The author was born **(in)** / on April, 1999.
 - There is a picture of a dinosaur **in** / on the front cover.
 - Almaty is the biggest city **in** / on Kazakhstan.
 - Do you go to school **in** / on Fridays?
 - Did you see his photo **in** / on the magazine article?
 - The best part of the story is **in** / on chapter six.
 - Harry Potter is one of the most successful series **in** / on the world.

I can talk about books.
 MY EVALUATION

READING ■ My favourite book

3 Complete the book review with the words in the box.

bestseller character series plot
 setting fascinating

***Inferno* by Dan Brown**

Inferno is my favourite book of all time. The ¹ _____ is Florence, Italy, where the main ² _____, Robert Langdon, works. The ³ _____ is very exciting because Robert Langdon, a university professor, and a doctor called Sienna Brooks have to stop a virus being released. To do this, they have to race across Europe and solve clues as they go. It is a great read, and the idea behind the virus is ⁴ _____.

Inferno is the fourth book in Dan Brown's Robert Langdon ⁵ _____. The second book in the series, *The Da Vinci code*, was a ⁶ _____ all over the world.

I can understand an article about a book
 MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present perfect: affirmative and negative

- 4 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.**
- Michael Morpurgo _____ (write) a number of moving novels.
 - I _____ (not go) to Mongolia, but am planning to go next year.
 - She _____ (start) to play the violin.
 - I _____ (not see) *The Space Between Us* but my friend says it's really good.
 - Our teacher _____ (give) us lots of homework over the holidays.
 - They _____ (visit) Beijing many times.

VOCABULARY ■ Books and writers

5 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- John Green's book made me cry. It is so _____.
a appealing b moving c exciting
- I couldn't stop laughing at that comic book. The author is so _____.
a funny b dull c fascinating
- Don't watch that film on your own. It's really _____.
a imaginative b scary c appealing
- I didn't get to the end of that book. It was just so _____.
a dull b funny c exciting
- I don't think her novel is very _____ for older people.
a imaginative b scary c appealing

I can talk about writers and their books.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present perfect: questions

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

- you / a / video game? / bought / Have / new

- seen / Have / the / Harry Potter / first / you / film?

- to / recently? / Has / the cinema / been / she

- a poem / you / written / or / a song? / Have

- sold / over / copies? / Has / one million / it

- he / in / TV programme? / a / Has / appeared

I can ask and answer questions about experiences.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Asking for and giving opinions

7 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

about say agree sure What think

- Aisha** Have you read *Fantastic Beasts*? What do you ¹ _____ of it?
- Busana** Yes, I have, and I loved it. I'd ² _____ it's one of the best books I've read this year.
- Aisha** I ³ _____ with you. I've also seen the film. ⁴ _____ about you?
- Busana** Yes, I saw the film a few months ago. I think the film is even better than the book. How ⁵ _____ you?
- Aisha** I'm not ⁶ _____ I agree with you. I really liked the film, but I think the book is much better.

I can ask for someone's opinion and give my opinion.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ An online film review

8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then put the sentences in the correct order to make a film review.

appealing easy famous fantastic musical

LA LA LAND

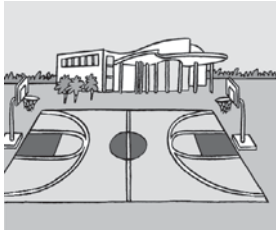
- I loved this film because it is a ¹ _____, and the songs and music are great. The plot is ² _____ to follow, and there is an interesting twist at the end.
- I've just seen the film *La La Land*, and I thought it was ³ _____.
- I would recommend this film to everyone, but it is especially ⁴ _____ to people who like music, singing, and dance.
- The main characters are Sebastian and Mia. Sebastian. They are both in Los Angeles trying to become ⁵ _____.

I can write an online film review.

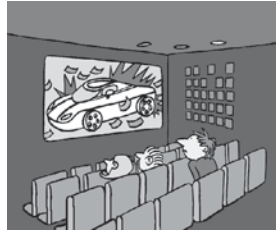
MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY ■ Places in a town

- 1 ★ Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.



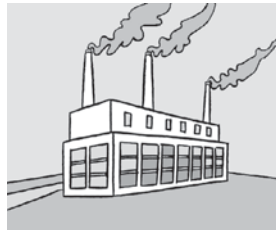
sports centre /
shopping centre



1 café / cinema



2 restaurant / shop



3 factory / hospital



4 car park / school



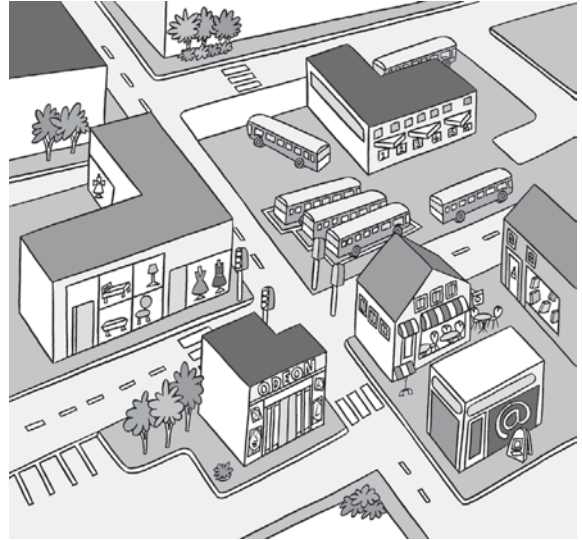
5 train station /
library

- 2 ★★ Complete the words in the sentences.

She's got a very bad leg. She's in
h o s p i t a l.

- 1 My dog loves swimming. He's in the r _____.
- 2 They're o _____. They aren't shops.
- 3 We haven't got any milk. We're at the
s _____.
- 4 He's interested in Picasso. He's at the
a _ _ g _____.
- 5 We're in my f _____. It's near my school.
- 6 The b _ _ s _____ is in town.
- 7 There aren't any cars in the c _ _ p ____.
- 8 The s _____ c _____ is near the train
station.

- 3 ★★ Look at the picture. Write four more sentences about places you can see and four sentences about places you can't see.



There's a café.

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

- 4 ★★★ Complete the sentences about your town.

My town has got _____ a bus station _____.

- 1 My house is near _____.
- 2 My school is next to _____.
- 3 There's a _____ in my town.
- 4 There isn't a _____.
- 5 There aren't any _____.
- 6 There are some _____.
- 7 My mum likes the library, but I prefer _____
_____.
- 8 The shops _____
_____.

there is, there are + a, an, some and any

- 1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

aren't a isn't any is an are some

Affirmative	
Singular	Plural
There ¹ <u>is</u> ² _____ park near here.	There ³ _____ ⁴ _____ people in the library.
Negative	
Singular	Plural
There ⁵ _____ ⁶ _____ art gallery.	There ⁷ _____ ⁸ _____ shops here.

- 2 ★★ Write affirmative ✓ and negative ✗ sentences using *there is / there are*. Use *a, an, some or any*.

supermarket ✓

There's a supermarket.

1 schools ✓

2 cafés ✗

3 restaurant near the cinema ✗

4 library next to the supermarket ✓

5 car parks ✗

6 train station ✓

7 shops at the train station ✗

8 offices near the park ✓

9 cinema near the shops ✓

10 art gallery ✗

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

- 3 ★★ Write questions and answers.

supermarket / yes

Is there a supermarket? Yes, there is.

restaurants / three

How many restaurants are there?

There are three.

1 schools / two

2 cafés / no

3 flats / yes

4 library / no

5 shops / four

6 art gallery / yes

- 4 ★★★ Write questions and sentences using words from the lists.

two	park	in my town
a	shops	in your town
many	libraries	near the school
an	office	next to the park
any	schools	where I live
some	cinemas	where you live
four	restaurant	are there
three	art gallery	near the shops

Are there any cinemas where you live?

1 Are there _____?

2 Is there _____?

3 How _____?

4 How _____?

5 There are _____.

6 There is _____.

7 There aren't _____.

8 There isn't _____.

1 ★ Find seven more adjectives. Write the adjectives under positive 😊 or negative ☹️.

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

Positive 😊

quiet

Negative ☹️

2 ★★ Look at the picture and correct the adjectives.



My school is a very ^{old} ~~modern~~ building.

Our classroom is really clean and the students are very quiet — it's very safe at the moment! My teacher is quite ugly, and she's really nice and unfriendly.

3 ★★★ Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with an adjective.



The office is quite dirty.



1 The library is very _____.



2 The people aren't very _____.



3 The shop is really _____.



4 The park is really _____.



5 The buildings in the city are very _____.

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences with adjectives from exercise 1 and *very*, *quite* and *really*.

I live in a very modern, friendly city.

1 I live on a _____ street.

2 My house / flat is _____.

3 My school is a _____ building.

4 The students are _____.

5 The shopping centre near my house / flat is _____.

6 The park in my town is _____.

7 The supermarket isn't _____.

8 The library in my school is _____.

Comparative adjectives

1 ★ Write the comparative forms of the adjectives in the box.

bad big clean dangerous dirty
good popular pretty quiet safe
far expensive

Short adjectives
<i>cleaner</i>

Long adjectives

Irregular

2 ★★ Complete each sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

London is bigger than Paris. (small)
Paris is smaller than London.

- 1 The library is older than the cinema. (modern)
The cinema _____
- 2 The bus station is nearer than the train station. (far)
The train station _____
- 3 These houses are more expensive than those flats. (cheap)
Those flats _____
- 4 Geneva is quieter than New York. (noisy)
New York _____
- 5 The sports centre is cleaner than the shopping centre. (dirty)
The shopping centre _____
- 6 The swimming pool is safer than the river. (dangerous)
The river _____

3 ★★★ Read the description of two towns, Weston and Kinton. Then write sentences about them using the comparative form of the adjectives.

Weston isn't a nice town. It isn't clean, and it's very noisy and dangerous. In Weston, people are really unfriendly. Weston is an ugly town, but its flats aren't very expensive.

Kinton is a really pretty town and it isn't noisy. It's safe and clean too, and the people are really friendly. But it isn't cheap. Flats in Kinton are really expensive!

- (noisy) *Weston is noisier than Kinton.*
- 1 (quiet) _____
 - 2 (clean) _____
 - 3 (dangerous) _____
 - 4 (safe) _____
 - 5 (ugly) _____
 - 6 (cheap) _____
 - 7 (expensive) _____
 - 8 (friendly) _____

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with *by* or *on*.

- It's cheaper by bus.
- 1 A return ticket _____ the train is £15.20.
 - 2 Paris is two hours from here _____ plane.
 - 3 It's about twenty minutes to the shops _____ car.
 - 4 How much is a single ticket _____ the coach?
 - 5 It's more dangerous on foot than _____ car.
 - 6 The park is an hour from here _____ foot.
 - 7 Maria is _____ the plane now.
 - 8 I really hate travelling _____ train.

5 ★★ Complete the dialogue with *by* or *on*.

Woman Good morning. Can I help you?
Dylan Yes, I want to visit Liverpool by coach or ¹_____ train.

Woman It's only two hours from here ²_____ the train. It's faster ³_____ train than ⁴_____ coach.

Dylan That's interesting.
Woman And the station isn't far. It's ten minutes from here ⁵_____ foot or two minutes ⁶_____ the bus.

Dylan Great. Thanks very much.



1 ★ Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.

Dan's ideal place is ...

- a London b The British Isles c Sark

- A** I'm from London, but I live on Sark, an island in the British Isles.
- B** London is a fantastic city; it's really big, with amazing buildings and luxury shops, but it's noisy. I'm not into cities – I prefer quieter places.
- C** Sark is tiny, 5.45 km², and its population is small too. There are only about 600 people on the island. There are some small shops and restaurants, one or two offices and one school. But the incredible thing is there are no cars!
- D** Sark is ideal for cycling, and it's a popular place for tourists. It's really pretty and there are a lot of animals.
- E** I'm interested in cycling and photography, not shopping or fast cars. That's why my home is here in Sark, not London. It's the perfect place for me.

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

- About the island C
- 1 Why Dan likes Sark _____
- 2 Why people are interested in visiting Sark _____
- 3 Where Dan lives _____
- 4 About London _____

3 ★★ Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.

Dan lives _____.

- a in a city
- b on a small island**
- c on a big island

- 1 Sark has got a population of _____ people.
a 60 b 545 c 600
- 2 On Sark there aren't any _____.
a shops b cars c restaurants
- 3 The island has got a _____.
a school b tourist office c luxury shop
- 4 On Sark there are a lot of _____.
a incredible buildings b animals c cities
- 5 The island is popular with _____.
a boys b people from London c tourists
- 6 Dan _____ Sark.
a loves b quite likes c hates

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where does Dan live?

He lives on Sark, an island in the British Isles.

- 1 Why does Dan think London is a good place to live?

- 2 Why doesn't Dan like living in cities?

- 3 How big is Sark?

- 4 What is special about Sark?

- 5 What do tourists like doing on Sark?

- 6 What is Dan interested in?

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Look at the words in brackets. Then complete the text with the words in the box.

tiny fantastic fast incredible
enormous amazing luxury

Ruth has got a fantastic (very good) job. She's got an ¹_____ (very big) office in the centre of London. Her office is bigger than my flat! It's in an ²_____ (very beautiful and big) building.

Ruth has got a ³_____ (very expensive and beautiful) flat near the park and a new car – it's really ⁴_____ (very quick)! It's an ⁵_____ (very surprising) car. I love it! She's got a ⁶_____ (very small) dog – his name is Benji.

Language point: Position of adjectives

1 ★ Rewrite the sentences with the adjective in the correct place.

I've got a car. (expensive)

I've got an expensive car.

1 The Burj Khalifa is a building. (spectacular)

2 This is a train station. (very old)

3 There's a park near here. (pretty)

4 My school is next to some flats. (luxury)

5 There are some girls at my school. (really unfriendly)

6 Max has got a dog. (really noisy)

2 ★★ Order the words to make sentences.

dirty / I'm / bus station / a / in

I'm in a dirty bus station.

1 car / really / Jason / got / a / expensive / has

2 a lot of / my / there are / friendly / people / town / in

3 exciting / New York / really / is / city / a

4 modern / library / in / the / building / is / a

5 city / pretty / there / is / a / the / park / near / centre

6 got / you've / really / a / flat / modern

TASK

3 ★★ Read Paul's information about Newcastle. Then complete the text.

Favourite city: Newcastle

Location: north-east of England

Distance from London: 400 kilometres

Population: 280,000

Facilities: parks, modern shopping centres

Advantages: good for shopping

Football team: Newcastle United

City: really exciting

People: very friendly



Hi, I'm Paul and my favourite city is Newcastle.

It's in the ¹_____

_____ and it's

²_____ from

London. It's quite a big city and there are

³_____

people living there. There are ⁴_____

_____ and it's a great place

⁵_____. Newcastle

has got ⁶_____

– Newcastle United. I'm one of their fans!

Newcastle is a ⁷_____

and the people are ⁸_____.

4 ★★★ Write a description of a city. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

- I need to try this again.
 I am happy with this.
 I could do this better.
 I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Places in a town

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

- There's a good film at the c _____.
- This Italian r _____ is expensive!
- There are a lot of books in this l _____.
- Ben loves tennis – he's at the s _____ c _____ now.
- We haven't got any coffee. Please go to the s _____ for me.
- My father is at work. He's in one of those big o _____.
- Where's your car? It's in the c ___ p _____.
- My mother is a doctor at the h _____.
- We haven't got a car – we go to the b ___ s _____ every day.
- I'm a student at the high s _____ near here.

I can describe a town I know.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Is there ...?, Are there ...?

3 Look at the table and write questions and short answers.

shops	three	libraries	two
schools	✓	hospital	✗
park	✗	internet café	✓

- How many _____? There are _____.
- Are there _____? Yes, _____.
- Is there _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

I can ask and answer questions about my ideal place to live.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ A description of a modern city

2 Choose the correct answers.

- My favourite city is Tokyo. It's _____.
a luxury b amazing c tiny
- The film stars are in a _____ hotel in London. It's very expensive.
a enormous b incredible c luxury
- Your new poster is really big. It's _____.
a enormous b tiny c fast
- That book is very interesting. It's _____.
a luxury b fantastic c fast
- Your dog is really small. It's _____.
a luxury b enormous c tiny
- The trains are very _____. It's only 30 minutes to London from here.
a fast b enormous c tiny
- The library has got 50,000 books – it's _____.
a luxury b incredible c fast

I can understand an article about a city.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■

Describing places

4 Complete the dialogues with the adjectives in the box.

old dangerous noisy unfriendly clean ugly

- This park is quite dirty.
No, it isn't. It's really _____.
- My city is very modern.
Well, my town is _____.
- Cycling in this town is safe.
Safe! It's really _____.
- The shopping centre is nice and quiet today.
No, it isn't! It's very _____.
- That new art gallery is pretty.
No, it isn't. It's _____.
- The people in the café are friendly.
But they're really _____ to me!

I can understand descriptions and describe where I live.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Comparative adjectives

- 5 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box. Use the comparative form.

dangerous long expensive tall
clean unfriendly pretty noisy

- The Empire State Building is _____ than the Eiffel Tower.
- The River Nile is _____ than the River Thames.
- Is your town _____ than New York? No, it's really safe.
- That plane ticket to Rome is 1,000 euros! It's _____ than the train.
- This park is beautiful. It's _____ than the ugly park near my home.
- The air in my town is _____ than the air in this city.
- London is _____ than my village. My village is quiet!
- The people in your town are _____ than the people in my town.

I can compare places in different countries.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

SPEAKING ■ Asking for travel information

- 6 Put the dialogue in the correct order. Number the sentences.
- Adam Yes, please. I want to visit Edinburgh. How far is it from here?
 - Man Hello. Can I help you?
 - Adam OK. Thanks very much.
 - Man A return ticket is £50. The coaches are cheaper.
 - Adam How much is a return train ticket?
 - Man It's about 90 minutes from here on the train.

I can ask for travel information.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○



WRITING ■ A description of a town

- 7 Order the words to make sentences.

1 is / Bristol / exciting / city / very / a

2 west / of / it's / the / England / in

3 population / got / of / a / 500,000 / it's /

4 favourite / place / my / art gallery / is / the

5 are / great / there / shops / some

6 football / it's / two / teams / got

7 like / I / Bristol / it's / because / place / friendly / a

8 kilometres / about / it's / 190 / London / from

I can write about a town or city I like.

MY EVALUATION ○○○○

VOCABULARY ■ Jobs and transport

1 ★ Correct the words.



artist musician



1 doctor _____



2 musician _____



3 king _____



4 actor _____



5 queen _____



6 scientist _____



7 writer _____

2 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

taxi driver pilot firefighter bus driver
cyclist train driver mechanic captain
explorer

A cyclist uses a bike for transport.

- 1 A _____ flies a plane for his job.
- 2 An _____ travels around the world going to places very few people go to.
- 3 A _____ takes people to places on a bus.
- 4 A _____ fixes cars and other vehicles.
- 5 A _____ takes people to work on a train.
- 6 A _____ is in charge of a ship.
- 7 A _____ drives a special car.
- 8 A _____ travels in a fire engine.

3 ★★ Do the *Famous People* quiz.

Famous People

Christopher Columbus was an important _____ from Italy.

- a** sailor **b** pilot **c** scientist

- 1 Alexander Vinokourov was an Olympic _____ for Kazakhstan.
a driver **b** cyclist **c** explorer
- 2 Charles Lindbergh was the first _____ to fly solo across the Atlantic.
a inventor **b** pilot **c** mechanic
- 3 Michael Schumacher was a famous F1 _____ from Germany.
a driver **b** pilot **c** writer
- 4 Leonardo da Vinci was a famous Italian _____.
a mechanic **b** explorer **c** inventor
- 5 James Dean, Paul Newman and Humphrey Bogart were _____ from the USA.
a musicians **b** pilots **c** actors
- 6 Edward J. Smith was _____ of the Titanic when it sank.
a driver **b** mechanic **c** captain

4 ★★★ Make the words in the box into jobs and add them to the table. Use a dictionary to help you.

empire drive violin write politics
music report magic sail photograph
mathematics reception cycle design
science dental act direct

-er	-or	-ist	-ian
writer	actor	scientist	musician

was, were

- 1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

wasn't were Was weren't was
weren't was Were wasn't were

Affirmative	
I / He / She / It ¹ <u>was</u> at home last night.	
You / We / You / They ² _____ at the match.	
Negative	
I / He / She / It ³ _____ at school yesterday.	
You / We / You / They ⁴ _____ at the party.	
Questions	
⁵ _____ I / he / she / it in Berlin last week?	
⁶ _____ you / we / you / they in class?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I / he / she ⁷ _____.	No, I / he / she ⁹ _____.
Yes, you / we / they ⁸ _____.	No, you / we / they ¹⁰ _____.

- 2 ★★ Correct the sentences.

Leonardo da Vinci was French. (Italian)

Leonardo da Vinci wasn't French. He was Italian.

1 Shoqan Ualikhanov was from Turkey. (Kazakhstan)

2 Luivov Andreeva is a cycling champion. (Karting)

3 Henry Ford invented the first plane. (car)

4 Charles Darwin and Albert Einstein were interested in shopping. (science)

5 Amelia Earhart was a famous actor. (pilot)

6 John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln were Russian presidents. (the USA)

- 3 ★★★ Order the words to make questions.

birthday / his / was / February / in

Was his birthday in February?

1 bored / you / at / party / the / were

2 football / was / match / when / the

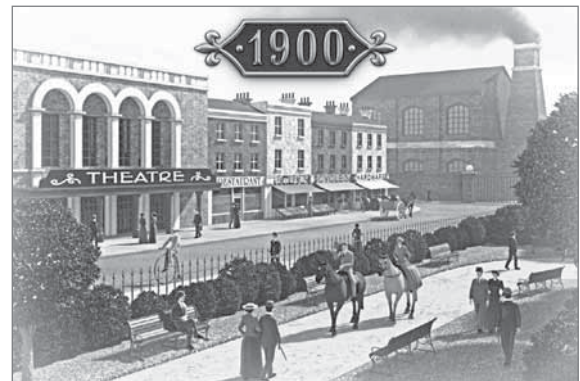
3 last / friends / where / your / night / were

4 they / tired / were / morning / this

5 was / what / your / name / grandmother's

there was, there were

- 4 ★★★ Look at the picture. Write sentences with *there was, there wasn't, there were* and *there weren't*.



(shopping centre)

In 1900 there wasn't a shopping centre.

1 (shops) _____

2 (supermarket) _____

3 (cars) _____

4 (cinema) _____

5 (factory) _____

- 5 ★★★ Write sentences about your town in 1900. Use *there was, there wasn't, there were, there weren't* and the words in the box.

cafés park car park art gallery library
hospital flats bus station train station

There was a library near the train station.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

1 ★ Find ten more verbs. Then write the past simple forms.

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

- invade invaded
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

2 ★★ Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

change discover invent like live
name travel listen

- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
- 1 When she was six, she _____ in Scotland.
- 2 Marie Curie _____ a new element, radium.
- 3 He _____ his name from Paul to Harry.
- 4 I _____ Mickey Mouse when I was a child.
- 5 We _____ our dog after a pop singer – he’s called Mika.
- 6 On holiday last year, we _____ more than 1,000 kilometres.
- 7 They _____ to a radio programme about Marco Polo this morning.

3 ★★ Choose the correct words.

The Romans travelled / invaded / preferred Britain in 55 BC.

- 1 John Logie Baird listened / discovered / invented the television.
- 2 When she was young, she invaded / liked / lived in Africa for five years.
- 3 Captain Cook discovered / named / invented Australia.
- 4 Last year we travelled / invaded / discovered by train to Rome.
- 5 My parents crossed / changed / invented their car in February.
- 6 That film about the Romans wasn’t very good. We preferred / named / lived the other film.

4 ★★★ Complete the postcard using the past simple form of some of the verbs in exercise 1.

Hello Hattie!

I’m on holiday near Bologna in Italy with my family.

We crossed the English Channel by boat and we ¹ _____ here by car – it’s a long way! Yesterday, we were at the Marconi Museum – it’s in a big house called the Villa Griffone, not far from Bologna.

Guglielmo Marconi is famous because he ² _____ the radio. He ³ _____ in the Villa Griffone with his family when he was young.

We were at the museum all day, and we ⁴ _____ to a talk by a guide. I ⁵ _____ Villa Griffone a lot – it was really interesting. But my brother ⁶ _____ the Italian restaurant where we were last night. He doesn’t like museums!

Love

Jennie



Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

didn't visit lived didn't travel
travelled visited didn't live

Affirmative

I / You ¹ travelled to London by plane yesterday.
We / You / They ² _____ in Rome last year.
He / She / It ³ _____ Paris two months ago.

Negative

I / You ⁴ _____ to London by train yesterday.
We / You / They ⁵ _____ in Berlin last year.
He / She / It ⁶ _____ Madrid two months ago.

2 ★★ Write sentences using the past simple affirmative and negative and the words in brackets.

Columbus / discover (Australia / America)
Columbus didn't discover Australia.
He discovered America.

- 1 Pelé / play (tennis / football)

- 2 Queen Victoria / live (Poland / the UK)

- 3 Marconi / invent (the TV / the radio)

- 4 In 1890 people / travel (by plane / by train)

- 5 The Romans / invade (America / France)

- 6 Neil Armstrong / explore (Antarctica / the moon)

Past time expressions

3 ★★ Order the words to make sentences. Use the past simple form of the verb.

three hours / watch / ago / I / TV

I watched TV three hours ago.

- 1 two months / she / her grandparents / ago / visit

- 2 arrive / Columbus / home / 1493 / in

- 3 live / Mexico / last / in / you / year

- 4 travel / James / a year / to Morocco / ago

- 5 stay / hotel / I / yesterday / a / in

- 6 that / watch / film / night / Jane / last

- 7 horses / people / century / use / the / in / 19th

4 ★★★ Write true sentences about you. Use the past simple affirmative and negative. Use the verbs and the time expressions.

listen play stay do travel visit
watch yesterday two days ago three weeks ago
last Friday last night last week last month

I watched a DVD last night.

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



1 ★ Read the text quickly. Tick ✓ the correct box.

- 1 The text is about ...
 a a female pilot in WW1. b a nurse in WW1.
 c a female pilot who broke records.



The Life of Amelia Earhart

A Amelia Mary Earhart was born on 24th July 1897, in Kansas, USA. She lived with her parents, Edwin and Amy, and her younger sister Muriel. Amelia saw her first plane at the age of ten. At that time, she wasn't interested in it at all, but later in life she became **world-famous** for flying planes.

B Amelia graduated from high school in 1915, and soon after graduating started a finishing school for girls. However, Amelia left in the middle of her final year to work as a nurse at a **military** hospital. Here she helped many **injured** pilots, and became interested in planes when she saw them flying. After the war, she had a number of jobs. These helped her pay for flying lessons. She had her first lesson in January, 1921 and in six months saved enough money to buy her first plane.

C Amelia broke many flying **records** in her life. In 1922, she set a world record for women's flying with a new **height** of over 425 metres. In 1928, she became the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1930, she set a world record for women's flying with a new **speed** of 291 km per hour. In 1932, she became the first woman to fly **solo** across the Atlantic, and in 1935, she became the first woman to fly solo across the Pacific Ocean.

D Amelia wanted to be the first woman to fly all the way around the world, but this was to be her last flight. She started her **round-the-world** flight in March 1937, but she never finished it. Near the end of the flight, she needed to land on a very small island in the Pacific Ocean, but she couldn't find it. Amelia's plane was never found, and even today, nobody knows what happened to her.

2 ★★ Look at the bold words in the text and match them with the definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 world-famous (adj) | a harmed or damaged |
| 2 military (n) | b how high something is |
| 3 injured (adv) | c the best performance |
| 4 record (n) | d soldiers and the army |
| 5 height (n) | e without other people |
| 6 speed (n) | f how fast something moves |
| 7 solo (adj) | g famous everywhere in the world |
| 8 round-the-world (adj) | h circling the Earth |

3 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–D.

- 1 The early years. A
 2 The end of her life.
 3 Her interest in planes.
 4 Her records.

4 ★★★ Read the text again and answer the questions.

When did Amelia Earhart see her first plane?

Amelia saw her first plane when she was ten.

1 Who did Amelia help at the military hospital?

2 When did Amelia buy her first plane?

3 How many of Amelia's records does the text mention?

4 When did Amelia start her flight around the world?

5 What happened to Amelia on her last flight?

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

There are many different **vehicles** / transports on the roads.

1 Planes are the fastest **means** / **mains** of transport.

2 Planes **use** / **don't use** coal for power.

3 The pilot flew through a **cloud** / **tunnel**.

4 Trains are **faster** / **slower** than buses.

5 Planes can be **uncomfortable** / **comfortable** for tall people.

Language point: Time expressions

1 ★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

ago century ago in today
the 1960s

The Romans invaded Britain about 2,000 years ago.

- 1 The Romans arrived in Britain _____ 55 BC.
- 2 In the 16th _____, the population of London was 120,000.
- 3 The Great Fire of London was about 350 years _____.
- 4 People liked London in _____ because it was a very exciting city.
- 5 London is a big, modern city _____.

2 ★★ Complete the text with the words in the box.

1967 fifty years ago AD 75 today
two hundred years 1970s

The Romans in Britain

Fishbourne Palace is an ancient monument in the south of England. Many people lived there in Roman times. The Romans started building the palace in AD 75. People lived there for about ¹_____. People discovered Fishbourne again ²_____. In ³_____ they opened Fishbourne to the public and in the ⁴_____ a lot of people started to visit it. ⁵_____ 80,000 people go to the palace every year to see the mosaics.

TASK

3 ★★ Read the notes about a Roman villa. Then complete the text.

Ancient monument: Chedworth Roman Villa
Location: near Gloucester, in the west of England
Built in: AD 120
Home of: a large, rich Roman family
Size: bigger than most other Roman villas in the UK
People lived there: for about three hundred years

TODAY

Discovered: 1864
Opened to the public: 1925
Things to see: beautiful Roman baths, mosaics
Visitors: popular with schools – 10,000 children visit every year



Chedworth Roman Villa is an ancient monument near Gloucester,
¹_____. It was the home of a large, rich Roman family. Chedworth Villa was very large – it
²_____. People ³_____. People discovered the villa ⁴_____ and in 1925 they ⁵_____. There are interesting things to see, such as ⁶_____. Today, the villa is very popular for school visits and ⁷_____.

4 ★★★ Read the notes and write a short text about Pompeii in Italy.

Place: the town of Pompeii
Location: Near Naples, in Italy
Home of: many families in Roman times
Discovered: 1748
Opened to the public: in the late 18th century
Size: a small town
Things to see: interesting Roman buildings, Roman baths and beautiful mosaics
Visitors: over two million a year

MY EVALUATION Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.

I need to try this again.

I am happy with this.

I could do this better.

I can do this very well.

VOCABULARY ■ Jobs

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

- 1 My dad is a p _____. He flies people to other countries.
- 2 What's the name of the a _____ in that film about Christopher Columbus?
- 3 Henry VIII was a famous k _____ of England.
- 4 My friend is a m _____. She plays the piano and the guitar.
- 5 My uncle is a t _____ d _____, so he hates driving at the weekend.
- 6 I want to make new and exciting things when I'm older. I want to be an i _____.
- 7 I work with cars. I'm a m _____.
- 8 I love the ocean so I want to be a s _____ when I get older.

I can talk about jobs and transport.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ was, were

3 Complete the sentences with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

- 1 _____ that new DVD interesting?
- 2 My favourite F1 driver last year _____ Lewis Hamilton.
- 3 _____ you at the party on Saturday?
- 4 Don't worry! The exam _____ difficult!
- 5 Who _____ your favourite teachers at primary school?
- 6 My parents don't like planes. They _____ interested in the transport museum.
- 7 My best friends last year _____ Susie and Kate.
- 8 David is in hospital. He _____ at the football match today.

I can talk about the past with was and were.

MY EVALUATION

READING ■ The early days of steam

2 Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

tunnels steam comfortable transport engines coal

- 1 What's your favourite means of _____?
I love travelling by train.
- 2 Really! Why do you like it?
I think it's a really _____ way to travel.
- 3 Yes, it is. Have you ever been on a _____ train?
Yes, I have, but the _____ makes the air dirty.
- 4 Yes, and the _____ are very noisy!
It is still a nice way to travel though.
- 5 Yes, and I love going through long _____ on a train!

I can understand an article about the history of steam trains.

MY EVALUATION

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Strange Town USA

4 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the past simple.

- 1 Columbus _____ the Atlantic Ocean in the 15th century. (invade / cross / change)
- 2 People _____ gold in South Africa hundreds of years ago. (discover / invent / invade)
- 3 The Romans _____ different countries in Europe. (invent / invade / travel)
- 4 László Bíró _____ the ballpoint pen. (discover / change / invent)
- 5 Norma Jean Baker _____ her name to Marilyn Monroe. (invent / change / cross)
- 6 My grandparents _____ (travel / invade / like) to India last year.

I can understand an interview about how people named some American towns.

MY EVALUATION

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple of regular verbs

5 Write sentences in the past simple affirmative or negative.

1 In 1600 / people / not travel / by train

2 Cleopatra / live / in Egypt / two thousand years ago

3 Marconi / not invent / the internet

4 The astronaut Yuri Gagarin / visit / space / in 1961

5 Ferdinand Magellan / not discover / Australia

6 Travellers / stop using / horses / a hundred years ago

I can talk about past experiences.

MY EVALUATION

SPEAKING ■ Last weekend

6 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- 1 How was your weekend? _____
 2 Were you on your own? _____
 3 What was Edinburgh like? _____
 4 What was the hotel like? _____
 5 What about the tourist sites? _____
 6 Was your weekend good? _____

- a No, I was with my family.
 b It was cool. The shops and parks were nice.
 c Really brilliant. I was in Edinburgh.
 d Yes, it was. Thank you.
 e It was small and modern with great food.
 f They were fantastic. We visited lots of art galleries.

I can talk about my weekend.

MY EVALUATION

WRITING ■ An article about a town

7 Complete the text with the words in the box.

include century population people
ago called River city lived



Birmingham is a ¹_____ in the centre of England. It is on the ²_____ Rea.

People first ³_____ in Birmingham more than a thousand years ⁴_____.

In those days it was ⁵_____ Brummagem and it wasn't very big. In the 17th ⁶_____ only 15,000 people lived there. Today the ⁷_____ is over a million.

The ⁸_____ of Birmingham are called 'Brummies'. Famous people from Birmingham ⁹_____ the writer J.R.R. Tolkien and the singer Ozzy Osbourne.

I can write about a place and its history.

MY EVALUATION

have got

Affirmative	Negative
I've got a pen.	I haven't got a pen.
You've got a pen.	You haven't got a pen.
He's got a pen.	He hasn't got a pen.
She's got a pen.	She hasn't got a pen.
It's got a pen.	It hasn't got a pen.
We've got a pen.	We haven't got a pen.
You've got a pen.	You haven't got a pen.
They've got a pen.	They haven't got a pen.

The affirmative form is made with *have got* or *has got* plus subject.

The negative form is made with *have not got* or *has not got* plus subject.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the short forms *'ve got*, *'s got*, *haven't got* and *hasn't got* are used.

Questions	Affirmative	Negative
Have I got a pen?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you got a pen?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he got a pen?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got a pen?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got a pen?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got a pen?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you got a pen?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they got a pen?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Questions are made with *Have / Has* plus subject plus *got*.

Short answers are made with *have* without *got*.
Yes, I have.

Yes, I have got.

Note that question and negative forms are not made with *do / does* or *don't / doesn't*.

Have you got a sister?

~~**Do you have got a sister?**~~

He hasn't got a bag.

~~**He doesn't have got a bag.**~~

Use

Have got is used to talk about possession. It is also used to talk about our families.

I've got a digital camera.

He hasn't got a pencil.

Have you got a brother? No, I haven't.

Prepositions: *about, of, by*

a book about tennis

a film about Africa

a photo of Rome

a poster of Orlando Bloom

a CD by Alicia Keys

a play by Shakespeare

Interrogative pronouns

Who's your favourite sports star?

Where's your friend from?

What's your favourite film?

When's your birthday?

How old is your cousin?

How many computer games have you got?

Use the interrogative pronouns *who, where, what, when, how old, how many* at the beginning of questions to ask about specific information.

Note that in informal and spoken English we often contract the verb *be* with question words *Who, Where, What, When* and *How old*.

Who's your favourite tennis player?

What's your name?

Where's your new school?

this, that, these, those

Singular	Plural
This is my friend Harry.	These are my friends James and Mia.
That's a good poster.	Those are cool T-shirts.

Use *this* and *these* for things that are close to the person who is speaking.

Use *that* and *those* for things that are further away from the person who is speaking.

have got

1 Write affirmative ✓ or negative X sentences using *have got*. Use contractions where possible.

she / a book about animals ✓

She's got a book about animals.

1 I / a DVD player ✓

2 he / a white rat X

3 they / an English friend ✓

4 you / a hip hop CD X

5 Natasha / a red football shirt ✓

6 I / a blue pen X

2 Look at the information in the table and write questions and short answers using *have got*.

	Jasmine	Jack and Ella
a dog	X	✓
a new teacher	✓	X
a blue pen	X	✓
computer	✓	X

Has Jasmine got a dog?

No, she hasn't.

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

Prepositions: about, of, by

3 Complete the sentences with *about, of, by*.

Have you got a CD _____ *by* _____ Rihanna?

1 Paula is interested in books _____ animals.

2 I haven't got a photo _____ my cat.

3 I like the new CD _____ Kanye West.

4 Have they got a poster _____ the football team?

5 We're into books and magazines _____ photography.

6 Has she got a nice photo _____ her family?

Interrogative pronouns

4 Complete the interrogative pronouns.

Who's your favourite tennis player?

1 H_____ are your cousins?

2 W_____ 's your favourite TV programme?

3 W_____ 's your mobile phone?

4 H_____ books have you got?

5 W_____ 's your sister's birthday?

6 W_____ are those boys?

5 Match answers a–f with questions 1–6 in exercise 4.

a It's *The X Factor*.

b On 17th May.

c They're my brothers.

d Two or three hundred!

e They're twelve and fifteen.

f It's in my bag.

- | |
|---|
| 2 |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

this, that, these, those

6 Choose the correct words.

This / These is my best friend, Sara.

1 **This / These** are my cousins, Joshua and Emily.

2 Is your food good? Yes, **this / these** pizza is fantastic!

3 Look. **That / Those** DVDs are very expensive.

4 **That / Those** girl is in my English class.

5 Hey, **that / those** shoes are cool.

6 Happy Birthday! **This / These** book is for you.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I speak French.	I don't speak French.
You speak French.	You don't speak French.
He speaks French.	He doesn't speak French.
She speaks French.	She doesn't speak French.
It speaks French.	It doesn't speak French.
We speak French.	We don't speak French.
You speak French.	You don't speak French.
They speak French.	They don't speak French.

The affirmative form is the base form of the verb (infinitive without *to*). To make the third person singular (*he / she / it*) add *-s* or *-es*; for verbs ending in *-y*, delete *-y* and add *-ies*.

I live *he lives*
you go *she goes*
we try *he tries*

The negative form is made with *do not* or *does not* plus the base form of the verb.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the short forms *don't* or *doesn't* are used.
I don't eat pizza. *She doesn't eat pizza.*

Present simple: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do I speak Italian?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you speak Italian?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he speak Italian?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she speak Italian?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it speak Italian?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we speak Italian?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you speak Italian?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they speak Italian?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Do they speak Italian? *Yes, they do.*
Do you speak Italian? *No, we don't.*

The question form is made with *Do* or *Does* + subject + verb.

Short answers are made with *do* or *does* in the affirmative and *don't* or *doesn't* in the negative.

Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb
What	does	she	eat?
Where	do	you	live?
When	does	Kevin	get up?
Who	do	they	visit?
What time	does	the lesson	start?
How often	do	you	read?

Put question words at the beginning of the question.

Where does he work?

Remember to include the auxiliary verb *do / does* in questions.

Where do you live? ~~*Where you live?*~~

Use

The present simple is used:

1 to talk and ask questions about habits, routines and things that happen regularly.

She goes to school at nine o'clock.

2 to describe things that are always true, or almost always true.

I live in Warsaw. My teacher doesn't speak Polish.

3 to talk about what we think, feel or like.
Do you like Turkish music?

Adverbs of frequency

always ●●●●●●
 usually ●●●●○
 often ●●●○○
 sometimes ●●○○○
 never ○○○○○

In sentences with *be*, adverbs of frequency follow the verb *be*.

I am always friendly.

However, with all other verbs, adverbs of frequency precede the verb.

I often get up at 6.00.

In questions, adverbs of frequency always follow the subject.

Do you usually watch TV?

Are your friends always noisy?

Use

Adverbs of frequency are used to describe how often you do something.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences using the present simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

We use (use) dictionaries in class.

1 David _____ (watch) American DVDs.

2 My friend's father _____ (teach) Italian.

3 Carla _____ (study) English after school.

4 I _____ (live) near the school.

5 My sister _____ (like) cats and dogs.

6 They _____ (speak) Japanese at home.

2 Complete the sentences using the negative form of the verbs in bold.

My friend **watches** TV programmes, but he doesn't watch films.

1 Justin and Charlie **play** basketball, but they _____ tennis.

2 My sister **speaks** English, but she _____ German.

3 You **read** books, but you _____ comics.

4 Clara **goes** to the library, but she _____ to the park.

5 We **like** hip hop music, but we _____ classical music.

6 Mr Holmes **teaches** Italian, but he _____ French.

7 I **use** a dictionary, but I _____ a grammar book.

8 I **write** emails, but I _____ letters.

Present simple: questions

3 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

you / food / like / do / French

Do you like French food?

Yes, I do.

1 father / your / Japanese / speak / does

No, _____.

2 they / a / do / go / school / language / to

Yes, _____.

3 live / he / near / does / hospital / the

Yes, _____.

4 understand / you / this / do / word

No, _____.

5 Anna / does / DVDs / English / watch / in

Yes, _____.

6 they / do / in / factory / work / a

No, _____.

4 Look at the answers. Then write the questions.

Where do you live?
I live near the train station.

1 What films _____?
I like French films.

2 Where _____?
He works in the art gallery.

3 What time _____?
She gets up at 6.30.

4 How _____?
They travel to school by bus.

5 How often _____?
He plays basketball every day.

6 When _____?
I finish work at 4.30.

Adverbs of frequency

5 Look at the key. Write sentences with the correct adverb of frequency.

always	●●●●●
usually	●●●●○
often	●●●○○
sometimes	●●○○○
never	○○○○○

I do my homework. ●●●●●

I always do my homework.

1 He has lunch at work. ●●●●●

2 They finish work after 5.00. ●●

3 The dog is dirty. ●●●●●

4 He gets up early. ●●●

5 She goes to bed at 8.30. ○○○○○

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Affirmative		Negative	
I'm	running.	I'm not	running.
You're	running.	You aren't	running.
He's	running.	He isn't	running.
She's	running.	She isn't	running.
It's	running.	It isn't	running.
We're	running.	We aren't	running.
You're	running.	You aren't	running.
They're	running.	They aren't	running.

The affirmative form of the present continuous is made with the verb *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb.

She's walking to school.

The negative form is made with the verb *be* + *not* and the *-ing* form.

Note that in spoken and informal written English, short forms are used.

They aren't eating.

Spelling rules

With the majority of verbs add *-ing*.

eat → *eating* *think* → *thinking*

With verbs that end in *-e* delete *e* and add *-ing*.

have → *having* *write* → *writing*

With verbs that end in vowel + single consonant double the consonant and add *-ing*.

stop → *stopping* *swim* → *swimming*

Present continuous: questions

Question	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I playing?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he playing?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she playing?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it playing?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we playing?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they playing?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

The question form is made by inverting the verb *be* and the subject.

Are you playing football?

What are you reading?

Short answers are made with the verb *be* only, without the *-ing* form.

Are you doing your homework? Yes, I am.

Are they building a new house? No, they aren't.

Present continuous and present simple

Use

The present continuous is used to talk about actions in progress.

She's playing tennis now.

They're watching a film on TV at the moment.

The present simple is used to talk about routines or repeated actions.

He plays tennis every weekend.

We watch The Simpsons every evening.

Note that there are some verbs (stative verbs) which are not usually used in the continuous form.

These include: *understand, know, think, like, love, hate* and *want*.

I like that CD.

~~*I'm liking that CD.*~~

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| look | <u>looking</u> |
| 1 run | _____ |
| 2 attack | _____ |
| 3 play | _____ |
| 4 sit | _____ |
| 5 swim | _____ |
| 6 practise | _____ |
| 7 eat | _____ |
| 8 change | _____ |
| 9 catch | _____ |
| 10 hide | _____ |

2 Complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My friends are chatting (chat) on the internet.

- Sofia _____ (write) an email to her cousin.
- You _____ (not listen) to the radio.
- We _____ (watch) an interesting programme on TV.
- Diego _____ (talk) to his father on the phone.
- I _____ (not do) my homework on the computer.
- They _____ (not use) that Spanish dictionary.
- Rob and Angela _____ (swim) at the moment.
- The shark _____ (look for) food.

Present continuous: questions

3 Complete the questions and short answers.

- _____ is she listening? Yes, she is.
- _____ he making dinner?
No, _____.
 - _____ they reading comics?
Yes, _____.
 - _____ we studying science?
Yes, _____.
 - _____ she eating pizza?
Yes, _____.

- _____ you watching that film?
No, _____.
- _____ it feeding its babies?
Yes, _____.

4 Complete the questions.

- A I'm making dinner.
B What are you making _____?
- A She's studying in her bedroom.
B What _____?
 - A The frog is hiding from the snake.
B Where _____?
 - A My sister is teaching English.
B Who _____?
 - A They're watching TV.
B What _____?
 - A The elephants are running to the river.
B Where _____?
 - A Daniel is playing a computer game.
B What _____?

Present continuous and present simple

5 Complete the sentences using the present continuous or the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- I meet (meet) my friends every day after school.
- Anna _____ (swim) in the pool every day.
 - Where are John and Rob?
They _____ (play) tennis at the moment.
 - My parents _____ (make) dinner at seven o'clock every evening.
 - Naomi _____ (watch) a DVD now.
 - Ben _____ (speak) Italian and German.
 - Where's Becky?
She _____ (read) a book in her bedroom.
 - Mum isn't here. She _____ (run) in the park.
 - We usually _____ (have) lunch at home.
 - I _____ (play) the piano after school every day.
 - Mike and Jamie are in their room. They _____ (do) their homework.

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
I	had.	didn't have.
You	practised.	didn't practise.
He / She / It	built.	didn't build.
We / You / They	used.	didn't use.

The past simple has only one form for all persons of the verb.

I went shopping.

She went shopping.

We went shopping.

Regular verbs add *-ed* to the base form.

play → *played* *visit* → *visited* *look* → *looked*

Verbs ending in *-e* add *-d*.

live → *lived* *share* → *shared* *chase* → *chased*

Irregular verbs each have their own past simple form.

buy → *bought* *go* → *went* *have* → *had* *meet* → *met*

run → *ran* *see* → *saw* *win* → *won* *write* → *wrote*

The negative form is made with *didn't* plus the base form.

She didn't meet her friend.

We didn't play the video game.

Remember: Don't use *didn't* with the verb *be*.

The flat wasn't very big.

They weren't interested in sport.

Past simple: questions

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb
Did	I	see?
	you	play?
	he / she / it	dance?
	we / you / they	eat?

The question form is made with the auxiliary verb *did* plus the base form.

Did you have dinner at home?

Did he win the race?

Did she design the game?

Did they do the homework?

Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb
What	did	I you he / she / it we / you / they	go?
When			get up?
Where			visit?
Who			buy?
How often			
What time			

Wh- words go at the beginning of questions.

When did she have lunch?

Who did we see in the park?

Remember: Don't use *did* in questions with *be*.

Was she good at tennis?

Were you at the cinema yesterday?

Short answers are formed with the auxiliary verb only.

Did you see the film? *Yes, we did.*

Did she like this book? *No, she didn't.*

Use

Use the past simple to describe events which happened at a specific point in the past. For this reason sentences in the simple past often include a time phrase such as:

yesterday, in 2002, three weeks ago, last year.

I saw him ten minutes ago.

We went swimming yesterday.

They visited me in 2004.

He won the race last year.

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 Write the past simple form of the verbs in the correct columns.

	-d	-ed	irregular
eat			ate
play			
find			
use			
visit			
like			
buy			
ask			
lose			

2 Write past simple sentences.

he / not go / to the shopping centre

He didn't go to the shopping centre.

1 she / win / a laptop

2 they / eat / some burgers

3 I / buy / some sweets

4 he / not see / me

5 we / not like / the film

6 I / make / dinner / last night

3 Rewrite the sentences using the past simple.

You work in a sports centre.

You worked in a sports centre.

1 We travel to school by bus.

2 She buys a lot of clothes.

3 He plays volleyball in the afternoon.

4 I visit my friends in France.

5 She meets us at the park.

6 They go to school by bus.

Past simple: questions

4 Write past simple questions. Then complete the short answers.

you / watch / the film / last night / ?

Did you watch the film last night?

Yes, I did.

1 she / break / the swimming record / ?

No, she _____.

2 he / beat / his friend / at table tennis / ?

Yes, he _____.

3 you / design / this new game / ?

Yes, I _____.

4 they / have / a barbecue / yesterday / ?

No, they _____.

5 Complete the dialogue using past simple questions. Use the words in the box.

stay do come get up see
take eat

Tom What did you do at the weekend?

Sophie I went to Amsterdam with my family.

Tom Really? Where ¹ _____?

Sophie In a hotel near the airport.

Tom What ² _____?

Sophie All the important places. We saw the Anne Frank house and the Van Gogh museum.

Tom Cool. ³ _____ any nice photos?

Sophie Yes, I did. I took photos on my phone.

Tom And where ⁴ _____?

Sophie In a great restaurant near our hotel.

Tom When ⁵ _____ home?

Sophie Late on Sunday evening.

Tom ⁶ _____ early on Monday?

Sophie No, I didn't. I was very tired!

can for ability and permission

The affirmative form is made with the subject plus *can* plus the base form.

I can dance.

They can have a pizza.

The negative form is made with the subject plus *can't* (*cannot*) plus the base form.

In spoken and informal written English it is common to use the short form *can't*.

She can't swim.

We can't speak German.

Questions are made with *can* plus the subject plus the base form.

Can Sarah have dinner here?

Can you speak Polish?

Remember: Always use the base form of the verb with *can*, not the full infinitive.

I can play the guitar.

~~*I can to play the guitar.*~~

Can she listen to your CD?

~~*Can she to listen to your CD?*~~

Remember: Never use the auxiliary verb *do / does* in questions with *can*.

Can I have some sweets?

~~*Do I can have some sweets?*~~

Use

Can is used to express permission and ability.

Permission
Can I have some chips?
Yes, you can.
Can we go to the cinema?
No, we can't.
Ability
I can do martial arts.
Can he speak German?

Countable and uncountable nouns: a / an, the, some, any, much, many and a lot of

Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form:

apple *apples*

Use *a / an* with singular countable nouns.

a banana *an apple*

Use *the* with both singular and plural nouns.

the shop *the shops*

Countable nouns have a plural form.

The apple is on the table. The apples are on the table.

Uncountable nouns don't have a plural form.

The pasta is very nice. ~~The pasta are very nice.~~

Use *the* or no article with uncountable nouns.

Don't use *a / an* or numbers.

fruit *meat* *the water* *the rice*

a fruit *a meat* *two fruits* *three meats*

Use *a / an* when we talk about something for the first time. Use *the* when we mention it a second time.

I've got an apple in my bag. The apple is green.

Use *the* when there is only one thing.

What is the capital of your country?

I eat in the school canteen.

Some, any and a lot of can be used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

Some is used in affirmative sentences and indicates an undefined amount of something:

I've got some apples.

There's some ice cream on the table.

A lot of is used in affirmative sentences and indicates a large quantity of something.

There are a lot of frogs here. There is a lot of salad.

Any is used in negative sentences and questions.

There aren't any chairs.

There isn't any water. Is there any cheese?

Much is used in negative sentences with uncountable nouns.

There isn't much pasta.

Many is used in negative sentences with plural countable nouns.

There aren't many burgers.

Not much and *not many* indicate a small amount of something.

There isn't much milk.

There aren't many apples.

can for ability and permission

1 Write questions and short answers.

	Jake	Mia and Georgia
swim	X	✓
speak French	✓	X
play the piano	X	✓
cook	✓	X

Jake / swim / ?

Can Jake swim? No, he can't.

1 Mia and Georgia / play the piano / ?

2 Jake / speak French / ?

3 Mia and Georgia / swim / ?

4 Jake / cook / ?

5 Mia and Georgia / speak French / ?

6 Jake / play the piano / ?

7 Mia and Georgia / cook / ?

2 Complete the sentences and questions with **can / can't** and the verbs in the box.

speak not drink go not watch stay
make buy

Can we **buy** a dog?

1 _____ I _____ to bed at 11.30?

2 _____ you _____ Italian?

3 Sorry, you _____ that horror film.

4 My friend _____ at our house tonight!

5 _____ I _____ a big chocolate cake?

6 We _____ the orange juice.

Countable and uncountable nouns: a / an, the, some, any, much, many and a lot of

3 Complete the table.

egg restaurant air pen music
food chair time book

Countable	Uncountable
_____ <i>egg</i> _____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

There are some vegetables on the table.

1 I'm eating _____ sandwich.

2 Are there _____ sweets?

3 There aren't _____ burgers.

4 I've got _____ pasta for lunch.

5 My dad eats _____ egg every morning.

6 We've got _____ rice with beans.

5 Complete the sentences with **much, many** or **a lot of**.

Sally doesn't drink much water.

1 There aren't _____ chairs in the classroom.

2 There isn't _____ fruit in Tony's diet.

3 Jack eats _____ meat.

4 I haven't got _____ sweets in my bag.

5 Mum always makes _____ pasta for dinner.

6 I'm sorry. There isn't _____ milk.

6 Complete the sentences with **a, an** or **the**.

I often go to the big park next to our school.

1 Here's _____ sandwich and some crisps. _____ sandwich has got meat in it.

2 What's _____ name of your dog?

3 Every day I eat _____ apple and _____ pear.

4 I'm chatting to _____ friend.

5 Where is _____ cinema in this town?

6 He usually has _____ fizzy drink after school.

Imperatives

Affirmative	Negative
Look.	Don't look.
Close the window.	Don't close the window.
Be quiet.	Don't be noisy.

The imperative form is the base form of the verb. The negative form of the imperative is made with *don't* and the base form.

Don't look now! There's a big spider over there!

Use

The affirmative form of the imperative is used to give instructions or orders.

Sit down.

Open your books.

Read this page.

The negative form of the imperative is used to express prohibition.

Don't talk.

Don't watch TV.

Don't eat that biscuit.

be going to

Affirmative	Negative
I'm going to win.	I'm not going to win.
You're going to win.	You aren't going to win.
He's going to win.	He isn't going to win.
She's going to win.	She isn't going to win.
It's going to win.	It isn't going to win.
We're going to win.	We aren't going to win.
You're going to win.	You aren't going to win.
They're going to win.	They aren't going to win.

The affirmative form is made with the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form.

We're going to have a coffee.

The negative form is made with the negative form of the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form.

They aren't going to have lunch.

Note that in spoken and informal written English short forms are used.

Question	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I going to help?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to help?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to help?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to help?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to help?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to help?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to help?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to help?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

The question form is made with the inverted form of the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form.

Is she going to go to Spain?

Short answers are made only with the verb *be* without *going to*.

Are you going to play tennis? Yes, I am.

Use

Be going to is used to talk about plans, intentions and things we have decided to do in the future.

will and won't

Affirmative		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will run.		
Negative		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't go.		
Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they stay?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they won't.

The affirmative form is made with *will* plus the base form.

The weather will be hotter in the future.

The negative form is made with *won't* plus the base form.

They won't win the volleyball match.

The question form is made with *will* plus subject plus the base form.

Will people live in houses in 2050? Where will they work?

Use

Will is used to talk about future predictions.

Imperatives

1 Complete the sentences using affirmative or negative imperatives and the words in the box.

drink swim arrive take touch
use wear

- _____ **Arrive** _____ early at the airport – it’s always a good idea.
- 1 _____ your passport – it’s very important!
 - 2 _____ sunscreen every day – it’s always hot and sunny.
 - 3 _____ insects in the jungle – some are dangerous.
 - 4 _____ your torch at night – it’s very dark in the rainforest.
 - 5 _____ water from the river – it isn’t a good idea.
 - 6 _____ in the river – there are snakes in it!

be going to

2 Complete the sentences using the affirmative and negative form of *be going to* and the words in the box.

eat not help discover not play revise
travel not wear watch buy

- He **'s going to watch** Cristiano Ronaldo on TV.
- 1 They _____ pizza for dinner this evening.
 - 2 I _____ basketball with Yusuf tomorrow.
 - 3 You _____ me with my homework!
 - 4 Helena _____ to Brazil by plane.
 - 5 We _____ a new species of animal in the rainforest.
 - 6 I _____ for the exam next week.
 - 7 She _____ the new Harry Potter DVD.
 - 8 He _____ that old T-shirt.

3 Jane, Hugo and Isaac are going to Scotland in August. Write questions and short answers.

	Jane	Hugo	Isaac
travel by train	✓	✗	✓
stay in a tent	✗	✗	✓
visit Loch Ness	✓	✗	✗

- Hugo / travel by train / ?
Is Hugo going to travel by train? No, he isn't.
- 1 Jane and Isaac / travel by train / ?

 - 2 Jane / stay in a tent / ?

 - 3 Isaac / stay in a tent / ?

 - 4 Hugo and Isaac / visit Loch Ness / ?

 - 5 Jane / visit Loch Ness / ?

will and won't

4 Order the words to make sentences and questions.

- extinct / tigers / become / will / future / the / in
Tigers will become extinct in the future.
- 1 travel / by / people / train / will

 - 2 weather / be / hotter / will / the

 - 3 live / won't / we / a / in / house / big

 - 4 at / use / won't / books / children / school

 - 5 go / I / will / university / to / ?

 - 6 bears / polar / live / will / Arctic / the / in / ?

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	
Full forms	Short forms
I have written.	I've written.
You have written.	You've written.
He has seen.	He's seen.
She has seen.	She's seen.
It has seen.	It's seen.
We have read.	We've read.
You have read.	You've read.
They have read.	They've read.

Negative	
Full forms	Short forms
I have not written.	I haven't written.
You have not written.	You haven't written.
He has not seen.	He hasn't seen.
She has not seen.	She hasn't seen.
It has not seen.	It hasn't seen.
We have not read.	We haven't read.
You have not read.	You haven't read.
They have not read.	They haven't read.

In affirmative sentences, we usually use the short forms ('s / 've) in spoken English.

I've sent an online book review.

In negative sentences, we usually use short forms (*haven't / hasn't*) for both spoken and written English.

She hasn't been to Almaty.

Do not confuse the short form of *has* ('s) with the short form of *is* (also 's).

He's had breakfast.

He's eating lunch.

Use

We use the present perfect to talk about experiences that we have had or haven't had at some time in the past.

I've created a comic book.

She's been to the cinema.

You haven't read his new book.

We never use the present perfect to talk about an event that happened at a specific time in the past. We use it when the time of the event is not important or is not known.

She's been to Australia.

Present perfect: questions

Closed questions	Short answers
Have I written a book?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Have you written a book?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
Has he seen a film?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
Has she seen a film?	Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
Has it seen a film?	Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.
Have we read a book?	Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.
Have you read a book?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
Have they read a book?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

Open questions
What have I written?
What have you written?
Why has he seen a film?
Why has she seen a film?
Why has it seen a film?
When have we read a book?
When have you read a book?
When have they read a book?

Use

We use the present perfect to ask about past experiences. We sometimes use *ever* in questions to mean 'at any time in your life until this moment'.

Have you read the first Harry Potter book?

Have you ever played a video game?

The present perfect uses past participle verbs. See page 112 for an irregular verbs table, which shows the past participle of many irregular verbs.

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

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

He hasn't seen (not see) the new *Guardians of the Galaxy* film.

- 1 Amina _____ (finish) reading her new novel.
- 2 They _____ (not sell) a lot of comic books.
- 3 I _____ (not travel) to the USA.
- 4 She _____ (meet) a number of famous authors.
- 5 Sultan _____ (not write) a short story.
- 6 They _____ (play) football for many years.
- 7 I _____ (not make) any money today.
- 8 Aida _____ (not fly) in a helicopter before.
- 9 He _____ (read) five books already this month!
- 10 Maria _____ (not drink) pear juice.

2 Write sentences using the present perfect.

I / not read / the last Harry Potter book
I haven't read the last Harry Potter book.

- 1 she / make / a great webpage

- 2 we / not visit / the new library

- 3 Dan / not study / Arabic

- 4 my laptop / not save / the photos

- 5 Eva / use / a smartphone

- 6 Veronika / not write / a science fiction book

- 7 I / email / the publisher

- 8 Alun / not finish / his story

Present perfect: questions

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

get become visit eat meet live
travel read go

- Have you ever met a famous person?
- 1 _____ you _____ in Aktobe for many years?
 - 2 _____ you ever _____ Japanese food?
 - 3 _____ Julia _____ to Rome?
 - 4 _____ you _____ all Berdibek Sokpakvaev's books?
 - 5 _____ Ruslan and Ulan _____ their cousins in the UK?
 - 6 _____ he _____ around Asia?
 - 7 _____ we _____ any homework this week?
 - 8 _____ she _____ a successful author?

4 Write present perfect questions and short answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Roman and Baha / go on holiday | ✓ |
| <u>Have Roman and Baha gone on holiday?</u> | |
| <u>Yes, they have.</u> | |
| 1 you / see the latest James Bond film | ✓ |
| 2 your mum and dad / buy a new car | ✗ |
| 3 your brother / finish his homework | ✓ |
| 4 Mary / read the novel <i>Jane Eyre</i> | ✗ |
| 5 you / win an award for anything | ✗ |
| 6 you and your friends / join a basketball team | ✓ |

there is, there are + a, an, some and any

	Affirmative	Short form
Singular	There is a / an ...	There's a / an ...
Plural	There are some ...	–

There is is used with *a / an* and singular nouns and *there are* with plural nouns.

There is a school.

There's an art gallery.

There are some books on the table.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the short form *there's* is used. *There are* does not have a short form.

	Negative	Short form
Singular	There is not a / an ...	There isn't a / an ...
Plural	There are not any ...	There aren't any ...

The negative form *there is not* is used with singular nouns and *there are not* with plural nouns.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the short form *there isn't* and *there aren't* are used.

Any is used with plural nouns.

There isn't a sports centre near here.

There aren't any chairs in the library.

Use

There is / there are is used to express the existence or absence of someone or something.

There's a river near my school.

There are some cars in the car park.

There aren't any big shops in this town.

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Is there a / an ... ?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Are there any ... ?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.
How many ... are there?	Four.	

The question form *Is there* is used with *a / an* and a singular noun.

Is there a cinema in your town?

Is there an email for me?

The plural form *Are there* is used with *any* and a plural noun.

Are there any shops?

How many ... are there? is used when asking about a specific number of people or things.

How many parks are there? (There are) two.

In negative short answers it is common to use the short form *isn't* and *aren't*.

No, it isn't.

No, there aren't.

Comparative adjectives

Most adjectives with one syllable add <i>-er</i>	clean – cleaner
One syllable with one vowel ending with one consonant double consonant and add <i>-er</i>	big – bigger
One syllable ending in -e add <i>-r</i>	safe – safer
Irregular	good – better bad – worse
Adjectives ending in -y leave out <i>-y</i> , and add <i>-ier</i>	pretty – prettier
All other adjectives of two or more syllables put <i>more</i> before adjective	expensive – more expensive

Use

Comparative adjectives are used to compare things, places or people. The comparative adjective is followed by *than*.

Libraries are quieter than schools.

My flat is nicer than your flat.

Prepositions: by and on

	<i>by</i>	<i>on</i>
I go to work ...	by bus.	on the bus.
She goes to London ...	by coach.	on the coach.
He goes to the office ...	by train.	on the train.
I go to Spain ...	by plane.	on the plane.
The café is ten minutes ...	by car.	–
They go to the shops ...	–	on foot.

there is, there are + a, an, some and any

1 Complete the affirmative ✓ and negative ✗ sentences with *is, are, isn't* and *aren't*.

- There is a table. ✓
- There _____ two boys. ✓
 - There _____ a cinema. ✗
 - There _____ some books. ✓
 - There _____ any flats near here. ✗
 - There _____ an art gallery. ✓
 - There _____ a park. ✗
 - There _____ any factories. ✗
 - There _____ some animals. ✓

2 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some* or *any*.

- There isn't a cinema.
- There's _____ email.
 - There are _____ CDs.
 - There's _____ window.
 - There aren't _____ pencils.
 - There are _____ shelves.
 - There isn't _____ a shopping centre.
 - There aren't _____ posters.
 - There's _____ office.

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

3 Complete the questions and answers using the words in the box. Use the words more than once.

are aren't how is two there's
many there isn't

- Is there a book?
No, there isn't.
- _____ there any shops?
Yes, there _____.
 - _____ there an email?
No, there _____.
 - _____ there any parks?
No, there _____.
 - _____ many flats are there?
There are _____.
 - _____ there a shopping centre?
Yes, there _____.
 - How _____ sports centres are _____?
_____ one.

Comparative adjectives

4 Write the comparative adjectives.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| small | <u>smaller</u> |
| 1 pretty | _____ |
| 2 difficult | _____ |
| 3 fast | _____ |
| 4 bad | _____ |
| 5 expensive | _____ |
| 6 easy | _____ |
| 7 interesting | _____ |
| 8 far | _____ |
| 9 ugly | _____ |
| 10 exciting | _____ |

5 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets and *than*.

- He's older than (old) me.
- Football is _____ (popular) tennis.
 - My bag is _____ (nice) your bag.
 - The library is _____ (big) the school.
 - DVD players are _____ (cheap) TVs.
 - Jack is _____ (friendly) Tom.
 - My laptop is _____ (good) my computer.
 - Skiing is _____ (dangerous) chess.
 - Canada is _____ (cold) Spain.
 - Her bike is _____ (expensive) your bike.
 - I think Rome is _____ (beautiful) Paris.

Prepositions: by and on

6 Complete the sentences with *by* or *on*.

- I go to school by bus.
- She travels to work _____ the train.
 - The office is about ten minutes _____ foot.
 - Adam goes to school _____ car.
 - We go to Paris _____ the plane.
 - It's about two hours to London _____ train.
 - Mark goes to London _____ the coach.

was, were

Affirmative	Negative
I was happy.	I wasn't happy.
You were happy.	You weren't happy.
He / She / It was happy.	He / She / It wasn't happy.
We / You / They were happy.	We / You / They weren't happy.

The past simple affirmative form of the verb *be* is *was* or *were*.

The past simple negative form is *was not* or *were not*. Note that the contractions *wasn't* or *weren't* are usually used.

Question	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I at school?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you at school?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it at school?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were we / you / they at school?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

The question form is made with *was* or *were* plus subject.

Short answers are made with *Yes* or *No* plus subject plus *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't*.

there was, there were

There was and *there were* are the past simple forms of *there is* and *there are*.

There was an old house here ten years ago.

There were 24 children in the class last year.

Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I listened.	I didn't listen.
You listened.	You didn't listen.
He / She / It listened.	He / She / It didn't listen.
We / You / They listened.	We / You / They didn't listen.

The affirmative form of past simple regular verbs is made by adding *-ed* to the base form of the verb. The negative form is made with *did not* plus the base form. The contraction *didn't* is usually used.

Use

The past simple is used to talk about finished actions in the past and actions which happen at a specific time.

I played tennis two hours ago.

We didn't visit London last year.

Spelling rules: past simple affirmative

With the majority of verbs add *-ed*.

watch → *watched* *check* → *checked*

With verbs that end in *-e* add *-d*.

like → *liked* *live* → *lived*

With verbs that end in a vowel + single consonant double the consonant and add *-ed*.

stop → *stopped* *travel* → *travelled*

Past time expressions

The past simple can be used with a number of time expressions:

last week / month / year / weekend / Sunday

in the 17th century

in 1964 / May 1865

yesterday

three days / two weeks / 300 years ago

The time expressions usually go at the end of a sentence or phrase, but they can also go at the beginning.

We travelled to China last year.

Last year we travelled to China.

was, were

1 Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

Van Gogh wasn't a writer. He was an artist.

- 1 They _____ at the match. They were on holiday.
- 2 It wasn't hot in France. It _____ very cold.
- 3 I _____ at school yesterday. I was at home.
- 4 We weren't at the park. We _____ at the cinema.
- 5 That bag wasn't cheap. It _____ expensive.
- 6 You _____ at the cinema. You were in the park.

2 Write questions with *was* or *were*. Then write short answers.

your sister / at the party / last night / ? (Yes)

Was your sister at the party last night?

Yes, she was.

1 they / at the station / at three o'clock / ? (No)

2 your brother / in the football team / last year / ? (Yes)

3 you / on holiday / last week / ? (No)

4 the water / in the swimming pool / cold / ? (Yes)

there was, there were

3 Complete the sentences using the affirmative or negative form of *there was* or *there were*.

In 1830, there weren't any cars on the roads.

- 1 In the 1800s _____ any computers.
- 2 In 1850 _____ a lot of horses on the roads.
- 3 _____ an airport here 200 years ago.
- 4 _____ any MP3 players 20 years ago.
- 5 _____ a brilliant actor in that film about Columbus.

Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

4 Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the words in the box.

change listen travel live name
play visit

When we were in Paris we visited the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre museum.

- 1 She _____ her cat after a footballer.
- 2 That singer _____ his name to Blake.
- 3 He _____ football last night.
- 4 She _____ in a big house in Paris.
- 5 I _____ to some cool music yesterday.
- 6 We _____ to Brazil six months ago.

5 Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

My sister liked that new CD.

My sister didn't like that new CD.

- 1 They used a dictionary in class.

- 2 John stayed at Peter's house last night.

- 3 Maria visited her friend yesterday.

- 4 You changed school last year.

- 5 Einstein invented the computer.

- 6 I chatted to my friend on the phone.

Past time expressions

6 Choose the correct answers.

We watched a film _____ Saturday.

a at **(b last)** c in d ago

- 1 I visited the art gallery two weeks _____.
a last b now c ago d time
- 2 We finished our homework _____ night.
a last b in c ago d on
- 3 People didn't travel by car _____ 1780.
a at b in c on d of
- 4 We were at the shopping centre _____.
a later b now c ago d yesterday
- 5 Columbus discovered America _____ 1492.
a last b at c in d on

PRONUNCIATION BANK

All Pronunciation Bank audio can be found on the Test Bank Multi-ROM

Syllables

- 1 **MR.15** How many syllables are in each word? Write the words in the correct list. Then listen and check.

animals comics sport art friends
watching basketball music chatting
books internet pen

one syllable	two syllables	three syllables
art	comics	animals
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Exercise 2	Exercise 2	Exercise 2
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- 2 **MR.16** Read the words and add them to the table in exercise 1. Then listen and check.

difficult window nice poster
expensive table door clock computer

- 3 Read the words and write the number of syllables.

- 1 notebook _____
2 cycling _____
3 bag _____
4 horrible _____
5 popular _____
6 American _____
7 small _____
8 photography _____

- 4 Write two new words for each group.

- 1 one syllable
good _____
2 two syllable
teacher _____
3 three syllable
important _____

Third person singular

- 1 **MR.17** Listen to the sentences. Which verb form do you hear in each sentence? Tick ✓ A or B.

A	B
1 <input type="checkbox"/> like	<input type="checkbox"/> likes
2 <input type="checkbox"/> go	<input type="checkbox"/> goes
3 <input type="checkbox"/> practise	<input type="checkbox"/> practises
4 <input type="checkbox"/> speak	<input type="checkbox"/> speaks
5 <input type="checkbox"/> know	<input type="checkbox"/> knows
6 <input type="checkbox"/> teach	<input type="checkbox"/> teaches
7 <input type="checkbox"/> write	<input type="checkbox"/> writes
8 <input type="checkbox"/> read	<input type="checkbox"/> reads
9 <input type="checkbox"/> use	<input type="checkbox"/> uses

- 2 **MR.18** Listen to the verbs from list B in exercise 1 and repeat. Which ending do you hear for each verb? Write the verbs in the correct list.

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
likes	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- 3 Practise saying these sentences. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the verbs.

- 1 She teaches French and German.
2 He likes basketball and tennis.
3 She knows the answer.
4 He uses a computer.
5 She writes letters.
6 He goes to school every day.

- 4 Choose a verb in each group with the /ɪz/ sound.

- 1 watches eats reads likes
2 visits lives finishes works
3 travels washes does walks
4 sleeps has gets misses
5 plays comes mixes buys

-ing /ɪŋ/

- 1 **MR.19** Listen and repeat the verbs. Pay attention to the /ɪŋ/ sound.

- 1 watching 5 jumping
2 hiding 6 running
3 eating 7 swimming
4 hunting 8 sleeping

PRONUNCIATION BANK

2 MR.20 Listen and repeat the questions.

- 1 What are you watching?
- 2 Where are you running?
- 3 What's he eating?
- 4 Why are you hiding?
- 5 What are they doing?

3 Practise saying the pairs of words.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 play / playing | 4 dig / digging |
| 2 help / helping | 5 get / getting |
| 3 talk / talking | 6 walk / walking |

4 Practise saying the sentences. Pay attention to the /ɪŋ/ sound.

- 1 The animals are playing.
- 2 You're helping me.
- 3 Is she talking?
- 4 They're digging a hole.
- 5 She isn't getting up now.
- 6 They aren't walking.

Diphthongs: /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /əʊ/ and /aʊ/

1 MR.21 Listen and repeat the words.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|
| /eɪ/ | play | name | hate |
| /aɪ/ | nice | like | buy |
| /əʊ/ | go | poster | phone |
| /aʊ/ | brown | how | about |

2 Choose a word in each group with the same sound as the words in bold.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1 now | window | sound | short |
| 2 why | find | crisp | win |
| 3 wait | friend | snake | fair |
| 4 know | clock | now | ago |
| 5 fly | build | house | write |
| 6 town | buy | owl | make |

3 MR.22 Listen and check your answers.

4 Match the pairs of words with the same diphthong sound.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 stay | a eye |
| 2 know | b late |
| 3 ice | c note |
| 4 mouse | d say |
| 5 made | e out |

/ɪ/ and /i:/

1 MR.23 Listen to the words with the /ɪ/ and /i:/ sound.

/ɪ/	/i:/
crisps	sweets
sandwich	meat
milk	easy
fizzy drinks	cheese
chips	routine

2 Read the words. Which words have the sound /ɪ/ and which have the sound /i:/? Tick (✓) the correct column.

	/ɪ/	/i:/
drink		
fish		
meet		
people		
visit		
clean		
give		
pizza		
ice cream		

3 MR.24 Listen and check your answers.

4 Add three more words to each group.

- 1 /ɪ/ sit, drink _____
- 2 /i:/ beans, eat _____

Sentence stress and rhythm

1 MR.25 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stress on the important words.

- 1 **Where** are you going to stay?
- 2 We're going to **stay** in a tent.

2 MR.26 Listen and repeat the sentences. Choose the stressed words in each sentence.

- 1 Are you going to buy a torch?
- 2 Is he going to look for animals?
- 3 What are we going to see?
- 4 They're going to find some insects.
- 5 How is she going to travel?
- 6 I'm going to take some photos.

PRONUNCIATION BANK

3 Choose the unstressed words in each sentence.

- 1 They're going to take some tents.
- 2 We're going to buy a map.
- 3 You're going to use the phone.
- 4 There's going to be a storm.
- 5 She's going to bring a stove.
- 6 It's going to snow.

4 Practise saying the sentences from exercise 3.

/ə/

1 MR.27 Listen to the sound /ə/ in the words.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 bigger | 4 older |
| 2 computer | 5 internet |
| 3 centre | 6 better |

2 MR.28 Listen to the words and underline the sound /ə/.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 player | 5 prettier |
| 2 friendlier | 6 printer |
| 3 actor | 7 horror |
| 4 noisier | 8 teacher |

3 Choose the word with an /ə/ sound. Then underline the /ə/ sound.

- 1 There's a tall **building** / **skyscraper** in Dubai.
- 2 It's an **amazing** / **fantastic** place.
- 3 The lifts in the **tower** / **offices** are fast.
- 4 A lot of **visitors** / **people** like the tower.
- 5 There's a good visitor **area** / **café**.
- 6 It's open on **Sundays** / **Saturdays**.

4 Choose a word in each group which doesn't have the /ə/ sound.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1 poster | camera | photo | ruler |
| 2 director | singer | drummer | guitar |
| 3 faster | worse | cheaper | easier |
| 4 park | river | gallery | weather |
| 5 Canada | Australia | Poland | USA |
| 6 near | between | under | about |

Past tense -ed endings

1 MR.29 Listen to the past simple verbs and repeat.

- /d/ lived
/t/ liked
/ɪd/ started

2 MR.30 Listen to the verbs and pay attention to the -ed sound. Then complete the table.

asked invaded stayed changed
invented visited checked practised
wanted discovered preferred watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
_____	<u>asked</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

3 MR.31 Listen and repeat the sentences.

- 1 We stayed in Morocco last month.
- 2 She asked her teacher a question.
- 3 They visited New York last year.

4 Choose a verb in each group with the /ɪd/ sound.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 played | hunted | finished | died |
| 2 chased | danced | protected | worked |
| 3 saved | shared | cooked | decided |
| 4 chatted | walked | crossed | travelled |

Phonetic symbols

Vowels

/i/	happy
/ɪ/	it
/i:/	he
/æ/	flag
/ɑ:/	art
/e/	egg
/ɜ:/	her
/ɒ/	not
/ɔ:/	four
/ʊ/	look
/u:/	you
/ə/	sugar
/ʌ/	mum
/eɪ/	day
/aɪ/	why
/ɔɪ/	noisy
/aʊ/	how
/əʊ/	go
/ɪə/	here
/eə/	wear
/ʊə/	tourist

Consonants

/p/	pen
/b/	big
/t/	two
/d/	dog
/k/	can
/g/	good
/tʃ/	beach
/dʒ/	job
/f/	food
/v/	very
/θ/	think
/ð/	then
/s/	speak
/z/	zoo
/ʃ/	she
/ʒ/	television
/h/	house
/m/	meat
/n/	now
/ŋ/	sing
/l/	late
/r/	radio
/j/	yes
/w/	we

Welcome

Кіріспе Вступление

April (n)	/'eɪprəl/	сәуір апрель
August (n)	/'ɔ:gəst/	тамыз август
bad (adj)	/bæd/	жаман, нашар плохой
bag (n)	/bæg/	сөмке, қолдорба сумка
between (prep)	/bɪ'twi:n/	арасында между
big (adj)	/'bɪg/	үлкен большой
board (n)	/bɔ:d/	тақта доска
boring (adj)	/'bɔ:ɪŋ/	зеріктіретін скучный
boy (n)	/bɔɪ/	бала мальчик
car (n)	/kɑ:(r)/	машина машина
CD player (n)	/'si: 'di:, pleɪə(r)/	СД плейер проигрыватель компакт- дисков
chair (n)	/'tʃeə(r)/	орындық стул
cheap (adj)	/'tʃi:p/	арзан дешевый
class (n)	/'kla:s/	сынып класс
classroom (n)	/'kla:sru:m/	сынып, оқу бөлмесі класс, аудитория
clock (n)	/'klɒk/	сағат часы
December (n)	/'di:sembə(r)/	желтоқсан декабрь
desk (n)	/'desk/	парта парта
dictionary (n)	/'dɪkʃənri/	сөздік словарь
difficult (adj)	/'dɪfɪkəlt/	киын, күрделі трудный
door (n)	/'dɔ:(r)/	есік дверь
DVD (n)	/'di:, vi: 'di:/	DVD DVD
easy (adj)	/'i:zi/	оңай, жеңіл легкий
expensive (adj)	/'ɪk'spensɪv/	қымбат дорогой
February (n)	/'februəri/	ақпан февраль
Friday (n)	/'fraɪdeɪ/	жұма пятница
good (adj)	/'gʊd/	жақсы хороший
her (pron)	/'hɜ:(r)/	оның, оны (кыз балаға) ее
his (pron)	/'hɪz/	оның, оны (ұл балаға) его
horrible (adj)	/'hɒrəbl/	сұмдық ужасный
in (prep)	/'ɪn/	ішінде в (предлог)
interesting (adj)	/'ɪntərəstɪŋ/	қызық интересный
its (pron)	/'ɪts/	оның, оны (заттарға, жануарларға) его, ее (относящийся к предметам, животным)
January (n)	/'dʒænjuəri/	қаңтар январь
June (n)	/'dʒu:n/	маусым июнь
July (n)	/'dʒu:'laɪ/	шілде июль
laptop (n)	/'læptɒp/	лэптоп, ноутбук лэптоп
March (n)	/'mɑ:tʃ/	наурыз март
May (n)	/'meɪ/	мамыр май
Monday (n)	/'mʌndeɪ/	дүйсенбі понедельник

my (pron)	/'maɪ/	менің мой, моя, моё, мои
near (prep)	/'niə(r)/	жақын жерде, қасында, жақында близко
next to (prep)	/'neks, tu:, tə/	жақын жерде, қасында рядом
nice (adj)	/'naɪs/	жағымды, әдемі приятный
November (n)	/'nəʊvembə(r)/	қараша ноябрь
notebook (n)	/'nəʊtbʊk/	дәптер, қойын кітапша записная книжка, блокнот
October (n)	/'ɒk'təʊbə(r)/	қазан октябрь
on (prep)	/'ɒn/	үстінде на (предлог)
our (pron)	/'aʊə(r)/	біздің наш, свой
pen (n)	/'pen/	қалам ручка
popular (adj)	/'pɒpjələ(r)/	әйгілі, белгілі популярный
poster (n)	/'pəʊstə(r)/	плакат постер, плакат
ruler (n)	/'ru:lə(r)/	сызғыш линейка
Saturday (n)	/'sætədeɪ/	сенбі суббота
September (n)	/'sep'tembə(r)/	қыркүйек сентябрь
shelf (n)	/'ʃelf/	сөре, текше полка
small (adj)	/'smɔ:l/	кішкентай, кішкене, майда маленький
student (n)	/'stju:dnt/	студент студент
Sunday (n)	/'sʌndeɪ/	жексенбі воскресенье
teacher (n)	/'ti:tʃə(r)/	мұғалім, оқытушы, ұстаз учитель
their (pron)	/'ðeə(r)/	олардың их, свой
Tuesday (n)	/'tju:zdeɪ/	сейсенбі вторник
Thursday (n)	/'θɜ:zdeɪ/	бейсенбі четверг
under (prep)	/'ʌndə(r)/	астында под (предлог)
unpopular (adj)	/'ʌn'pɒpjələ(r)/	белгісіз, аты шықпаған, танымал емес непопулярный
Wednesday (n)	/'wenzdeɪ/	сәрсенбі среда
window (n)	/'wɪndəʊ/	терезе окно
your (pron)	/'jɔ:(r)/	сенің сіздің твой, ваш, свой

Unit 1

1 - ші модуль Модуль 1

about (prep)	/'əbaʊt/	туралы, жайлы, жайында, жөнінде о, насчёт
actor (n)	/'æktə(r)/	актер, әртіс актер
and (conj)	/'ænd, ənd/	және и
animals (conj)	/'ænɪmlz/	жануарлар животные
art (n)	/'ɑ:t/	өнер искусство

- artist (n) /'ɑ:tɪst/ суретші
художник
- basketball (n) /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ баскетбол баскетбол
- birthday (n) /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ туылған күн
день рождения
- black (adj) /blæk/ кара черный
- books (noun pl) /bʊks/ кітаптар
книги
- brother (n) /'brʌðə(r)/ аға, іні брат
- but (conj) /bʌt, bət/ бірақ но
- by (prep) /baɪ/ жанында, қасында
у, при, около, возле, рядом с
- camera (n) /'kæməɹə/ фотоаппарат
фотоаппарат
- can't stand (v) /,kɑ:nt 'stænd/ шыдамау не мочь терпеть
- CD (n) /,si: 'di:/ компакт диск
компакт-диск
- championship (n) /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ чемпионат, біріншілік чемпионат
- chatting (on the internet) (v) /'tʃætɪŋ
(,ɒn ɪ: 'ɪntənət)/ араласу, сөйлесу
(интернет жүйесі арқылы) общатся
(по интернету)
- classical (adj) /'klæsɪkl/ классикалық классический
- colour (n) /'kʌlə(r)/ түс, бояу цвет
- computer (n) /kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/ компьютер компьютер
- computer games (n) /kəm'pjʊ:tə
,geɪmz/ компьютер ойындары
компьютерные игры
- cousin (n) /'kʌzn/ бөле, жиен,
немере аға, қарындас двоюродный
брат/сестра
- cool (adj) /ku:l/ салқын
прохладный
- critic (n) /'krɪtɪk/ сыншы критик
- cycling (n) /'saɪklɪŋ/ велоспорт,
велосипед тебу, айдау езда на
велосипеде, велоспорт
- director (n) /dɪ'rektə(r), dɪ-, daɪ-/ директор директор
- dog (n) /dɒg/ ит, төбет собака
- drummer (n) /'drʌmə(r)/ дабылшы
барабанщик
- email (n) /'i:meɪl/ электрондық
пошта электронная почта
- English (n) /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ ағылшын тілі
английский язык
- especially (adv) /ɪ'speʃəli/ арнайы,
әсіресе особенно
- expert (n) /'ekspə:t/ сарапшы
эксперт
- fan (n) /fæn/ жанкүйер
поклонник/поклонница
- favourite (adj) /'feɪvərɪt/ сүйікті,
қалаулы любимый
- film (n) /fɪlm/ фильм фильм
- football (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l/ футбол
футбол
- friend (n) /frend/ дос, жолдас друг
- free time (n) /,fri: 'taɪm/ бос уақыт
свободное время
- from (prep) /frɒm, frəm/ -дан; -ден;
-нан; -нен; -тан; -тен от
- games (noun pl) /geɪmz/ ойындар
игры
- good at (adj) /'gʊd ,æt, ət/ бір
нәрседе шебер болу хорош в (какой-
либо сфере)
- green belt (n) /'grɪ:n ,belt/ жасыл
белбеу зеленый пояс
- group (n) /gru:p/ топ группа
- guitar (n) /gɪ'tɑ:(r)/ гитара гитара
- hate (v) /heit/ жек көру, ұнатпау
ненавидеть
- have (v) /hæv/ бар болу, болу
иметь
- have got (v) /,hæv 'gɒt/ бар болу,
болу иметь
- hip hop (n) /'hɪp ,hɒp/ хип хоп хип
хоп
- hobby (n) /'hɒbi/ хобби, қызыққан
нәрсе, әуес іс хобби
- how (pron) /haʊ/ қалай как
- how many (pron) /'haʊ ,meni/ неше,
қанша сколько
- how old (pron) /'haʊ ,əʊld/ неше
жаста сколько лет
- interested in (adj) /'ɪntrəstɪd ,ɪn/
қызығу, әуес болу заинтересован в
- (I'm) into (adj) /'(aɪ)m ,ɪntə/ қызығу,
әуес болу быть заинтересованным в
- love (v) /lʌv/ жақсы көру, сүю
любить
- mad about (adj) /'mæd ə ,baʊt/ бір
нәрсені өте жақсы көру быть
помешанным (на)
- martial arts (noun pl) /,mɑ:ɪl 'ɑ:ts/
шығыс жекпе-жегі восточные
единоборства
- match (n) /mætʃ/ матч, жарыс
матч
- meeting friends (n) /,mi:tɪŋ 'frendz/
достармен, жолдастармен кездесу
встреча с друзьями
- mouse (n) /maʊs/ тышқан мышь
- music (n) /'mju:zɪk/ музыка, саз
музыка
- name (n) /neɪm/ аты, есім имя
- old (adj) /əʊld/ ескі, кәрі старый
- of (prep) /ɒv, əv/ -нің, -ның,
-тің -тың жалғауы указывает
на отношение принадлежности;
владение чем-л
- or (conj) /ɔ:(r)/ немесе или
- pet (n) /pet/ үй жануары
домашнее животное
- photo (n) /'fəʊtəʊ/ фотосурет
фотография
- photography (n) /fə'tɒgrəfi/ суретке
түсу фотографирование
- play (v) /pleɪ/ ойнау играть
- player (n) /'pleɪə(r)/ ойыншы
игрок
- pop (n) /pɒp/ поп поп
- popular (adj) /'pɒpjələ(r)/ әйгілі,
атақты популярный
- poster (n) /'pəʊstə(r)/ плакат,
постер постер, плакат
- prefer (v) /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/ ұнату
предпочитать
- programme (n) /'prəʊgræm/
бағдарлама программа
- rat (n) /ræt/ ереуқұйрық крыса
- really (adv) /'ri:əli/ шынында,
ақиқатында, дұрысында
действительно, в самом деле
- science fiction (n) /'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/
ғылыми фантастика научная
фантастика
- see (v) /si:/ көру видеть
- singer (n) /'sɪŋə(r)/ әнші певец
- skateboarding (n) /'skeɪtbɔ:dɪŋ/
роликті тақтада сырғанау катание на
роликовой доске
- skiing (n) /'ski:ŋ/ шаңғы тебу
катание на лыжах
- sport (n) /spɔ:t/ спорт спорт
- surfing (n) /'sɜ:fɪŋ/ серфинг
серфинг
- swimming (n) /'swɪmɪŋ/ жүзу,
шомылу плавание
- taekwondo (n) /taɪ'kwɒndəʊ/
таэквандо таэквандо
- team (n) /ti:m/ команда команда
- tennis (n) /'tenɪs/ теннис теннис
- that (pron) /ðət/ анау (жекеше
түрде) тот, та, то
- these (pron) /ði:z/ мыналар (көпше
түрде) эти
- thing (n) /θɪŋ/ зат вещь
- this (pron) /ðɪs/ мынау (жекеше
түрде) этот, эта, это
- those (pron) /ðəʊz/ анау (көпше
түрде) те
- TV programme (n) /,ti 'vi: ,prəʊgræm/
теле бағдарлама ТВ программа
- watching TV (n) /,wɒtʃɪŋ ,ti 'vi:/
теледидар көру просмотр ТВ
- webcam (n) /'webkæm/ веб-камера
веб-камера
- website (n) /'websaɪt/ веб-сайт
веб-сайт
- what (pron) /wɒt/ не? что?
- when (pron) /wen/ қашан? когда?
- where (pron) /weə(r)/ қай жерде,
қайда? где?
- who (pron) /hu:/ кім? кто?
- writer (n) /'raɪtə(r)/ жазушы
писатель

CLIL unit 1 CLIL 1 - ші Модуль CLIL Модуль 1

blue (adj) /blu:/ көк, көгілдір
синий, голубой

complementary
(adj) /,kɒmplɪ'mentri/
қосымша дополнительный

contrast (n) /'kɒntrɑ:st/ контраст,
кереғар контраст

cool (adj) /ku:l/ салқын
прохладный

green (adj) /grɪ:n/ жасыл зеленый

orange (adj) /'ɒrɪndʒ/ қызғылт
сары оранжевый

primary (colour) (adj) /praɪməri/ ('klaɪ(r))/ негізгі (түс) основной (цвет)

purple (adj) /'pɜːpl/ күлгін фиолетовый

red (adj) /red/ қызыл красный

secondary (adj) /'sekəndri/ орта, екінші дәрежедегі средний, второстепенный

warm (adj) /wɔːm/ жылы теплый

yellow (adj) /'jeləʊ/ сары желтый

Unit 2

2 - ші модуль Модуль 2

always /'ɔːlweɪz/ әрқашан всегда

America (n) /ə'merɪkə/ Америка Америка

American (adj) /ə'merɪkən/ америкалық американский

Australia (n) /ə'streɪliə/ Аустралия Австралия

Australian (adj) /ə'streɪliən/ аустралиялық австралийский

border (n) /'bɔːdə(r)/ шекара граница

Brazil (n) /brə'zɪl/ Бразилия Бразилия

Brazilian (adj) /brə'zɪliən/ бразилиялық бразильский

British (adj) /'brɪtɪʃ/ британдық британский

buy (v) /baɪ/ сатып алу покупать

Canada (n) /'kænədə/ Канада Канада

Canadian (adj) /kə'neɪdiən/ канадалық канадский

capital (city) (n) /'kæpɪtəl (,sɪti)/ астана столица

capital letters (noun pl) /'kæpɪtəl 'letəz/ үлкен әріп, бас әріп заглавные буквы

China (n) /'tʃaɪnə/ Қытай Китай

Chinese (adj) /tʃaɪ'niːz/ қытайлық китайский

classes (noun pl) /'klɑːsɪz/ сыныптар классы

clean (v) /kliːn/ тазалау чистить

come (v) /kʌm/ келу приходиться

know (n) /'kɒmə/ үтір запятая

cook (v) /kʊk/ тамақ даярлау, пісіру страна

country (n) /'kʌntri/ мемлекет страна

countries (noun pl) /'kʌntriz/ мемлекеттер страны

culture (n) /'kʌltʃə(r)/ мәдениет культура

currency (n) /'kʌrənsɪ/ валюта валюта

daily routines (noun pl) /,deɪli ru:'tiːnz/ күнделікті жұмыс, тіршілік ежедневные дела

dinner (n) /'dɪnə(r)/ түскі ас есть, кушать обед

do (v) /duː/ істеу, орындау делать

do the ironing (v) /də ðə 'aɪəniŋ/ үтіктеу гладить

do the shopping (v) /də ðə 'ʃɒpiŋ/ дүкен аралау, базарлату ходить за покупками

dust (v) /dʌst/ шаң сүрту вытирать пыль

eat (v) /iːt/ тамактану, тамақ ішу есть, кушать

evening (n) /'iːvniŋ/ кеш вечер

every (day/year) (det) /,evri '(deɪ, jɪə)/ әр (күні, жылы) каждый (день/год)

family (n) /'fæməli/ отбасы, жанұя семья

families (noun pl) /'fæməliz/ жанұялар семьи

folk songs (n) /'fəʊk sɒŋ/ халық әндері народные песни

finish (v) /'fɪnɪʃ/ бітіру, аяқтау заканчивать

food (n) /fuːd/ тамақ еда

football (n) /'fʊtbɔːl/ футбол футбол

France (n) /frɑːns/ Франция Франция

French (n) /frentʃ/ франциялық, француз тілі французский

fluently (n) /'fluːəntli/ еркін свободно, бегло

German (adj) /'dʒɜːmən/ неміс тілі немецкий

Germany (n) /'dʒɜːməni/ Германия Германия

get up (v) /,get 'ʌp/ тұру, ояну вставать

go (v) /gəʊ/ бару ийти

go to bed (v) /,gəʊ tə 'bed/ ийти спать

go to school (v) /,gəʊ tə 'skuːl/ мектепке бару ийти в школу

have (lunch) (v) /,hæv 'lʌntʃ/ түскі ас ішу обедать

hello (exp) /hə'ləʊ/ сәлем привет

Italian (n) /ɪ'tæliən/ италяндық тіл, италиялық итальянский

Italy (n) /'ɪtəli/ Италия Италия

Japan (n) /dʒə'pæn/ Жапония Япония

Japanese (adj) /dʒæpə'niːz/ жапондық, жапон тілі японский

know (v) /nəʊ/ білу знать

language (n) /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ тіл язык

like (v) /laɪk/ ұнату, жақсы көру нравиться

live (v) /lɪv/ өмір сүру, тұру жить

make (v) /meɪk/ бір нарсені жасау, істеу делать

make my bed (v) /meɪk maɪ bed/ төсек орнымды жинау застилать постель

Mandarin (n) /'mændərɪn/ мандарин тілі мандарин (язык в Китае)

mix (v) /mɪks/ араластыру смешивать

morning (n) /'mɔːniŋ/ азан, таң утро

nationality (n) /næʃə'næləti/ ұлт национальность

nationalities (noun pl) /næʃə'nælətɪz/ ұлттар национальности

never (adv) /'nevə(r)/ ешқашан никогда

o'clock (adv) /ə 'klɒk/ тура сағат ...

... часов

often (adv) /'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/ жиі часто

parents (noun pl) /'peərənts/ ата-ана родители

people (noun pl) /'piːpl/ халық, адамдар люди, народ

person (n) /'pɜːsn/ адам человек

play (v) /pleɪ/ ойнау играть

Poland (n) /'pəʊlənd/ Польша Польша

Polish (adj) /'pəʊlɪʃ/ польшалық, поляк тілі польский

population (n) /pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn/ халық, тұрғын, ел население

read (v) /riːd/ оқу читать

religion (n) /rɪ'lɪdʒən/ дін религия

school (n) /,skuːl/ мектеп школа

set the table (v) /set ðə 'teɪbl/ дастархан жаю накрывать на стол

shop (n) /ʃɒp/ дүкен магазин

sleep (v) /sliːp/ ұйықтау саты

sometimes (adv) /'sʌmtaɪmz/ кейде иногда

South America (n) /,saʊθ ə'merɪkə/ Оңтүстік Америка Южная Америка

space (outer) (n) /speɪs/ космос, әлем, ғарыш космос

Spain (n) /speɪn/ Испания Испания

Spanish (adj) /'spæɪnɪʃ/ испаниялық, испан тілі испанский

speak (v) /spiːk/ сөйлеу говорить

start (v) /stɑːt/ бастау начинать

student (n) /'stjuːdnt/ студент студент

study (v) /'stʌdi/ оқу изучать

take the rubbish out (v) /teɪk ðə 'rʌbɪʃ aʊt/ қоқыс шығару выносить мусор

teach (v) /tiːtʃ/ оқыту, үйрету учить

teacher (n) /'tiːtʃə(r)/ мұғалім, оқытушы, ұстаз учитель

tidy my room (v) /'taɪdi maɪ ru:m/ өз бөлmemді жинау, тазалау убирать свою комнату

trumpet (n) /'trʌmpɪt/ құбыр, түтік, керней труба

try (v) /traɪ/ тырысу пытаться

the UK (n) /ðə ,juː 'keɪ/ Ұлыбритания Великобритания

the USA (n) /ðə ,juː ,es 'eɪ/ АҚШ США

understand (v) /ʌndə'stænd/ түсіну понимать

use (v) /juːz/ қолдану, пайдалану использовать

usually /'juːzuəli/ әдетте обычно

watch (v) /wɒtʃ/ көру смотреть

watch (TV) (v) /wɒtʃ tv/ теледидар көру смотреть (ТВ)

weekend (n) /wi:k'end/ демалыс күндер выходные

word (n) /wɜːd/ сөз слово

work (n) /wɜ:k/ жұмыс работа
write (v) /raɪt/ жазу писать

CLIL unit 2 CLIL 2 - ші модуль CLIL Модуль 2

angry (adj) /'æŋɡri/ ашулы, ызалы злой

communicate (v) /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ катынасу, тілдесу общатся

confused (adj) /kən'fju:zd/ кысылған, ұялған смущенный, озадаченный

facial expression (n) /'feɪʃəl ɪks'preʃən/ бет әлпеті, түрі выражение лица

gesture (n) /'dʒestʃə/ дене, қол кимылы жест

happy (adj) /'hæpi/ бақытты счастливый

Mandarin (n) /'mændərɪn/ Мандарин тілі мандарин (язык в Китае)

surprised (adj) /sə'praɪzd/ таңданған, таңқалған удивленный

tired (adj) /'taɪəd/ шаршаған усталый

non-verbal (adj) /nɒn 'vɜ:bəl/ қол кимылы арқылы араласу, түсінісу общение посредством языка жестов, мимики или языка тела

verbal (adj) /'vɜ:bəl/ ауызша устный

Unit 3

3 - ші модуль Модуль 3

accidents (noun pl) /'æksɪdənts/ кездейсоқтық, оқыс оқиға случайности, несчастные случаи

actions (noun pl) /'ækʃn/ әрекет, қылық, іс, амал действия, поступки

Africa (n) /'æfrɪkə/ Африка Африка

aggressive (adj) /ə'ɡresɪv/ ашушан, ызакор агрессивный

approximately /ə'prɒksɪmətli/ жуық, жақын, шамамен примерно, приблизительно

aquarium (n) /ə'kwɛəriəm/ аквариум аквариум

Arctic (n) /'ɑ:ktɪk/ Арктика Арктика

Asia (n) /'eɪzə/ Азия Азия

at the moment /ət ðə 'məʊmənt/ дәл осы уақытта на данный момент

attack (v) /ə'tæk/ шабуылдау атаковать

baby (n) /'beɪbi/ кішкентай бала, балақай ребенок

bear (n) /beə(r)/ аю медведь

because (conj) /bi'kɒz, bi'kəz/ өйткені, себебі потому что

bee (n) /bi:/ ара пчела

bird (n) /bɜ:d/ құс птица

build (v) /bɪld/ салу, жасау, құру строить

butterfly (n) /'bʌtəflaɪ/ көбелек бабочка

calf (of killer whale) (n) /kɑ:lf/ бұзау теленок, детеныш

catch (v) /kætʃ/ ұстау, қағып алу ловить, поймать

chameleon (n) /kə'mi:liən/ хамелеон хамелеон

chase (v) /tʃeɪs/ қуу, қуалау гоняться, гнаться

chick (n) /tʃɪk/ балапан, шөже цыпленок

climate (n) /'klaɪmət/ климат климат

climb (v) /klaɪm/ өрмелеу, шығу лазить, взлезать

crocodile (n) /'krɒkədɪl/ қолтырауын крокодил

cub (of polar bear) (n) /kʌb/ конжық детеныш (полярного медведя)

die (v) /daɪ/ қайтыс болу, өлу умирать

dig (v) /dɪɡ/ қазу копать

dolphin (n) /'dɒlfɪn/ дельфин дельфин

eat (v) /i:t/ тамақ ішу, тамақтану есть, кушать

elephant (n) /'elɪfənt/ піл слон

endangered (adj) /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/ құрып кету қаупі төнген находящийся под угрозой исчезновения (о виде)

(become) extinct (adj) /(bɪ,kɪn) ɪk'stɪŋkt/ құрып кету, жойылу вымирать

falcon (n) /'fɔ:lkən/ сұңқар сокол

feed (v) /fi:d/ жем беру, тамақтандыру кормить

fight (v) /faɪt/ төбелесу, күресу бороться, драться

fish (n) /fɪʃ/ балық рыба

fly (n) /flaɪ/ шыбын муха

fly (v) /flaɪ/ ұшу летать

frog (n) /frɒɡ/ бақа, құрбақа лягушка

fur (n) /fɜ:(r)/ аңның терісі, жүні мех

grass (n) /ɡrɑ:s/ шөп трава

habitat (n) /'hæbɪtæt/ мекен ететін орта естественная среда

help (v) /help/ жәрдемдесу, көмектесу помогать

hide (v) /'haɪd/ тығу прятать

hole (n) /həʊl/ жырық, ойық, тесік дыра

house (n) /haʊs/ үй дом

human (n) /'hju:mən/ адам человек

hunt (v) /hʌnt/ аң аулау охотиться

(in) danger (n) /ɪn 'deɪndʒə(r)/ қауіпті жағдайда болу (в) опасности

insect (n) /'ɪnsekt/ жәндік насекомое

interview (n) /,ɪntəvju:/ әңгімелесу, сұхбаттасу собеседование

kill (v) /kɪl/ өлтіру убивать

killer whale (n) /'kɪlə ,weɪl/ косатка косатка

look at (v) /'lʊk ,æt ,ət/ бір нарсеге қарау смотреть на

look for (v) /'lʊk ,fɔ:(r), fə(r)/ іздеу искать

look like (v) /'lʊk ,laɪk/ ұқсау выглядеть как

meat (n) /mi:t/ ет мясо

mosquito (n) /mɒ'ski:təʊ/ маса комар

nation (n) /'neɪʃn/ ұлт нация

nature (n) /'neɪtʃə(r)/ табиғат природа

newspaper (n) /'nju:spetʃə(r)/ газет газета

orca (n) /'ɔ:kə/ косатка косатка

owl (n) /aʊl/ үкі, жапалақ сова

parrot (n) /'pærət/ тотықұс попугай

play (with) (v) /'pleɪ ,wɪð/ бір нарсемен ойнау играть (с)

polar bear (n) /,pəʊlə 'beə(r)/ полярлық аю полярный медведь

pollution (n) /pə'lju:ʃn/ ластану, кірлену загрязнение

protect (v) /prə'tekt/ қорғау защищать

rabbit (n) /'ræbɪt/ қоян заяц

read (v) /ri:d/ оқу читать

rock (n) /rɒk/ құз, жартаc, шың скала

run (v) /rʌn/ жүгіру бегать

salmon (n) /'sælmən/ албырт, арқан балық лосось

save (v) /seɪv/ құтқару, сақтау спасать, копить

sea (n) /si:/ теңіз море

seal (n) /si:l/ итбалық тюлень

sing (v) /sɪŋ/ ән айту, шырқау петь

shark (n) /ʃɑ:k/ ақула акула

shore (n) /ʃɔ:(r)/ жаға, жиек берег

snake (n) /sneɪk/ жылан змея

spider (n) /'spaɪdə(r)/ өрмекші паук

sleep (v) /sli:p/ ұйықтау спать

sounds like (v) /'saʊndz ,laɪk/ үні сияқты звучит как

squid (n) /skwɪd/ кальмар кальмар

swim (v) /swɪm/ жүзу, шомылу плавать

tiger (n) /'taɪgə(r)/ жолбарыс тигр

tree (n) /tri:/ ағаш, тал дерево

turtle (n) /'tɜ:tlz/ тасбақа черепаха

use (v) /ju:z/ қолдану использовать

wasp (n) /wɒsp/ ара оса

whale (n) /weɪl/ кит кит

zoo (n) /zu:/ хайуанаттар әлемі зоопарк

CLIL unit 3 CLIL 3 - ші модуль CLIL Модуль 3

amphibian (n) /æm'fɪbiən/ амфибия амфибия, земноводный

backbone (n) /'bækbaʊn/ омыртка
позвоночник

bird (n) /bɜːd/ құс птица

feather (n) /'feðə(r)/ қауырсын
перо

female (n) /'fiːmeɪl/ ұрғашы
самка, женщина

fin (n) /fɪn/ жүзбеқанат плавник

fish (n) /fɪʃ/ балық рыба

fishing nets (noun pl) /'fɪʃɪŋ
nets/ балық ұстауға арналған ау
рыболовные сети

gills (noun pl) /gɪlz/ желбезек
жабыры

hair (n) /heə(r)/ шаш волос,
волосы, шерсть

kiwi (noun pl) /'kiːwiː/ киви киви

legs (n) /legz/ аяқтар ноги

lizard (n) /'lɪzəd/ кесіртке ящерица

lungs (noun pl) /lʌŋz/ өкпе легкие

mammal (n) /'mæml/ сүт қоректі
млекопитающее

natural science (n) /,nætʃrəl 'saɪəns/
жаратылыстану естествознание

on land /ɒn 'lənd/ жерде, на
земле

ostrich (n) /'ɒstrɪtʃ/ түйеқұс
страус

reptile (n) /'reptail/ бауырмен
жорғалаушылар рептилия

scales (noun pl) /skeɪlz/ балықтың
қабыршағы чешуя

vertebrate (n) /'vɜːtɪbrət/
омыртқалы жануарлар позвоночное
животное

wing (n) /wɪŋ/ қанат крыло

Unit 4

4 - ші модуль Модуль 4

actor (n) /'æktə(r)/ әртіс,
актер актер

arcade (games) (n) /ɑː'keɪd (,geɪmz)/
аркадалық ойындар аркадные игры

audience (n) /'ɔːdiəns/
көрермен публика

avatar (n) /'ævətɑː(r)/
аватар аватар

average (height / build) (det)
/'ævərɪdʒ/ орташа бой, дене
бітімі средний рост / телосложение

baggy (adj) /'bægi/ кең,
қолпылдақ мешковатый

barbecue (n) /'bɑːbɪkjuː/ кәуәп
шашлык

beard (n) /bɪəd/ сақал борода

beat (someone) (v) /biːt .../ біреуді
ұру бить (кого-л)

blonde (adj) /blɒnd/ ақ немесе
ашық түсті шаш белокурый

blue (adj) /bluː/ көк,
көгілдір синий, голубой

break (a record) (v) /,breɪk (ə 'rekɔːd)/
бұрынғы рекордтан асырып
жіберу побить рекорд

brown (adj) /braʊn/
қоңыр коричневый

champion (n) /'tʃæmpiən/
чемпион чемпион

character (n) /'kærəktə(r)/
мінез характер

choose (v) /tʃuːz/ таңдау
жасау выбирать

choice (n) /tʃɔɪs/ таңдау выбор

competition (n) /kəmpe'tɪʃn/
жарыс соревнование

console (n) /'kɒnsəʊl/ қашықтан
басқару пульті пульт управления

create (v) /kriːeɪt/ жасау, ойлап
таб создавать у

creator (n) /kriːeɪtə(r)/ жасаушы,
ойлап табушы создатель

curly (adj) /'kɜːli/ бұйра кудрявый

creative (adj) /kriːeɪtɪv/
креативті креативный

dark (adj) /dɑːk/ қараңғы темный

design (v) /dɪ'zaɪn/ проект жасау,
проектілеу проектировать

designer (n) /dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/
дизайнер дизайнер

detective (n) /dɪ'tektɪv/ детектив
детектив

direct (v) /dɪ'rekt/ бағыт беру, жол
көрсету направлять

director (n) /dɪ'rektə(r)/ директор,
режиссер директор, режиссер

entertain (v) /entə'teɪn/ көңіл
көтер развлекать

entertainment (n) /entə'teɪnmənt/
ойын-сауық развлечение

fair (adj) /feə(r)/
ашық развлечение

famous (adj) /feɪməs/ танымал,
белгілі, әйгілі знаменитый

fat (n) /fæt/ май, семіз жир

games (noun pl) /geɪmz/
ойындар игры

ginger (adj) /'dʒɪŋdʒə(r)/
жирен рыжий

glasses (n) /'glɑːsɪz/
көзілдірік очки

great (adj) /greɪt/ ұлы великий

green (adj) /griːn/ жасыл зеленый

hair (n) /heə(r)/ шаш волос,
волосы

hair colour (n) /'heə ,kʌlə(r)/
шаштың түсі цвет волос

holiday (n) /'hɒlədeɪ/ мейрам,
демалыс праздник, отпуск

ice-hockey (n) /'aɪs ,hɒki/ мұзды
хоккей хоккей на льду

imagine (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/
елестету представлять

imagination (n) /ɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃn/
елес воображение

long (adj) /lɒŋ/ ұзын длинный

lose (a game) (v) /,luːz ə 'geɪm/
жеңілу, ұтылып қалу проиграть (игру)

medal (n) /'medl/ медаль медаль

memory (n) /'meməri/ ес,
жады память

motor racing (n) /'məʊtə ,reɪsɪŋ/
автожарыс автогонки

moustache (adj) /mə'staːʃ/
мұрт усы

museum (n) /mjuː'ziːəm/
мұражай музей

overweight (adj) /əʊvə'weɪt/ артық
салмақты всеящий больше нормы

party (n) /'paːti/ сауық кеші

perform (v) /pə'fɔːm/ сахнада ойнау,
көрсетілім кою исполнять

play (act) (v) /pleɪ/ рөлде ойнау

play (a game) (v) /,pleɪ (ə 'geɪm)/
ойнау играть (роль)

play (theatre) (n) /pleɪ/ пьеса,
көрініс пьеса

players (noun pl) /'pleɪəz/
ойыншылар игроки

playwright (n) /'pleɪraɪt/
драматург драматург

poison (n) /'pɔɪzn/ у яд

positive (adj) /'pɒzətɪv/
позитивті положительный

put on (a play) (v) /pʊt ɒn/ пьесаны
кою поставить (пьесу)

quite (short) (det) /,kwɑɪt
'(ʃɔːt)/ тіпті аласа, айтарлықтай
аласа довольно (низкий)

race (n) /reɪs/ жарыс помнитъ
гонка

remember (v) /rɪ'membə(r)/ есте
сақтау помнитъ

run (a race) (v) /,rʌn ə 'reɪs/ жарысқа
қатысу участвовать в гонке

score (a goal) (v) /,skɔːr ə 'gəʊl/
гол салу забить гол

short (adj) /ʃɔːt/ қысқа короткий

silent (adj) /'saɪlənt/ тыныш,
үнсіз тихий

slim (adj) /slɪm/
сымбатты стройный

straight (adj) /streɪt/
түзу стройный

take part (in a competition) (v) /,teɪk
'pa:t (ɪn ə kəmpe'tɪʃn)/ жарысқа
қатысу принимать участие (в
соревновании)

tall (adj) /tɔːl/ ұзын
бойлы высокий

theme park (n) /'θiːm ,paːk/
тақырыпты саябақ тематический
парк

think (v) /θɪŋk/ ойлау,
ойлану думать

toy (n) /tɔɪ/ ойыншық игрушка

trophy (n) /'trɒfi/ трофей трофей

video games (noun pl) /'vɪdɪəʊ ,geɪmz/
видео ойындар видео игры

violent (adj) /'vaɪələnt/
қатал жестокий

volleyball (n) /'vɒlibɔːl/
волейбол волейбол

walking stick (n) /'wɔːkɪŋ stɪk/
таяқ трость

win (a race) (v) /,wɪn ə 'reɪs/ жеңу,
ұту выиграть (гонку)

world record (n) /,wɜːld 'rekɔːd/
әлемдік рекорд мировой рекорд

CLIL unit 4 CLIL 4-ші модуль Модуль 4

download (v) /'daʊnləʊd/ тиеу загрузить
internet (n) /'ɪntənət/ интернет интернет
information (n) /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ ақпарат информация
invention (n) /ɪn'venʃn/ өнертабыс изобретение
symbol (n) /'sɪmbəl/ рәміз, бейне, таңба символ
technology (n) /tek'nɒlədʒi/ технология технология

Unit 5

5-ші модуль Модуль 5

a lot of (det) /ə'lɒt əv/ көп, көптеген много
abroad (n) /ə'brɔ:d/ шетелде заграницей
aluminium (n) /æljə'mɪniəm/ алюминий алюминий
any (det) /'eni/ әр, кез-келген любой
apple (n) /'æpl/ алма яблоко
art (n) /ɑ:t/ өнер искусство
basketball (n) /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ баскетбол баскетбол
busy (adj) /'bɪzi/ бос емес занты бобы
Belgium (n) /'beldʒəm/ Бельгия Бельгия
boarding school (n) /'bɔ:dɪŋ'sku:l/ интернат интернат
bread (n) /bred/ нан хлеб
burger (n) /'bɜ:ɡə/ бургер бургер
cafeteria (n) /kæfə'tɪəriə/ кафетерий кафетерий
canteen (n) /kæn'ti:n/ асхана столовая
chat (with friends) (v) /tʃæt wɪð 'frendz/ достармен әңгімелесу беседовать (с друзьями)
cheese (n) /tʃi:z/ ірімшік сыр
chess (n) /tʃes/ шахмат шахматы
chicken (n) /'tʃɪkɪn/ тауық курица
chips (noun pl) /tʃɪps/ чипсы чипсы
chocolate (n) /'tʃɒklət/ шоколад шоколад
crisps (noun pl) /kɪsps/ кытырлак картон хрустящий картофель
dance (v) /dɑ:ns/ билеу танцевать
dish (n) /dɪʃ/ табақша, ас блюдо
drama (n) /'drɑ:mə/ драма драма
drink (v) /drɪŋk/ ішу пить
eat (v) /i:t/ тамақ жеу, тамақтану есть, кушать
egg (n) /eg/ жұмыртка яйцо
exam (n) /ɪg'zæm/ емтихан экзамен
fish (n) /fɪʃ/ балық рыба

fizzy drinks (noun pl) /'fɪzi 'drɪŋks/ газдалған сусын газированные напитки
food (n) /'fu:d/ тамақ, ас еда
football (n) /'fʊtbɔ:l/ футбол футбол
French (n) /frentʃ/ француз, француз тілі французский
fruit (n) /fru:t/ жеміс фрукт
geography (n) /dʒɪ'ɡræfi/ география география
gigabyte (n) /'gɪɡəbaɪt/ гигабайт гигабайт
grapes (noun pl) /greɪps/ жүзім виноград
handball (n) /'hændbɔ:l/ гандбол, қол добы гандбол
(have) a break (n) /,(hæv) ə 'breɪk/ үзіліс жасау (сделать) перерыв
history (n) /'hɪstri/ тарих история
homework (n) /'həʊmwɜ:k/ үй жұмысы домашняя работа
homesick (adj) /'həʊmsɪk/ үйді сағынатын скучающий по дому
ice cream (n) /,aɪs 'kri:m/ балмұздақ мороженое
ICT (n) /,aɪ'sɪ'ti:/ ақпараттық- коммуникациялық технологиялар информационно-коммуникационные технологии
jeans (n) /dʒi:nz/ джинсы джинсы
(orange) juice (n) /('ɒrɪndʒ),dʒu:z/ (апельсин) шырыны (апельсиновый) сок
junk food (n) /'dʒʌŋk ,fu:d/ зиянды тағам нездоровая еда
magnesium (n) /'mæɡ'ni:ziəm/ магний магний
many (det) /'meni/ көп, көптеген много
match (n) /mætʃ/ матч матч
maths (n) /mæθs/ математика математика
meat (n) /mi:t/ ет мясо
megabyte (n) /'megəbaɪt/ мегабайт мегабайт
much (det) /mʌtʃ/ көп, көптеген много
neon (n) /'ni:ɒn/ неон неон
nuts (noun pl) /nʌts/ жаңғақ орехи
oxygen (n) /'ɒksɪdʒən/ оттегі кислород
orchestra (n) /'ɔ:kɪstrə/ оркестр оркестр
pasta (n) /'pæstə/ макарон бұйымдары макаронные изделия
PE (n) /,pi:'i:/ дене шынықтыру сабағы физкультура
pear (n) /peə(r)/ алмұрт груша
pizza (n) /'pɪtsə/ пицца пицца
potato (n) /pə'teɪtəʊ/ картоп картошка
practice (n) /'præktɪs/ іс-тәжірибе практика
practise (v) 'præktɪs/ қолдану, машықтану практиковать
rice (n) /raɪs/ күріш рис

rugby (n) /'rʌɡbi/ регби регби
rules (noun pl) /ru:lz/ ереже правила
salad (n) /'sæləd/ салат салат
sandwich (n) /'sænwɪtʃ/ бутерброд бутерброд
science (n) /'saɪəns/ ғылым наука
self-service (adj) /,self'sɜ:vɪs/ өз-өзіне қызмет көрсету самообслуживание
sit (v) /sɪt/ отыру сидеть
share (a room) (v) /,ʃeə(r) ə 'ru:m/ бөлмені бөлу делить (комнату)
snack (n) /snæk/ тіскебасар закуска
some (det) /sʌm, səm/ қандай да бір, бірнеше какой-нибудь, какой-то, несколько
soup (n) /su:p/ сорпа, көже суп
stand (v) /stænd/ тұру стоять
subject (n) /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ бұйым, зат предмет
sweets (noun pl) /swi:tz/ кәмпіттер конфеты
swimming pool (n) /'swɪmɪŋ ,pu:l/ шомылу бассейні, хауыз плавательный бассейн
table tennis (n) /'teɪbl ,tenɪs/ үстел теннісі настольный теннис
tango (n) /'tæŋɡəʊ/ танго танго
terabyte (n) /'terəbaɪt/ терабайт терабайт
test (n) /test/ тест тест
vegetables (noun pl) /'vedʒtəblz/ көкөніс овощи
vegetarian (adj) /vedʒə'teəriən/ вегетариан вегетарианец, вегетарианка
vending machine (n) /'vendɪŋ mə'ʃi:n/ сауда автоматы торговый автомат
water (n) /'wɔ:tə(r)/ су вода
work (v) /wɜ:k/ жұмыс істеу работать
work (abroad) (v) /,wɜ:k (ə'brɔ:d)/ шетелде жұмыс істеу работать (за рубежом)

CLIL unit 5 CLIL 5-ші модуль Модуль 5

aim (v) /eɪm/ мақсатпен көздеу, нысанаға алу целиться
basket (n) /'bɑ:skɪt/ себет корзина
bounce (v) /baʊns/ секіру, қарғу подпрыгивать
catch (v) /kætʃ/ ұстап алу, қағып алу ловить, поймать
court (n) /kɔ:t/ аула, алаң двор, площадка
kick (v) /kɪk/ тебу ударять, пинать
pass (v) /pa:s/ асыру, беру передавать
score (v) /skɔ:(r)/ гол соғу, ұпай жинау вести счет
shoot (v) /ʃu:t/ ату стрелять
substitute (n) /'sʌbstɪtju:t/ ауыстыру заменять

throw (v) /θrəʊ/ тастау,
лақтыру бросать, кидать

Unit 6

6-шы модуль Модуль 6

angry (adj) /'æŋɡri/ ашулы
сердитый

attack (v) /ə'tæk/ шабуылдау
атаковать

bring (v) /brɪŋ/ әкелу приносить

camp (n) /'kæmp/ лагерь лагерь

camping (n) /'kæmpɪŋ/ кемпинг
кемпинг

campsite (n) /'kæmpsait/ лагерь,
кемпинг лагерь, кемпинг

carry (v) /'kæri/ көтеріп жүру
носить, нести

caving (n) /'keɪvɪŋ/ үңгірлерді
зерттеу изучение пещер

cloud (n) /klaʊd/ бұлт облако

cloudy (adj) /'klaʊdi/ бұлтты
облачный

cold (adj) /kəʊld/ суық холодный

compass (n) /'kɑmpəs/ компас
компас

excited (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ абыржыған,
толғанған, желіктірген
взволнованный

expedition (n) /ekspə'diʃn/
экспедиция экспедиция

explore (v) /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/ зерттеу
исследовать

first-aid kit (n) /,fɜ:st 'eɪd,kɪt/
алғашқы көмек дәрі қобдишасы
аптечка первой помощи

fog (n) /fɒɡ/ тұман туман

foggy (adj) /'fɒɡi/ тұманды
туманный

forget (v) /fə'get/ ұмыту забывать

gloves (n) /glʌvz/ қолғап перчатка

gorillas (noun pl) /gə'rɪləz/
гориллалар гориллы

heat (n) /hi:t/ аптап жара

helmet (n) /'helmit/ шлем шлем

hot (adj) /hɒt/ ыстық горячий

ice (n) /aɪs/ мұз лед

icy (adj) /'aɪsi/ мұздай ледяной

insect repellent (n) /'ɪnsɛkt rɪ,pelənt/
шыбын-шіркейге қарсы құрал
(средство, отпугивающее насекомых)

jeep (n) /dʒi:p/ джип джип

jungle (n) /'dʒʌŋɡl/ джунгли
джунгли

kayak (n) /'kaɪæk/ каяк (қайық)
каяк (лодка)

kayaking (n) /'kaɪækɪŋ/ каякинг
(экстремалды спорт түрі) каякинг
(сплав по рекам на каяке,
экстремальный вид спорта)

look (v) /lʊk/ қарау смотреть

map (n) /mæp/ карта карта

miserable (adj) /'mɪzrəbl/
бақытсыз, байғұс несчастный,
жалкий

monkey (n) /'mʌŋki/ маймыл
обезьяна

mountain (n) /'maʊntən/ тау гора

mountain biking (n) /'maʊntən
,baɪkɪŋ/ велосипедпен таулы жерде
жүру езда на велосипеде по горам

paragliding (n) /'pærəɡlaɪdɪŋ/
парапланеризм парапланеризм

phone (n) /fəʊn/ телефон телефон

rain (n) /reɪn/ жаңбыр дождь

rainy (adj) /'reɪni/ жаңбырлы
дождливый

remember (v) /rɪ'membə(r)/ есте
сақтау, білу помнить

rock climbing (n) /'rɒk,klaɪmɪŋ/
күзға шығу скалолазание

rope (n) /rəʊp/ жіп веревка

rucksack (n) /'rʌksæk/ рюкзак
рюкзак

satellite (n) /'sætələɪt/ спутник
спутник

scared (adj) /skeəd/ қорқып қалған
испуганный

sleeping bag (n) /'sli:pɪŋ,bæg/
қаптөсек спальный мешок

snow (n) /snəʊ/ қар снег

snowboarding (n) /'snəʊbɔ:dɪŋ/
сноуборд сноуборд

snowy (adj) /'snəʊi/ қарлы
снежный

storm (n) /stɔ:m/ дауыл шторм

stormy (adj) /'stɔ:mi/ дауылды
штормовой

stove (n) /stəʊv/ плита, пеш плита

sun (n) /sʌn/ күн солнце

sunny (adj) /'sʌni/ күн шуақты
солнечный

sunglasses (n) /'sʌŋɡləsɪz/
күнге қарсы киетін көзілдірік
солнцезащитные очки

sunscren (n) /'sʌnskri:n/
күнге қарсы жағатын крем
солнцезащитный крем

survival (n) /sə'vaɪvl/ аман қалу, тірі
қалу выживание

survive (v) /sə'vaɪv/ аман қалу, тірі
қалу выживать

swim (v) /swɪm/ жүзу, шомылу
плавать

take (v) /teɪk/ алу взять, брать

tent (n) /tent/ шатыр палатка

torch (n) /tɔ:tʃ/ шам фонарь

trekking (n) /'trekɪŋ/ көшу,
саяхаттау переселение, путешествие
(особенно длительное, сопряжённое с
трудностями)

use (v) /ju:z/ қолдану, пайдалану
использовать

warm (clothes) (adj) /,wɔ:m ('kləʊðz/
жылы киім теплая (одежда)

waterproof clothes (noun pl)
,/wɔ:təpru:f 'kləʊðz/ су өтпейтін
киім непромокаемая одежда

wear (v) /weə(r)/ кию носить

weather (n) /'weðə,tʃa:t/ ауа-райы
погода

wind (n) /wɪnd/ жел ветер

windy (adj) /'wɪndi/ желді
ветренный

worried (adj) /'wʌrɪd/
мазасызданған, абыржыған
обеспокоенный

CLIL unit 6 CLIL 6-шы модуль CLIL Модуль 6

(the) air (n) /('ðə) eə(r)/ ауа воздух

condensation (n) /,kɒndən'seɪʃn/
конденсация конденсация,
сгущение

evaporation (n) /,ɪ,væpə'reɪʃn/
булану испарение

ocean (n) /,ɪ,væpə'reɪʃn/ мұхит
океан

precipitation (n) /prɪ,sɪpɪ'teɪʃn/
жауын-шашын осадки

transpiration (n) /,trænsprɪ'reɪʃn/
булану испарение

water cycle (n) /'wɔ:tə(r) saɪkl/
суайналым водооборот

water vapour (n) /'wɔ:tə(r) veɪpə(r)/
су буы водяной пар

Unit 7

7-шы модуль Модуль 7

adventure (n) /əd'ventʃə(r)/
қызықты оқиға приключение

advice (n) /əd'vaɪs/ ақыл, кеңес
совет

agree (v) /ə'ɡri:/ келісу
соглашаться

appealing (adj) /ə'pi:liŋ/ әсерлі
трогательный

author (n) /'ɔ:θə(r)/ автор автор

battle (n) /'bætl/ шайқас битва

behave (v) /bɪ'heɪv/ өзін-өзі ұстау
вести себя

best seller (n) /,best'selə(r)/
бестселлер бестселлер

blurb (n) /blɜ:b/ аннотация,
қысқаша түсініктеме аннотация

call (for help) (v) /kɔ:l/ көмекке
шақыру звать (на помощь)

character (n) /'kærəktə(r)/ мінез
характер

comic book (n) /'kɒmɪk bʊk/ комикс
комикс

definitely (adv) /'defɪnətli/ айқын
несомненно

disagree (v) /,dɪsə'ɡri:/ келіспеу
не соглашаться

dragon (n) /'dræɡən/ айдаһар
дракон

dull (adj) /dʌl/ жалықтыратын,
қызык емес скучный

exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ күптігей,
желіктіруші волнительный

fascinating (adj) /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
қызык, қызықты интересный

feed (v) /fi:d/ аңдарға жем беру,
тамақтандыру кормить

fiction (n) /'fɪkʃn/ көркем әдебиет
художественная литература

funny (adj) /'fʌni/ күлкілі
смешной

good point (n) /gʊd pɔɪnt/ жақсы пікір хорошее мнение
 hardback (n) /'hɑːdbæk/ қатты қаппен түптелген кітап книга в твердой обложке
 imaginative (adj) /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ өнерпаз, шығармашылық қабілеті бар одарённый богатый воображением, творческий
 kindly (adv) /'kaɪndli/ игілікті, сыпайы доброжелательно, вежливо
 lucky (adj) /'lʌki/ жолы болғыш, сәтті удачный
 magic (adj) /'mædʒɪk/ сиқырлы, ғажайып волшебный
 moving (adj) /'muːvɪŋ/ әсерлі трогательный
 non-fiction (adj) /,nɒn 'fɪkʃn/ деректі документальный
 novel (n) /'nɒvl/ роман роман
 paperback (n) /'peɪpəbæk/ жұмсақ қаппен түптелген кітап мягкий книжный переплет
 plot (n) /plɒt/ сюжет сюжет
 power (n) /'paʊə(r)/ күш, қуат сила, мощность
 publisher (n) /'pʌblɪʃə(r)/ баспашы издатель
 put down (a book) (v) /pʊt daʊn/ кітапты қою положить (книгу)
 real-life (adj) /rɪəl laɪf/ шынайы реалистический, реальный
 recommend (v) /,rekə'mend/ ұсыну, ұсыныс жасау рекомендовать
 scary (adj) /'skeəri/ қорқынышты, сұмдық жуткий, ужасный
 sequel (n) /'si:kwəl/ кітаптың, фильмнің жалғасы продолжение (книги, фильма)
 series (n) /'sɪəriːz/ серия, бөлім серия
 setting (n) /'setɪŋ/ жабдыктар обстановка
 successful (adj) /sək'sesfl/ жетістікті, олжалы, табысты, сәтті успешный
 title (n) /'taɪtl/ аталымы, атауы название
 typewriter (n) /'taɪpraɪtə(r)/ жазу машинасы пишущая машинка

Unit 8

8-ші модуль Модуль 8

a (article) /ə/ а (артикуль) а (артикуль)
 amazing (adj) ғажайып, таңырқарлық изумительный
 an (article) /ən/ an (артикуль) an (артикуль)
 any (article) /'eni/ әр, қандай да бір любой
 art gallery (n) /'ɑːt ,gæləri/ өнер галереясы художественная галерея
 article (n) /'ɑːtɪkl/ мақала статья
 building (n) /'bɪldɪŋ/ ғимарат здание

bus (n) /bʌs/ автобус автобус
 bus station (n) /'bʌs ,steɪʃn/ автобус аялдамасы автобусная станция
 café (n) /'kæfeɪ/ кафе кафе
 car park (n) /'kɑː ,pɑːk/ автотұрақ автопарковка
 cinema (n) /'sɪnəmə/ кинотеатр кинотеатр
 city (n) /'sɪti/ қала город
 city centre (n) /,sɪti 'sentə(r)/ қала орталығы центральный городской район
 clean (adj) /kliːn/ таза чистый
 coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/ вагон вагон, карета
 dangerous (adj) /'deɪndʒərəs/ қауіпті, қатерлі опасный
 desert (n) /'dezət/ шөл пустыня
 dirty (adj) /'dɜːti/ кір, лас грязный
 enormous (adj) /ɪ'nɔːməs/ өте үлкен огромный
 exciting (adj) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ толқытатын, ойландыратын волнующий
 factory (n) /'fæktəri/ фабрика, завод фабрика, завод
 fantastic (adj) /fæn'tæstɪk/ таңғажайып, қиялды фантастический
 fast (adj) /fɑːst/ тез, жылдам быстрый
 flats (noun pl) /flæts/ пәтерлер квартиры
 floor (n) /flɔː(r)/ қабат, еден этаж, пол
 friendly (adj) /'frendli/ достық, жолдастық дружеский
 glass (n) /glɑːs/ әйнек, бокал стекло, бокал
 gym (n) /dʒɪm/ гимнастика залы гимнастический зал
 hospital (n) /'hɒspɪtl/ аурухана больница
 hotel (n) /həʊ'tel/ қонақүй гостиница
 incredible (adj) /ɪn'kredəbl/ ақылға сыймайтын, шындыққа жатпайтын невероятный
 lake (n) /leɪk/ көл озеро
 large (adj) /lɑːdʒ/ үлкен большой
 library (n) /'laɪbrəri/ кітапхана библиотека
 lift (n) /lɪft/ лифт лифт
 luxury (adj) /'lʌkʃəri/ әдемі, сәнді, тамаша роскошный
 modern (adj) /'mɒdn/ заманауи современный
 noisy (adj) /'nɔɪzi/ шулы шумный
 offices (noun pl) /'ɒfɪsɪz/ кеңселер офисы
 on (prep) /ɒn/ үстінде (көмекші сөз) на (предлог)
 old (adj) /əʊld/ ескі старый
 park (n) /pɑːk/ парк парк
 plane (n) /pleɪn/ ұшақ самолет
 pretty (adj) /'prɪti/ сүйкімді, тартымды хорошенький

quiet (adj) /'kwaɪət/ тыныш тихий
 restaurant (n) /'restɒrənt/ ресторан ресторан
 river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/ өзен река
 safe (adj) /seɪf/ қауыпсыз безопасный
 school (n) /skuːl/ мектеп школа
 shopping centre (n) /'ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə(r)/ сауда орталығы торговый центр
 shops (noun pl) /ʃɒps/ дүкендер магазины
 skyscraper (n) /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/ көп қабатты үй небоскреб
 some (det) /sʌm, səm/ қандай да бір, кейбір какой-нибудь, какой-то, некоторый
 sports centre (n) /'spɔːts ,sentə(r)/ спорт орталығы спортивный центр
 stairs (n) /steəz/ баспалдақ, текпешек, саты лестница
 supermarket (n) /'suːpəməʊkɪt/ супермаркет супермаркет
 temperature (n) /'tempərətʃə(r)/ дене қызуы температура
 there is (adv) /,ðeə 'ɪz/ бар (жекеше түрде) есть, имеется
 there are (adv) /,ðeə 'ɑː(r)/ бар (көпше түрде) есть, имеются
 tiny (adj) /'taɪni/ кішкентай крохотный
 tourism (n) /'tuərɪzəm/ туризм туризм
 tower (n) /'taʊə(r)/ мұнара башня
 town (n) /taʊn/ қалашық городок
 train (n) /treɪn/ поезд поезд
 train station (n) /'treɪn ,steɪʃn/ вокзал вокзал
 transport (n) /'trænspɔːt/ көлік транспорт
 ugly (adj) /'ʌgli/ ұсқынсыз ужасный
 unfriendly (adj) /ʌn'frendli/ қырын қабақты, ынтымақсыз недружелюбный

CLIL unit 8 CLIL 8-ші модуль Модуль 8

area (n) /'eəriə/ алаң площадь
 circle (n) /'sɜːkl/ дөңгелек круг
 forest (n) /'fɒrɪst/ орман лес
 hill (n) /hɪl/ дөң, төбе холм
 kilometre (n) /'kɪləmi:tə(r)/ километр, шақырым километр
 legend (n) /'ledʒənd/ аңыз легенда
 (x metres) high (adj) /... 'mi:təz haɪ/ ... метр биіктік (... метров) высоты
 path (n) /pɑːθ/ соқпақ, жалғыз аяқ жол тропа
 railway (n) /'reɪlwei/ темір жол железная дорога
 representation (n) /,reprɪzen'teɪʃn/ бейне, келбет изображение
 river (n) /'rɪvə(r)/ өзен река
 road (n) /rəʊd/ жол дорога

scale (n) /skeɪl/ межелік, шкала
шкала
triangle (n) /'traɪæŋɡl/ үшбұрыш
треугольник

Unit 9

9-шы модуль Модуль 9

actor (n) /'æktə(r)/ әртіс, актер
актер
artist (n) /'ɑ:tɪst/ суретші
художник
astronaut (n) /'æstrənɔ:t/ астронавт
астронавт
Atlantic Ocean (n) /ət,læntɪk 'əʊʃn/
Атлант мұхиті Атлантический океан
arrive (v) /ə'raɪv/ келу пребывать
Bahamas (n) /bə'hɑ:məz/ Багама
аралдары Багамы
brand name (n) /'brænd ,neɪm/
марка атауы наименование марки
builder (n) /'bɪldə(r)/ құрылысшы
строитель
businessman/woman (n)
/'bɪznəsmən, wʊmən/ кәсіпкер
бизнесмен/бизнесвумен
call (v) /kɔ:l/ қоңырау соғу, шалу
звонить, звать
camel (n) /'kæml/ түйе верблюд
captain (n) /'kæptɪn/
капитан капитан
celebrity (n) /sə'lebrəti/ атақтылық,
даңқтылық знаменитость
change (v) /tʃeɪndʒ/
ауыстыру менять
chef (n) /ʃef/ бас аспазшы шеф-
повар
coal (n) /kəʊl/ көмір уголь
common (adj) /'kɒmən/
жалпы общий
cross (v) /krɒs/ кесіп
өту пересекать
cut (v) /kʌt/ кесу, қию резать
cyclist (n) /'saɪklɪst/
велослабандоз велосипедист
discover (v) /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ ашу,
табу открывать
doctor (n) /'dɒktə(r)/
доктор доктор
Egypt (n) /'i:dʒɪpt/ Мысыр Египет
element (n) /'elɪmənt/
элемент элемент
engine (n) /'endʒɪn/ қозғалтқыш,
мотор двигатель, мотор
emissions (noun pl) /i'mɪʃnz/
шығарындылар испускания
explore (v) /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/ зерттеу
исследовать
explorer (n) /ɪk'splɔ:(r)/
зерттеуші исследователь
farmer (n) /'fɑ:mə(r)/
фермер фермер
fire (n) /'faɪə(r)/ от, өрт огонь,
пожар
fire fighter (n) /'faɪə ,faɪtə(r)/ өрт
сөндіруші пожарник

first name (n) /'fɜ:st ,neɪm/ аты,
есімі имя
fuel (n) /'fju:əl/ топливо
garage (n) /'gærɑ:ʒ/ гараж гараж
hairdresser (n) /'heədresə(r)/
шаштараз парикмахер
hard (adj) /hɑ:d/ ауыр,
қатты тяжелый
horse (n) /hɔ:s/ ат лошадь
insect (n) /'ɪnsekt/
жәндік насекомое
invade (v) /ɪn'veɪd/ басып кіру,
басып алу вторгаться
invent (v) /ɪn'vent/ жаңалық ашу,
шығару изобретать
inventor (n) /ɪn'ventə(r)/ ойлап
шығарушы изобретатель
islands (noun pl) /'aɪləndz/ аралдар
острова
job (n) /dʒɒb/ жұмыс работа
karting (v) /'kɑ:tɪŋ/ картинг
картинг
king (n) /kɪŋ/ патша король
load (n) /ləʊd/ жүк, салмақ груз,
нагрузка
Main street (n) /'meɪn stri:t/ негізгі
немесе бас көше главная улица
make (v) /meɪk/ істеу,
жасау делать
mechanic (n) /mə'kænik/
механик механик
metro (n) /'metrəʊ/ метро метро
middle name (n) /'mɪdl ,neɪm/
әкесінің аты отчество
mine (n) /maɪn/ шахта шахта
mineral (n) /'mɪnərəl/
минерал минерал
musician (n) mju:'zɪʃn/
музыкант музыкант
Native Indian (n) /,neɪtɪv 'ɪndiən/
тұрғылықты индеец коренной индеец
nickname (n) /'nɪkneɪm/ лақап
ат прозвище
Nobel prize (n) /'nəʊbel ,praɪz/
Нобель сыйлығы Нобелевская
премия
nurse (n) /nɜ:s/ күтуші,
медбике няня, медсестра
photographer (n) /fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/
суретке түсіруші,
фотограф фотограф
pilot (n) /'paɪlət/ ұшқыш пилот
place (n) /pleɪs/ орын место
plane (n) /pleɪn/ ұшақ
деревня самолет
port (n) /pɔ:t/ порт, кемежай порт
queen (n) /kwi:n/
ханшайым королева
racing car (n) /'reɪsɪŋ kɑ:(r)/ жарыс
машинасы гоночная машина
radioactive (adj) /reɪdɪəʊ'æktɪv/
радиоактивті радиоактивный
radium (n) /'reɪdɪəm/ радий радий
railway (n) /'reɪlweɪ/ темір
жол железная дорога
Romans (noun pl) /'rəʊmənz/
римдіктер римляне

sailor (n) /'seɪlə(r)/ теңізші моряк
scientist (n) /'saɪəntɪst/
ғалым ученый
ship (n) /ʃɪp/ кеме корабль
stay (v) /steɪ/ қалу оставаться
stop (v) /stɒp/ тоқтату, тоқтау
остановить
surname (n) /'sɜ:neɪm/ тегі
фамилия
taxi driver (n) /'tæksi 'draɪvə(r)/
таксист таксист
teacher (n) /'ti:tʃə(r)/ мұғалім,
оқытушы, ұстаз учитель
telephone (n) /'telɪfəʊn/
телефон телефон
today (n) /tə'deɪ/ бүгін сегодня
track (railway) (n) /træk/ рельс
тартылған жол путь (рельсовый)
train driver (n) /treɪn 'draɪvə/ поезд
жүргізушісі, машинист машинист
поезда
transport (n) /'trænspɔ:t/ көлік
транспорт
travel (v) /'trævl/ саяхаттау
путешествовать
trolley bus (n) /'trɒləbʌs/
троллейбус троллейбус
truck driver (n) /'draɪvə(r)/ жүк
көлігінің жүргізушісі водитель
грузовика
vehicle (n) /'vi:əkl/ көлік құралы,
арба транспортное средство
village (n) /'vɪlɪdʒ/ ауыл деревня
visit (v) /'vɪzɪt/ бару, кіріп
шығу посещать
waiter (n) /'weɪtə(r)/ даяршы
(ұл) официант
waitress (n) /'weɪtrəs/ даяршы
(қыз) официантка
wash (v) /wɒʃ/ жуу мыть
well-paid (adj) /,wel 'peɪd/ жақсы
төленетін хорошо оплачиваемый
writer (n) /'raɪtə(r)/
жазушы писатель
yesterday (n) /'jestədeɪ/
кеше вчера

CLIL unit 9 CLIL 9-шы
модуль CLIL 9 модуль

climber (n) /'klaɪmə(r)/ альпинист
альпинист
expedition (n) /,ekspe'dɪʃn/
экспедиция экспедиция
oxygen (n) /'ɒksɪdʒən/
оттегі кислород
sporty (adj) /'spɔ:ti/
спортты спортивный
summit (n) /'sʌmɪt/ басы,
шың пик

Welcome

Checking meaning and spelling and where things are

How do you say 'fenêtre' in English?
 Sorry, can you say that again?
 How do you spell that?
 What's this in English?
 Where's your dictionary?
 It's on the shelf.

Emphasizing things

It's a really boring DVD.
 She's a very nice teacher.
 This book isn't very difficult.

Unit 1

How to talk about interests

I really like I like I don't like I love
 I really hate I'm into I'm not into
 I'm interested in I'm not interested in

Greeting and meeting people

How are things?
 This is (Tina).
 Good to you meet you.
 Are you into (surfing)?
 What part of (the USA) are you from?
 See you later then.

Email introduction

I'm a student at
 I'm really into
 What about you?
 Send a photo if you've got one.
 Bye for now.

Unit 2

Guessing answers

I think it's Maybe / Perhaps it's....
 I'm not sure. I'm sure it's
 I don't think it's

Likes and dislikes

I really enjoy ...ing Do you like ...ing
 I hate ...ing. What about you?
 I like ...ing I don't mind ...ing
 I'm not keen on

Country factfile

It has got a border with the (USA) in the (south).
 The (Atlantic) is to the east of (Canada).
 Most (Canadians) speak (English), but.
 (French) is the main language in
 A lot of people from other countries live and work there.
 In particular, there are a lot of people from

Unit 3

Speculating about things you see and hear

It looks like a / an
 It doesn't look like a / an
 It sounds like a / an
 It doesn't sound like a / an
 Maybe it's a / an
 I'm sure it's a / an

Chatting on the phone

Are you having a good time?
 Give me a call.
 It's (Jake).
 We can meet later if you want.
 What are you doing at the moment?
 How are you?

Describing wildlife

Females have (one baby), called a (calf), every
 (Orcas) live in
 Here they are
 (Orcas) are on the red list because
 The animals in this photo are

Unit 4

Comparing answers

I think the answer is (b).
 I'm not sure. Maybe it's (c).
 Yes, I agree.
 I don't think so. I think the answer is (a).
 Yes, you're right.
 I don't agree.

Asking about the weekend

Questions

Did you have a good weekend?
 What about you?
 What did you do?
 How was it?
 Was it good?

Responses

It was brilliant. Yeah. Fantastic!
 It was OK. It was terrible. / Not really.
 It was boring.

Sports biography

His / Her full name is
 He / She turned professional when
 He / She won ... in
 He's / She's got ... hair and ... eyes.
 He / She was born on
 He / She first ... when he / she was three years old.
 He / She also won ...

Unit 5

Time expressions

once a day	today
every Tuesday	twice a month
this afternoon	on Friday morning(s)
three times a week	at 5 o'clock
in the afternoon	

Requesting, giving and refusing permission

Is it OK if I ... ?	Can I / we ... ?
No, sorry, you can't.	Yes, you can.
Why not?	

Invitations

Do you want to go (into town after school)?
 Are you busy (on Saturday)?
 That's a pity.
 Sounds good.
 What about (Saturday) then?
 No, sorry, (Jake), I can't.

Giving information

Here's some information about ...
 School starts at (8.15) and there are (six) lessons.
 The classes are (45 minutes) long.
 All students study (English, maths and science).
 We can choose ...
 There are clubs after school.
 You can buy (snack food).

Unit 6

Last weekend

How was your weekend?
 Were you on your own?
 What was (London) like?
 Was your weekend good?

Responses

Great thanks.	It was cool.
No. I was with (my cousin).	Yeah, it was brilliant.

Writing a blog

Here I am in my ...
 We're going to stay ...
 We had a ... time.
 I'm going to go on an ... next ...
 This is me in my ...

Unit 7

Asking for and giving opinions

What do you think of (this book)?
 I think (it's brilliant).
 I'd say (it's quite funny)
 What / How about you?
 Do you agree?
 I agree with you.
 I'm not sure I agree.
 A book or film review
 I've just seen / read ...
 The main character is ...
 I loved this book / film because ...
 I would recommend it, especially if ...

Unit 8

Quantity

only one loads (of) one or two a lot of no

Travel

I want to visit ...
 How far is it from here?
 It's about fifty minutes from here.
 How much is a single / return ticket?

Describing a town / city

It's a town / city.
 It's in the north / south / west / east of ...
 It's got a population of about ...
 My favourite places are ...
 It's about ... kilometres from ...

Unit 9

Talking about jobs

I want to be a / an ...
 He / She is a / an ...
 I think being a / an ... is ...
 It's a / an ... job.
 A / An ... works in a / an hospital / garage / café /
 office / school / theatre.

Past time expressions

last week / month / year / weekend / Saturday
 two days / three weeks / 500 years ago
 in the 18th century
 in 1961 / March 1493
 yesterday

Making and responding to suggestions

Why don't we (find a taxi)?
 I'm not sure about that.
 How about (getting the bus)?
 We can't do that.
 Let's (ask someone).
 That's a good idea!

City history

... is a city in the (north) of ...
 Today the population is ...
 It's on ...
 It's near ...
 In the ... century ...
 The people of ... are called ...
 People first lived in ...
 Famous (people) from ... include ...

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be /biː, bɪ/	was /wɒz, wəz/, were /wɜː(r), wə(r)/	been /biːn/
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/
begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/	began /bɪ'ɡæn/	begun /bɪ'ɡʌn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	could /kʊd/
catch /kæʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /iːtən/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/
get /ɡet/	got /ɡɒt/	got /ɡɒt/
get up /'ɡet ʌp/	got up /'ɡɒt ʌp/	got up /'ɡɒt ʌp/
give /ɡɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /ɡɪvn/
go /ɡəʊ/	went /went/	gone /ɡɒn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /hɪdn/
know /nəʊ/	knew /njuː/	known /nəʊn/
learn /lɜːn/	learnt /learned /lɜːnt/	learnt /learned /lɜːnt/
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tuːk/	taken /'teɪkən/
teach /tiːʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔː(r)/	worn /wɔːn/
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪtn/